

Seventh Series, No. 3

Wednesday, October 6, 1982  
Asvina 14, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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# C O N T E N T S

No. 3, *Wednesday, October 6, 1982/Asvina 14, 1904 (Sika)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, October 6, 1982/Asvina 14,  
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI S. T. K. Jakkayan (Periyakulam).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production and price of Maruti cars

+

\*41. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production plan of Maruti Udyog has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the cost of production and the selling price of Maruti car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Maruti Udyog Limited expects to commence production by the end of 1983 and to take up commercial production in the beginning of the financial year 1984-85. It proposes to manufacture a small passenger car, a micro bus and van. The envisaged volume of production will be about 20,000 vehicles in 1984-85 and this

would be increased by 20,000 nos. a year so as to reach a production of about 1,00,000 vehicles in the year 1988-89.

(c) The cost of production and the final selling price of the car would depend on the level of the custom and excise duties apart from other factors like the investment on the project and the cost of raw materials and other inputs and other fiscal levies from time to time. Sales Tax rates will also determine the selling price in different States.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a news that after a long expectation, the advertisement came that the people's car—cheap car—Maruti Car booking will start from December, 1982.

Sir, Maruti has a long history—Maruti started Maruti closed and Maruti nationalised in 1980. And after that, Rs. 4.34 crores were paid as compensation. Now Maruti is going to be named as Maruti Suzuki Motor Co. (M.S.M.C.) in collaboration with a Japanese multi-national firm Suzuki.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the Minister did not reply my question properly. His answer is of an evasive nature because he did not mention what is the exact price of the car. But, Suzuki cars have got a global market. They are selling in the global market at the rate of Rs. 16,000 (Indian rupee value). So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the cars which will be produced from the Maruti Udyog Limited ultimately will be less than Rs. 15,000 or more than Rs. 15,000? Why has this collaboration with a multi-national firm has been done? What is the reason behind it and what are the terms and conditions between the Maruti Udyog Limited and Suzuki?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

First of all, I am thankful to the hon. Member for his good wishes and I value them very much in the context of the production of this vehicle. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we would never like to be evasive as far as any question is concerned. There was no periodicity mentioned in the question. It is difficult for us to answer exactly what would be the countrywide price in the first year and the successive year because there are so many factors. We have mentioned all those factors which go to determine the price of the car in any particular year or years or particular period of time.

As far as the global prices of Suzuki are concerned, I do not have that figure which the hon. Member has in his possession, that is, Rs. 16,000 or so because you know the value of currency fluctuates; the volatility of exchange rates are very well-known. We cannot say what the value of a Suzuki car would be in Phillipines or, for that matter, whether it would be the same as is available or sold in Burma or in Pakistan or in East Africa or whatever country that might be. Price differ from country to country after the tariff rates—customs duties—and all those factors which I have mentioned are added up. But, as I said, as far as the terms and conditions of the Maruti Suzuki collaboration are concerned, the company will be a Government company. Suzuki will invest 26 per cent as its equity with an option to subscribe upto 40 per cent may be through its associates. Government shall hold not less than 51 percent of the equity. Participation in the equity of the company will be limited to Suzuki and its Associates, Government and Indian financing institutions. The company will be managed as a commercial enterprise with the objective of earning reasonable profits and declaring reasonable dividends. Sir, the Agreement is well-known, and details have been published prominently in the Press and I need not take the time of the House in reading all the points which are mentioned in the Agreement but I will say that our interests are sought to be fully secured.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, long before in 1966 when it

was decided that small car would be produced in India then the global tenders were invited. At that time the first offer came from a French company named RENAULT. The second offer came from Japan's MAZDA and the third and the lowest offer came from late Shri Sanjay Gandhi—the Maruti Ltd. It was declared in 1970 that Maruti's production car with two stroke air cool engine of 24 h.p. two-cylinder rear mounted which would require 20 per cent foreign content would cost Rs. 6,000 only as ex-factory rate. So, I would like to know clearly from the hon. Minister in the context of what was assured in 1970 what will be the exact price of the Maruti car in terms of today's rupee value?

Secondly, Sir, yesterday there was a meeting between the Chairman of Suzuki Co. and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and it was assured to Suzuki that the present 20 per cent equity will be raised to 40 per cent within a short time. So, I would like to know whether it is not a clear-cut instance that India's public sector is working as an infrastructure of the multi-nationals such as Suzuki & Co?

**SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI:** Sir, first of all the hon. Member with all his knowledge of economics and finance will agree that it is very difficult—rather impossible—to compare prices available in 1966 and 1970 to prices existing nationally and internationally at the current rates. As far as part (b) of his question is concerned, Sir, it was not decided upon yesterday when the Chairman, Suzuki Co. made a courtesy call. It was there is the Agreement itself that the equity participation of Suzuki and Associates can go upto 40 per cent.

Sir, I would request the hon. Member not to bring in question of multi-nationals and all that because this collaboration we have had in the context of induction of new fuel efficient small vehicle technology. It is a collaboration which is fully in keeping with our national interests to update the automotive industry.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Sir, production of small passenger cars in the

country was a dream in 1955-56 and we are grateful to our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, under whose Government with her personal efforts these small passenger cars are going to be produced in our country. These are to be used by the middle-class people of our country. It is a long-cherished demand of the people. This small passenger car, as the people say, will be people's car. Looking to these aspects of the matter I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what would be the demand of these people's cars in the country by 1988-89. What would be the production from Maruti Udyog of these small cars?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been replied to.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: There are many components which are to be imported, to be used in these vehicles to be produced by Maruti Udyog; I want to know whether they will be duty-free or not. I am afraid that in case it is not duty-free, it may not be within the reach of the common people; they may not be able to purchase these cars.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this. There is no question....

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: What would be the fuel consumption of these small cars?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you find any question?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY : Yes. The Hon. Member enquired about the possible projections of demand. I think what we are told is that the demand will be exceeding what we can produce. By 1988-89 we shall be producing about one lakh vehicles. About the rest, I have already mentioned. As far as lowering of duty is concerned, this question is already under the consideration of Government for new type of vehicles. The fuel consumption of cars is expected to be around 18 to 20 kms. per litre.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: After entering into technical collaboration with Suzuki of Japan, Maruti Udyog has become the prestigious automobile project

of the country. It will create large number of employment opportunities in the country. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many ancillary industries will be promoted or developed for the Maruti Udyog to meet the demands of various components. May I know whether Government have developed any action plan for it? What are the prospects for direct employment through these ancillary units?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY: Maruti Udyog has conducted a survey of existing ancillary units in the country. It has to be a product-mix. Whatever is already available in the market, whatever good use we can put them to, in that respect, the existing units shall have to be utilised. So, this is almost a continuous exercise. I think, all the details cannot be furnished just now. But Hon. Members will agree when I say that we have to utilise the existing automobile ancillary units; we have to set up new units also. That is a technical decision which has to be taken by Maruti Udyog Limited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My question has been answered. I will ask another question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There has been a lot of talk about cost and selling price. But in one sense, cost and selling price is irrelevant. The question is what the traffic can bear. When I say 'Traffic can bear' I mean it both literally and metaphorically. Today the Fiat car sells not because of its price, but, because, in 5 years' time the depreciation is practically nil. The capital cost of the Fiat car remains the same and it continues to have high re-sale value. With the increased production of such cars there is likely to be an ecological disturbance because all these things cause ecological effects in our whole environment. I would like to know specifically about this point because there are roads, there are traffic-lights, there are fly-overs. With the increased supply, may I know whether the ecological balance has been taken into account with regard to all our roads, all our traffic lights, all our fly-overs in congested cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. With the increased num-

ber of motor-cars which will be on the roads here will be ecological imbalance.

AN HON. MEMBER: Should we not produce more cars?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: They should not produce more cars unless the ecological effects are taken care of. These ecological effects have got to be properly evaluated. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Paswan.

**Daylight Robbery in Sunder Nagar New Delhi**

†

\*42. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a daring daylight robbery three armed bandits struck at a Sunder Nagar, New Delhi Jewellery shop on 11 September 1982 and diamonds worth Rupees Two lakhs were looted;

(b) whether it is also a fact that robbery, dacoity and theft cases in the capital have increased considerably during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such cases in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) On 11th September, 1982, at about 3 P.M. 3 young men committed robbery in a jewellery shop in Sunder Nagar Market and took away a few pieces of diamond worth approximately Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that incidents of dacoity, robbery and theft have increased during the last 6 months. On the contrary, there has been a decrease in such cases. Various measures like increase in manpower and vehicles of Delhi Police, opening of new Police Stations and Police Posts, induction of interstified

foot and mobile patrolling, surprise checking of vehicles, surveillance over known criminals and posting of pickets at vulnerable points have brought about an improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, डकैतियाँ हो रही हैं। जब भी यहां पर प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि सरकार हमेशा कहती है कि दिल्ली में कानून-व्यवस्था ठीक है और कमी हो रही है। मैं जनता पार्टी की हकूमत की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा, उस वक्त एक घटना घटी थी संजय और गीता की। उस समय आप विरोधी पक्ष में थे और हमारी सरकार ने एक हफ्ते के अन्दर बिल्ला और रंगा को पकड़ लिया था। दिल्ली में निरंकारी बाबा और संतोष सिंह के हत्यारे आज तक पकड़ा नहीं गया है। दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था दिनोदिन खराब होती जा रही है। आपके यहां फोरन-डिगनिटरीज आने वाले हैं, क्योंकि एशियाड खेल शुरू होने जा रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं जाता है, जब समाचार पत्रों में हत्या और डकैती की खबरें न आती हों। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किस आधार पर कह दिया कि हमारे यहां कानून-व्यवस्था ठीक है, कमी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1981 में कितनी हत्याएँ हुईं और 1982 में अब तक कितनी हत्याएँ हुईं?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the hon. Members mentioned about the theft in Jewellery Shop and I have given all facts and figures. I have said that statistics will go to show that the crime rate, so far as robbery is concerned, has come down. But the Administration, Government of India and we ourselves are not satisfied with the decrease in the dacoity and theft cases. As a matter of fact,

every effort is being made to bring to book the culprits who are involved in the cases. The statistics are here to speak for themselves. The number of cases reported during the last six months indicated below:

	From 1-4-81 to 40-9-81	From 1-4-82 to 30-9-82
Robbery	93	75
Dacoity	17	13
Theft	8594	6727

The Administration and the Government of India are conscious of the factors that are at work since there has been a phenomenal growth in the population of Delhi as well as sophisticated methods that are being adopted by the people are being involved in robberies and thefts. That is why we are making all the arrangements to provide the Police Administration here with modern gadgets and also giving the vehicles. We have also introduced intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor-cycles. There are continuous drives by the special squad of the Districts to detect dacoits and other bad characters by developing intelligence. Surprise checking of the vehicles is also done to detect those involved in commission of crimes. We have also taken steps in strengthening of surveillance over known criminals. Organisation of Thikri Pehra and other patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with Police patrol pickets are arranged. We are also keeping a special watch on released criminals. So, it is not correct to say that there has an increase in the number of dacoities and robberies in Delhi.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सीधा-सा सवाल पूछा था कि हत्याएं कितनी हुईं 1981 में और 1982 में? निरंकारी बाबा और संतोष सिंह के हत्यारों को पकड़ा गया है या नहीं? ये डकैती-डकैती क्याकर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात सुनिये,

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान उनके प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिसमें उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि रौबरी, डकैतियां और चोरी की घटनाएं क्या दिल्ली में बढ़ रही हैं। इसमें हत्याओं का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं उनसे नम्रता पूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि वह हत्या के संबन्ध में अलग सवाल रखें।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: श्री संतोष सिंह और निरंकारी बाबा के बारे में भी अलग से सवाल रखें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात सुनिए, हमें प्रैक्टिकल होना चाहिये। जो चीज आपने पूछी है, उसके सवाल का जवाब भी पूछ लीजिये। इसके अलावा और कोई समस्या हल करवानी है तो और सवाल ले लीजिये। हत्याओं का करवाना है तो हत्याओं करवा देंगे। उनके पास उसी सवाल का जवाब होगा जो आपने पूछा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप रौबरी और डकैती पर ही आइये।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जानबूझकर सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। 20-7-82 को उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में जवाब दिया है, मेरे पास उनकी लिस्ट है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 1981 में हत्याएं 199 हुईं और 1-1-82 से 15-7-82 तक 132 हत्याएं हुई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: We are talking of robberies, not murders. Do not try to ex-

and the scope of this question. Please cooperate.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस तरह से अन-नैसेसरी टाइम जाया होता है ।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** मेरा क्वेश्चन दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर के सम्बन्ध में है और दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर में क्या हत्याएं नहीं हैं । हत्याएं दिल्ली के ला एंड आर्डर से बाहर हैं क्या ?

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था के बिगड़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है, जन-प्रतिनिधि नहीं है ?

क्या यह भी कारण है कि जो पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसमें पूरे देश में इंटरफीयरेंस हो ही रहा है पटना में भी पढ़ें कि डा० गीतम...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? कहां पटना और कहा दिल्ली ? क्यों समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं ?

What are you trying to say? You are going on a hunting expedition.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिल्ली के बजाय पटना कह गया तो क्या करूँ ?

क्या यह सही है कि पहला कारण यह है कि आप चुनाव दिल्ली में नहीं करा रहे हैं, और दिल्ली के पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में डे-टु-डे इंटरफीयरेंस हो रहा है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: No, Sir.

**श्री निहाल सिंह :** पूरे मुल्क में डकैतियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह दिल्ली का सवाल है ।

**श्री निहाल सिंह :** जो डकैती होती उसको चोरी दर्ज कर दिया जाता है, गांव, बाजार, बड़े शहर में डकैती, दिल्ली में डकैती, संसद-सदस्यों के घर में डकैती, केवल पार्लियामेंट और सेठी साहब का घर बच गया है, जिसमें डकैती नहीं हो रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

मुझे जहां तक मालूम है, जितने थाने बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जितनी पुलिस चौकियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उतनी ही डकैतियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जिस थाने में जिस जगह डकैती कम पड़ती है वहां का थाना ईंचार्ज मायूस होता है ? इससे पता लगता है कि पुलिस को हर डकैती का राज मालूम होता है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के आचरण को सुधारने के लिये आप कौनसा ठोस पग उठा रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल शाम को इसका जवाब आ गया । कल शाम तक हम सारा डिस्कस करते रहे हैं, आप यहां नहीं थे ।

**श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में आने के तुरन्त पश्चात मैंने दिल्ली के लैफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर और पुलिस अधिकारियों एक मीटिंग बुलाई और उसमें इस बात पर जोर डाला है कि दिल्ली में डकैती और रौबरी की घटनाएं बिलकुल नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैंने यह भी कहा है



कि जिस थाने के अन्तर्गत घटनाएं हों, उस थाने के इलाक़े के थानेदारों के या बड़े अफसरों के रिकार्ड में इस बात को अंकित किया जाना चाहिये कि उनके यहाँ घटनाएं पहले से कम हुई हैं या ज्यादा हुई हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन इसको हंसी का पुट दे दिया गया है। कहा गया है कि आंकड़ों से सरकार संतुष्ट नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो इतनी घटनाएं हो रहीं हैं और प्रतिदिन एक न एक घटना लूट की, डकैती की होती है। इसलिए सही आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। साथ ही 15 दिन पहले लाल किले के अन्दर पश्चिम जर्मनी की एक महिला को मारा गया और उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया। इस संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसकी वास्तविकता क्या है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let him put a separate question, Sir.

Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in Gujarat

\*43. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation had submitted an application in March 1979 for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per year using natural gas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed plant is to be located at Hajira near Surat;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Maharashtra Government had also applied for a Sponge Iron Plant;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give clearance to the Gujarat Project urgently; and

(e) if not, reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Both the applications are under active consideration of the Government.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: With your kind permission I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to first two parts of my question. Gujarat Government through its agency GIIC had made this application in the year 1979. Since then a long time has gone by. I think I would be right in demanding an explicit and a more detailed explanation from the Hon. Minister in regard to this.

Secondly, when the answer is yes, that the Plant in Gujarat is selected at a place at Hajira, then why is the delay?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, it is correct that the application was received in August 1979, but when the Licensing Committee considered it in October, 1979, it came to its notice that the administrative Ministry did not have adequate information regarding the availability of the required type of gas for the project. This application concerns production of steel based on gaseous reduction technology. Therefore, it was of importance that the project should be assured adequate supply of necessary type of gas. It was only in 1980 when the Department of Petroleum confirmed the availability of gas subject to certain conditions which have been detailed now. Then the Planning Commission had also set up a Committee of appraisal of gas resources. It was only in July 1981 that the Planning Commission sent its appraisal regarding this project. Now, the consideration on the applications has advanced quite further. The Licensing Committee has already considered the issue. A meeting has been called on the 11th of October—five days from now—in which Secretary,

(Steel), Secretary (Planning Commission) and Secretary (Industrial Development) will all meet and discuss all the pending matters. I hope that after this meeting we will be able to give expeditious consideration to those applications.

**SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** I am sure the Hon. Minister must be aware that a considerable quantities of melting scrap are being imported, sponge iron being an alternative, immediate decision should be taken to set up this unit. And as Gujarat was the first to apply, I think Gujarat should be given this project. I would like to know categorically from the Minister, when they propose to set up this projects?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** I would say with all humility that I have already mentioned that five days from now, this proposal will be considered by a Secretaries' meeting; and then I hope an expeditious decision would be taken.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI:** As already mentioned by my colleague, the scrap is being imported in a big way, and sponge iron plants are the life-line for all the mini steel plants in the country. May I know from the Minister whether it is only the Development Corporations of Maharashtra and Gujarat which have applied for licences, or other States also, including Karanataka? If so, what action has been taken by the hon. Minister?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** As far as my information goes, about 36 applications have been given by various parties and State undertakings. Karnataka is one of them. It is also under consideration.

**श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी:** महाराष्ट्र की मांग किस तारीख में आई है और इस पर पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने क्या अभिप्राय: बताया है और स्थल-चयन के बारे में क्या स्थिति है, यह बताया जाये ?

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी:** महाराष्ट्र की मांग भी कुछ समय पूर्व आई थी, उस

पर भी साथ ही साथ विचार हो रहा है। 11 अक्टूबर को जो मीटिंग हो रही है, उसमें महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात दोनों की अर्जियों पर विचार हो रहा है।

**श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी:** महाराष्ट्र के प्रपोजल पर पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय का क्या अभिप्राय: है, इसमें गैस मिलता है क्या ? स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी ने क्या बताया है ?

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी :** पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा है कि हम थोड़ी गैस दे सकेंगे, उसी आधार पर यह विचार हो रहा है।

**SHRI S. T. QUADRI:** In his reply the hon. Minister has mentioned that the matter is under active consideration. I take it that the files have been located now, and the meeting will be conducted on 11th October. In his reply, he has mentioned that this plant is going to be on gaseous reduction process. Has Planning Commission given the clearance on the availability of sufficient gas from Bombay High to set up to two units—one in Gujarat and the other in Maharashtra? If so, can he mention categorically that from Bombay High, gas will be transported to Gujarat to set up this unit in Hajira?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** The Ministry of Petroleum has confirmed the availability of gas for production of sponge iron to the extent of 0.4 million to 0.5 million tonnes, subject to the condition that the location of the sponge iron plant would be near the pipeline to be laid for the transportation of gas to fertilizer units.

Secondly, only lean gas i.e. gas from which LPG and petro-chemical fractions have been extracted, would be supplied. The cost of connection from the main pipeline to the proposed sponge iron plant would have to be borne by the sponge iron plant. These are the main conditions. But there are other conditions also.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** If you permit me, Sir, may I know what is this lean gas like? It is a very important matter. Precious raw materials, natural raw material, non-renewable resources are going to be burnt as energy. I would like to know from the Minister, if you permit me: What is the nature of this lean gas? Is it methane, is it something else? I would like to know that.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI:** The hon. Member has been dealing with the subject in the past. I am sure he knows about it, that lean gas which is relevant to this particular transaction means gas from which LPG and petrochemical fractions have been extracted.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The hon. Minister is doing his home work better.

#### Controversies in BHEL

\*44. **SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the controversies in BHEL (R&D Division) as reported in India Today dated 31 July, 1982;

(b) what are the reasons for moving away Energy Systems Group from the Vikasnagar Complex of BHEL;

(c) would it not result in vital analytical groups requiring laboratory back-up studies and laboratories needing analytical backing being separated from each other; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to see that the Research & Development Division of BHEL, which was set up in August, 1978 with high expectations of developing self-reliance is given all the requisite facilities and back-up support?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision to shift the Energy Systems Group from the Vikasnagar

Complex was taken essentially on the consideration that it is now functioning under the administrative control of the Executive Director, Tiruchy and not as part of the Corporate R&D. This was done in order to enlarge its scope of work and to entrust it with more important areas of research. Its present location, which is close to other R&D organisations, also provides opportunity for a better coordination with these units.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government will continue to provide the requisite support to BHEL to develop the qualitative and quantitative potential of its R&D Division and also to derive full benefit therefrom.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** May I know if the hon. Minister has gone through the report in the Journal referred to? Had he read in that the comments from the Chairman, BHEL that the scientists were like a piece of furniture; I am saying in quote "piece of furniture" whom he could shift about; if so, (a) does he agree with that proposition; (b) if not, did he pull up the Chairman for that type of statement with regard to the builders of the nation; (c) he says that this division has been done in order to enlarge the scope; may I know what was the scope of this particular organisation till now and what are the new areas assigned to it; (d) whether the hon. Minister will say if the achievements of R&D Section so far have been wasted by entering into those very areas with technical collaboration with other people reducing the BHEL to an import of 67 per cent in the year 1980-81 as against 59 per cent in 1974-75; is the enlarged scope going to be how to import more items from outside and then remain merely like the peacock with legs as ugly as possible; and finally..... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is going to make only one supplementary for these questions. (Interruptions).

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** So, his knowledge of alphabet, does not extend beyond 'e'.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I am questioning the hon. Minister only after 1945; it would be even more. But I am only wanting to know finally whether the hon. Minister, after reading the report in the newspaper including *India Today* called in the executive committee of the top scientists who have formed themselves into a committee and asked them about their comments with regard to this split of R&D?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** As far as question (a) is concerned, I did check up with the Chairman, BHEL about the reported statement published in *India Today* about these scientists being called a piece of furniture or like that. He has categorically denied having made that statement to anybody. His Publicity Officer of the BHEL Publicity Department has sent a letter to *India Today* denying that fact; and the Chairman again met me yesterday and categorically denied issuing that statement. Therefore, in this context the answer to question (b) does not arise. As far as (c) is concerned, this Energy System Group was established long after the establishment of the R&D group; and it had the responsibility of functioning for research work in coal and fossil energy development along with the Regional Research Laboratory of the CSIR at Hyderabad. This Energy Systems Group was later on merged with the activities that were going on simultaneously at the Trichy Centre. Trichy Centre was dealing with nuclear engineering, fossil energy development projects, combined cycle project and services and general R&D group. The Hyderabad Centre was dealing with the system of dynamics, mechanical designs, nuclear and special projects, heat transfer and fluid flow and coal and concerned R&D group. Because both of these research works were correlated, therefore, both these research systems are merged under the Executive Director of Trichy. I am told that it was more conducive to producing better results regarding energy systems research, that this merger was undertaken

As far as research work in the BHEL goes, I think the hon. Member himself in

an earlier speech which he had recently delivered in this august House had praised the BHEL for its performance. And I think whatever the BHEL has achieved in the last few years or even since its inception, is a matter of pride for the country as a whole. To give a few examples, in the field of Research and Development BHEL has developed fluidised combustion boilers, coal gas systems for boiler flame supports, non-conventional energy development supports, battery driven vehicles, steel turbines for fast breeder test reactors and so on and so forth. The latest achievement is its development of photo-voltaic cells for solar energy. I need not list all these achievements here. We have already laid on the Table of the House information relevant to Research and Development from time to time through BHEL reports. I am again prepared to lay on the Table of the House the details of research work that is being done by the BHEL. if the Hon. Member so desires.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Sir, may I know the date and time of this rebuttal by the Chairman with regard to the statement, the statement which has appeared is quote in *India Today* referred to in my question whether it was after my question, or before my question? Secondly, he says, "The question does not arise". What is the question that does not arise? I raised a question germane to the very question relating to self-reliance and research and development in this particular basic industry, about which all of us are proud, but it is being dismantled by the wrong policies and unimaginative policies of this Government. Therefore, the Minister owed it to the House to tell us the exact answer of the question raised by me.

And finally, he says that there have been so many achievements. My charge is that those achievements have been wasted because the import has grown all along the line where we were even self-reliant all these years, both in terms of technology and hardware. Has the Minister that particular question in mind and did he answer that question? If he has, I will put my second question.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** Sir, the letter of contradiction from the Publicity Officer on behalf of Chairman, BHEL to *India Today* is dated the 31st July, 1982 that is much before the hon. Member addressed this question. I have a copy of the letter with me. I can read a portion.

"Please refer to the feature entitled 'BHEL Power Problems' in *India Today* dated July 31, 1982 edition of your esteemed journal... The information contained in this feature is factually not correct... The two authors of this feature have quoted our Chairman and Managing Director, Shri K. L. Puri... I would like to categorically state that none of these two authors were given this statement in question... The statement attributed to the Chairman in quotation is therefore of their own imagination... None of these two authors ever met the Chairman on the issues raised in this feature. Similarly, the statements attributed in quotation to our Director, Research and Development, Shri T. V. Balakrishnan are factually not correct and are denied."

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** What about the import component?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** Regarding imports, it is very well known, anybody who knows about BHEL knows, and I am sure the hon. Member knows more about BHEL as far his knowledge goes — that BHEL has not imported beyond what it must to meet technology requirements. I think when I said that we should be proud of BHEL in absorption of technology, the House agrees with me in this assessment. About 36 to 38 collaborations have been concluded and arrived at by BHEL from time to time. Now most of these agreements have already been achieved in the sense that technology absorption has already been made. In certain respects there have been some foreign collaboration agreements which do involve imports for a period of time. BHEL is going ahead with technology absorption measures and the imports about which he is talking about are only those imports which are essential

for the introduction of any new technology for meeting essential customer demand.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The hon. Minister is misleading the House. I would like to give a notice that I want to have a discussion on this question.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** The Minister has said here that they are importing only absolutely essential items, which will not deter our developmental efforts. But it is contrary to facts, because the import itself goes against our R&D which we have achieved. We are proud of our scientists. Will the Government examine whether we have done anything wrong in the matter of imports?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** I have made it very clear that we are importing only those particular items or components which are essential for induction of new technology and essential customer demand in specific spheres. It is mostly those imports that are allowed. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** BHEL became the focus of controversy when an agreement was reached with a multi-national German firm, which was thoroughly unnecessary. That had been exposed thoroughly and the Government did not give any befitting reply to that. Again this question is coming up before the House. As far as my knowledge goes, many components and technologies or technical collaborations are being gone into and imports are being made which through BHEL or indigenously otherwise could have been made upto the international standards. Denial or assertion does not cut any argument. Will the Government get the matter probed thoroughly by a scientific expert committee?

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** He is asking for an enquiry.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a repetition.

(*Interruption*)

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** BHEL is the pride of our country and there is a lot of demand for BHEL products outside our country. Is it not a thing that should be appreciated by everyone? What is the reaction of the Minister to that?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** BHEL has been very successful in exporting units outside to Malaysia, Libya, Thailand and other countries. We must compliment the BHEL for this successful achievement.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** It is the Government which is condemning the BHEL everytime by importing lot of things from outside.

#### Export of Kudremukh Iron Ore

\*45. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kudremukh Iron Ore is supplied at a lower export price;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) production made during last three years, quantity exported with the names of the countries and the inventory position; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to improve the export position?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The export price of the iron ore concentrate is negotiated by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited with various buyers keeping in view the acceptability of its product and the prevailing international prices of similar products.

(c) M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited started commercial production of iron ore concentrate from the 1st of October, 1981. The figures of production, export and closing stock are given below:—

	Period	Quantity (in DMT)
<i>Production</i>	Opening stock as on: 1-10-1981 . . . . .	33,095.
	1981-82 (from 1-10-81 . . . . .	580,966
	1982-83 upto 31-8-82) . . . . .	418,750
	Total ;	1,032,811
<i>Export</i>	To Romania . . . . .	889,187
	To Czechoslovakia (Trial order) . . . . .	29,879
	Total ;	913,060
	Closing Stock: as on 31-8-82 . . . . .	11,751

(d) Concerted efforts are being made for sale of Kudremukh concentrate to alternate buyers.

**SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** In reply to Question (a) and (b) it has been said that the export price of the iron ore concentrate is negotiated by the Kudremukh

Iron Ore Company Limited with various buyers keeping in view the acceptability of its product and the prevailing international prices of similar products. I would like to know from that Minister: what is the negotiated acceptable price? What is the prevailing international price and what is the cost of production?



**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:**

This Kudremukh plant was tuned to the Iranian agreement, which is yet to be implemented. As I said, the whole matter is the subject matter of negotiation. There are countries like Sweden and Brazil who are major suppliers, who can compete more favourably in the international market. Therefore, the price that we have agreed with Romania is \$ 16.5 per DMT for the initial year of supply. It can be said that in proportion to the price for export of iron ore, it is quite a reasonable price. This export price has been fixed, keeping in view the acceptability of the product and the prevailing international market price of that product.

**SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** What is the prevailing international price?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** The international price has been fluctuating.

**SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** What is the cost of production?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Fluctuating!

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:**

As only two lines are being operated now, as mentioned in the balance sheet, for the half year upto March, 82 we are having a net loss of about Rs. 36.34 crores. Since there are also other factors, it would be difficult to judge the cost of production favourably with international prices.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** My question pertains to the export of iron ore. Will the hon. Minister let us know whether Japan has drastically reduced its import of iron ore from India, and, if so, what is the reason—quality, price or crisis in Japan? What alternative markets are you trying to yet for the export of our iron ore?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** The hon. Member will agree that it does not arise out of the question on Kudremukh Project.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** The nation has a right to know it. If he is not in a position to give the information, he can say that he will answer it next time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can give a new question.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** The Minister very well knows the critical condition of the export of iron ore.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can give notice of a new question.

#### Failure of Insat-1A

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\*46. **SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA:**

**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first **INSAT-1A** has failed and has been written off by Government;

(b) if so, the major factors responsible for its failure;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the experiment; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made to continue the programmes affected by **INSAT'S** failure?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A detailed Failure Review of **INSAT-1A** has been ordered. Until the failure analysis, which is expected by end of October 1982; has been completed, it would be premature to venture into any definite assignment of the causes of failure.

(c) The approved capital outlay for the **INSAT-I Space-Segment** consisting of two **INSAT-1** Spacecraft in orbit and a master Control Facility (MCF) on ground for their control and management is Rs. 113 Crores. The total expenditure of **INSAT-I Space-Segment** as of 31st August 1982

is about Rs. 83.16 crores. The INSAT-1 is planned as an operational system for delivery of telecom, meteorology, TV and radio services.

(d) Until the availability of INSAT-1B, i.e. the second INSAT-1 satellite, (i) skeleton essential Telecom service over all remote area and key primary-main routes using all 28 fixed earth stations and (ii) all TV satellite-interconnection/programme distribution services are to be restored through lease of spare INTELSAT transponders; Operation of seven telecom earth stations has already been restored by extending the part transponder INTELSAT lease.

MR. SPEAKER: We have had a full discussion on this.

श्री संसद नारायण जटिया: मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ, ... (बंदबखान) यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्यों वक्त जाया किया जाये?

श्री संसद नारायण जटिया: मैं सीधा प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सभी लोग सीधा प्रश्न ही पूछते हैं, टेढ़ा कोई नहीं पूछता है।

श्री संसद नारायण जटिया: सीधा आदमी, सीधा प्रश्न।

जो हमारा इन्सैट-1 फेल हुआ है, दुनिया के जितने भी सैटलाइट अंतरिक्ष में स्थित हैं, हमने सैटलाइट जब डिजाइन की तो उसमें तीन प्रकार की डिजाइन की, दूर संचार, मौसम विज्ञान, दूरदर्शन और रेडियो वाली 3 सुविधाएँ उसमें रखीं। इस सैटलाइट की डिजाइनिंग 3 जानकारियों के लिए एकत्रित की गई थीं। जो दूसरे सैटलाइट बने हैं, उनमें 2 पंख होते हैं,

लेकिन हमारे इसके डिजाइन में केवल एक हाथ और एक एख था, वह खुला नहीं। इसके कारण जो सारी योजनाएँ थीं, वह धूमिल हो गईं।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन्सैट-1 जो फेल हुआ है यह डिजाइन की संरचना में दोष के कारण हुआ है, क्या?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसका टेंडर हुआ था, उसमें हुंजरा एयर क्राफ्ट कंपनी जो अमेरिका की है और दूसरे फोर्ड एरो स्पेस ने टेंडर के लिये मना कर दिया या टेंडर समान प्राये थें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सारी बातें आ गई थीं।

श्री संसद नारायण जटिया: टेंडर मांगे गये थे तो क्या उसने टेंडर देने से इन्कार कर दिया था? यह हमारा सीधा सा प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सारी बातें आ चुकी हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have already been answered on the floor of the House. Now, Mr. Trilok Chand Question No. 47.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This has been already answered. If you go through the record, you will find it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. All the things have been answered.

श्री संसद नारायण जटिया: क्या यह डिजाइन के दोष के कारण हुआ है?

मैं सावाराण सी बात पूछ रहा हूँ।



अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारी बातें बता दी गई हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं कैसे आया है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting unnecessarily? I know my job.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can't allow it as a repetition all the time.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह जवाब आ गया था, तो यह प्रश्न एलाऊ ही क्यों किया गया ? आपको इसे स्थगित कर देना चाहिये था ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not try to appreciate certain things.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH: Sir, regarding the first part of the hon. Member's question, it is there in my written statement. But I think he would like clarification about the tender that was issued. We have a system of giving these tenders on paper. 15 countries or 15 companies took these tenders at approximately 100 dollars, but only two companies filled their tenders and send their men. One was Ford Aerospace and the other was Hughes. So, I don't think there is any clarification that is necessary at all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When Bhaskara failed during the Janata rule you said: "This showed that the Government is going to collapse". Does this mean now that your Government is also going to collapse ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member, I am sure, is aware of the fact that the entire negotiations and sanctions were all done in his regime, during the tenure of his government. We have merely added a particular aspect on that space-craft meaning television for the rural masses which your Prime Minister had vetoed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, at least don't dash his hopes.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The question is, he is responsible for this 144 million dollars....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over. I tried to include your question, but the Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Liquor tragedy in Kerala

\*47. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent heavy toll of life in liquor tragedy in Kerala, Government have considered the desirability of bringing a more stringent Central law for the manufacture and sale of spurious liquor to prevent such incidents occurring frequently in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicant liquor fall within the jurisdiction of the

State Governments, Liquor offences are regulated under the Indian Penal Code, Excise and prohibition Laws of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have, however, been requested to evolve both short-term and long term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor.

#### Rise in sickness of small scale units

\*48. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sick units in small scale industries are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the percentage of such units as on 31 March, 1982 and the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring certain changes in its policy in regard to encouraging small scale industries, a subject which has been particularly emphasised in the revised 20-point programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has taken several measures for facilitating the growth and updating technology of small scale industries which include extension of institutional network especially in backward areas for providing necessary back-up support and services to small scale units, consolidation and improvement of workshop facilities, setting up of Process and Product Development Centres and Field Testing Stations, provision of increased marketing support strengthening of coordination and linkages with various Central and State agencies measures to remove the constraints of raw materials etc.

#### Report of study group on financing of the private corporate sector

\*49. SHRI R. N. RAKESH;

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on financing of the private corporate sector in the Sixth Plan has completed its work and submitted the report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, and the reaction of Government for not completing the work?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Study Group on financing of the private corporate sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is in the process of finalising its recommendations and is expected to submit its report by the end of October, 1982. Due to the complexities of the issues involved requiring detailed examination, the work could not be completed within the stipulated time frame. Government, therefore, agreed to extend the term of the Study Group till the end of October, 1982.

#### Dowry deaths

\*50. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have monitored the number of dowry deaths that have occurred in the country during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the effective steps including the amendment of Dowry Act being taken to stop this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the total number of dowry

deaths during the last six months, state-wise is compiled on All India basis as it is a State subject.

(b) Detailed instructions were issued to All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the subject on 18-8-1982. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5464/82] To, curtail the evil of dowry system, the amendment of the existing Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is under consideration of the Government.

### तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए ईंधन की प्राप्ति

\* 51. श्री मोती भाई झार० चौधरी :

श्री बापू साहेब पुरलेकर :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के लिये अपेक्षित परमाणु ईंधन प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता तो उसके लिये कार्य करना कठिन हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों के साथ ऐसा ईंधन प्राप्त करने के लिये बातचीत करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) उपलब्ध ईंधन को लम्बे समय तक चलाने के उद्देश्य से तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर को उसके विद्युत-स्तर से कम स्तर पर चलाया जा रहा है। अनुमान है कि ईंधन का वर्तमान भंडार सन् 1984 तक चलेगा। तथापि, भारत सरकार इस बात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखेगी कि तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर लगातार काम करता रहे।

(ख) अमरीका के साथ हाल ही में हुई एक सहमति के अन्तर्गत तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने का दायित्व अमरीका के स्थान पर फ्रांस ले लेगा, तथा यह दायित्व सन् 1963 में भारत और अमरीका के बीच हुए सहकार करार की और उस करार के आधार पर सन् 1971 में हुए सुरक्षोपाय संबंधी करार की सीमाओं में रहेगा। फ्रांस के साथ कुछ बातचीत हुई है तथा दोनों सरकारों के बीच विचार विमर्श जारी है।

### हैदराबाद में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र का बन्द होना

\* 52. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसाधित यूरेनियम की कमी के कारण हैदराबाद स्थित परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र बन्द होने वाला है; और

(ख) क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने वर्ष 1980, 1981 और 1982 में मांग के अनुसार संसाधित यूरेनियम की सप्लाई नहीं की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उ.प्र. पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस संयंत्र को चालू करने के लिये क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के हैदराबाद स्थित नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र के समृद्ध यूरेनियम अनुभागों का काम समृद्ध यूरेनियम न मिलने की वजह से सितम्बर, 1982 के दूसरे सप्ताह से रोक दिया गया है।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमरिका ने 1980, 1981 और 1982 की मांग के अनुरूप समृद्ध यूरैनियम नहीं दिया है।

(ग) आगे और समृद्ध यूरैनियम में मिलने की स्थिति में, इसके सिवाय कोई और विकल्प नहीं रहेगा कि नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र के समृद्ध यूरैनियम अनुभागों को बन्द कर दिया जाये।

#### Mid-term Appraisal of sixth plan

\*53. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the mid-term appraisal of the Plan, the Sixth Plan targets are likely to fall short considerably;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to achieve the plan targets to the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in progress and the precise position would be known only when it is completed.

(c) The necessary steps would be determined in the light of the mid-term appraisal of the Plan.

महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस आन्दोलन के लिए सीमा सुरक्षा बल की तैनाती

\*55. डा० सुबह्मण्यम स्वामी:

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये सेना तथा सीमा

सुरक्षा बल के सैनिक तैनात किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये महाराष्ट्र में कितने सैनिक भेजे थे; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कितने सशस्त्र सैनिकों की मांग की थी?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी):

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पुलिस अशांति के संबंध में बिधि व व्यवस्था से निपटने के लिये उस राज्य में सेना और सुरक्षा बल के कामिक तैनात किये गये थे।

(ख) और (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मांग करने पर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की लगभग 9 बटालियनों और सीमा सुरक्षा बल की 5 बटालियनों की सेवाएँ राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं। सेना की तैनातगी के ब्यौरे प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है।

#### Shut down of heavy water plant at NANGAL

\*56. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Water Plant at Nangal has been shut down for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to re-start this project and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Nangal Heavy Water Plant had been under conti-

nuous operation, since January 1982, but due to non-availability of power, has had to be shut down from 30 September, 1982.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to obtain the requisite power and requirements to re-start the plant.

**Funds for modernisation of five major industries**

\*57. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI  
SINGH:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has asked for funds from Government for the modernisation of cotton textiles, cement, sugar, jute textile and engineering industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the improvement in productivity and quality would alleviate shortages and reduce imports; and

(d) how far it would be the best antidote to inflation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have estimated the requirement of funds for the modernisation of the five industries over a period of 5 to 7 years at Rs. 3682 crores. Institutional finances needed will be between 589 crores to 421 crores a year. Margin at 20 per cent amounting to 147 crores to 105 crores will have to be found by the industries from out of their own resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Capital intensity in modernization being less than in an equivalent grass-roots location, the inflationary pressure in the process is admittedly less.

**Car thefts in Delhi**

\*59 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked rise in the car thefts in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of vehicles recovered during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that there has been any increase in the cases of car thefts in Delhi during the last 2 years. On the contrary, there has been a decrease in such cases. The number of cars stolen and recovered during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (up to 15-9-1982) are indicated below:

	Stolen	Recovered.
1980	1124	889
1981	943	716
1982	492	368
(upto 15-9-1982)		

**Vacant posts of research officers in planning Commission**

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

(a) the period since when the posts of Research Officers are lying vacant in the Planning Commission;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) whether he would investigate the causes of these prolonged vacancies;

(d) whether action would be taken against the officials if found delaying these promotions just on trivial grounds; and

(e) by what time these promotions would take place?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Five posts of Research Officers are lying vacant in the Planning Commission with effect from 21-8-80, 1-2-81, 1-7-81, 24-9-81 and 1-8-1982 respectively.

(b) These posts come under promotion quota. Since eligible officers in the lower posts were not available in the required disciplines, the posts were circulated to all Ministries/State Governments, etc. Only in one case a suitable candidate could be selected by the UPSC who has yet to join. Of the remaining four posts, three were selected by the UPSC who has yet to join. The last one is also likely to be referred to them soon. Of these four posts, selection has already been made by the UPSC in one case.

(c) and (d). The matter has been looked into. No individual is responsible for the delay.

### Murder in Port Blair

439. **SHRI CHATURBHUI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders that took place in Port Blair Tehsil in each of the last three years;

(b) in how many cases the culprits could be booked and the number of cases in which the culprits could not be booked;

(c) the reasons of police failure in detecting the culprits in a small place like Port Blair; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Police Station Aberdeen, Port Blair is under the charge of the same Circle Inspector for the past five years; if so whether it is proposed to replace the Circle Inspector?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

### Statement

The position in this regard is detailed below:—

Year	No. of murders that took place in Port Blair Tehsil.	No. of murder cases in which culprits were booked	No. of murder cases in which culprits could not be booked
1979	7	5	2
1980	2	2	..
1981	3	2	1

Of the two cases which remained undetected during the year 1979, one case was found to be of accidental death, while the other could not be detected despite the best efforts of the Police because no evidence could be found. As regards the one case which could not be booked during the year 1981, the accused in that case com-

mitted suicide after committing the murder.

The Police Station Aberdeen, Port Blair has been under the charge of the same Circle Inspector for the past five years. His case for transfer would be considered in the normal course when general transfers take place.

**Newsitem captioned "New Twist to Colour TV Imports"**

440. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'New twist to colour TV imports' appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated 15 September, 1982;

(b) if so, her reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that, as the consignments of imported colour TV kits started arriving by air and sea, the eligible manufacturers, who had ordered the kits with great enthusiasm, are sulking;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to set matters right?

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

(b) TV manufacturers who are being given import assistance for ASIAD-82 have brought up for discussion certain minor points regarding conditions to be put on the import licence. These points have been fully clarified during discussion with them.

(c) The consignments are arriving by Air and Sea and eligible manufacturers are taking delivery of the same.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Officers from States sent abroad for Training**

441. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officers posted from the States with the Government of India have been sent abroad for training/visits during the last three years;

(b) whether the officers so trained for work at the Centre in specialised fields have invariably been transferred back to home States, thereby wasting the training imparted to them; and

(c) whether Central Government, in future, propose to leave the training of such officers to the concerned States on whose strength they are borne as this will also avoid jockeying for foreign training which is now rampant at the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Under the present system claims of officers of Central Government as well as officers of State Governments and officers belonging to All India Services whether serving at the Centre or in the States are given due consideration in the matter of nomination for various training courses abroad. During the last three years a number of such officers were sent abroad on training.

(b) Officers who come to Centre on deputation from States are normally sent for training programme which would be relevant whether they work in connection with the affairs of the Centre or in connection with the affairs of the States. Therefore, there is no wastage of training imparted to them even after they revert to their States on completion of their tenures.

(c) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Paper Mill in Tripura**

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

(a) whether State Government of Tripura have submitted any proposal to the Central Government to set up a paper mill in Tripura;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that conditions have been found favourable for setting up of a paper mill in Tripura but the Central Government are reluctant to provide funds for the scheme; and

(d) whether Central Government would finalise the matter immediately in the interest of a backward State like Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to



(d) The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill of 250/300 tonnes per day capacity, based on the bamboo resources of the State. It is, however, necessary that adequate infrastructural facilities are developed 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.

#### Industrial Development of States

443. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of finances arranged by the States and the contribution of the

Centre for the Industrial development of States (States-wise); and

(b) the increase in the per capital income during 1972—1980 in various States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Industrial development is an integral part of the State Plans. Central assistance is given to the States in terms of block grants and loans. There is no separate earmarking of Central assistance for industrial development.

(b) A Statement giving statewise position regarding the per capita net state domestic product in 1971-72 and 1979-80 is attached.

#### Statement

*Statement showing Per Capita net State domestic product at constant Prices (at 1970-71 prices).*

State/Union Territory	1971-72	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	591	630
2. Assam . . . . .	545	533
3. Bihar . . . . .	406	405
4. Gujarat . . . . .	832	848
5. Haryana . . . . .	875	932
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	690	646
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	547	616
8. Karnataka . . . . .	683	696
9. Kerala . . . . .	577	555
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	507	393
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	786	995
12. Manipur . . . . .	409	438
13. Orissa . . . . .	434	435
14. Punjab . . . . .	1046	1321
15. Rajasthan . . . . .	538	524
16. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	599	698
17. Tripura . . . . .	540	558
18. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	451	436
19. West Bengal . . . . .	745	723
20. Delhi . . . . .	1226	1370
21. Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	1006	1318



### Status of Minorities Commission and High Power Panel

444. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Minorities Commission headed by Justice Beg and High Power Panel headed by Dr. Gopal Singh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Minorities Commission has asked for statutory status for the Commission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is seriously handicapped in carrying out the task entrusted to it;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of statutory status, it can not examine witnesses on oath, secure compliance of its directions and call for records; and

(e) whether Government propose to give statutory status to both the Commission and the High Power Panel; if so; when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Minorities Commission and the High Power Panel were set up under executive orders by the Government of India vide their Resolutions dated 12th January, 1978 and 10th May, 1980, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Central Government have impressed on the State Governments the importance of facilitating the work of the Commission by promptly providing information on matters referred by the Commission. The Government have also informed the Commission that if any specific case is brought to the notice of the Government, where the State Government or any other authority fails to cooperate fully with the Commission in performing its duties, the Government would take up the matter in an appropriate manner.

(e) The proposal regarding granting statutory or constitutional status to the Minorities Commission is under consideration of the Government. It would be difficult to indicate a precise time limit for

the purpose. Being a time bound Commission, no such proposal for the High Power Panel is under consideration.

### Accumulation of huge stock of Steel with the Steel Plants

446. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of unsold steel has accumulated with the Steel Plants;

(b) whether it had any effect on the production of steel during the current year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce the unsold stock so that the production may not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. The stock of saleable steel at SAIL Plants as on 1-9-1982 was 3,37,800 tonnes. This is less than the production of the previous month.

(b) No, Sir. The production programme of SAIL has been geared to meet the market demand.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve sales and reduce stocks:—

(i) Steps have been taken to change the product-mix of SAIL Plants keeping in view the market needs;

(ii) The end-use declaration provision under clause 7 of Iron & Steel Control Order for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with;

(iii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed;

(iv) Old/unsold stocks are being disposed of to customers, including traders, by displaying availability on Notice Boards;

(v) On certain items, rebates are being given by main producers;

(vi) On certain items, credit to customers is being given;

(vii) Non-saleable defective items are being disposed of by tender;

(viii) Export possibilities are being explored; and

(ix) Customer contact has been intensified. Besides, the Central Marketing Organisation has been advised to create markets in the country and abroad both on the basis of various forms of steel usage and promote more production of import substitution items.

#### **Progress of Bharat Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra**

447. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the work of the public sector Bharat Aluminium Project in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has remained pending without further progress;

(b) what are the reasons for the pendency of the project; and

(c) when the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Ratnagiri project, for manufacture of aluminium ingots and EC grade aluminium wire rods, was sanctioned in 1974. However, this could not be taken up for implementation on account of financial constraints. The project was amongst those reviewed at the time of formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The review showed that the project would not be economic, unless plant size was scaled up, and a more modern, energy-saving technology was adopted. In February, 1982 Government commissioned the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MEC) to carry out

detailed exploration in order to establish additional reserves of bauxite in the area. The programme of detailed exploration extends over a 26 months period. Since the project sanctioned for Ratnagiri was for a low capacity, which by current standards is non-viable, Government revoked the industrial licences in respect of this project. After Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has reassessed the reserves in the area, the need for commissioning of a fresh feasibility report for the project, will be considered.

#### **Closure of Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar Units of Ashoka Paper Mills**

448. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given on 14 July, 1982 to USQ No. 911 regarding closure of Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar units of Ashoka Paper Mills and state:

(a) the exact state of affairs with regard to actual monthly production as compared to the installed capacity of the Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar units of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. during the present year; and

(b) the actual shortage of working capital, the cause and accountability for this shortage and the result of the efforts of the State Government for revival of the company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The installed capacity production and capacity utilisation of the Jogighopa and Rameshwar Nagar units of Ashok Paper Mills are indicated below:

*Installed capacity :*

Jogighopa Unit —2250 MT per month

Rameshwar Nagar unit —1125 MT per month

## Production and capacity utilisation :

Month	Jogighopa Unit		Rameshwar Nagar Unit	
	Production (in metric tonnes)	% capacity utilisation (approx.)	Production (in metric tonnes)	% capacity utilisation (approx.)
Jan.	836	37	242	22
Feb.	1004	45	257	23
March	725	32	250	22
April	84	4	224	20
May	437	19	126	11
June	214	10	100	9
July	229	10	121	11
Aug. 82	154	7	75	7
Total	3683	20	1395	16

(b) As against the requirement of working capital of about Rs. 300 lakhs, the company has hardly any funds at present. The following steps are being taken for revival of the company:—

(i) The management of the company is to be strengthened by induction of competent professionals. The details are being worked out by the financial institutions in consultation with the State Governments.

(ii) The financial institutions will initiate steps with others concerned, for reconstitution of the Board of Directors so as to make it effective.

(iii) The product mix of the mills, the marketing and other aspects are being examined for improvement.

(iv) The financial institutions and bankers are to work out a package of financial reliefs for the company.

(v) Other problems relating to infra-structural facilities availability of power, raw material etc. are being looked into by the State Governments.

(vi) The various agencies concerned have been requested to release further amounts due to the company, in order to enable it to resume operations, pending implementation of a comprehensive plan for revival.

राजस्थान द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को  
सीमेंट सप्लाई

449. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम को उसके उपयोग / विकास कार्यों के लिये राजस्थान से सीमेंट प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में राज्य के उपयोग / मांग के अनुसार सीमेंट का उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली नगर

निगम (जिसे पहले ही सीमेंट का कम कोटा आवंटित किया गया है) को सीमेंट की सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के विकास और जनता की सुविधाओं से संबंधित कार्यों में बाधा न हो, किसी अन्य राज्य से दिल्ली नगर निगम को सीमेंट की सप्लाई करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त त्रिवारी) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान में बिजली की कटौती के कारण सीमेंट के उत्पादन पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ा है। जिसके कारण दिल्ली नगर निगम सहित दिल्ली को सीमेंट की कम पूर्ति हुई है। दिल्ली को सीमेंट की पूर्ति का अगला स्रोत मध्य प्रदेश है और इस राज्य में भी बिजली की कटौती के कारण सीमेंट का उत्पादन काफी प्रभावित हुआ है।

फिर भी यदि दिल्ली नगर निगम की तत्काल आवश्यकता के लिये सीमेंट जरूरी होगा तो प्राथमिकता के आधार पर व्यवस्था करने के प्रयास अनुरोध प्राप्त होते ही किये जायेंगे।

#### Updation of Bhatt Committee Report by Working Group

450. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up under the chairmanship of Small Scale Industries Commissioner to update the information contained in the Bhatt Commit-

tee Report of 1972 has submitted its Report; and

(b) if so, the suggestions contained in this report and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Working Group submitted its report in June, 1982 and the summary of conclusions and recommendations made by the Group are as under:

#### 1. Statutory Definition of Small Scale Industrial Units

A very rigid legal definition of small scale industry would be difficult to attempt because a large number of industries/activities falling under the purview of small sector. The present procedure of notifying the definition of small scale industry through a Government notification should continue.

#### 2. Compulsory Registration of Small Scale Units.

Considering the vast unemployment in the country and the need to promote more units and encourage small scale industries, it would not be proper to call for compulsory registration of all units. Procedure for registration should be simplified and all impediments on registration of units in respect of location or type of activity should be withdrawn. The requirement to make registration compulsory may be considered at a later date after most of the units have been brought under the fold of registration.

#### 3. Collection of Statistics

Since the rigid definition and compulsory registration are not yet considered feasible no legislative provision regarding collection of statistics is feasible. However, there should be more staff deployed for effecting 100 per cent monitoring of small scale units engaged in the manufacture of reserved items or having ancillary status or in areas enjoying special concessions. With the help of data thus collected the requirements of raw material of such units

should be met in full. This will also help in securing their co-operation in registration and monitoring.

#### 4. Prompt Payment of bills

All public sector units and all large scale units should be subjected to an automatic check during their audit and all delays of payment exceeding stipulated period of 60 days should be brought out in the audit report.

#### 5. Reservation of Products for exclusive manufacture by the small scale units

Provision regarding reservation should be made more rigid and stringent. No dereservation should be carried out without adequate notice to small scale units in that activity.

When a small scale unit in the reserved items goes out of the limit of the small scale, it may be allowed to produce the same item after pegging its production capacity as it was at the time of such crossing over.

#### 6. Govt. Store Purchase Programme

(i) Policy in regard to Government purchase needs re-examination and be given a more unambiguous and forthright statement of preference which should be binding not only on Central Government purchases but also on State Government agencies and other Statutory organisations.

(ii) An agency for purchasing of stores was not necessary.

#### 7. Fiscal Incentives.

No legislation in this regard is necessary and better coordination should be effected by consultation.

#### 8. Restricted Partnership Act

Legislative provision should be made whereby procedure for forming a small company become simpler and cheaper. Also Partnership Act be modified so that a larger number of partners can be associated in a partnership firm and the smooth working of a firm should not be upset on death of a partner.

The Income tax/corporate tax on all SSI units, run by a firm or small company should be only that payable by a firm and not as applicable to a large corporate firm.

#### 9. Administrative Agency

There is need for strengthening the focus of Authority of the DCSSI by making the post as that of ex-officio Additional Secretary level so that action in various agencies of the Government of India and the State Government could be coordinated better.

The recommendations made by the Working Group and endorsed by the Standing Committee on Policy and Programmes were considered in the 36th Meeting of the All India Small Scale Industries Board held on 17th and 18th August, 1982 in New Delhi. On the suggestion made by some of the members particularly the representatives of some of the small industries associations it was decided that the Standing Committee on Policy and Programmes should further examine the issue by taking into account the views of some more small scale industries associations of the country and come up with its recommendations in the next meeting of the SSI Board.

#### Article "Corollary is certainly true" in Indian Express

451. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article by Shri Arun Shourie under the heading "The Corollary is certainly true", in the Indian Express dated 20 September, 1982 in which an instance of alleged inaction on the part of Delhi Administration in dealing with the crimes against women has been cited;

(b) if so, the total number of cases involving married women dying for reasons of suicides, murders, accidents during the period 1 January, 1980 to 31 August, 1982 registered with the Delhi Police;

(c) the total number of cases falling under the category of ill-treatment on account of dowry;



(d) the number of cases which ended in the criminals being awarded suitable punishments and the number of cases which were closed finally for lack of evidence; and

(e) the number of persons undergoing imprisonment as a result of police action?

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

#### Nuclear power plants facing difficulty

452. SHRI R. D. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the nuclear power plants in the country are facing serious difficulties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to set them right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Of the operating nuclear power stations in the country both the units of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are being operated at reduced power levels to stretch the available fuel due to uncertainty in supply of enriched uranium. Both the units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station have had operating problems from time to time. They are due to malfunctioning of equipment, grid disturbances and human error.

(c) Govt. of India will ensure the continued operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

A continuous and ongoing review of operational problems is being carried out to improve performance of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. The matter regarding grid disturbances is under continuing discussion with the concerned Electricity Board and the Central Electricity Authority to formulate a long term solution to

these problems. The Govt. had also constituted a Committee of specialists to make a technical assessment of the working of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. The Committee's report has been received and is under examination.

#### Police post in Uttari Pitampura, Delhi

453. SHRI KALI CHARAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is no police post for the pockets B.C.D.F. H. K, L, M, S, T and U of Uttari Pitampura, Residential Scheme, Delhi and there is erratic police patrolling in these pockets; and

(b) if so what steps are proposed to be taken to set up a police post for the Uttari Pitampura and also to arrange for day and night patrolling by police personnel in these pockets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). This area falls in the jurisdiction of Police Station Adarsh Nagar from where the staff for patrolling, in Uttari Pitampura is deputed. Additional staff from Delhi Armed Police and the Home Guards are also deployed for patrolling in this Area. A proposal to set up a separate Police Post for Uttari Pitampura will be considered along with proposals for setting up police post/police stations in various other parts of the Union Territory.

#### Prisoners without trial in prisons

454. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners without trial held in prisons in India;

(b) the total number of prisoners whose trials have not started for more than one year; and

(c) the action Government propose to take with a view to reduce the number of such prisoners?

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

were 92785 undertrial prisoners in the jails of all States and UTs as on 31-12-1981. This includes information in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh as on 30-6-81 and in respect of Delhi as on 22-3-82 since the figures for 31-12-81 are not available.

(b) The statistics are not maintained by Government of India.

(c) With a view to ensuring that the undertrial prisoners do not suffer unduly long incarceration in jails, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up State and District Level Committees to review the cases of undertrial prisoners periodically, to make arrangement for giving legal aid to poor and indigent prisoners and to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Cr.P.C. regarding limitation of time prescribed for investigation and inquiry of cases. They have also been requested to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners in the light of the directions given by the Supreme Court from time to time. One of the terms of reference of the newly appointed 10th Law Commission is

to keep under review the system of judicial administration to secure, inter-alia, elimination of delays and speedy clearance of arrears. Further, in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission provision has been made for the establishment of additional courts in some of the States.

#### Allotment of cement to Rajasthan

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

(a) the quantity of levy cement allotted to Rajasthan in the first, second and third quarters of 1982 so far; and

(b) the distribution and availability of cement, district-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Allocation of levy cement to Rajasthan in the first three quarters of 1982 was as follows:

Period	Allocation (Tonnes)	Remarks
Qr. I/82	1,63,700	Includes allocation for irrigation and power.
Qr. II/82	60,600	79,400 tonnes allocated for Irrigation & Power Sectors.
Qr. III/82	60,600	78,900 tonnes allocated for Irrigation & Power Projects.

(b) District-wise allocation of levy cement is made by the State Governments and Union Territories.

#### Setting up of a contraceptives plant in Maharashtra

456. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a rubber contraceptives plant in backward region of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Central subsidy would be made available for the project; and

(c) the details in regard to production capacity, technical know-how equipments and possible date of production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. has proposed to set up a rubber contraceptives unit at Aurangabad, a backward District of Maharashtra, qualifying for Central Schemes of investment Subsidy.

(c) The approved capacity to be installed by the unit is 200 million pieces per annum. Foreign technical know-how is

being obtained from M/s. LRC Overseas Ltd. London. The cost of the equipment for the project is estimated at Rs. 251 lakhs. The production is expected to commence by end of February, 1983.

**Progress of schemes under Minimum Needs Programme**

458. SHRI AMAL DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the various schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme, State-wise break-up of amounts allocated and spent under different schemes; and

(b) whether non-receipt of progress schemes is a cause for shortfall in expenditure; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken or proposed to take to ensure that implementing agencies are able to formulate sanctionable schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Statements I to X giving this information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5465/82]

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise as the actual expenditure in 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure in 1981-82 is only marginally less (i.e. 16 per cent and 2 per cent respectively) than the approved outlays. The details are in Statement I.

**रोजगार संवर्धन परिषद् की स्थापना करना**

459. श्री मन्त्र चन्द्र डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ नई रोजगार नीति के संदर्भ में देश में जनशक्ति के संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये रोजगार के नये अवसर उत्पन्न करने हेतु रोजगार संवर्धन परिषदों की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) वं कब स्थापित की गई थीं; और

(ग) इनका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें उन राज्यों के नाम दिये गये हैं, जहाँ जिला जनशक्ति योजना और रोजगार सृजन परिषदें स्थापित की गई हैं और साथ ही उनकी स्थापना की तारीखें दी गई हैं ।

(ग) परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करना इस समय संभव नहीं है ।

**विवरण**

उन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम जहाँ जिला जनशक्ति योजना और रोजगार सृजन परिषदें स्थापित की गई हैं

महीना/वर्ष

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1. गुजरात	फरवरी, 1981
2. लक्षदीप	मई, 1981
3. कर्नाटक	मई, 1981
4. मिजोरम	जून-जुलाई, 1981



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5. मध्य प्रदेश*	अगस्त, 1981
6. महाराष्ट्र	अगस्त, 1981
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	सितम्बर, 1981
8. पश्चिम बंगाल	सितम्बर, 1981
9. दिल्ली	सितम्बर, 1981
10. जम्मू और कश्मीर*	अक्तूबर, 1981
11. तमिलनाडु	अक्तूबर, 1981
12. असम	दिसम्बर, 1981
13. बिहार	दिसम्बर 1981
14. मणिपुर	दिसम्बर, 1981
15. अरुणाचल प्रदेश*	जनवरी, 1982
16. त्रिपुरा	जनवरी, 1982
17. उड़ीसा	मार्च, 1982
18. हिमाचल प्रदेश*	मई, 1982
19. आंध्र प्रदेश	मई, 1982
20. हरियाणा	जून, 1982

\*जिला जनशक्ति योजना और रोजगार सृजन परिषद् का कार्य अन्य जिला अभिकरणों को सौंपा गया है ।

**News items captioned "Fall in production of Heavy Electricals"**

460. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the Statesman dated 31 August, 1982 (Calcutta edition) with the headline "Fall in production of Heavy Electricals";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that production of Heavy Electricals had fallen

by 15 per cent in the first half of 1982 as compared to the same period of 1981;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures contemplated to face the situation?

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

(b) to (d). No, Sir. According to the Statistics maintained by DGTD, the production of power and distribution transformer referred to in the press report has gone up by 2.05 per cent whereas that of other items like Electric Motors, Power

Cables and HT Circuit Breakers has marginally decreased from 2 per cent to 5.2 per cent during the period January—June 1982 as compared to the corresponding period of 1981. One of the reasons for the fall in production is the shortage of funds with the Electricity Boards who are the major customers for the heavy electrical equipments industry. This matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

### Geological Survey of Bihar

461. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed study for geological Survey of Monghyr in Bihar has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The whole of the Monghyr district, covering an area of 7927 Sq. Kms, has been geologically mapped. Additional surveys and scientific studies were also conducted as part of the programme entitled integrated Geo-scientific Survey of Monghyr.

Preliminary mineral investigations have indicated reserves of 1.51 million tonnes of bauxite mostly high grade and 13.50 million tonnes of limestone (of low grade). Preliminary investigations have also been made of quartz, quartzite, clay, kyanite and mica. Some of these investigations will be continued during 1982-83 field season.

### Assent to Bihar Press Bill

462. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the present administrative practice, State Bills which require President's assent after they are passed by the Legislatures of the States, are first referred to the Central Government for their administrative approval before introduction in the State Assembly;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bihar had referred the Bihar Press Bill to the Government of India for their approval before introduction in the State Assembly;

(c) the date on which the said Bill was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the date on which the approval was conveyed;

(d) the names of the Ministries which were consulted before the approval was conveyed; and

(e) whether the said Bill as now passed by the State Legislature and awaiting President's assent, is identical in all respects with the draft Bill to which approval was already conveyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir, but the discretion lies with the State Governments and it is not in all cases that such Bills are forwarded for prior approval of the Central Government before their introduction in the State Legislatures.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

### Construction of Hemavathi, Harangi and Kabini Irrigation Projects

463. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether without the clearance of the Planning Commission, the Karnataka Government have constructed the Hemavathi, the Harangi and the Kabini irrigation projects on the river Cauvery before the resolution of the Cauvery waters disput among the four Cauvery basin Staes; and

(b) what has been the investment on these projects by the State Government and whether Central assistance has been given to them and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the Karnataka Government, the anticipated expenditure on these

projects to the end of 1981-82 will be as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
1. Hemavathi . . . . .	91.6
2. Harangi . . . . .	40.6
3. Kabini . . . . .	68.0

No Central assistance has been given to them.

### Police agitation in States

464. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
 PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
 SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:  
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
 MANDAL:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
 MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:  
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
 PATIL:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:  
 SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:  
 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
 PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after 1979 the police personnel in Northern States had again agitated in August, and September, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) in how many States police agitations and strikes were held and in how many cases the Central help was sought;

(d) whether the States affected most were Maharashtra and Haryana;

(e) if so, whether both the States had asked for deployment of Central Reserve Force; and

(f) what other assistance was provided, and to what extent the grievances of those police personnel were met?

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

### Proposal to expand Bokaro Steel Plant

465. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 2.5 m.t. to 4 m.t. capacity is under way. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1637.55 crores.

### Technology of colour T.V. transmission

466. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to develop the technology of colour TV transmission;

(b) to what extent Government depend upon foreign technology in this field; and

(c) by what time we are likely to be self-reliant in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). For colour transmissions, it is necessary that the transmitters as well as the equipment used at the studios to produce the programmes are suitable for colour. TV Transmitters manufactured at Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) have been re-designed by it for colour and all transmitters to be produced hereafter will be colour compatible. Many of the studio equipment including professional broadcast quality video tape recorders, video pulse, distribution amplifiers, stabilising amplifier,

digital time base corrector, switching and mixing equipment already being produced at Bharat Electronics Limited and Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited (GCEL) have colour capability. So also are the portable video cassette recorders, edit control unit and portable cameras for field programme production which are shortly going into production at GCEL. Thus in all these areas the country is already industrially self-reliant. Production of studio cameras, telecine chain, precision monitors and other accessory equipments are being taken up by BEL and will be available from indigenous manufacture by 1984. As for the technological strategy, Government have adopted a mixture of local technology development and purchase of foreign technology as appropriate in each case depending on all the factors involved including time available, cost of development in relation to volume of demand etc.

#### Implementation of report of National Police Commission

467. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of National Police Commission; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government towards implementing the recommendations in order to mitigate the general discontent in police force and introducing reforms as suggested to make it more useful to serve the present day society of an independent nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The First Report of the National Police Commission was considered at the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 6th June, 1979. The subjects discussed in particular and on which conclusions were arrived at are listed in the attached statement. These conclusions, which relate to reforms in the police force, were circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories for expeditious implementation. Most of these conclusions have either been implemented or are at various stages of implementation.

The Second and subsequent reports of the National Police Commission are under examination.

#### Statement

*Subjects contained in the first floor report of the National Police Commission which were discussed at the Chief Minister's Conference held on 6th June, 1979*

1. Police Associations.
2. Machinery for Redressal of Grievances.
3. Resentment against interference.
4. Misuse of Orderlies.
5. Pay, Status and allowances of the Constabulary.
6. Working conditions of the Constabulary.
7. Compensation for Demands of Duty on the Policemen on Holidays.
8. Housing.
9. Modalities for inquiry into complaints against Police.

#### News items "Flare scare around stadium"

468. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item in "The Hindustan Times" dated 18th Sep-

tember, 1982 under the heading 'Flare Scarce around Stadium;

(b) whether it is a fact that the projectiles manufactured in ordnance factories were equipped with parachutes, and designed 'like feathers' and the parachutes could not be seen with the spent shells because they got burnt before touching the ground; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The projectiles manufactured in Ordnance factories were equipped with parachutes and they were also fitted with fins to give them stability during flight. The projectiles were not designed "like feathers". The parachutes do not normally burn in flight. These illuminating devices were Ordnance items and carry tiny parachutes which open in flight to prolong illumination. Due safety precautions were taken to avoid even a slight chance of any injury to person or property. No untoward incident has been reported.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े खण्डों तथा तहसीलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

470. श्री उमाकांत मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास के प्रयोजना से उन सभी प्रखंडों तथा तहसीलों को जहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है, शीघ्र ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या छठी योजना के दौरान इस प्रकार की प्रत्येक पिछड़ी तहसील तथा प्रखंड में गर सरकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक उद्योग स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खनिज कंबो (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवार) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों को "उद्योग रहित" जिला माना गया है :-

बांदा, चमोली, फतेहपुर, हमीरपुर, जालौन, जौनपुर, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, सुल्तानपुर, टेहरी गढ़वाल, उत्तर काशी और कानपुर (देहात) ।

राज्य सरकार और संबंधित मंत्रालय औद्योगीकरण के लिए इन जिलों को उचित महत्व दे रहे हैं । औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग के मामले में और तकनीकी प्राधिकरणों में एककों का पंजीकरण करने के मामले में उद्योग रहित जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु आवेदन पत्रों को अपेक्षाकृत प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र की केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं की स्थापना परमूल रूप से तकनीकी आर्थिक आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाता है इनके अर्धिन सरकार की नीति केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने के लिये तुलनात्मक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को अविमानता देना है ।

News Item "CIA-Pak train Khalistan Guerillas"

471. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news that appeared in 'Blitz' dated 4 September, 1982, that CIA-Pak train Khalistan guerillas; and

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



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

(b) Government have no specific information in this regard.

### Report of National Police Commission

472. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police Commission has completed its work;

(b) if so, the number of reports submitted by the Commission so far;

(c) what are the major recommendations of the Commission; and

(d) the number of recommendations implemented so far?

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

(b) Eight.

(c) and (d). The First Report of the Commission contained recommendations on the items mentioned in the attached statement. These recommendations were considered at the conference of the Chief Ministers held on 6th June, 1979. The conclusions arrived at were circulated to the State Govts. for implementation. The recommendations contained in the Second and subsequent reports cover a wide range of subjects and are large in number. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

### Statement

List showing items on which the National Police Commission have given their recommendations in the first report submitted to the Government.

1. The Constabulary.
2. Pay structure.
3. Housing.
4. Supply of essential commodities to Policemen at subsidised rates.

5. Orderly system.

6. Machinery for redressal of grievances of Police Personnel.

7. Welfare measures for police Families.

8. Recruitment, Training and Career Planning.

9. Modalities for Industry into complaints against Policemen.

### Elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation

473. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIR-  
WAR:

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons given on each occasion while extending the suspension of Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the latest extension is due to Asian Games being held in Delhi; and

(c) when the elections in Delhi will be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The period of suspension of certain provisions of Delhi Administration Act, 1966 relating to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi has been extended from time to time on the basis of the report from Lt. Governor, Delhi. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi was superseded as it had persistently made default and shown incompetence in the performance of its duties and had abused its powers and was not competent to perform the duties on it. After supersession the civic policies were given a new direction and orientation for the purpose of implementing speedily a number of short term and long term programmes/measures aimed

at toning up the civic administration, rooting out corruption, eliminating in-fructuous expenditure and promptly at-tending to the citizens' day to day prob-lems. In order, however, to complete this process, the period of supersession was extended for 6 months i.e. upto 10-10-1981. Since the measures being taken or con-templated had not been completed, it became necessary to extend the period of supersession by 6 months more. i.e. upto 10-4-1982. Since then, substantial pro-gress had been achieved, but the back-long to be covered had been such and the procedures|difficulties involved in put-ting the personnel|financial administration back on rails being time consuming that more ground still remained to be covered. It had, therefore, become necessary to extend the period of supersession by 6 months more. Accordingly, the period of supersession was extended for 6 months i.e. upto 10-10-1982.

(c) Under Section 15 of the Repre-sentation of the People Act, 1951 the Lt.-Governor is to call for elections to the Metropolitan Council in consultation with the Election Commission. It is the Election Commission that would advise the Lt.-Governor as to the actual dates of the elections when consulted by the Lt.-Governor. In regard to elections to Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Central Government is yet to take a decision.

#### Amount Released to Madhya Pradesh for Upliftment of Backward Areas

474. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to Madhya Pradesh State under various Central assis-tance schemes for Industrial upliftment of backward areas, weaker sections and edu-cated unemployed during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what was the actual utilisation each year by Madhya Pradesh State and their agencies who have been charged with this task;

(c) whether wide gaps and inadequacies have been found in implementing these schemes; if so, the action taken by Gov-ernment thereupon;

(d) what was the amounts spent under these schemes by Madhya Pradesh State in the backward industrial areas of Raj-garh, Vidisha and Guna during each of the above years and the factual achievement thereunder; and

(e) how many new industries, incentives for how many educated unemployed and entrepreneurs have been made available during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). In-formation is being collected from the State Government and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

#### Production Cut in Automobile Industry

475. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production cut is imposed in automobile manufacturing industry;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken by Govern-ment to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). There has been a decrease in the production of some of the units in the automotive industry on account of reduced offtake. The produc-tion profiles vary from unit to unit. One of the reasons put forward by the industry was inadequate availability of credit faci-lities to prospective buyers. In response, the Reserve Bank has advised the Banks to adequately meet the credit requirements for productive purposes including the purchase of tractors and commercial vehi-cles.



### Increase in Crimes in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that activities of kidnaping and raping of girls and robberies in Banks have increased in the capital during the last six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases have also come to the notice of Government where minor girls were raped by adults or old men; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) while, there has been no increase in the cases of bank robberies, there has been an increase in cases of kidnapping and rape during the last six months viz. 15th March, 1982 to 15th September, 1982, as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) 14 such cases have been reported to the Delhi Police during this period.

(c) In these fourteen cases, it is reported that fourteen minor girls between the ages from 4 years to 15 years have allegedly been raped by adults. 34 accused persons have been arrested in these cases and challans in two of the cases have already been put in the Court. Police patrolling has been intensified and police personnel are deployed at girls school and colleges to prevent such crimes.

### Yeluru Water Supply Scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

477. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Union Government to provide adequate funds for the

execution of Yeluru water supply scheme for supply of water at the operational stage of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government have recently approached the Department of Steel for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 49.50 crores out of the total cost of Rs. 147.02 crores.

(b) Since the project is to be implemented by the State Government it is not possible for the Department of Steel to provide the assistance. There is no provision for expenditure on this item in the Visakhapatnam Steel Project as sanctioned by Government.

The allocation of funds to the States is made by the Planning Commission, and accordingly the State Government has been advised to pursue the matter with the Commission.

### बम्बई में पुलिस आन्दोलन

478. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) में पुलिस आन्दोलन के बारे में पूर्ण सूचना थी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहर में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित न करने के लिए कौन सी सूचना एजेंसी जिम्मेदार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र के निम्न पदों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता से केन्द्रीय सरकार को समय-समय पर सूचित रखा गया था और वह राज्य सरकार के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रही थी। राज्य सरकार ने कुछ उदण्ड पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की थी ताकि उनके पुलिस बल में अनुशासन बढ़ सके।

### Shortage of Bajaj Scooters

479. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing demand and the scarcity of "Bajaj Scooters" in the country;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to meet the domestic need of the Bajaj Scooters; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. have been granted approval for substantial expansion of capacity by 3,00,000 nos. per annum. Approvals have also been accorded to various parties for the manufacture of two-wheelers including scooters with the collaboration of reputed overseas parties. It is expected that all these approvals would assist in the availability of different and competing brands of two-wheelers and scooters to adequately cater to the demand.

### Customs Duty on Imports of Components of Maruti Cars

480. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the customs duty to

be charged on components to be imported for Maruti Car project as reported in India Today dated 15 August, 1982; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce more efficient engines for Fiat and Ambassador Cars in order to reduce imports of petrol?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No decision has yet been taken on the proposals which aim at general applicability and are not proposed exclusively for Maruti Udyog Limited.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. and Premier Automobiles Ltd. propose to introduce new models of cars with different body styling and improved suspension steering and transmission systems. The manufacturers have reported that the new cars would also have higher fuel efficiency.

राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

481. श्री दुष्ण वत्त सुन्तानपुरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उन में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारी कितने हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : विवरण संलग्न है। मध्य प्रदेश और सिक्किम में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या से संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

## विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य संवर्ग का नाम	1-1-1982 को आसीन पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या	1-1-82 को अनु० जाति के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या	1-1-82 को अनु० जनजाति के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	133	11	4
2.	असम-मेघालय	87	4	21
3.	बिहार	151	19	6
4.	गुजरात	86	6	4
5.	हरियाणा	72	10	—
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	47	6	3
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	42	2	2
8.	कर्नाटक	96	10	3
9.	केरल	79	4	2
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	210	उत्त.	उत्त.
11.	महाराष्ट्र	155	13	2
12.	मणिपुर-त्रिपुरा	47	2	5
13.	उड़ीसा	100	4	2
14.	पंजाब	85	16	—

1	2	3	4	5
15. राजस्थान	.	108	5	5
16. सिक्किम	.	8	उ०न०	उ०न०
17. तमिलनाडु	.	107	19	1
18. संघ शासित क्षेत्र	.	86	9	3
19. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	309	45	3
20. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	179	12	10

उ०न०=उपलब्ध नहीं।

#### Grant of Industrial Licences to Bihar

482. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for the grant of industrial licences by Government of Bihar that are pending with the Ministry; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Five applications for grant of letters of intent received from Bihar State Government Undertakings for the manufacture of various items, viz. Nylon Filament Yarn, Process Control Instrumentation Systems, Rural Electronic Exchange, T.V. Picture Tubes and TV Receivers, are currently under consideration.

#### Foreign Collaborations

483. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of foreign collaborations approved by Government during the second quarter of 1982; country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Details with regard to all foreign collaborations are published on

a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

#### Recession in Engineering Industry

484. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Industry in our country is facing serious demand recession; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. However, in certain engineering industries some adjustment in supply and demand may be taking place following the visible success achieved in curbing inflation and some other factors specific to these industries.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Royalty Payments to Foreign Companies

485. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy on royalty payments to foreign companies transferring

technology to India has recently been liberalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors leading to the revision of policy; and

(d) how far this is going to benefit the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government's policy generally permits foreign collaboration for payment of royalty for a period of five years. In cases where the required technology is very sophisticated, a longer duration for payment of royalty is considered on merits for a longer period comprised within the period of agreement which would extend to 10 years.

(c) Levels of technology now being imported need longer period of agreement for absorption. Longer period of royalty payment within the period of agreement acts as an impetus to quicker production.

(d) It is likely to encourage the inflow of required technology.

#### Discontinuance of Industrial Investment Rebate

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

(a) whether the industrial investment rebate of 15 per cent has been discontinued from 1 October, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so in this year of Productivity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy for setting up industrial units in identified backward Districts/areas has been extended upto 31st December, 1982 on the existing terms and conditions.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में "मल्लाह" जाति को शामिल करना

487. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री भोखा भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार, सर्वाधिक विवाही "मल्लाह" (ताबिक) जाति को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन झस्कर) : (क) मल्लाह (ताबिक) समुदाय को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन के संदर्भ में और इस मामले में अपनाये गये सम्बद्ध मानदण्ड के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और भारत के महारणजयक से परामर्श करके अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों के साथ उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों की विधिवत जांच की जा रही है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों को टिप्पणियाँ अभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हें नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को वर्तमान सूची में कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (2) और 342 (2) को ध्यान में रखकर संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

### Lockout in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works

488. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by Government to lift the two-year old lockout in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. rendering 1400 workers and employees jobless; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works, Asansol has started functioning: w.e.f. 1-9-82 on the basis of tripartite settlement under which: (1) the basic wage and D.A. payment are to remain unchanged (2) Disciplinary proceedings pending are to be dropped (3) New incentive schemes are to be introduced (4) For year 1979 bonus would be paid at the rate of 8.33 per cent (5) All permanent employees of the factory are to be absorbed within 120 days in phases and till absorption they will get 25 per cent of wages plus full House rent allowances.

### "Environmental Challenge"

489. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an environmental challenge before the country;

(b) if so, whether the National Committee on Environmental Planning has recommended re-orientation of the existing forest policy to face this challenge;

(c) if so, whether any recommendations have been given by the Committee to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d). The NCEP is currently engaged in formulating its views regarding the manner in which the existing forest needs to be reoriented, and is expected to forward the same to Govt. in the near future.

### Provision in sixth five year plan for Development of backward areas

490. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the special provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of backward and under-developed areas of the country; and

(b) the amount asked for by State Governments (State-wise) for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Special Central Assistance provided in the Sixth Plan for development of Backward areas is indicated below:-

(Rs. in crores)

1. Hill Areas (including Western Ghats Region for which provision is Rs. 75 crores) . . . . .	560.00
2. Tribal Areas . . . . .	470.00
3. Drought Prone Areas . . . . .	175.00
4. Desert Areas . . . . .	50.00
5. Industrially Backward Areas . . . . .	100.00
6. North Eastern Region . . . . .	340.00

(b) A statement is attached.



## Statement

Amount Proposed by State Government as Special Central Assistance.

(Rs. crores)

State	Hill Areas	Tribal Areas*	Drought Prone Areas	Desert Areas	Industrially Backward Areas **	North-Eastern Region††
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .		17.20	28.52			
2. Bihar . . . . .		57.18	25.40			
3. Gujarat . . . . .		34.36	23.80@	@		
4. Haryana . . . . .			4.87	9.57		
5. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		6.49		1.40		
6. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .			6.06	5.00		
7. Karnataka . . . . .		3.14	17.50			
8. Kerala . . . . .		2.39				
9. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		111.62	16.15			
10. Maharashtra . . . . .		27.88	27.88			
11. Orissa . . . . .		56.51	7.84			
12. Punjab . . . . .						
13. Rajasthan . . . . .		20.11	29.88	31.87		
14. Sikkim . . . . .		1.18				
15. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	42.53	4.69	20.10			
16. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	969.45†	0.53	40.00			
17. West Bengal . . . . .	40.00	20.23	14.38			
18. Assam . . . . .	77.00	20.33				} %445.87
19. Manipur . . . . .		8.24				
20. Meghalaya . . . . .						
21. Nagaland . . . . .						
22. Tripura . . . . .		7.12				
Total . . . . .	1128.98†	470.00	262.36	48.02	100.00**	%445.87

\* This represents the allocation indicated to the States out of the total amount earmarked for the programme.

\*\* Provision of Central Investment Subsidy to be reimbursed to State Governments for industrial by backward areas on the basis of the claims made by them.

† This represents the contribution both from State Plan and Special Central Assistance. In the demand for U.P. the break-up as between Special Central Assistance and State Plan has not been furnished. The approved Special central assistance for U.P. Hill Areas is Rs. 350 crores.



@ This is a combined provision indicated by State Government for both Drought Prone Area Programmes and Desert Development Programme.

†† This is for regional schemes of the North Eastern Council which benefit more than one State in the North Eastern Region.

% Proposed by NEC Secretariat.

This total excludes the provision for the Desert Areas in Gujarat as the same is lumped together in the amount shown against D.P.A.P. for Gujarat.

### Changes in Industrial Policy

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

(a) the changes contemplated or effected by Government in the country's industrial policy since November, 1981; and

(b) whether these changes are in contrast with the Industrial Policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The industrial policy is contained in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980. There has been no change in the policy. However, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution in the changing circumstances, Government have been taking several measures and making relaxations from time to time. The important measures taken and relaxations made since November 1981 include the following:

(1) As a result of the review of the list of items reserved for small scale sector in December, 1981, two more items have been added to and 13 items have been deleted from the list. In the case of 19 items, the existing nomenclature has been changed keeping in view the changed conditions and the requirements of the industry;

(2) Equipment for exploitation of alternate sources of energy has been de-licensed in January, 1982;

(3) Schedule V of Exemption notification dated the 16th February, 1973 —

list of industries which are not eligible for registration with the technical authorities—was reviewed and a new Schedule V was introduced in January, 1982 covering 66 items and one more item was added in August, 1982;

(4) The list of districts where there is no large or medium scale industrial units was identified in February, 1982. Government have also decided to give over-riding preference to applications for Industrial licences for location of industries in these districts over applications for all other locations;

(5) Appendix I to the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 containing industries which are open for large industrial houses and FERA companies was re-defined in April, 1982;

(6) A new scheme for increasing utilization of industrial capacity during the Productivity Year, 1982, was introduced in April, 1982;

(7) In May, 1982 Government have decided that no request for change of location from 'No Industry District' to any other areas including a notified backward area whether in the same State or elsewhere, would be normally allowed;

(8) In June, 1982, Government have decided that in the matter of registration with the technical authorities of proposals exempted from licensing, the same order of preference as applicable in the matter of licensing—No Industry District, Notified Backward District/Area in Backward State and Notified Backward District/Area in other State—would apply. It was also decided that special dispensation would be given in the matter of registration of applications for location in the

North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Hilly areas, Goa and Pondicherry.

(9) In September 1982 Government have decided that the population figures of the Census of India, 1981 instead of the population figures of Census of India, 1971 will be adopted for purposes of exemption and licensing from locational angle.

All the above mentioned steps and relaxations are within the frame-work of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government.

#### Arrests under Essential Services Maintenance Act

492. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made in pursuance of the provisions of the Essential Services Maintenance Act since its inception to September, 1982 throughout the country (State-wise):

(b) the number of persons released during this period and the nature of such release; and

(c) the nature and number of convictions, if any, during the same period?

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

#### Increase in investment for the Development of Industries in Rajasthan

493. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to make efforts to increase their investment for the development of industries in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). (a) and (b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the Central Government have included number of Central Public Sector Industrial Units for locations in the State of Rajasthan. The total outlay for these schemes (for which location have been identified) will be of the order of Rs. 163.06 crores with the following broad break-up:-

(a) Mining Sector—Rs. 133.68 crores involving expansion of Hindustan Copper Ltd. and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Khetri Complex, Debari, Rajpura Dariba, Maton, Zawarwala, Baroi etc.).

(b) Chemicals & Fertilizers—Rs. 10.61 crores which covers projects of IDPL and M/s. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals.

(c) Industry—Rs. 4.91 crores covering expansion Instrumentation Ltd., Kota and HMT unit at Ajmer.

(d) Department of Atomic Energy—Rs. 13.86 crores for Heavy Water Project.

In addition to the above projects, investments for Ranapratap Atomic Power Project have also been envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Besides, outlays are earmarked for certain sectors in the Plan where locational decisions are yet to be taken and as such additional investments may also take place for new projects in the State of Rajasthan depending upon the feasibility reports in respect of such projects, if any, to be submitted by the various Government Departments/Agencies.

Assistance to M/s. Jessop, Burn, Braithwaite, HEC and MAMC

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

(a) whether Union Government have sent a letter to the heads of the losing public sector organisations that the concerned firms will be closed down unless they are able to break-even by 1983-84;

(b) if so, whether it is true that such organisations include Jessop, Burn, Braithwaite, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation etc. situated in West Bengal;

(c) if so, what help is being contemplated to be given to these organisations in the shape of Government orders, additional finances, greater marketing facilities etc. to make them viable; and

(d) the total number of workers employed in such concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Approximate number of workers employed by these companies is as follows:-

HEC	—	21,481
MAMC	—	7,417
Jessop	—	10,148
Burn	—	16,351
Braithwaite	—	6,001

#### Pension to freedom fighters of Himachal Pradesh

495. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh whose cases for sanction of freedom fighters' pension are still pending with Government;

(b) the dates from which these cases have been pending and the reasons for not sanctioning the pension so far; and

(c) the likely dates by which the pensions would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBALAH): (a) to (c) 152 applications from Himachal Pradesh are pending for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. Most of these claims have been preferred under the Liberalised pension scheme effective from

1-8-80 and are pending for want of verification report of the State Government and/or the requisite documentary evidence in proof of the claims of suffering. It is not feasible to give specific dates from which the applications are pending. These cases, however, will be finalised as soon as the report from the State Government and/or required information from the applicant are received.

#### Indigenous manufacture of paper Machinery

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

(a) whether many industrial houses are importing obsolete and second hand pulp and paper machinery resulting in low level of capacity utilisation and high energy consumption; and

(b) the steps proposed to encourage indigenous manufacture of paper machinery and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Import of second hand paper and pulp machinery came to be allowed during the period 75-81 with a view primarily to encourage use of secondary raw material for manufacture of paper and also to lessen the shortage of paper. Imports were actually considered and approved having regard to the condition of these machines and also an assured period of residual life. As a result of this policy number of paper mills increased from 63 in 1974 to 136 in 1981. Major portion of the increase in capacity of the paper industry during this period was on account of small paper mills. It was decided to stop general imports of small second hand paper machinery since March 1981.

(b) The present installed capacity of paper and pulp machinery industry is estimated to be Rs. 51 crores. Between 1980-82 (upto August 1982) 19 additional units have been granted automatic registrations with Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacture of various paper mill machinery; besides

3 units who have been issued letters of intent. To encourage growth of this industry foreign collaborations are considered on selective basis. The production of the paper and pulp machinery during the last 4 years was as under:-

Year	Production (Rs. lakhs)
1978	2609.97
1979	3003.15
1980	3661.27
1981	2370.60

#### Utilisation of Salt Cess Fund in Tamil Nadu

497. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which the salt cess fund has been created and how the amount is being spent

(b) whether there is a proposal to grant rupees two lakhs to a privately managed school in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether the grant out of this fund to an educational institution run by a private management is permissible?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is no salt cess fund. However, the proceeds of salt cess, reduced by the cost of collection as may be determined by the Government, could be utilised on all or any of the objects mentioned under Section 4 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. The cess proceeds are being spent based on the above guidelines and also subject to provisions of the Code of principles formulated by Government in this regard.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) As long as the School is duly recognised by the Education Department of the

concerned State and benefits the labour engaged in salt industry, assistance from salt cess proceeds could be extended even if the School is privately managed.

#### Running out of Uranium Stock with TAPP

498. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest Department of Atomic Energy report implies that the current stock of US Uranium will be exhausted by the end of this year or early 1983;

(b) if so, whether any long drawn negotiation with France will eventually lead to the shutting down of the Atomic Plant; and

(c) what is the present generation of electricity for this plant during 1981 and 1982 so far and whether this can be represented through other sources in event of its closure?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The current stock of fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, is expected to last until 1984.

(b) and (c) Discussions have been held between India and France on the question of France assuming the responsibility for supplying the fuel needs of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, as suggested by US, within the framework of the 1963 Co-operation Agreement and the various safeguards agreements which flow therefrom. The two Governments continue to be in touch with each other on this subject.

The gross power generation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station during 1981 was 1757.702 million units and during 1982 (upto 29th September 1982) was 1188.192 million units.

Government of India will ensure the continued operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

### Loss in Industrial Production

499. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production loss has been increasing during 1982 as compared to that during 1981 and 1980; if so, the comparative position for these years;

(b) the measures being taken to reduce or minimise the production losses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during 1982 to avert the strikes and lock-outs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Central Statistical Organisation does not have any information regarding loss in industrial production.

On the basis of CSO provisional index of industrial production, the overall index of industrial production during January—June 1982 was 6.2 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period in 1981 and 16.9 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period in 1980.

Government is keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continues to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages and loss of man-days through mediation, preventive conciliation, adjudication and arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

### Mismanagement of Jails

500. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a study conducted by experts Jails in the country continue to function in a compartmentalised manner having little or no coordination with other correctional services let alone

with other sectors of the criminal justice system;

(b) if so, whether Government have threshed out any national policy in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to set right the mismanagement of Jails in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Prisons constituted by the Government of India in 1972 had pointed to the lack of required degree of coordination among the different organs of criminal justice system viz. the police, the judiciary and the prison and correctional administration and to the inadequacy of probation services. It had also suggested that the prison administration should be treated as an integral part of the social defence.

2. As 'Prisons' is a State subject, the suggestion made by the Working Group was intimated to the State Governments for appropriate action.

3. Government of India has set up a Committee on Jail Reforms which is comprehensively examining various aspects of prison administration and allied matters with a view to evolving an effective strategy for prison reforms in the country.

### Electronic industries facing problems due to uneven customs duty

501. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the public sector electronics component industries, particularly of Kerala, owing to the large customs duty on raw materials and lower duty on finished products being imported; and

(b) if so, the details of the problems and the action taken by Government to solve them?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The state sector corporation of Kerala M/s. Keltron had represented, on different occasions, for customs duty reduction on Etched Aluminium foil used for electrolytic capacitors and on diffused silicon chips for semiconductor devices. There are 34 other raw materials for which Keltron has asked for concessional rate of customs duty. Out of these 15 items are already covered under concessional rate of import duty. The remaining are of very small value by ABC analysis.

**Proposal to constitute high power groups to review progress of 20 Point Programmes**

502. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute high power groups to review the progress of 20 Point Programme;

(b) what role these groups will play; and

(c) whether progress of 20-Point Programme so far has been satisfactory?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that groups of Central Ministers will examine different aspects of some schemes of the 20-Point Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Improvement in situation in Tihar Jail**

503. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item headlined 'Tihar Chief May be on Way Out' appearing in the Indian Express of 20 August, 1982;

(b) whether Government are considering the complete overhaul of Tihar Jail's employees; and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter to rectify the situation existing in Tihar Jail?

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

(b) Pursuant to the court judgement holding Shri C. D. Upadhyay, Superintendent, Tihar Jail guilty of the charge of adultery which came to the notice of the Delhi Administration in the second week of August, he has been reverted back to the Rajasthan Government. Besides the services of the Dy. Superintendent who was on deputation from the State Government of Haryana and had completed his tenure, have also been placed at the disposal of the State Govt. of Haryana. The Delhi Administration have further reported that there is no proposal for the complete overhaul of the employees of the Tihar Jail.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken by the Delhi Administration to bring about improvement in the working of the Tihar Jail is attached.

**Statement**

1. To make the supervision more effective, a full time Deputy Inspector General (Prisons) in the Senior Scale of I.A.S. has been posted.

2. The duties of Warder staff are being rotated very frequently so that they do not develop any vested interest in a particular arrangement duty.

3. Discipline is being strictly enforced in the Jail in accordance with the provisions of the Jail Manual and whenever any official is found defaulting, strict action is taken.

4. For effective segregation of prisoners, a scheme for the trifurcation of the Central Jail Tihar has been approved and the construction work is in progress.

5. It has also been decided to set up two more jails, one at Shahadara and

the other at Narela area Land for the Shahadara Jail has been acquired and efforts are afoot to acquire and in Narela area.

6. The capacity of Camp Jail is being increased by providing additional accommodation for 285 prisoners at a cost of approximately Rupees one crore. The work which has already started is expected to be completed by 31st March, 1983.

7. A scheme to provide more water (filtered/unfiltered) to the jail inmates has been approved and Rs. 19.96 lakhs have been sanctioned for it. Work has been started.

8. All the wards have been provided with electric fans.

9. T.V. Sets have been provided for the inmates of Central Jail Tihar, New Delhi.

10. A Library and a canteen for the inmates of Central Jail Tihar have also been established.

11. Sanitary arrangements have been improved.

12. Arrangements have been made for regular visit of a Lady Doctor to the Jail to examine female prisoners. The services of three specialists, viz. Eye, Skin and Dental have also been provided.

13. 'Doly' system for providing medicine of common ailments to prisoners in their wards without their coming to Jail Hospital has been introduced.

14. Grievances Boxes have been installed in the Jail in which inmates can deposit their complaints/writs for consideration by the Sessions Judge and Magistrates.

15. The interview system has been streamlined. A shelter with other amenities such as water, electricity and fans has been constructed near the main gate of Central Jail, Tihar, for outsiders, who come to see their relations.

16. A scheme to provide education to the uneducated prisoners has been prepared and under this scheme adult education

centres with the help of the education Department, Delhi Administration have been started.

17. A Board to review the cases of lunatics have been constituted.

18. A Board to review the cases of under trials prisoners under the chairmanship of Secretary Law & Judicial has also been constituted. The Board meets every month to review the cases of undertrials.

#### Delinking of museums from C.S.I.R.

504. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken to save the Industrial and Technological Museums of India from complete destruction by rejecting the Nihar Roy Committee's recommendation for delinking Museums from CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Nihar Ranjan Ray Committee that the three Museums delinked from CSIR may function as hitherto, under the National Council of Science Museums, which functions under the Ministry of Education.

#### "Deforestation problems"

505. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, there is a need to tackle deforestation problems and to make mass movements instead of having them as isolated activities;

(b) whether keeping in view the country's expanding population and shrinking land availability it had led to a worsening situation where the available resources were being squeezed without keeping in view the long term needs; and



(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) to (c). During the period 1951-52 to 1979-80 forest land has been lost on an average annual rate of 1.5 lakh hectares. In order to put an effective curb on diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, the Forests (Conservation) Act 1980 was enacted and the same came into force with effect from the 25th October, 1980. Thereafter the pace of deforestation has come down from 1.5 lakh to 3,500 hectares per annua.

2. In view of the large extent of loss of forest cover, large scale plantation programmes have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan as also under Social Forestry and Agro-Forestry which have been included in the New 20-Point Programme.

3. Government has also decided to set up a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission. The Commission will serve as a Policy Planning, Coordinating and Monitoring Agency for issues concerning the Health and Scientific Management of Land Resources.

4. The National Eco-Development Board has also been set up. The Board has been given responsibility of identifying critical Eco-Systems and prepare Plans to arrest and reverse the deteriorating trends of environment. The Board has adopted a multi-channel approach to achieve its objectives involving student community, voluntary organisations, and Task Forces consisting of ex-service-men. The Department of environment is also utilising both Government and non-Governmental Agencies for promoting public awareness about environment.

#### औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट

506. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन (सी० एस० ओ०) के औद्योगिक उत्पादन के अन्तिम सूचकांक के आधार पर अप्रैल-जून 1982 का समय उत्पादन सूचकांक पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा 6.1 प्रतिशत अधिक रहा है ।

#### बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा साझेदारी

507. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उपभोक्ता मदों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान साझेदारी की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (अप्रैल से जून, 1982) में सरकार ने 130 विदेशी सहयोग प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए हैं । इन विदेशी सहयोगों का उद्योगवार ब्यौरा दशनि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जटिलतम और उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्यातोन्मुख या आयात प्रतिस्थापन उत्पादों के लिए और उद्योगों की विद्यमान प्रौद्योगिकी को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

## विवरण

अप्रैल-जून, 1982 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत विदेशी सहयोग के मामलों का उद्योगवार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

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**Compensation from foreign insurance company for failure of INSAT**

508. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would be getting Rs. 60 crores from the foreign Insurance Company for the failure of INSAT before the prescribed period; and

(b) what alternative arrangements have been made for getting scientific weather forecasts etc., in the absence of INSAT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Government expects to receive full payment of the Total Loss Agreed value of US \$ 64.9 million from the Insurers for the Total Loss of INSAT-IA Spacecraft as per terms of the Launch All Risks Insurance cover. The Insurers for INSAT-IA are the New India Assurance Company Limited of India. However, they have reinsured bulk of the risk in foreign re-insurance markets. The Insurers have been notified of the 'Total Loss' under the policy.

(b) Geo-stationary meteorological imageries and data relay provided by INSAT-IA were one among many inputs that go into making of weather forecasts. No other geo-stationary meteorological satellite imaging capability over Indian Ocean region with land and sea mass coverage of our interest is available. As such, until INSAT-IB is successfully launched and brought into operation, we would only have satellite meteorological imageries available from orbiting meteorological satellites of USA and USSR.

**Vacant post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

509. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has remained vacant for more than ten months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill the vacancy?

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

(b) and (c). The question of filling up post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be decided after a decision is taken whether both the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to continue or any one of them.

The whole question is under active consideration of the Government.

**Inferior quality of Pozzolana Cement**

510. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pozzolana cement produced by the indigenous industries is of very inferior quality;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial measures for this;

(c) whether Government are thinking to prohibit the manufacture of Pozzolana

cement so that losses caused to the poor people can be stopped; and

(d) whether Government agree that portland cement is much better than Pozzolana, if so, why factories are not directed to produce only the Portland cement and what are the constraints for not doing it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Tests of samples of pozzolana cement drawn from the factories have shown that cement generally conforms to the ISI Specification No. 1489-1976. The Cement Control (Regulation of Production) Order, 1981 issued under the provisions of essential Commodities Act, 1955 prescribes that no person shall produce portland pozzolana cement which does not conform to this ISI Specification.

The compressive strength of Pozzolana cement at 7 days is the same as of Ordinary Portland Cement. Further, Pozzolana cement permits inter-grinding with pozzolana to the extent of 10.25 per cent thereby ensuring additional availability of cement. Therefore, the question of prohibition of the manufacture of pozzolana cement does not arise.

### Total plan outlay for weaker sections of people in Uttar Pradesh

511. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether total plan outlay for the welfare of the weaker sections of society in Uttar Pradesh has been increased, but the actual expenditure has been very slow;

(b) if so, what was the total outlay for such schemes and do what extent it has been utilised in Uttar Pradesh (District-wise);

(c) whether any committee was set up by Government of Uttar Pradesh or Central Government to assess and identify families below poverty line; if so, their findings and; if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) what were the main reasons for low utilization and what steps are being taken to utilise the funds properly and immediately?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan Outlay, expenditure reported during 1980-81, 1981-82 and approved outlay for 1982-83 for Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

(Rs. crores)

Sub-Head	1980-85		[1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
	Approv. Outlay	Approv. Outlay	Act. Exp.	Apurov. Outlay	Act. Exp.	Approved Outlay	
(i) Welfare of S.C. & S.T. and other Backward Classes . . . . .	35.00	6.45	6.32	6.75	6.59	11.80	
(ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) . . . . .	314.30†	43.80	28.24	52.56	48.73	65.00	
(iii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) . . . . .	291.60†	66.99	32.63	66.80	43.25	66.80	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>630.90</b>	<b>117.24</b>	<b>67.19</b>	<b>127.11</b>	<b>98.57</b>	<b>143.60</b>	

† Indicates Provisional

District wise expenditure figures are not available.

(c) No such committee was set up to identify families below the poverty line.

(d) In 1980-81, there was a shortfall in expenditure because of the time taken to undertake surveys and establish the organisational structures for the implementation of the IRDP (which was extended to all the blocks only from the 2nd October, 1980) and NREP. In 1981-82 the actual expenditure has picked up and the shortfall in utilisation has got considerably reduced compared to the previous year. Steps are being taken by the State Government to step up the pace of utilisation further.

**Proposal to set up Alumina Plants in the country by joint efforts of India and USSR**

512. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Alumina Plants are proposed to be set up in the country by the joint efforts of India and USSR;

(b) if so, the number of such Indo-USSR jointly set up Alumina Plants proposed in different States; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The possibility of setting up an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh has been under discussion with the Soviet authorities for some time now. The main issues requiring resolution are:

I. The drawing up of a comprehensive package for financing by Soviet virtually the entire capital cost, including the rupee cost; and

II. Arrangement to buy-back on long-term, the whole or a substantial part, of the alumina by the Soviets.

This Project figured in the discussions in the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian

Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation as well as the Seventh Meeting of the said Commission held at Moscow in September, 1982. After studying the earlier Soviet proposals, the Indian side had handed over a set of new proposals to the Soviet side relating to implementation of the Project covering the aspects of bauxite and alumina export on long-term basis to the USSR, preparation of detailed Project Reports, pricing of bauxite and alumina and financing of capital investment. After these proposals are studied by the Soviet organisations, further discussions would be held on this matter between the two Sides.

Other than the Andhra Alumina Project, there is no proposal to set up any alumina plant in the country in collaboration with USSR.

**News item "Versatile Researchship"**

513. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Versatile Researchship" published in the Hindu dated the 15th September, 1982;

(b) if so, whether India has taken delivery of an Oceanographic Researchship built by the Schlichtring Shipyard in the Baltic Sea Port of Luebeck Travemuende and financed entirely by the Federal Republic of Germany; and

(c) if so, the special features of this 'researchship' and the spheres of research in which it will be specially helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delivery of the vessel will be taken sometime in early 1983, the pur-



chase of the ship is financed by a government to government loan.

(c) The ship has all weather capability and can conduct research in marine geology, geophysics, meteorology, physical and mechanical oceanography and marine biology.

**Strategy to bring down the percentages of those below poverty line**

514. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate to bring down the percentage of those below the poverty line to 30 to 32 per cent from the current 48 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what strategy has since been designed to reach that objective; and

(c) the details of the strategy?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Plan contemplates bringing the percentage of those below the poverty line from 48 in 1979-80 to 30 1984-85.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Plan includes many poverty alleviation programmes including measures for equitable distribution of resources and wealth mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) belongs to the former category and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to the latter. There are a large number of unemployment and under-employment. Special mention may be made of the Special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special Central assistance. The special programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas will also help to strengthen the redistributive bias in public policies and to correct regional imbalances. The National Minimum Needs

Programme will be expanded and implemented effectively so as to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorest sections of the society.

**Shut down of second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project**

515. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has been shut down for three weeks, since 8 September, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has been closed down since January last and is not likely to start functioning by the end of this year; and

(c) if so, whether Govt. consider it feasible to have a replacement of one of the units because the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project remains sick for quite a few months in a year and the production of power from this unit is not commensurate with the investments made for installation or for its maintenance and if so, when a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shut down since March last. Efforts are being made to bring this unit back on line by the end of the year.

(c) Govt. consider it neither feasible nor necessary as it would be possible to largely overcome the problems presently being encountered in the operation of the Station.



### Starting of Paper Mill in Assam

516. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper mill project started in Assam by Hindustan Paper Corporation and since when;

(b) its progress since the beginning of the project;

(c) the target date of its starting production;

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift the Head Office of Hindustan Paper Corporation to Assam;

(e) the present set up of the Hindustan Paper Corporation to monitor the work; and

(f) whether it is a fact that most of the officials responsible for Policy decision implementation do not stay at the project site?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI):

(a) Hindustan Paper Corporation is establishing two integrated Pulp and Paper Mills in the State of Assam, one in District Nowgong, and the other in District Cachar. The work on these two projects started in 1977.

(b) The progress of establishment of these two projects is as follows:

#### I. Nowgong Paper Project:

(i) Major portion of land required for the project has been acquired.

(ii) Orders for plant and machinery worth more than Rs. 127 crores have been finalised.

(iii) Civil works, including construction of major production buildings are in progress.

#### II. Cachar Paper Project:

(i) Major portion of land required for the project has been acquired.

(ii) Orders for plant and machinery worth over Rs. 122 crores have been finalised.

(iii) Site levelling and grading work almost completed.

(iv) Civil works are in progress.

(c) Commercial production from Nowgong Project is expected to commence in March, 1985 and from Cachar Project in October, 1985.

(d) No. Sir,

(e) Engineers (India) Ltd., a public sector undertaking has been retained as Construction Management Consultants to monitor the progress of work for these two projects.

(f) No. Sir,

### Outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan

517. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the investment outlay of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the investment upto 1981-82 and 1982-83 (September, 1982); and

(b) the anticipated domestic saving for the Sixth Five Year Plan, as compared to the provision for domestic savings every year and what has been the achievement upto the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The envisaged investment outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 158710 crores at 1979-80 prices. Investments upto 1981-82 are Rs. 68540 crores (Rs. 31359 crores for 1980-81 and Rs. 37181 crores for 1981-82 respectively—both being at current prices).

(b) Anticipated domestic savings for the Sixth Five Year Plan have been worked out at Rs. 149647 crores at 1979-80 prices. Year-wise phasing of this amount is not indicated in the Sixth Plan. The annual plans have estimated the gross domestic savings at Rs. 27853 crores for 1980-81 and Rs. 33521 crores for 1981-82 respectively.

## देश में दंगे

518. श्री जगपाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में पिछले दो महीने के दौरान कितने जातीय साम्प्रदायिक और प्रांतीयता के आधार पर दंगे हुए; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारणों की जांच की है और ऐसे दंगों से स्थायी आधार पर निपटने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1982 के महीनों से संबंधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

दंगों से निपटने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों के ब्यौरे

(ख) सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1980 में सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने और नियंत्रित करने के बारे में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी निदेश भेजे हैं। इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री ने 1980 में राज्यों को अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अपराधों से कारगर रूप से निपटने के लिए किए जाने वाले एहतियाती, निवारक, दंडात्मक, पुनर्वासात्मक तथा कार्मिक नीति उपायों संबंधी विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी निदेशों का एक पत्र भजा था। उपर्युक्त मार्गदर्शी निदेशों में विभिन्न पहलु जैसे आसूचना व्यवस्थाएं

निवारक कार्यवाही में गैर सरकारी भागीदारी, फुटकर नियोजन सहित प्रशासनिक उपाय, आग्नेय अस्त्रों पर नियंत्रण, कार्मिक नीति जांच पड़ताल मामलों का अभियोजन और विचारण तथा पुनर्वासि आदि शामिल हैं। साम्प्रदायिक वैमनस्य और हिंसा रोकने और उससे कारगर हम से निपटने के उपायों पर जुलाई, 1981 में संघ तथा राज्य सरकारों के उच्चस्तरीय अधिकारी सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श किया गया था। राष्ट्रीयता एकता परिषद् को पुनर्गठित किया गया था और इसकी पहली बैठक प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 1980 में हुई थी। इसने तीन समितियां स्थापित की थी जिनकी 1981 और 1982 के दौरान बैठकें हुई थीं और साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द और राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इनका अनुसरण किया जा रहा है।

### Permission to produce "DOUBLE COLA"

519. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to 3 non-resident Indians to produce "Double Cola" a soft drink from U.S.; and

(b) if so, the details of this project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) An application was received from Shri V. C. Kumaran, a non-resident Indian, for the grant of an Industrial Licence for setting up a unit under the name "Double Cola Manufacturing Company (India) Private Limited" for the manufacture of Soft Drink Concentrates. As the proposal investment was within the small scale limit, the party was advised that there was no need for a letter of intent. The entire investment was proposed to be met by non-residents on non-repatriable basis both as regards

capital and dividends. While import of raw material and capital goods were contemplated, no foreign technical collaboration was involved.

### Eve-teasing in Delhi

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

(a) whether eve-teasing in front of girls colleges, bus stops etc. in Delhi has been on the increase;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control this nuisance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) There has been an increase in the number of incidents of eve-teasing in Delhi. In order to prevent such incidents, Delhi Police has launched special drives. 2440 persons were arrested during the current year upto 15-9-82. Policemen in plain clothes and in uniform are detailed in buses and bus-stops. Meetings with the representatives of women's colleges are arranged. The D.T.C. authorities have been requested to instruct their staff to drive the buses to the Police Stations in case of an incident of eve-teasing.

### Allocations under Special component plans

521. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the annual plans the amounts under special component plans in the States are provided according to the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes;

(b) the amount for the year 1982-83 meant under this plan for the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether it tallies with the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra?

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

The approach of Special Component Plans envisages that every Department/Sector should provide flows to the Scheduled Castes from Schemes which are benefit to them. An important objective of the Special Component Plans is to enable Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line. Other objectives include provision of essential living needs of Scheduled Castes basis like drinking water etc. of Scheduled Castes families like house-sites and housing and provision of facilities for Educational advancement. These Special Component Plans have begun to be formulated only recently but from year to year the States have been able to provide larger outlays. It is hoped that with further improvements, with larger earmarking from the State Plans into the Special Component Plans of the respective State, these outlays will more closely appropriate to the ratio of the Scheduled Caste population in the States. Scheduled Castes including Neo-Buddhists, comprise 12.78 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. The Special Component Plan of Maharashtra for 1982-83, after discussion in the Planning Commission, has been finalised at Rs. 31.01 crores; this is 2.35 per cent of the State Plan. The need to quantitatively and qualitatively improve the States Special Component Plan is being continuously emphasized to the State Government of Maharashtra.

### VISA racketeer gangs

522. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some gangs of Visa racketeers have been operating at various places in the country and cheating jobs-seekers in Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to curb this evil practice and save the poor jobless people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Indian passport holders, desiring to proceed to foreign countries for visits, employment etc. are required to submit applications to the diplomatic mission in India of the foreign countries concerned for obtaining visa on their passport. The proce-

dures for granting visas and the time taken in the matter may vary from mission to mission. According to the information available with the Government; a few cases have come to notice in Delhi/Maharashtra where visas were found to have been forged. On receipt of complaints in the matter, the Delhi Police registered four cases in 1981 resulting in the arrest of 5 persons, who were suspected to have been responsible for forgery of visas in those cases. On these four cases, two are pending trial in the Court, one is pending investigation and one was filed as untraced as no clues regarding the culprit could be found. During the year 1982, the Delhi Police, on receipt of complaint registered four cases involving forgery of visas leading to the arrest of twelve persons.

2. In Maharashtra during this year four cases of forged stamping of visas in the passports of job-seekers were reported. In 1982, 51 cases of inducement of securing jobs abroad have been reported. The total amount involved in these cases is Rs. 16,48,800/-. In all 49 accused persons have been arrested. The most of victims are reported to be from poor families.

3. Police swing into action as soon as specific complaints of forgery in regard to issue of visas are received by them. On receipt of such complaints action is taken to proceed against the culprits in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with a view to securing deterrent punishment. Such action will be of help in deterring unscrupulous persons from resorting to such criminal activities.

4. No reports regarding existence of organised racketeering in forged visas in other parts of the country have been received.

दिल्ली के यमुनापार क्षेत्रों में रसीदी टिकटों का कमी

523. श्री निर्मल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के यमुना-पार के क्षेत्र में रसीदी टिकटों

(रेवेन्यू स्टाम्पों) की कमी के कारण दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय संस्थान और गृह कर विभाग ने उपभोक्ताओं से बिलों का भुगतान स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को बिना अपने कसूर के जुर्माना देना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में रेवेन्यू स्टाम्पों की कमी के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार लगाए जाने वाले जुर्माने को समाप्त करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट सुब्बय्या): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के गृह कर विभाग के अनुसार यमुनापार क्षेत्र में रसीदी टिकटों की कुछ कमी देखी गई है परन्तु भिन्न भिन्न डाकघरों से ये टिकटें एकत्र करने के लिए कर्मचारी तैनात किए गए थे। इस कमी के कारण किसी करदाता से सम्पत्ति कर बिलों की अदायगी से कोई इन्कार नहीं किया गया था। चूंकि इस कारण कोई जुर्माना देना आवश्यक नहीं है इसलिए जुर्माने समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जहां तक पानी के बिलों का संबंध है दिल्ली जल पूर्ति और मल व्ययन उपक्रम ने सूचित किया है कि उपभोक्ताओं को रसीदी टिकट उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए इस विभाग के कर्मचारी दूसरे डाकघरों से उन्हें एकत्र करने के लिए तैनात किए गए थे। कुछ मामलों में उपभोक्ताओं को रसीदी टिकट की प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए अथवा अपने पानी के बिल अदा करने के लिए अगले दिन आने को कहा गया था। ऐसे मामलों पर कोई अग्रधिकार नहीं लगाया गया था। फिर भी यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामला जहां, अग्रिकर लगाया गया हो तो उनके ध्यान में लाया जाता है तो उपक्रम उपयुक्त निवारक कार्यवाही करेगा।

दिल्ली में पटरियों पर दुकान चलाने  
वासू लोगों से नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका  
और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अर्जित  
राजस्व

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

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में पटरियों  
पर कितने लोग पैन, पुस्तक, केले आदि  
की दुकान चला रहे हैं अथवा नई दिल्ली  
नगर पालिका और दिल्ली नगर निगम  
को इन लोगों से प्रतिवर्ष, कितने राजस्व  
की प्राप्ति होती है ;

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और  
दिल्ली नगर निगम ने, पृथक-पृथक रूप  
से कितने स्टाल आवंटित किए हैं तथा  
उन्हें इस से प्रतिवर्ष कितने कितने राजस्व  
की प्राप्ति होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पटरियों  
पर ऐसे दुकानों के कारण पैदल चलने  
वाले लोगों को चलने के लिए जगह नहीं  
मिलती और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जब  
तक दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पटरियां खाली  
रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही  
की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
पी. कटसुब्बधा) : (क) से (घ)  
आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है  
और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Lifting of ban on the creation of Fresh capacity of Industries.

526. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government have lifted  
ban on the creation of fresh capacity in  
respect of ten industries;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of  
industries from which the ban has been  
lifted;

(c) whether there were many other  
industries which had also requested for  
creation of fresh capacities and their  
cases have been rejected by Government;

(d) if so, what are the industries, with  
names and addresses, whose cases have  
been rejected and what are the reasons  
for their rejection; and

(e) why this limit was made only for  
ten industrial houses and not more?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT  
TIWARI): (a) and (b). Registration of  
new industries or expansion of existing  
capacity in respect of certain items is not  
encouraged in the SSI sector on ac-  
count of raw material constraint or ex-  
cessive installed capacity. Considering the  
difficulties of transportation and the acute  
backwardness, such restrictions can be  
reviewed in respect of proposals received  
from the North-eastern Region and suit-  
able relaxation allowed in deserving  
cases.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Modernisation and expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

527. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Min-  
ister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-  
ment have decided to go ahead with the  
Rs. 1200 crore modernisation and expan-  
sion scheme of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether both the Steel Autho-  
rity of India and MECON had submitted  
a project report on the modernisation and  
expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant  
to the Ministry;

(c) if so, to what extent the Govern-  
ment have accepted its recommendations;  
and



(d) what steps are being taken to start this modernisation plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** (a) to (d). SAIL/MECON have prepared an Approach Note on modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant in two stages at an estimated cost of Rs. 1154 crores. Detailed Project Report is to be commissioned by Durgapur Steel Plant. On receipt of the DPR further action on the modernisation/development plan of Durgapur Steel Plant would be taken up.

#### **Licences to cycle rickshaw pullers in Delhi**

528. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cycle rickshaw are in operation in the areas of old Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that sometimes the number of these cycle rickshaw is much more than persons and it is difficult to walk on the road in the areas of Ajmeri Gate, Hauz Qazi, Khari Baoli, Dariba and other popular areas in the evening;

(c) whether Government have any check to limit the licences to the rickshaw pullers and not to disturb them from the places in which they had been plying their vehicles; and

(d) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that the owners of cycle rickshaws are simply using the union for getting benefits for themselves?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) to (d). The MCD have reported that a large number of cycle rickshaw ply on the busy roads of old Delhi and occupy considerable space thus causing obstruction to the smooth flow of vehicular traffic and pedestrians. The Traffic Police takes regular action to clear the roads and remove the obstruction caused by unauthorised parking of cycle rickshaws. They

are also making efforts to earmark specified places for parking of rickshaws to avoid congestion on the roads. The MCD have formulated a scheme for the issue of new licences to the eligible owner-rickshaw pullers only. It has not so far been possible to implement the scheme because of injunction from the Courts.

#### **Demoralisation and frustration among Indian Scientists returning from abroad**

529. **SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she held any discussions in U.S.A. regarding setting up of a Corporation to Channel non-resident investment of Indians into the country in high powered technology areas and thus using the services of Indians;

(b) whether it is correct that many of the Indian Scientists who have come from abroad to serve their country are demoralised and frustrated due to lack of proper environment for work in the country;

(c) whether before inviting Indian Scientists living abroad to return to India, Government will first look after the Scientists many of whom have been trained abroad and have distinguished careers; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there is a complete sense of demoralisation amongst majority of the local Scientists especially those working in I.C.A.R., I.C.M.R. and Defence Science Laboratories and if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Discussions were held at official levels before and during the Prime Minister's visit to the USA regarding the prospect of setting up an appropriate organisation to facilitate the transfer of technology and investment of funds in selected high-technology areas by Indians residing in U.S.A.

(b) No, Sir.



(c) All encouragement and support is being given and will continue to be given to Indian scientists and technologists who have been trained in this country and abroad.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Supply of Cement to Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Rajasthan State Government has urged the Centre to increase its cement quota;

(b) the quarterly requirement of cement of the State and present quota for the same; and

(c) the response of the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Prior to the introduction of scheme of partial de-control of cement, State Government of Rajasthan had indicated their quarterly requirement of cement as 3.50 lakh tonnes. The State Government was, however, giving a quarterly allocation of 1.64 lakh tonnes of cement, during the quarter III/1981 prior to the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement. The quarterly allocation of levy cement fixed with effect from quarter II/1982 is, however, 60,600 tonnes. In addition, allocations of levy cement for Irrigation and Power Projects in Rajasthan during the quarter II/1982 and III/1982 were 79,400 and 78,900 tonnes respectively. In addition, non-levy cement, which is free from price and distribution control, is also available in the open market. Increase of the allocation of levy cement to the State would be possible only with increased availability of levy cement, for which every effort is being made.

#### Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau Districts

531. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the industrial nucleus centres to be established in Madhubani and Palamau Districts of Bihar;

(b) how many registered industrial units including those for self-employment are unable to start production in Madhubani and Durbhanga Districts and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any bank branch is refusing to finance for setting up of such units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Task Force consisting of Central and State officials had been set up to report on all project possibilities with maximum ancillary linkages that can be taken up in Madhubani and Palamau districts identified for the nucleus plant programme. The Task Force has since submitted its report, which is being examined.

(b) to (d). Public Sector Banks play a supplemental role in assisting the implementation of specific Government programmes directed towards providing opportunities for gainful self-employment to the people for whom the programmes have been formulated. In addition, all the Banks have been endeavouring to create self-employment opportunities for the unemployed, both educated and uneducated, by simplification of their lending procedures, quick disposal of applications, relaxations in requirement of margins and security etc. District Credit Plans have been drawn up for all the lead Districts, keeping in view the employment generation aspect of credit deployment.

Specific cases of denial of Bank credit by any branch brought to the notice of

Government/Reserve Bank of India are looked into for appropriate action.

Detailed unit-wise information is only available with the State Government.

### Revision in the plan outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan

532. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any thinking in the Planning Commission for revision in the plan outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) have Planning Commission reviewed or intend to review the plan progress;

(c) are the Government convinced that the targets of the Sixth Plan will be achieved;

(d) if so, the details of the achievements of the Sixth Plan for the preceding two years;

(e) have Government done any mid plan appraisals; and

(f) the results of this appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in progress. Any revision in the outlay for the Plan would be considered only after this appraisal is completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The precise position would be known only after the mid-term appraisal of the Plan is completed.

(d) These are given in the Annual Plans for 1981-82 and 1982-83 which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). As stated in reply to part (a), the mid-term appraisal of the Plan is in progress and this is yet to be completed.

### Accuracy of HMT Quartz Watches

533. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the accuracy level of HMT Quartz watches;

(b) whether they are inferior to Seiko or Citizen watches;

(c) if so, in what respect; and

(d) the main reasons that the HMT Quartz watches the "Time Keepers to the Nation" failed to get the title of Official time keepers of the 9th Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The accuracy of HMT Quartz watches is + 15 seconds per month.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) HMT does not manufacture the equipment used for timing sports events such as those of 9th Asian Games.

### Government officials involved in escape of Shri S. N. Bakhia from Goa Jail

534. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the Government officials who were blamed in the CBI report for the escape of alleged notorious smuggler, Shri Sukur Narain Bakhja from the Goa, Jail;

(b) details of action taken against the individual officials; and

(c) preventive measures taken by Government to stop such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A comprehensive enquiry by the CBI into the escape of Shri Sukur Narain Bakhia from the Goa Jail had been

ordered and the enquiry is under progress.

(c) The nature and extent of the preventive measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of cases of this nature will be determined after the findings of the CBI enquiry become known.

**“Pollution of lakes and rivers in the country”**

536. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lakes and rivers of the country have been grossly polluted and highly silted with organic waste matter and toxic effluents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to prevent this by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). No. Sir. However, the lakes and those reaches of rivers which receive municipal wastes from Class I and Class II cities and effluents from Industrial complexes are often polluted.

(c) The Government of India has enacted the water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Central and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have been constituted to take necessary action for the prevention and Control of Water Pollution under the provisions of the Act.

**राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र**

537. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र के दोनों यूनिटों पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र की दोनों यूनिटों का 1980-81 और

1981-82 का उत्पादन लक्ष्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है और इस अवधि में वास्तव में कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ; और

(ग) इन वर्षों में यूनिट कितने दिन बन्द रहें और कितने दिन चालू रहें ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी महासागर विकास विभागों में तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अंतर-परम्पत्तिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [ श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह ] : (क) मार्च, 1982 तक राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट पर कुल मिलाकर 72.20 करोड़ रुपए और दूसरे यूनिट पर 96.64 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए थे।

(ख) उत्पादन-लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित प्रकार से था :—

	लक्ष्य (मिलियन यूनिट)	उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)
1980-81	1431*	1034.8*
1981-82	1642	1057.2

(ग) इस अवधि में राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के दोनों यूनिटों के बन्द रहने के दिनों की संख्या निम्नलिखित रही :—

	पहला यूनिट	दूसरा यूनिट
1980-81	95	—*
1981-82	238	129

\*राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के दूसरे यूनिट ने व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन 1-4-82 से ही शुरू किया था।

**Turbine Blades of Units of Rajasthan Atomic Power at Kota**

538. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that turbine blades of the first and second Units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project at Kota were not of the International specifications;

(b) whether due to the improper vigil and operational expertise there is frequent break down; and

(c) and action Govt. are taking to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All the Blades in the third and fourth stages of the high pressure Rotor in both the Units of the Station have been replaced with blades of improved design and blades in the second stage have been strengthened by suitable modifications.

**Status of Minorities Commission**

539. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minorities Commission has demanded that status and powers equal to that of the Commission for Racial Equality in Britain should be conferred on it to make it effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Attention in this connection

is invited to the Government comments contained at Serial No. 10 in the appendix to the Memorandum of Action Taken on the Third Annual Report of the Minorities Commission for the year ending 31st December, 1980 which was laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd August, 1982.

**Introduction of Leave Encashment during Service Period**

540. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision to introduce leave encashment during service period in the interest of the Government employees as well as Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) At present there is no proposal to allow encashment of leave to Central Government employees during the period of their service.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposal to remove Tibetans and Chakmas from Arunachal Pradesh**

541. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal to remove the Tibetans and Chakmas living in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and withdrawal of trade licences from foreigners and non-Arunachalis; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Recently the All Arunachal Pradesh Students Union had put forward certain demands which included removal of foreign nationals (refugees) and withdrawal of trade-licences from non-Arunachalis.

(2) Chakma and Tibetan refugees were settled in Arunachal Pradesh under schemes of rehabilitation. The question of their removal from Arunachal Pradesh does not arise.

(3) With a view to encouraging local tribal entrepreneurs to take to trades, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh have been circumspect about grant of trading licences.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हत्या किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

542. श्री राम विलास पामसान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में जनवरी, 1980 से 15 अगस्त, 1982 तक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अलग अलग कुल कितने व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई तथा ऐसी हत्याओं की संख्या, तारीख तथा स्थान संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रजन लस्कर) : राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित अथ प्रशासनों द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार पहली जनवरी, 1980 से 15 अगस्त, 1982 के बीच अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की हत्या के मामलों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 1262 तथा 229 थी। भारत सरकार इन मामलों की प्रत्येक बात के संबंध में ब्यौरे नहीं रखती है।

बिहार प्रेस विधेयक के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन

543. श्री त्रिलोक चंद्र :

श्रेष्ठतो प्रभिला डंडवते :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार प्रेस विधेयक का हर स्थान पर विरोध किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विधेयक के विरुद्ध देश में अब तक कितने प्रदर्शन हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इन प्रदर्शनों के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनको कहां-कहां पर गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Purchase of Sub-Standard Paints

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

(a) whether Government departments purchase paints in heavy quantity through tenders and lowest tenders are accepted on the basis of lowest quotations;

(b) if so, the total quantity purchased by various departments of Government in the year 1981-82, the rate and source of supply with full particulars;

(c) whether the paints supplied were not of standard quality due to which heavy corrosion took place and the nation had to sustain an estimated loss of Rs. 650 crores; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that the National Committee on Science and Technology had estimated as early as 1973 the loss due to corrosion in the country at Rs. 400 crores; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure the supply of standard quality of paints and stop heavy corrosion thereby resulting in national loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from various Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.



### Annual Census of Undertrials in Jails

545. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH;

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent Supreme Court directive to the Government of Bihar to make an annual census and to submit to Patna High Court a list of undertrials detained in jails for more than 18 months without committal proceedings or after the commencement of trial;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ask all the State Governments for such a census for speedy justice;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has recently issued orders for the Govt. of Bihar to make an annual census of undertrial persons who are in jails for a period of more than 18 months without committal proceedings or trial having commenced.

(b) to (d). State Governments have been advised from time to time to examine the cases of undertrial prisoners and consider their release on bail/personal bonds and providing the services of counsels to them. However, it is for the State Government themselves to consider making periodic census of undertrial prisoners whose trials/commitment proceedings have not commenced and take other measures for speedy justice.

### Growth of Private Industry

546. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the sudden spurt in the growth of private industry as reported in 'India Today' dated 31 July, 1982;

(b) whether Government consider such concentration of wealth in keeping with its policies; and

(c) whether Government propose to halt the phenomenal growth of some of the businessmen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have seen the Report.

(b) to (d). The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and subsequent Government's decision of 2nd February, 1973 have assigned specific role to the private sector including large industrial houses. The private sector is also free to develop in the fields allotted to them. There are, however, certain restrictions on the growth of monopolies etc. under the MRTP Act. Apart from these there is no proposal to restrict the growth of private sector industry if it is within the role allotted to them.

### Ownership of Vehicles by Rickshaw Pullers in Delhi

547. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for such inordinate delay in implementing the scheme 'Rickshaw Pullers of Delhi to become owners of the vehicles with the help of Nationalised Banks';

(b) particulars of the Government agency who is responsible for such inordinate delay;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those responsible for such inordinate delay; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for speedy implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



### Crises in Steel Tube Industry

548. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the crises recently erupted in the Steel Tube Industry due to high prices of raw material resulting in the closure of certain units;

(b) what are the other causes for closure of these Steel Tube Units; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to overcome the crises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. No firm has reported closure.

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

### इस्पात का आयात और निर्यात

549. श्री दयाराम शाव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने 1980-81 में कितने इस्पात का आयात और निर्यात किया है, पिछले दो वर्षों की तुलना में आयात और निर्यात की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस्पात की आयातित किस्म का देश में उत्पादन किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो उसके आयात के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 (अप्रैल-अगस्त, 1980 तक के आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं) के वर्षों के दौरान आयात की गई इस्पात की कुल मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य और 1978-79,

1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान निर्यात किये गये माल की मात्रा का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

आयात :

वर्ष	मात्रा (टनों में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1978-79	1050374	35401
1979-80	2346494	69859
1980-81	502094	23859

(अप्रैल-अगस्त, 1980)

निर्यात :

वर्ष	मात्रा (हजार टनों में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1978-79	523.9	10736.45
1979-80	60.659	1410.85
1980-81	49.268	1340.59

(ख) सामान्यतः इस्पात का आयात केवल ऐसी मरदों तक सीमित है जिनका या तो देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है अथवा जिसकी क्वालिटी वांछित स्तर की नहीं है अथवा औद्योगिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समय पर उपलब्धि होनी आवश्यक है। आयात के बारे में निर्णय प्रत्याशित उत्पादन तथा अनुमानित मांग को ध्यान में रख कर लिया जाता है।

### Targets Fixed for new 20 Point Programme

550. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) up-to-dated details of progress/shortfall from targets related to each of the new 20-Point Programme in each of the States and Union Territories;

(b) what were the targets fixed and amounts of expenditure provided; and

(c) amounts unspent on each point in each State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Statement-I indicating the progress of implementation of the 20-Point Programme in States/U.Ts. for the period April—August, 1982 on items covered in the Monthly Progress Report vis-a-vis annual targets are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5466/82]. Date for Tripura and West Bengal are for the period ending July and June, 1982 respectively. Information about items not covered in the Monthly Progress Report for the period April-June, 1982 is also given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5466/82].

(b) The targets for the States/U.Ts under different points are given in the Statement-I referred to at (a) above. The outlays provided in the 1982-83 plans of States and U.Ts for the different 20 points are given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5466/82]. ...

(c) Information about the unspent amounts on each point in States and U.Ts. would be available only after the year 1982-83 is over.

अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं द्वारा की गई अग्रिम जमा राशियों पर ब्याज

551. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उचित मूल्य वाली अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं को मिल के पास आवंटन आदेश के साथ 25 प्रतिशत राशि अग्रिम जमा करनी पड़ती है चाहे मिलों द्वारा सरकारी सप्लाई में कितनी ही देरी क्यों न की जाये और अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं में कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता जबकि मिल मालिक माल के प्रेषण की तारीख से माल लेने वालों से ब्याज वसूल करने की हिदायतें बैंकों को दे देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मिल मालिकों द्वारा उचित मूल्य की अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं से ब्याज न लेने तथा अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं द्वारा मिलों के पास जमा राशि पर ब्याज देने के अनुरोध जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) कितने मिलों के पास अभ्यास पुस्तिका निर्माताओं की कितनी राशि एक महीने से अधिक समय से जमा है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पॉन्स और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). स्थापित प्रथा के अनुसार कागज के आवंटित या तो परिक्रामी (रिवाल्विंग) उधार पत्र खोलते हैं अथवा कागज मिलों को दिये गये क्रयादेशों के मूल्य के 25 प्रतिशत का अग्रिम भुगतान करते हैं। अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं के निर्माताओं सहित आवंटितों द्वारा मिल को दिये गये क्रयादेश से संबंधित पार्टियों के बीच एक पूर्णरूपेण वाणिज्यिक लेन-देन होता है। मिलों के पास इस प्रकार की जमा राशि अथवा मिलों द्वारा किसी प्रकार के ब्याज का भुगतान किये जाने, अथवा उन्हें भेजे गये माल की

तारीख से आवंटितों से लिये जाने वाले ब्याज के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में आवंटितों की जमा राशि पर दिये गये ब्याज के लिये मिलों को किसी प्रकार के अनुदेश जारी करने के बारे में सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा मुक्त किये गए कैदियों का गूम होना।**

552 डा० सूब्रहमण्यन स्वामी :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में पाकिस्तान की जेलों से मुक्त किये गए भारतीय अचानक डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल से गूम हो गए हैं, जहां उन्हें इलाज के लिए दाखिल किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन भारतीयों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनका पता लगाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गए हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) पाकिस्तान जेल से रिहा किये जाने पर 20-7-1982 को दस कैदियों को भारत वापिस भेजा गया था। उनको स्वास्थ्य की जांच तथा परीक्षण के लिए डा० राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में भर्ती कराया गया था। इनमें से आठ व्यक्ति अपने जन्मस्थानों को वापिस चले गये हैं। श्रीमती बदामी नाम की एक महिला जिसके पागल होने का संदेह था, बताया जाता है कि 20 जुलाई, 1982 को अस्पताल के

परिसर से बाहर चली गई। बताया जाता है कि एक अन्य व्यक्ति श्री मोहम्मद शफी भी अपनी मर्जी से 13 अगस्त, 1982 को अस्पताल से चला गया। वेहिरासत में नहीं थे। और बिना किसी को सूचित किये अस्पताल से चले गए। उनका पता लगाने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा प्रयास किये गए थे किन्तु कोई सफलता नहीं मिली।

#### Revision of Lists of SC/ST

553. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State and Union Territory Administrations to furnish their comments on six proposals made in the matter of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In view of Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution, amendments in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes require an Act of Parliament. In this context all the proposals, representations, recommendations and suggestions for the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for comments. The comments from some of them are yet to be received and they are being regularly reminded. After the comments from all the State Governments/UT Administrations are received, the matter will be further processed.

#### Demand of Pig Iron and its Production in the Country

554. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's demand for pig iron is more than its indigenous availability;

(b) if so, the production of pig iron during the last five years and its demand;

(c) to what extent the shortage was met by imports; and

(d) what measures are being taken to increase the production of pig iron?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The figures of estimated demand, production and import of pig iron during the last 5 years are as follows:—

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production	Import	
1977-78 . .	1.15	1.53	..	
1978-79 . .	1.40	1.59	..	
1979-80 . .	1.65	1.09	1.42	} Includes import figures of sponge iron also.
1980-81 . .	1.70	1.43	1.74	
1981-82 . .	1.68	1.27	0.12	Only canalised imports from the 4th Sept. 81 to 31st March, 82).
1982-83 . .	1.70	1.40 (estimated)	0.17	(canalised imports from April to August, 82).

For the year 1982-83, import of 5 lakh tonnes of pig iron is planned to maintain a situation of easy availability.

(d) SAIL are making efforts to improve productivity from the available blast furnaces in Steel Plants by the following methods:—

(i) adopting latest technology including injection of coal dust and lime; and

(ii) making efforts through coal sector to improve the quality of coking coal.

**Unwillingness of M/s. Gillette to conform to policies of Government for blades Manufacturing**

555. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Multinational Gillette are not willing to conform to Government's policies regarding patents, trade marks quality guarantee, transfer of latest technology and some other matters in the manufacture of blades in India; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) M/s. House of Poddar Enterprises has been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of stainless steel razor blades in technical and financial collaboration with the Gillette Company, USA on the basis of non-resident equity participation besides a royalty and a lump-sum knowhow fee. The applicability of the various points referred in the question will only arise after the agreement comes into force.

(b) Does not arise.

**Non-Implementation of Reservation Policy for SC/ST**

556. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-implementation of the reservation policy for S.C. and S.T. by

some Government Ministries/Departments<sub>s</sub> have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing reservation to SC and ST by those Government Ministries/Departments; and

(c) the guidelines sent or proposed to be sent by his Ministry to those Government Ministries/Departments<sub>s</sub> in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Some times representations<sub>s</sub> are received from different sources about mis-application of reservation order<sub>s</sub> in individual cases and on actual or presumed non-implementation of Government's instructions relating to reservations.

(b) Ministries/Departments are all required to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. They are also required to follow the instructions issued in this regard by the Department of Personnel & A.R.

(c) Various instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R. on reservation and the concessions extended to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment in Government, from time to time, are available in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which have been sent to all the Ministries/Departments.

**Help Sought from International Satellite Organisation to Reduce lost Capacity of INSAT-I**

557. SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is negotiating with the International Satellite Organisation in Washington for help to

reduce the lost capacity of its own INSAT-I which has been declared dead;

(b) whether the International Satellite Organisation has informed India that it has the spare capacity to come to the aid of India in its current difficulty provided it takes quick decisions;

(c) whether India has taken any decision to get the help from the Organisation;

(d) whether any delegation was sent to Washington for discussion; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussion and by what time the final decision for helping India is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to lease two transponder spare capacity from the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) to restore a skeleton, essential satellite-based Telecommunication<sub>s</sub> services until availability of INSAT-IB. Part transponder lease operating before INSAT-IA telecom operationalisation has been extended and the seven telecom earth stations have already been made operational. For restoration of the television distribution satellite service to eight TV transmitters not connected by the existing P&T terrestrial microwave system as well as the twenty additional locations to be provided with low-power rebroadcast TV coverage from ASIAD-82 onwards, it is proposed to lease one transponder from INTELSAT for a period of one year from 1st November 1982. Confirmation of the availability of the spare transponders has been obtained from INTELSAT.

(c) Question of any help other than availability of spare capacity, on a commercial basis, from INTELSAT does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.



(e) Does not arise. The actions are already underway on the basis of contingency plans evolved by our experts and communications regarding availability of spare capacity exchanged with INTELSAT.

**Central Directive to States to raise Additional Resources**

558. SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has once again asked the State Governments to raise additional resources by revising upwards power tariffs, bus fares and irrigation rates to ensure that their development plans are not jeopardised;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has pointed out that States efforts to raise the promised amount through new measures have been only half successful;

(c) whether the State Governments had agreed to raise additional sum of Rupees 676 crores during the current year; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also pointed out that in the Central Sector efforts should be made to mobilise additional resources?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The Planning Commission has, from time to time, impressed upon the State Governments the need to raise adequate resources and to confine their expenditures within the available resources.

(b) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to para 3.34 of the Annual Plan 1982-83 document which has already been placed before the Parliament. Since then, some State Governments have taken further measures.

(c) Yes, Sir. The agreed target of additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 676 crores for 1982-83 indicated in the Annual Plan document included a provisional target of Rs. 47.63 crores for West Bengal

which was subsequently revised to Rs. 27.7 crore as a part of the finally approved plan for the State for 1982-83. Consequently, the agreed target of Additional Resource Mobilisation for the Annual Plans of the States for 1982-83 is now Rs. 656 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Compensation to Rape Victims**

559. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent trend has developed in Government to compensate the women subjected to brutal rape and other acts of outraging their modesty by a paltry sum ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000; and

(b) whether Government would consider the desirability of adopting more stringent measures to check such incidents rather than paying compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no specific information or report with the Government to conclude that a recent trend has developed in Government to compensate the women subjected to brutal rape and other acts of outraging their modesty by a paltry sum of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000.

(b) A bill to amend I.P.C., Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act viz, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 had already been introduced on 12-8-1980 in the Lok Sabha, which seeks to make more stringent punishment for the offence of rape. The bill is at present under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

**Call-Girl Racket in five star Hotels in Delhi**

560. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a call-girl racket operating in the five star hotels in the capital was recently unearthed;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases that came to light during the last two years; and

(d) the precise measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the five star hotels in involving themselves in the racket so as to discourage the people in that profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). No Call-girl rackets operating in the Five Star Hotels in the Capital have been unearthed in the recent past or during the last two years.

(d) A close watch is maintained by the police in this regard.

#### Orders on dealings with Anonymous and Pseudonymous Complaints

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

(a) the orders on the dealing with anonymous and pseudonymous complaints together with copies of Government orders issued on the subject, if any;

(b) whether Government propose to reiterate the same as people are being harassed by the authorities on the anonymous and pseudonymous letters; and

(c) whether the police authorities will be instructed to refrain from calling people to the Police Stations on frivolous complaints/information but instead to carry out investigations on the spot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Crime complaints and other related criminal matters are primarily within the purview of the State Governments who are competent to look into specific complaints in accordance with the procedure laid down in the I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. As regards government servants, the policy of the Central Government is not to take any action on anonymous and pseudonymous complaints.

(c) The Government of India have issued guidelines to State Governments from time to time to ensure that the police force behave always in a humane manner and that alleged cases of police excesses should be taken notice of seriously and dealt with firmly, wherever they occur.

#### Revision of orders on Dismissal/Removal/Compulsory Retirement

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

(a) whether the rules emanating from 1964 onwards have any relevance with the changed circumstances and whether the necessity of consolidating and revising retirement and suspension have been felt and whether there is any proposal to do so now taking the discretionary powers given to the authorities and laying exhaustive guidelines to be followed by them;

(b) whether the suspended officials have been given their subsistence allowance regularly in time or some cases of inordinate delay in the payment thereof have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the subsistence allowance keeping in view the high cost of living these days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Detailed instructions already exist in the CCS (CCA) Rules 1965 and other relevant rules regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with dismissal/removal/compulsory retirement and suspension. The various provisions contained in these rules are amended whenever any occasion for such amendment is considered necessary. The rules, as they exist, are considered as sufficiently exhaustive and, as such, there is no proposal to revise them.

(b) There is no central agency which compiles information regarding delay, if any, in the payment of subsistence allowance. There are different appointing authorities or disciplinary authorities etc. in different Ministries/Departments/Offices as well as attached and subordinate offices of the Govt. of India for placing different categories of Government ser-

vants under suspension under Rule 10 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. As such, neither it is possible to collect this information nor will the efforts required to collect the information be commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, all the Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India are required to adhere to the instructions regarding expeditious payment of subsistence allowance scrupulously.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Quantity of levy cement allotted to States

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

(a) the quantity of levy cement allotted to States by the Centre after decontrol;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Centre had reduced the quota and was now supplying less cement thereby hampering public works and agricultural purposes;

(c) whether Centre would give more levy cement to meet the increased demand of States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) A statement indicat-

ing allocation of levy cement to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the last three quarters of 1982 is attached.

(b) Under the scheme of partial de-control of cement, bulk allocation of levy cement to the States/Union Territories is made only in respect of categories eligible to draw levy cement under the new policy. These allocations are, therefore, less than the allocations given to the States/Union Territories prior to the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control. However, separate additional direct allocations of levy cement are made for priority sectors of Irrigation and Power in the States/Union Territories. In addition, cement is also available in the various States/Union Territories in the open market. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are expected to provide adequate allocation of cement for public works and agricultural purposes from within the overall allocation of levy cement placed at their disposal.

(c) and (d). Increase in the allocation of levy cement to the States/Union Territories would depend on the increased availability of cement for which every effort is being made.

#### Statement

*Statement indicating allocation of Levy Cement to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the last three quarters of 1982 (in thousand tonnes).*

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation of levy cement in		
		Qr. II/82	Qr. III/82	Qr. IV/82
1	Chandigarh	12.5	17.5	17.5
2	Delhi	51.5	51.5	51.5
3	Haryana	49.7	49.7	49.7
4	Himachal Pradesh	19.8	19.8	19.8
5	Jammu & Kashmir	27.6	27.6	27.6
6	Rajasthan	60.6	60.6	60.6

1	2	3	4	5
7	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	242.9	242.9	242.9
8	Punjab . . . . .	72.4	72.4	72.4
9	Assam . . . . .	28.8	228.8	28.8
10	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	13.1	13.1	13.1
11	Bihar . . . . .	129.1	129.1	129.1
12	Meghalaya . . . . .	17.6	17.6	17.6
13	Mizoram . . . . .	6.4	6.4	6.4
14	Manipur . . . . .	9.2	11.7	11.7
15	Nagaland . . . . .	14.0	14.0	14.0
16	Orissa . . . . .	77.8	87.8	57.8
17	Sikkim . . . . .	11.5	11.5	11.5
18	Tripura . . . . .	10.7	10.7	10.7
19	West Bengal . . . . .	146.4	146.4	146.4
20	Dadra Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1.5	1.5	1.5
21	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	13.9	13.9	13.9
22	Gujarat . . . . .	122.4	122.4	122.4
23	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	106.3	106.3	106.3
24	Maharashtra . . . . .	167.5	167.5	167.5
25	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	119.9	119.9	119.6
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	2.4	4.9	4.9
27	Karnataka . . . . .	78.8	101.7	96.7
28	Kerala . . . . .	63.4	63.4	63.4
29	Laccadive . . . . .	1.1	1.1	1.1
30	Pondicherry . . . . .	5.8	5.8	5.8
31	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	142.3	142.3	142.3

### Heavy unsold stockpiles of steel

564. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that, while the public sector steel industry are reeling under heavy unsold stockpiles of steel worth about Rs. 450 crores, the import is still on in full swing; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-  
to?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The stock of saleable steel at SAIL Plants and stockyards as on 1-9-1982 was 10.62 lakhs tonnes. This cannot be considered excessive as this is equivalent to about 2 months' sales only. Imports are made to meet the gap in demand and availability of specific items to maintain a position of easy availability. A constant watch is kept on the production, demand and availability position of steel.

**Law and order situation in the country**

565. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in the country, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Delhi is deteriorating day by day; and

(b) if so, the special steps being taken to solve the problem and improve the law and order situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The law and order situation in the country is generally under control. The respective State Governments are taking necessary steps to maintain law and order in their Areas. However, the Central Government is also helping the States as and when necessary by providing additional Forces to meet the situation.

**Investment in Maruti Ltd.**

566. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total investment in Maruti Ltd.; and

(b) the details of the project, when the work is likely to be started and when the production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The total investment in Maruti Udyog Ltd. would be about Rs. 269 crores. The company proposes to commence production of vehicles in December, 1983. The volume of production would be 20,000 vehicles in 1984-85 and this would be increased by 20,000 vehicles a year so as to reach 100,000 vehicles a year in 1988-89. The vehicles to be produced would be a passenger car, a microbus and a van. A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed with M/s. Suzuki on the 2nd October, 1982, and the work on the project has commenced.

**Death of undertrial prisoners in States**

567. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on 21 July, 1982 regarding deaths of undertrial prisoners in States and state:

(a) whether State Governments and U.T. Administrations have furnished to the Centre a list of deaths of undertrial prisoners in various jails in the country during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto September, 1982);

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the action taken thereupon against the States/Union Territories;

(c) whether instances of Blinding, Branding, Insanity, Brutality, Suicide in some jails have come to the notice of the Central Government;

(d) whether Government have called for Reports from all the States/Union Territories thereon; and

(e) steps being taken to bring uniformity in jail administration, maintenance and treatment of prisoners, undertrials and detenus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Information for the years 1981 and 1982 (upto the month of May) was to be collected from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with reference to Starred Question No. 188 answered on 21st July, 1982. Information pertaining to year 1981 has been received from all the State Governments and Union Territories. For the year 1982, information upto June/July, 1982 has been received from 17 States and all the U.T. Administrations. However, periodic information of this nature is not collected by the Central Government on a regular basis.

'Prisons' is a State subject and the question of any action against the State Governments does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Report was called for from the Government of Bihar in respect of cases

of blindings and reports of are also called on specific complaints.

(e) The Model Prison Manual prepared by the All India Jail Manual Committee in 1959 aims at, among other things bringing a general and broad uniformity in matter connected with care, Welfare, discipline, training and treatment of adolescents and adult offenders. The Committee on Jail Reforms set up by the Government of India is also comprehensively examining the various aspects of prison administration and allied matters with a view to evolving an effective strategy for prison reforms in the country.

### Revision of State Jail Manuals

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

(a) whether State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the country have their own Jail Manuals and Rules and Regulations regarding maintenance of prisoners;

(b) whether Government agree that majority of their State Jail Manuals are outdated and are based on old Jail Manuals framed by British rulers;

(c) if so, whether Government have initiated a move to reform all the Jail Manuals and Jail Rules and Regulations by framing a Model Jail Manual for all States; and

(d) what is the policy of Government to bring uniformity in all States regarding jails and connected matters concerning maintenance and administration of prisoners or detenué?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). All States except Sikkim have their own Jail Manuals. Sikkim is presently following the provisions of the Model Prison Manual prepared by the All India Jail Manual Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1957. Amongst the

Union territories, only Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry have their own prison rules mostly on the lines of the provisions of the Model Prison Manual; Chandigarh and Delhi follow the Punjab Jail Manual; Dadra & Nagar Haveli have adopted the sub-jail Manual of Maharashtra; and Mizoram follow the Assam Jail Manual, Arunachal Pradesh which do not have any jails and Lakshadweep which have three small sub-jails with no prisoners for most part of the year, have no jail manuals.

2. With a view to enabling States to revise their Jail Manuals, Government of India appointed in 1957 the All India Jail Manual Committee which prepared a Model Prison Manual. The Model Prison Manual aims at, among other things, bringing a general and broad uniformity in matters connected with care, welfare, discipline and training, treatment of adolescent and adult offenders and also the required degree of coordination between the law enforcement agencies and correctional services. The Model Manual has been commended to all States and Union Territories for adoption as a set of guidelines for the purpose of revision of their respective jail manuals. Presently, the Committee on Jail Reforms appointed by the Government of India is comprehensively going into all the aspects of jail administration and connected matters.

### Promotion of SC/ST as under secretaries

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers promoted as Under Secretaries during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the Central Government Departments; and

(b) the number of Under Secretaries awaiting postings, if any, and the reasons for delay in their postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Please see the statement attached. Efforts



are being made to provide long term appointments as Under Secretary to the SC/ST Officers who have not yet been

absorbed as such by the respective Ministries/Departments after coming in the CSS Grade-I Select Lists.

### Statement

Statement showing the number of SC/ST officers included in the CSS Grade I Select List for promotion as Under Secretary in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Select List for the Year	Date of issue of the Select List.	No. of officers included in the Select List.		No. of Officers approved for long term postings as Under Secretary.		No. of Officers who are yet to be approved for long term appointment as Under Secretary.	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1979	i) 27-6-1980	12	..	12	..	..	..
	ii) 7-9-1982	14	8	..	..	14	8
1980	i) 22-12-1980	22	..	21	..	1	..
	ii) 7-9-1982	@11	..	..	..	11	..
1981	12-1-1982	19	2	6	..	11	2

#### REMARKS:

1. @Includes the name of one officer whose name figure in the 1981 Select List issued on 12-1-1982.
2. Out of the 21SC/ST Officers included in the 1981 Select List, two SC Officers have already retired.

#### Requirement of funds for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

570. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount needed for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant upto 1982-83; and

(b) the indications of the expenditure for the above project during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The expenditure on Visakhapatnam Steel Project upto 31-3-1982 was Rs. 217.02 crores. The Budget Estimates for 1982-83 are Rs. 250 crores. The Revised Estimates for 1982-83 are under preparation taking into account the actual progress of work.

(b) The 6th Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 1050 crores. The actual requirements will depend upon progress of work.

#### Yeleru Water Supply Scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

571. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of Yeleru Water Supply Scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) the funds provided by Government for this work during the current year; and

(c) what it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yeleru Water Supply Scheme is being executed by the Govern-



ment of Andhra Pradesh. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 147.02 crores out of which Rs. 107.36 crores is the estimated cost of facilities required to supply 73 MCD water to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant to meet its operational requirement.

(b) Rs. 13 crores for 1982-83.

(c) The Scheme, meant for meeting the requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, is scheduled for completion by October, 1984.

#### **Mandal Commission Report**

572. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:  
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-  
SAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Mandal Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations that Government have considered and by what time these recommendations will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chirmanship of late B. P. Mandal was laid before each House of Parliament on 30-4-1982 alongwith the memorandum explaining action taken on the Report wherein it had been stated, inter alia, that the Central Government had forwarded the Report of the Commission to the State Governments for obtaining their views. On receipt of their views, the Central Government will give further consideration to the Report of the Backward Classes Commission with a view to formulating their views on various recommendations contained in the Report.

#### **Harassment of Intelligence Bureau Staff**

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

(a) whether as reported to Indian Express dated 2 September, 1982 Intelligence

Bureau staff belonging to the Employee Association is under continued harassment;

(b) if so, the facts thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Administrative Tribunal in each Department/Ministry immediately to cover all categories of Government staff including public sector etc., to soothen out personnel problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the Intelligence Bureau staff belonging to the so called Intelligence Bureau Employees Association (un-recognised) are under continued harassment.

(c) Government is considering a proposal for setting up a Administrative Tribunal at the centre to deal with service matters of all Central Government employees, excluding members of Defence and Para Military Forces. Details of the proposal are yet to be finalised. There is no proposal to set up an Administrative Tribunal for each Department/Ministry separately.

#### **Setting up of tribunals for speedy justice in inquiry cases in Government Department**

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

(a) whether Central Government had announced the setting up of Administrative Tribunals to cover all categories of staff for speedy justice in various suspension/departmental inquiry/Central Vigilance Commission cases pending;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up of the Tribunals; and

(c) the number of various cases (as under (a) pending as on 31st December, 1981 in different departments of Government including subordinate offices, public sector, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The proposal relating to setting up of Administrative Tribunals is still under ac-

tive consideration of the Government. The details of the proposed Tribunals are yet to be finalised.

(c) This department neither monitors information nor collects the required information centrally. It is, therefore, not possible for this Department to furnish the same.

बम्बई में पुलिस आंदोलन में अन्तर्गत विदेशी एजेंसियां

575. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में पिछले अगस्त 1982 में हुए पुलिस आन्दोलन में किसी विदेशी एजेंसी का हाथ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा पुलिस आन्दोलन के पीछे उन विदेशी एजेंसियों और लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार के पास इस आशय की कोई विशिष्ट सूचना या रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि अगस्त, 1982 में बम्बई में हुए पुलिस आन्दोलन के पीछे किसी विदेशी एजेंसी का हाथ है और इस प्रकार इस संबंध में किसी विदेशी एजेंसी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । अगस्त, 1982 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में हुए पुलिस आन्दोलन के संबंध में, 154 पुलिस कार्मिकों को बरखास्त किया गया और 66 पुलिस कार्मिकों को सेवा मुक्त किया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

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

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा 1982-83 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये

जायेंगे और उन उद्योगों की स्थापना किन जिलों में की जानी है ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में पूर्ण ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये वार्षिक योजना अभी तैयार की जानी है और इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के कार्यक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित उद्योगों की स्थापना करने/विस्तार करने की व्यवस्था है :—

1. भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद ।
2. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ ।
3. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद ।
4. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार ।
5. ट्रान्सफार्मर फैक्टरी, बी० एच० ई० एस०, झांसी ।
6. मथुरा रिफाइनरी ।
7. सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, गाजियाबाद ।
8. इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज ।
9. एरोमैटिक रिकवरी प्लांट, जिला अलीगढ़ ।
10. फर्टलाइजर्स प्लान्ट्स ।
11. पायराइट फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, मसूरी ।

12. इंडियन इंस एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेप ।
13. प्रोजेक्ट फार एक्सट्रैक्शन ऑफ अल-कलायड, गाजीपुर ।
14. भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन ।

**Representation of states to raise the royalty of iron ore**

577. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some iron ore producing States have represented to his Ministry to raise the royalty of iron ore;
- (b) if so, the name of those States;
- (c) whether their request to raise the royalty has been considered;
- (d) if so, the date from which the enhanced rate has come into effect; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (e). The royalty rates on iron ore were last revised on 12-6-1978. According to section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 royalty rates on any minerals cannot be increased more than once during any period of four years. In order to consider timely revision of royalty rates, comments of all iron ore producing States were called in January, 1982. The question of revision of royalty rates on iron ore is being processed in the light of comments received from the State Govts. like Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the Department of Steel, the Ministry of Commerce and the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI).

महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस आन्दोलन में सेना/सीमा सुरक्षा बल जवानों का प्रभावित होना

578. श्री रतन सिंह राजवा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस आन्दोलन में सेना अथवा सीमा सुरक्षा

बल का कोई जवान हिंसा का शिकार हुआ था ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Shortage of raw materials for Small Scale Industries**

579. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of raw material to small scale industries is not adequate and they are suffering and facing great hardship to survive as was mentioned during the two-days meeting of the All India Small Scale Industries Board, during the month of August, in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In the meeting of the SSI Board there was reference to the distribution arrangements for certain scarce commodities with a special reference to pig iron and coal. Although the overall supply position of these items was more or less satisfactory, Members felt that the distribution arrangements needed to be improved. It was felt that the financial base of the State Small Industries Corporations needed to be strengthened to enable them to hold sufficient stocks of raw materials. A suggestion was also made that industrial units should be given the option to buy from State Corporation or from the Stockyards of SAIL. It was also suggested that since imported pig iron requires more finance in a lump-sum, its allocation should be made to large units and the indigenous production should be reserved for the small units. The SAIL authorities explained at the meeting the arrangements for extending Stockyard facilities for the benefit of small scale units.

(b) Generally the raw material availability is kept under watch. Measures are being taken to extend the Stockyard facilities of SAIL and to make available stocks on consignment basis to the State Corporations who may be able to set up adequate facilities for the purpose.

हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों के बारे में पुलिस स्टेशनों पर दर्ज मामले

580. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुस्तानपुरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

पिछले दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न पुलिस स्टेशनों पर हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों के संबंध में दर्ज कराये गए मामलों में राज्य-वार ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों का अभी भी न्यायालयों में चालान किया जाना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग) 1980 और 1981 के दौरान भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अत्याचारों की कुल संख्या जैसा कि राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा सूचित की गई है, संलग्न विवरण में राज्यवार दी गई है। अतिरिक्त विवरण उपबन्ध नहीं है।

#### विवरण

1980-81 में भारतीय दंड संहिता के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों (राज्यवार) के प्रति किये गये अपराधों के मामलों की संख्या, जैसा राज्य सरकार और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने सूचित किया है

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	1980	1981
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	152	206
2.	असम	शून्य	शून्य
3.	बिहार	1890	1983
4.	गुजरात	498	654
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	68	69
6.	हरियाणा	78	74
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	120	124
8.	कर्नाटक	377	397
9.	केरल	478	260

1	2	3	4
10. मध्य प्रदेश	.	3877	4033
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	518	695
12. उड़ीसा	.	80	80
13. पंजाब	.	79	51
14. राजस्थान	.	1180	1562
15. तमिलनाडु	.	140	199
16. त्रिपुरा	.	—	18
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	4279	3865
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	33	23
19. दिल्ली	.	3	6
20. गोवा, दमण व दीव	.	शून्य	1
21. पाण्डिचेरी	.	16	8
22. दादरा और नगर हवेली	.	शून्य	शून्य
कुल :		13866	14308

राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातीय/जनजातीय  
कान्सटेबलों/सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों की भर्ती

581. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुह्रतानपुरी :  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में  
पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनुसूचित जन-  
जातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को कान्सटे-  
बलों, हेड कान्सटेबलों तथा सब-इन्स्पेक्टरों  
के रूप में तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में ऊंचे  
पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जनजातियों के  
लिए आरक्षित सभी पद सभी राज्यों में  
भर लिए गए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो ये  
कब तक भरे जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) अपेक्षित  
सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-  
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) राज्य पुलिस बलों समेत राज्य  
सेवाओं के लिए भर्ती राज्य सरकारों  
द्वारा की जाती है। राज्य सरकारें यह  
सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि अनुसूचित जन-जातियों  
के लिए आरक्षित नियुक्तियां भरी जायें।

### Installed capacity, production and Import of Cement

582. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise installed capacity, production and import of cement since 1977-78;

(b) the steps taken to increase domestic production of cement and eliminate

import and what has been the success of such steps; and

(c) the procedure adopted to safeguard against kick-back in import of cement and ensure that only the minimum ruling world market price is paid?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a)

Year	Installed capacity	Production	Import
	(Million tonnes)		
1977-78 . . . . .	22.00	19.41	0.312
1978-79 . . . . .	22.77	19.42	1.655
1979-80 . . . . .	24.29	17.62	1.547
1980-81 . . . . .	26.99	18.56	1.974
1981-82 . . . . .	29.25	21.06	1.598

(b) Production of cement in the country has shown an upward trend during the past three years. Every effort is, however, being made to further increase production of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity and sanctioning additional capacity. Import of cement on Government account has been discontinued with the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement with effect from 28.2.82.

(c) According to the Import & Export Policy 1982-83, import of cement is to be arranged through State Trading Corporation and one public sector agency designated by each State Government/Union Territory Administration. Direct import of cement by actual users is not allowed. The designated agencies are expected to safe-guard against mal-practices in the import of cement.

#### Preparation for INSAT-IB

583. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:  
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether any preparation is being

made to put INSAT-IB into operation in 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The second INSAT-I Satellite, INSAT-IB, is currently at an advanced stage of fabrication. Action are on for completing INSAT-IA failure review at the earliest to identify changes and/or improvements necessary to INSAT-IB in the light of INSAT-IA anomalies/failures/ performance. As soon as the INSAT-IA failure review is complete, which is expected by end of October 1982, the schedule for INSAT-IB availability and launch will be re-established. Consistent with proper actions for changes/improvements necessary for removal of deficiencies noted on INSAT-IA spacecraft, actions will be taken for the earliest possible launch of INSAT-IB to restore INSAT system operating capability.



**Criteria to Enumerate the persons living below poverty line**

584. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the new criteria adopted by the Planning Commission to enumerate the persons living below poverty line;

(b) the number of such persons living below poverty line during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the targets fixed for reduction in the number of people below poverty line during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to remove regional differences in poverty and backwardness and to raise the standard of living of the masses?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The criteria adopted by the Planning Commission are those laid down in the Sixth Plan. These define the poor as those whose per capita consumption expenditure lies below the mid point of the monthly per capita expenditure corresponding to a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. This per capita consumption expenditure is then taken as the poverty line.

(b) The number of persons below the poverty line in the year 1977-78, the latest year for which the information is available, is estimated at 251.66 million in rural areas and 51.50 million urban areas.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan attempts, through poverty alleviation and other allied programmes, to reduce the number of people below the poverty line to 216.16 million.

(d) An important objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan is to bring about progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits. This is sought to be done in several ways of which the more important are:

(i) Backwardness has been recognised as a factor to be reckoned in resource transfers. The IATP formula introduced in 1979 and the doubling of the segment for backward States in the Gadgil Formula for allocation of rental assistance for State Plans illustrate the effort made in recent years to modify the distribution of resources in favour of the backward States.

(ii) Special programmes for backward regions have been devised. Thus, mechanisms of area planning have been adopted to provide an integrated approach to the problems of regional inequalities and the sub-plan approach has been promoted. The Special Tribal Component Plan, Hill Area Schemes and specific programmes handled by the North East Council have all been evolved from these approaches. Greater emphasis is placed on all these in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Central policies have also been designed to provide incentives to private entrepreneurs through schemes of concessional finance, seed/margin money scheme, central investment subsidy schemes, tax reliefs, specific interest subsidies, etc.

**Checking of crimes against women**

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

(a) the efforts made by Government so far to check the crimes against women;

(b) the impact of the advertisements, documentaries and discussions in the matter and how far these have helped in moulding the public opinion; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make the laws more stringent and whether any comprehensive plan has been chalked out to put an end to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, which is presently under the consideration

of Joint Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses of the Parliament contemplates measures which would provide deterrence against the commission of the crime of rape and protect the victims of it.

2. Comprehensive instructions have been issued on 13th August, 1982 to all States and Union Territories (except Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim) that thorough investigation should be conducted in all cases of attempted suicide or deaths in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first ten years of their marriage. Since the existing provision of the Dowry Prohibition Act have not proved effective, amendments to the existing Dowry Prohibition Act, are under consideration of a Joint Committee of Parliament.

3. Allegations of involvement of Police in some of the instances of atrocities against women have also been made. Serious complaints against police brought to the notice of Government are promptly looked into. As public order and police are the Constitutional responsibility of the States, the State Government have been advised that complaints of alleged atrocities against women by police should be promptly looked into and enquiries completed and the culprits brought to book in the shortest possible time to create a sense of confidence.

4. The Central Government Conduct Rules have been amended to provide that no Government servant shall give or take or abet the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly any such dowry. A number of State Governments have also made similar amendments in the Conduct Rules relating to their State Governments Servants.

5. Voluntary Organisations are being involved to play the important role in creating social consciousness to make a dowry unacceptable.

6. The State Governments and Union Territories, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been requested to launch anti-dowry campaigns to bring about attitudinal changes in the public mind against this evil.

7. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been carrying messages against dowry and sustained campaign against it through AIR/T.V. Programme. The Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity is also being involved in this effect.

#### Production Capacity of Electronics units

587. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual achievable capacity of Public and Private Sector Electronics units in the country and the extent to which it is being fully utilised;

(b) whether imports of televisions, radios and other things are being permitted, which can be produced internally, thereby our own units being starved of orders; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor, details thereabout and implications thereof for our self-reliance in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The electronics industry involves a highly diverse range of products from systems, to equipment, to components and materials in functional terms and consumer, industrial, communication computers in terms of end use. Moreover, equipment production involves basically assembly, integration and testing with considerable labour input while component production involves process operations on capital equipment with relatively less labour content. In addition, at the level of electronic system, there is an increasing content of systems engineering and software generation. For these various reasons, it is extremely difficult to define 'production capacity' in the electronics industry.

(b) No, Sir. There are no general provision for import of items such as televisions, radios and other consumer electronic items. Some of these items can however, be imported under the provision of baggage rules and import under the gift scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

### Areas prone to crimes against scheduled Castes

588. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts and areas prone to crimes against Scheduled Castes, which have been identified by the concerned State Governments so that the guidelines indicated by him in his letters dated 10 March, 1980 and 6 September, 1980 to the States can be effectively implemented; and

(b) the steps that have been taken by the States in these sensitive districts and areas for improving the intelligence gathering machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). In the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980, the States were asked to identify areas where potential for atrocities against Scheduled Castes exists. In the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 6th September, 1980, it was suggested to the State Governments that at least one of the following posts in each of the sensitive districts should be held by officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The posts identified for this purpose are District Magistrate, Senior Supdt. of Police, Supdt. of Police Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Police Officer. The replies received from the State Governments indicate that they are taking necessary action in this direction.

### Coordination Committees for Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plans

589. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coordination committees comprising of Chief Secretaries as Chairmen and concerned officials of States and Central Government as members have been set up in all the States where there is concentration of tribal population for

the purpose of effective implementation of tribal sub-plans;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers of these States, as desired by the Hon. Prime Minister, have conducted periodical reviews of tribal development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Orissa and Bihar States have set up coordination committees, but in Bihar the committee constituted is headed by the Development Commissioner.

(b) Periodical reviews of tribal development are conducted at various levels. Chief Ministers of States having concentration of tribal population have also conducted such reviews.

(c) The position varies from State to State. The Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have conducted the reviews recently, while some others earlier.

### मंडल आयोग क प्रतिवेदन पर मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

590. श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों पर मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन कब बुलायेगी; और

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों के विचार कब तक सुनिश्चित कर लिए जायेंगे?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख) सरकार मंडल आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन यथा शीघ्र बुलाने का विचार कर रही है। मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

### Delay in implementation of seven Major Steel Projects

591. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in the implementation of seven major steel projects of the Sixth Plan has resulted in the cost escalation by over Rs. 1500 crores; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons for delaying the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Details of cost escalation of major steel projects and the period of delay in their implementation are given in the attached statement.

Cost estimates of these projects have increased because the original cost estimates of most of these projects did not provide for cost escalations. This is evident from the fact that though the Salem Steel Plant was implemented on time, its cost estimates have gone up from Rs. 126.81 crores to Rs. 181.19 crores.

Cost estimates have also gone up due to change in scope of the project and consequent increase in quantity of work.

Delays have occurred mostly on account of the failure of some construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to the time schedules. Both SAIL and Government are closely monitoring the performance of implementing agencies who have been asked to augment their resources for speedier execution.

#### Statement

Scheme	Commissioning date		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	
	Original	Likely	Sanctioned	Revised
<i>Bokaro Steel Plant</i>				
(i)—4MT Expn excluding (Cold Rolling Mills) (CRM)	June, 1979	Nov. 1983	947.24 (1974 mid)	*1637.55 (Apl '82)
—4 MT Expn. with CRM	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1984	Included	above
(ii) Meghahatubru Iron Ore Project	March '81	Sept '83	51.39 (1st qr. 1977)	*116.46 (Apl '82)
<i>Bhilai Steel Plant</i>				
—4MT Expn. Phase I	Sept. 1981	March, 1984	937.70 (1st qr. 1974)	1600.54 (4th Qtr. 1981)
—Do.— Phase II	June, 1983	Dec. 1984	Included	above
<i>Rourkela Steel Plant</i>				
—Silicon Steel Project	Jan, 1981	March, 1983	109.73 (1st qtr. 1976)	*154.81 (Apl. '81)
<i>Salem Steel Plant'</i>				
	Sept. 1981	139.81 (Actual)	126.81	*181.19

\*Estimates yet to be approved.

### Mid-Term appraisals of Sixth Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mid-term appraisals prepared by various Ministries and Departments have shown all round slippages in the achievement of targets in key sectors like industry, power, transport and allied sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in progress and the precise position would be known only after this appraisal is completed. The mid-term appraisal would also indicate the difficulties if any, in different sectors as well as the remedial measures proposed to overcome these difficulties.

### Proposals for setting up of industries in Orissa

593. SHRI RASA BEHRAI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals to set up certain industries from the Government of Orissa are pending with the Central Government for issuing licences;

(b) if so, the names of the units to be set up and the period since when the proposals are pending; and

(c) the reasons of delay, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Fifteen applications for grant of letters of intent received from various Orissa State Government Undertakings for the manufacture of items belonging to Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipments, Telecommunications, Ceramics, Glass, Chemicals; etc. are presently under consideration. While one of these applications was received in November 1981, the remaining fourteen applications have been received after Ist

March, 1982. These proposals are at various stages of processing and efforts are being made to dispose these as quickly as possible.

### Offers for Financing Daitari Steel Mill in Orissa

594. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received numerous offers for financing the Daitari Steel Mill in Orissa.

(b) whether some reputed foreign companies have also offered technology package for the above proposed steel mill;

(c) if so, the name of the companies who are offering technology and financial package for that steel mill; and

(d) the next course of action proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Some foreign companies have shown interest in supply of plant and equipment and technology package for this project. Feasibility report of the project is to be finalised by October, 1982. Thereafter, these offers will be considered along with others in the light of the Government decision on the Feasibility report.

### Boundary Disputes between Maharashtra & Karnataka

595. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to implement Mahajan Commission report regarding settlement of boundary disputes between Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the report of the Mahajan Commission?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The differences between the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka in regard to the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission on the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute are persisting. The Government of India are of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments, and towards this end, the Central Government would be glad to render all possible assistance to them.

#### Review of 20 Point Programme

596. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the 20 Point Programme has recently been reviewed;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) the names of the erring States and the fields in which these States lagged behind; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the 20 Point Programme efficiently by these States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 20-Point Programme was recently re-

viewed by the Cabinet Committee on 20-Point Programme.

(b) The Committee observed that the implementation of the Programme had considerably picked up. Even the States which were lagging behind have shown improvement in performance. Some programmes such as supply of drinking water to Problem Villages and Plantation of Trees have registered significant achievements. There was, however, continuing need for close monitoring in the States with a view to ensuring fulfilment of the targets in time.

(c) and (d). It is difficult to categorise the States into erring and non-erring States since the progress in different schemes of the 20-Point Programme is uneven in all States. All the States are implementing the Programme.

#### Production capacity of public sector-Steel Plants and its distribution

597. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production capacity of the public sector steel plants in the last two years and its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The annual rated capacity and production of the public sector steel plants during last two years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated below:—

(000 tonnes)

Plants	Ingot Steel		
	Rated Capacity	Production in 1980-81	Production in 1981-82
Bhilai Steel Plant . . . . .	2500	2041	2115
Durgapur Steel Plant . . . . .	1600	741	930
Rourkela Steel Plant . . . . .	1800	1165	1203
Bokaro Steel Plant . . . . .	2500	923	1792
Indian Iron and Steel Co. . . . .	1000	609	600
Total	9400	5479	6640



(000 tonnes)

Plants	Saleable Steel		
	Rated capacity	Production in 1980-81	Production in 1981-82
Bhilai Steel Plant . . . . .	1965	1817	1819**
Durgapur Steel Plant . . . . .	1239	598	782
Rourkela Steel Plant . . . . .	1225	985	1091
Bokrao Steel Plant . . . . .	1971	844	1472
Indian Iron and Steel Co. . . . .	800	523	488
<b>Total</b>	<b>7200</b>	<b>4767*</b>	<b>5652*</b>

\*Inclusive of inter-plant transfer of HR Coils/Slabs.

\*\* Inclusive of rail cuttings for Sale.

#### Sanction of pension to widows of freedom fighters

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

(a) whether Government have decided to sanction the pension to the widows of freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the date from which this decision would be implemented; and

(c) the procedure for the sanction of the pension, whether it would be sanctioned in favour of the widow on the death of the freedom fighter or she would have to apply on the death of the freedom fighter and the process of sanction would involve the clearance from the State Governments, etc.?

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

(b) The provision for grant of pension to the widows of late freedom fighters had been made from the very date of introduction of the Pension Scheme i.e. 15-8-72. However, the quantum of pension for the widow prior to 1-8-80 varied from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. depending upon the

size and number of eligible dependents in the family. The amount of pension w.e.f. 1-8-80 has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. with provision of additional Rs. 50/- p.m. each to the unmarried daughters or other eligible dependents subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 300/- p.m.

(c) The widow has to apply for family pension in the event of the death of the freedom fighter pensioner. The pension is generally transferred to the widow without any clearance from State Government unless there is any doubt regarding her identity or the genuineness of the suffering of her late husband.

#### Cement allotted to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during 1981-82

599. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotted to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the year 1981-82 and quantity received by them;

(b) whether these States had asked for special quotas for specific purposes apart from the usual quota allotted; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The allocation and despatches of cement in favour of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during the year 1981-82 were as under:—

State	Allocation Despatches	
	(in tonnage)	(in tonnage)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	14,55,000	14,21,000
Karnataka . . . . .	10,45,000	8,91,000

(b) and (c). In response to requests from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka the following additional

allocations of cement were made in favour of the States during the year 1981-82:—

State	Quarter	Additional ad-hoc allocations (tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Apr—Jun. '81	55,000
	July—Sep. '81	14,000
	Oct—Dec. '81	5,000
	Total:	74,000
Karnataka . . . . .	Apr.—Jun. '81	65,000
	July—Sep. '81	75,000
	Total:	140,000

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम आदमी को लाभ

600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ग्राम आदमी के लाभ के लिए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित धन राशि के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम से विभिन्न राज्यों को क्या लाभ हुआ है?

योजना मंत्रो (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण  
(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को कोई अलग केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल स्कीमें 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजनाओं का भाग है जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता सामान्य ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है।

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम से राज्यों को प्राप्त हुए लाभों के संबंध में सूचना वर्ष 1982-83 के समाप्त होने और इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का समग्र मूल्यांकन किए जाने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगी।

विज्ञान और प्रायोद्योगिकी में सहयोग के  
लिये भारत-रूस सम्झौता  
श्री राम अर्बतार शास्त्री  
श्री के० मालन्ना

क्या प्रधान मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्य वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में परस्पर सहयोग के किसी करार पर भारत सरकार और सोवियत संघ के बीच हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इससे भारत को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी, महासागर विकास विभागों में तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के गैर-पारंपारिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग में राज्य मंत्रो (श्री सी०पी० एन सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत

व सोवियत संघ के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में किसी नए करार पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए गये हैं। फिर भी आर्थिक वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी सहयोग संबंधी अंत सरकारी भारत-संविद्धत आयोग की सातवीं बैठक में, जो कि इसी वर्ष सितम्बर में मास्को में हुई थी, यह तय पाया था कि निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में 1972 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए मौजूदा करार के अग्रिम सहयोग को विस्तार देने में काफी गुंजाइश है। ये क्षेत्र इस प्रकार हैं।

—लेसा

—ग्रानुवंशिक इंजीनियरी

—प्रणाली विश्लेषण

—उच्च तापमानों और दबावों पर उपलब्ध सामग्रियों सहित सामग्री अनुसंधान तन्तु प्रकाशिकी, आदि।

(ग) उपरलिखित क्षेत्र हमारे देश के आर्थिक व वैज्ञानिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में इस सहयोग से दोनों देशों के वैज्ञानिकों की आन्योन्यक्रिया विचारों और जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान व ज्ञान को साझेदारी सुनिश्चित की जा सकेगी। इन से आपसी हितों के नए उन्नत ज्ञान प्राप्त किए जा सकेंगे।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

602. श्री रामअर्बतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान के रूप में 500 रुपये मासिक पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए क्या मान दण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को 500 रुपये प्रति मास की पेंशन दी गई है ?

ग्रह मंत्रालय में राशिय मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना जो पहले स्वतंत्रता सैनिक पेंशन योजना के नाम से ज्ञात थी में 1880 से 300/- रुपये प्रतिमास की दर से पेंशन की व्यवस्था है। बढ़ी हुई पेंशन देने के लिए कोई सामान्य निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु सामान्य राशि से अधिक पेंशन अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आवेदक की यातनाओं, वृद्ध-अवस्था, परिवार के दायित्वों और वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के स्वनिर्णय से बहुत कम और किसी मामले में स्वीकृत की जाती है। मासिक पेंशन की राशि प्रत्येक अवस्था में उसके गुणदोष के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है और अब तक स्वीकृत की गई उच्चतम राशि 500-रु० प्रतिमास है। स्वतंत्रता सैनिक पेंशन योजना के शुरु होने के गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान बढ़ी हुई पेंशन अब तक योजना के अन्तर्गत 123861 लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं में से 38 व्यक्तियों से अधिक को स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम से आतंकवादियों और प्रतियोगिता नष्टकों गतिविधियों पर रोक

503. श्री मूल चन्द डांग : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम लागू किए जाने के बाद आतंकवादियों और असा-माजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगी है

गृह मंत्रालय में राशिय मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधिनियमित होने से राज्य सरकार को आतंकवादी और असा-माजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध कारगर कार्य-वाई करने में मदद मिलेगी।

लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना

604. श्री मूल चन्द डांग : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1.15 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का निर्णय लिया है, यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया और निर्णय के बाद राजस्थान के किन-किन जिलों में खासतौर से पाली जिले में कितने व्यक्तियों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है, उन्हें क्या रोजगार सुलभ कराया गया है और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) उन मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने वाले कुम्हारों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए हैं, जिनका पेशा लगभग समाप्त हो गया है और पाली जिले में जिनकी संख्या 10,000 है तथा क्या उन्हें रोजगार देने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०वी० चव्हाण)

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 10.17 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी के स्तर से ऊपर उठाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इसका वार्षिक औसत लगभग 2.03 करोड़ होता है, 1.15 करोड़ नहीं। राज्यवार और जिलेवार ब्यारे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं!

(ख) जिलेवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Problems of the Coir Industry of Kerala

605. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the Coir Industry of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on it;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought some definite measures in this respect from the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details and the action taken by Central Government in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** (a) to (d). Reports have been received regarding difficulties being faced by the coir industry due to slackening of exports and consequent stock piling leading to unemployment/under employment of coir workers in Kerala.

Government are fully aware of the situation prevalent in the coir industry and are continuously taking suitable measures to increase the sales of coir and coir products both within and outside the country. Some of the steps taken in this direction are:—

(i) All State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to maximise the use of coir furnishings;

(ii) State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to consider exempting coir and coir products from sales tax for at least two years in order to increase their sales;

(iii) To popularise coir and coir products within the country, advertisement through radio, newspapers and magazines in the regional language, distribution of folders illustrating usage of coir products, mobile publicity/sales are being carried out by Coir Board;

(iv) To promote the sale of coir products, the Coir Board is running 15 showrooms/sales outlet in various parts of the country and propose to open two more showrooms shortly apart from appointing more accredited dealers.

(v) In order to sort out the problems pertaining to export of coir and coir products, an export Promotion Cell for coir has been formed in the Ministry of Commerce, with the officials of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Trade

Development Authority, Chairman, Coir Board and representatives of the manufacturers and exporters of coir and coir products;

(vi) A Trade Delegation visited Australia and New Zealand to assess the export potential in those countries;

(vii) Coir Board is participating in various Fairs/Exhibitions in and outside the country;

(viii) Efforts are made to increase our trade with countries particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreements;

(ix) A "Coir Workshop" was organised in June, 1982 by the India Trade Centre Brussels, which helped the exporters and importers to have better understanding of various issues pertaining to export of coir and coir products.

In order that the workers get better wages and fuller employment and the industry is put on sound footing, a Centrally sponsored scheme for co-operativisation of the coir industry has been started in August, 1982.

In order to boost exports, the Government of Kerala has suggested payment of freight subsidy on exports. This proposal has been examined and an alternative proposal for cash compensatory support was formulated by the Coir Board which is under consideration of the Government.

The Government of Kerala has made the following suggestions to counter the sluggishness of demand in the internal markets, viz:—

(i) Contribution of the Central Government towards share capital of the Kerala State Cooperative Coir Marketing Federation;

(ii) Rebate on sale of coir and coir products of the cooperatives within the country;

(iii) Reimbursement of the 50 per cent amount contributed by the State Government to the Kerala State Cooperative Coir Marketing Federation for its price fluctuation fund.



(iv) Reimbursement of the amount spent by the Kerala Government from 1978-79 on the Centrally approved scheme of the State Government.

These suggestions have been discussed in detail with the officials of the State Government. They have been requested to consult the Reserve Bank of India (now N.A.B.A.R.D.) and the Coir Board and to reformulate the proposals in the light of the discussions.

#### **Welfare of tribals residing in forests in Kerala**

606. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kerala have brought to the attention of the Central Government the difficulties created by the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in implementing the programmes for the welfare of tribals who generally reside in forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this respect?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government submitted two proposals for deforestation of 222 hectares of forest land which were rejected after due consideration.

#### **Working of Rosin Units**

607. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to erratic supplies made by Government rosin units, the resultant shortage has led to steep price rise making it un-economical for industrial use;

(b) whether the paint industry which is itself passing through a crisis is virtually held at a standstill because of the rosin units; and

(c) whether Government have called for any enquiry into the working of the rosin

units and the price manipulation being done in this product?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. However, due to reduced availability on account of an overall decline in production, and marginal exports, the price of rosin has increased from Rs. 7.40 to Rs. 8.80 per kg. in August, 1982.

(b) Government have not received any representation from the paint manufacturing units recently.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of nuclear fuel for Tapp by France/United States**

608. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of nuclear fuel supplied earlier by the United States for the Tarapur Plant is fast running out;

(b) whether any additional consignments are expected to be received from U.S./France; and

(c) if not, the plans for future running of the Tarapur Plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No further consignments of enriched uranium are expected from the United States.

According to a recent understanding reached between India and US, France will assume the responsibility for supplying the fuel needs of Tarapur in place of the US, within the framework of the 1963 Co-operation Agreement between India and US and various Safeguards Agreements which flow therefrom. Discussions have been held between India and France and the two Governments continue to be in touch with each other on the subject.

(c) It would be premature to spell out the details of future plans for running the Tarapur Plant. However, Government of India will ensure the continued operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.



**Assam talks**

609. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVINI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam talks have failed once again;

(b) if so, the differences that still remain to be settled; and

(c) whether Government propose to set a dead line for finding an equitable solution to the long standing problem considering the seriousness and importance of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Discussions in the combined meeting of the representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP have so far remained inconclusive. The main difference is in regard to the treatment to be given to the entrants from erstwhile East Pakistan during the period 1961—71. Efforts to find a satisfactory solution are continuing and further discussions are likely to be resumed shortly.

**Import of equipments for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

610. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 80 per cent of the equipments for the first phase of the 3.4 million steel plant being erected at Visakhapatnam are going to be imported from abroad despite the proven capability of Indian enterprises to do the work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the requirements have been advertised in India, Global tenders have been floated and clearance from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has been obtained; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. According to the programme of procurement finalised by Visakhapatnam Steel Project, only 31.5 per cent of the equipments is expected to be imported and balance 68.5 per cent indigenously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Foreign money received in India**

611. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money remitted in India under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the names of persons and institutions to whom the money was remitted in India after the above Act came into force;

(c) for what specific purpose these contributions came;

(d) whether there are complaints of misutilisation of these contributions; and

(e) if so, the nature of complaints, the names of persons or institutions against whom there are complaints and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to the returns of foreign contribution received from various organisations an amount of Rs. 182.35 crores was received during the years 1976 and 1977. A list showing the names of the donor countries and the amount donated by them during the years 1976 and 1977 is attached. The computerised figures of the foreign contribution received during 1978 will be

available shortly. The work relating to computerisation of returns relating to 1979 is in hand. The work of computerisation relating to 1980 and 1981 will be taken up later.

(b) Intimation about receipt of foreign contribution is received from about 5000 associations/organisations every year. The list of their names would be too bulky. Hence it will not be practicable to furnish the list of such associations/organisations.

(c) The broad purposes for which foreign contributions were received are cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. There are some complaints of misutilisation of foreign contributions. These are being enquired into. It will not, however, be in public interest at this stage to divulge the names of persons or institutions against whom complaints have been received.

## LIST

S.No.	Country	Amount donated (Rs.)
1		2
1	Small donors . . . .	474747979
2	Algeria . . . . .	9741
3	Aden . . . . .	179114
4	Afghanistan . . . . .	6960
5	Albania . . . . .	1738
6	Argentina . . . . .	36323
7	Australia . . . . .	26586610
8	Austria . . . . .	12635642
9	Baharain . . . . .	200338
10	Bangladesh . . . . .	64844
11	Barbados . . . . .	45349
12	Belgium . . . . .	27738738
13	Brazil . . . . .	155980
14	Bolivia . . . . .	16064
15	Bulgaria . . . . .	40231
16	Cambo dia . . . . .	12058

	1	2
17	Canada . . . . .	58271223
18	Central Africa . . . . .	23150
19	Chile . . . . .	21848
20	China . . . . .	13275
21	Cuba . . . . .	62174
22	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	88979
23	Dakar . . . . .	67190
24	Denmark . . . . .	4721591
25	Dubai . . . . .	92137
26	East Germany . . . . .	2205
27	Ethiopia . . . . .	154820
28	Finland . . . . .	321110
29	France . . . . .	17706784
30	Fiji . . . . .	26718
31	Greece . . . . .	3336
32	Guyana . . . . .	32308
33	Guinea . . . . .	2500
34	Holand . . . . .	56996530
35	Hongkong . . . . .	574291
36	Hungary . . . . .	1309
37	Indonesia . . . . .	161531
38	Iran . . . . .	511589
39	Ireland . . . . .	4518496
40	Italy . . . . .	150494957
41	Jamaica . . . . .	528047
42	Japan . . . . .	915282
43	Kuwait . . . . .	1605917
44	Kenya . . . . .	168099
45	Korea . . . . .	26197
46	Lebanan . . . . .	591229
47	Luxumbourg . . . . .	88047
48	Madagascar . . . . .	30960
49	Mauritius . . . . .	98992
50	Malaysia . . . . .	204628

	1	2
51	Mangolia . . . .	8757
52	Muscat . . . .	25117
53	Mexico . . . .	751001
54	Nepal . . . .	89124
55	Newzealand . . . .	7700356
56	Nigeria . . . .	28713
57	North Vietnam . . . .	66352
58	Norway . . . .	11152435
59	Panama . . . .	21777
60	Pakistan . . . .	77636
61	Philippines . . . .	1241167
62	Poland . . . .	1700
63	Portugal . . . .	3528
64	Rusanda Urundi . . . .	48568
65	Saudi Arabia . . . .	5043187
66	Singapore . . . .	628513
67	Somalia . . . .	57028
68	South Africa . . . .	598384
69	Spain . . . .	24206527
70	Sweden . . . .	25390159
71	Switzerland . . . .	60973839
72	Sri Lanka . . . .	7035
73	Syria . . . .	48339
74	Thailand . . . .	376050
75	Turkey . . . .	104031
76	Tanzania . . . .	15704
77	Uganda . . . .	180583
78	United Kingdom . . . .	103824182
79	U.S.S.R. . . . .	4535
80	U.S.A. . . . .	285493677
81	Venczucla . . . .	71070
82	West Indies . . . .	338064

	1	2
83	West Germany . . . .	448657858
84	U.A.E. . . . .	877222
	Other Countries . . . .	3784399
TOTAL AMOUNT		1823502305

**Migration of persons from Ranchi Distt. (Bihar) to other states**

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

(a) the number of persons (male and female) of Ranchi district in Bihar that have migrated to other States since 1977-78;

(b) the main reasons for migration; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during the period January, July, 1982, as many as 2,500 persons have migrated out of Ranchi district to distant States like Punjab, Har-yana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information is not available.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Government have no information.

**Authority for identification of foreigners and election in Assam**

613. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an authority for identification of foreigners in Assam and to hold election before March, 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI (NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). One of the suggestions for facilitating holding of elections by March, 1983 discussed in the combined meeting was to set up an authority/tribunal in each Assembly constituency in Assam to determine eligibility to citizenship. However, there was no agreement reached in regard to the terms of reference of such an authority/tribunal.

दिल्ली नगर निगम में अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के कोटे में कमी

615. श्री बिल्लोक चन्द : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का कोटा अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं और विभिन्न विभागों में किन पदों में यह कमी बनी हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इस मंत्रालय को उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार जहां तक उनके सामान्य विभाग का संबंध है, "क" "ख" "ग" तथा "घ" श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित सभी रिक्तियां पूरी तरह से नहीं भरी गई हैं।

1981-82 के अन्त में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

पद की श्रेणी	रोस्टर के अनुसार कमी अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
क	78	52
ख	25	36
ग	355	914
घ	157	202
	615	1204

ग्रुप "ग" और "घ" में अधिकांश रूप से अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों में कमी है जिन के लिए उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इन श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवार के बारे में कमी पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण हैं। कुछ श्रेणियों की भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा की जाती है। पदोन्नति के पदों में कोटा तथा बकाया रिक्तियों को भरने का हर प्रयास किया जाता है। दिल्ली नगर निगम को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाने पर विचार करने की सलाह दी गई है।

#### Legislation on disrespect to National Flag and Emblem

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing number of cases of disrespect to the National Flag and Emblem sometimes done through ignorance and many times due to uagrant disregard of the Flag Code;

(b) whether Government are aware that even officials are ignorant of the provisions of the Flag Code and the Emblem and names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act;

(c) whether Government propose to enact a comprehensive legislation for this purpose; and

(d) if not, what other plans have been drawn to educate the people and officials in this regard through public media, press or planned propaganda for public awareness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). Reports about disrespect to National Flag as and when received from various quarters are got investigated and action is taken under the provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Similarly, the use of National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof or the National Emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent of any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

Further, the Government have issued instructions for the correct usage and display of National Flag and also correct usage of the National Emblem. These instructions have been given wide publicity.

#### Setting up of H.M.T. sponsored Watch Assembly Units

617. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of H.M.T.-assisted watch assembly units as on 30 June, 1982, and their locations;

(b) whether H.M.T. had sponsored a scheme to set up I.T.I. Units in backward areas in the country to train technicians and also aid and establish watch-parts manufacturing units, details thereof; and

(c) if so, how many such units would be set up in backward areas of M.P.

State and the locations thereof in 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) HMT-assisted watch assembly units are located in various States as under:—

S.No.	State	Location
1.	Goa	Maputa
2.	Kerala	Kasargod
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
4.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
5.	Meghalaya	Shillong
6.	Orissa	Khurda
7.	Punjab	Mohali
8.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
9.	Sikkim	Gangtok
10.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhowali
12.	West Bengal	Darjeeling

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Disfiguring of Roads, Bridges and Public places in Delhi

618. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that roads, bridges and other public places in Delhi are constantly being disfigured by persons engaged in running matrimonial agencies, coaching classes, see hospitals etc. by putting their advertisements;

(b) if so, whether these constitute unauthorised acts on their part; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to award them stern punishment including a Jail term?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that they are aware of the menace of disfiguring of public places including roads and bridges by the persons engaged in running matrimonial agencies, sex hospitals, coaching classes etc. These acts constitute an offence under the provisions of the DMC Act 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applicable to the NDMC. The MCD/NDMC deploy their staff for removal of the posters and defacing of these advertisements. The offenders are also prosecuted. The MCD launched 1334 prosecutions during the year 1981-82 and have launched 480 prosecutions during the current year i.e. from 1-4-82 to 31-7-82. No proposal about providing for a jail term for such offenders is under consideration of the Government at present.

**Fire in panchkuin road, New Delhi**

619. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a devastating fire broke out in furniture shop in Panchkuin Road, New Delhi on 19 September, 1982;

(b) if so, the estimated damage caused to the property;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the cause of fire, - if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such accident arising in future; and

(e) how far the fire and water services had been found lacking?

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

(b) to (e). The Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by Major General Hari Singhal (Retired), Ex-Director General Civil Defence; Government of India with the following terms of reference:

(1) to ascertain the cause of the fire;

(2) extent of damage;

(3) adequacy of arrangements to deal with the situation; and

(4) to suggest remedial measure with a view to preventing recurrence of such incidents.

The Enquiry Report has been received and is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

**Offer of Coal Slurry pipeline technology by Soviet Union**

620. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to give India the coal slurry pipeline technology;

(b) if so, full details of the technology;

(c) whether the feasibility of this technology has been studied by India; and

(d) if so, details and reaction thereto?

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

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

**Modernisation Reserve Fund**

621. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a statutory "modernisation reserve fund";



(b) if so, what would be its size and to which industries it would provide funds for modernisation; and

(c) by what time, it is expected to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### .. Visakhapatnam Alumina Plant

622. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the proposed Visakhapatnam alumina plant which has been hanging fire for many years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Soviets are not prepared to provide finance for this project; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and what steps are being taken to overcome this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The possibility of setting up an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh has been under discussion with the Soviet authorities for sometime now. The main issues requiring resolution are:—

(i) the drawing up of a comprehensive package for financing virtually by Soviets the entire capital cost, including the rupee cost; and

(ii) arrangement to buy back on long term the whole, or a substantial part, of the alumina by the Soviets.

This project figured in the discussions in the Forth Meeting of the Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation as well as the Seventh Meeting of the said Commission held at Moscow in September, 1982. After studying the earlier Soviet propo-

sals, the Indian side had handed over a set of new proposals to the Soviet Side relating to implementation of the project covering the aspects of bauxite and alumina export on long-term basis to the USSR, preparation of detailed project reports, pricing of bauxite and alumina and financing of capital investment. After these proposals are studied by the Soviet organisations further discussions would be held on this matter between the two sides.

#### Review of States Plans

623. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had undertaken a review of the various States' Plans; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission generally reviews the performance of the States' Plans at the time of the discussions on each Annual Plan. The formulation of the Annual Plan for 1983-84 has been taken up by the states. Discussions on the Annual Plan 1983-84 will be taken up from the month of October, 1982.

#### Cost of tenements under PWR scheme No. 219

624. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the ceiling of estimated cost of each tenement of the Backward Class Housing Society under the PWR Scheme No. 219; and

(b) the new ceiling proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). There is no such Scheme or proposal therefor in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Communal riots**

625. SHRI KRISHAN DATT  
SULTANPURI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR  
AHMAD:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where communal riots took place and curfew was imposed during the last one year;

(b) the State-wise details of loss of life and property in these riots; and

(c) the steps taken to check the riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement giving State-wise details of communal incidents and the persons killed in these incidents during the period 1-10-1981 to 31-7-1982 is enclosed. Similar information for the remaining two months i. e. August and September 1982 is not available and will be laid on the Table of the House along with the information about imposition of curfew and loss of property.

(c) Comprehensive guidelines regarding strengthening of the intelligence set-up, administrative action for control of communal disturbances and maintenance of communal harmony have been issued to the State Governments and reiterated from time to time. Central Government also makes available assistance of Central Police forces as and when required by the State Governments.

**Statement**

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of communal incidents from 1-10-1981 to 31-7-1982	No. of Persons killed
Andhra Pradesh	24	7
Assam	15	6
Bihar	53	37
Delhi	4	2
Gujarat	50	17
Haryana	1	..
Jammu & Kashmir	2	..
Karnataka	32	6
Kerala	9	1
Madhya Pradesh	22	6
Maharashtra	45	2
Orissa	3	..
Rajasthan	18	..
Tamil-Nad	15	11
Uttar Pradesh	28	17
West Bengal	25	6

Note: Information in respect of the remaining States and Union Territory Administrations is nil.

**Allocation for development of Scheduled Castes under 20-Point programme**

626. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount available for one of the 20 Point-Programme viz. Accelerated programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the annual plan 1982-83;

(b) the amount earmarked for productive major works out of the above amount; and

(c) the schemes both family oriented and project oriented (major works); for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for which the above amounts are to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)

(a) to (c). Outlays for the point 7 of the New 20-Point Programme, namely, the accelerated development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, are brought together in the Tribal Sub-plans and the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, the Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-plans and the Special Component Plan constitute Central additive for the programmes for these groups. The Tribal Sub-plans and Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes which are formulated by State Governments by earmarking benefits and outlays from their respective State Plan contain schemes from all plan sectors/departments which are relevant to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; thus the Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component plan of each State/UT contain a large number of schemes (running into hundreds) some of which are family oriented and some which are not. Details of the schemes are available in the Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan documents of each State. The Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plans of State/Union Territories for 1982-83 have a total provision of Rs. 660 crores and Rs. 692 crores

respectively. In addition the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plans and Special Component Plans of the States account for Rs. 95 crores and Rs. 120 crores respectively, in addition there is an outlay of Rs. 50 crores for 1982-83 as Central Assistance under various Centrally sponsored Schemes operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Formation of "Government of the People" by Tripura extremists**

627. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of "Government of the People" by the Tripura extremists on the line of MNF; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Government have seen some reports to this effect. They are being verified from the State Government.

**Election of Managing Committees of Residents Welfare Associations**

628. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all office bearers and members of the managing Committees of the residents' welfare associations in receipt of grants in aid from Ministry of Home Affairs have to be elected by the end of September whereafter the body in office becomes defunct; and

(b) if so, what are the details of such associations which have not gone to polls and have become defunct?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As only a few days have elapsed since 30th September 1982 by which the elections were to be held, and information about the holding of elections is expected to be received during the course of next few weeks, it is too early to furnish the details of the associations who have not gone to polls before that date.

**Supply of Post Mortem Report of People murdered in jails by States**

629. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tangible steps taken by Government to check murders in jails and police lock-ups by torturing and beating of innocent people picked up by the police on petty charges, as their incidences in the States are increasing steadily and unabatedly; and

(b) whether instructions will be issued to all State Governments to supply as a rule without exception post-mortem reports etc. to the relatives of the people so murdered without their asking for the same in order to enable them to proceed in the matter and to pay adequate compensation to the families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The available information regarding deaths of undertrial prisoners in police and jail custody during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto July do not indicate increase in the incidents of deaths due to torture and beating. The Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and the jail manuals lay down elaborate procedures for enquiries into deaths in custody. The relatives of the deceased are also permitted, where practicable, to remain present at the inquiry to be conducted by a Magistrate who had all the powers in conducting it which he would

have in holding an enquiry into an offence. On compassionate grounds, Government may consider payment of relief to the families of deceased in deserving cases. The Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to ensure that the police force behave in a humane manner so as to maintain the rule of law and that alleged cases of police excesses are taken notice of seriously and dealt with firmly. The specific complaints against the police are promptly looked into and appropriate action under the law is taken in each case where on due enquiry police/jail staff is found responsible for death in custody.

**Non-payment of subsistence allowance to employees under suspension**

630. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel) in their O.M. No. 11012/19/76-Estt. (A) dated 6th October, 1976 regarding timely payment of subsistence allowance are not being adhered to by the Ministries|Departments|Officers under the Government of India and the employees placed under suspension are made to suffer financial and untold miseries; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons for inordinate delay in making payment and steps taken to check the implementation of the instructions issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASNBBAIAH): (a) and (b) All the Ministries|Departments|Offices of the Government of India are expected to ensure that these instructions are adhered to scrupulously. Information regarding inordinate delay in making payment or non-implementation of the instructions issued in this regard is not available centrally in the Department of Personnel and A. R. as no such information is collected hon. Ministries|Departments.

**Misuse of L.T.C. and C.G.H.S. facilities and Non-disclosure of Acquisition of Immovable property by Government servants**

631. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether improperly availing of the facility of the leave travel concession and the Central Government Health Scheme for the parents and non-disclosure of acquisition of immovable property by Government servants are criminal offences;

(b) whether suspension under Rule 10 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 is mandatory when the above allegations are under investigation by the department;

(c) if so, what are the orders on the subject and whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether the same are being followed scrupulously by the Ministries/Departments/Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Such acts of omission and commission by Government employees normally attract the provisions on the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules 1964 and the concerned employees are also liable to disciplinary action under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. However, cases involving fraud, cheating and misappropriation would also come under the purview of relevant provisions of the I.P.C./Cr. P.C.

(b) whether person is to be placed under suspension under rule 10 of the CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965 would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

(c) The orders on the subject are contained in the latest edition of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and CCS (CC&A) Rules, 1965, which are priced publications and can always be consulted for reference as and when need arises.

(d) All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are expected to adhere to the relevant rules, as well as the

standing orders/instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and A.R. from time to time.

**Complaint by L.S.R. College Authorities about Eve-teasing**

632. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lady Sri Ram College authorities and students have complained about eve-teasing by groups of boy students in D.T.C. buses and at the College Gate; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the police and D. T. C. authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Principal, Lady Sri Ram College, has sent a complaint about an incident of eve-teasing on 16-9-82 at the D.T.C. Bus Stop opposite Lady Sri Ram College.

(b) A case under Section 354 IPC has been registered at Police Station Lajpat Nagar on 22-9-82 and is being investigated.

Policemen in uniform as well as in plain clothes have been posted in front of the college. The D. T. C. Ladies' Special buses starting from the college are escorted by Police personnel.

**विभिन्न वाहनों का मूल्य**

633. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ट्रकों (टाटा और लीलेन्ड), ट्रैक्टरों (फर्गसन, फार्ड) कारों (अम्बेसेडर, फिएट) स्कूटरों (बजाज, विजय, वैश्पा) आदि के वर्षवार मूल्य क्या थे ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ट्रकों, ट्रैक्टरों, कारों, और स्कूटरों के टायरों के वर्षवार मूल्य क्या थे ;



(ग) कीमतों को रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं; और

(घ) कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए काम में लाए जाने वाले कृषि उपकरणों जैसे तेल इंजन, बिजली की मोटरों आदि की तुलना में इनकी कीमतों में कहां तक वृद्धि हुई है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पति और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) सरकार ने निर्माताओं को मूल्य नियंत्रित रखने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है।

(घ) असमान वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि की तुलना करना उचित नहीं होगा।

### विवरण

(क) वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों, कारों, ट्रैक्टरों, तथा स्कूटरों का मूल्य बताने वाला विवरण।

दिल्ली में खुदरा मूल्य (रुपये में)

वस्तु	मेक	1-1-80 को	1-1-81 को	1-1-82 को
1. ट्रक चैसिस-टाटा		1,42,910	1,60,727	1,76,669
लेलैंड		1,53,563	1,74,053	1,87,301
2. ट्रैक्टर				
	फोर्ड-3600/46 अ०श०	79,049	79,049	86,398
	(i) एम०एफ०-1035/135 अ०श०*	57,802	69,857	63,324
	(ii) एम०एफ०-1035/डीलक्स*	64,824	76,639	69,485
	(iii) एम०एफ०-245 45 अ०श०*	--	91,351	87,125
3. कारें				
	(i) अम्बेसेडर	51,116	57,864	73,525
	(ii) प्रीमीयर पद्मिनी	50,980	63,492	69,427
4. स्कूटर				
	(i) बजाजा सुपर*	4,385	4,550	5,100
	(ii) विजय*	4,920	5,408	5,575

\*दिया गया मूल्य कारखाने से निकलते समय का खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य है।



		1-1-80	1-1-81	1-1-82
1. कार टायर				
6-70-15	6 प्लाई	400.00	515.00	625.00
2. ट्रक टायर				
8-25-20-12 पी आर० एम० डब्ल्यू०		1440.00	1690.00	2040.00
3. स्कूटर टायर				
3-50-10	4 प्लाई	96.00	103.00	125.00
4. ट्रैक्टर टायर:—				
11-28	4 प्लाई रियर	1145.00	1300.00	1560.00

#### Installation of Nuclear Power Plant in Punjab

634. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1994 on 21 July, 1982 regarding installation of nuclear power plant in Punjab and state:

(a) whether Govt. have, by now, received the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee to select suitable sites for the setting up of new atomic power stations in the country;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations about the installation of a nuclear power plant in Punjab; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to submit its Report and whether it will be possible to take action in the matter during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Site Selection Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. On the basis of the report, further action will be taken.

#### Setting up of Cement Plants at Chanalla and Chanour

636. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether SICOM of Maharashtra has proposed establishment of two Cement Plants, at Chanalla and Chanour in Yeotmal and Chandrapur Districts respectively;

(b) whether the projects have been cleared by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not clearing the projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a Project to Manufacture Sponge iron in Vadarali, Maharashtra**

637. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether SICON Maharashtra has submitted a project for manufacture of Sponge Iron based on petroleum gas as the reducing agent at Vadarali in Maharashtra;

(b) what are the factors taken into account by the Planning Commission while clearing such projects; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has taken into consideration the fact that gas will be easily available from Bombay High and the proposed location is only 17 Kms. from Thal Fertilizer Project site and only 14 Kms. from Ural Thal gas pipe line?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Steel & Mines has referred to the Planning Commission two proposals (one from the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat, and the other from the State Industrial and Investment Corporation, Maharashtra) for setting up gas based sponge iron project for advice based on the techno-economic evaluation of the alternative sites for location of the project;

(b) The Planning Commission, while examining a project, undertakes a detailed techno-economic analysis in order to determine its viability. This takes into account factors such as, inter-se priority of the proposed project, status of the industry, supply demand position of the product, availability of necessary inputs, other available alternatives, choice of location, financial profitability and economic viability.

(c) The availability of gas in the vicinity is one of the relevant factors.

**Suspension of Government Servants**

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

(a) how many Government servants are under suspension and since when, give Ministry-wise and class-wise break up;

(b) how many of them are under suspension for over 3, 6 and 12 months and above, Ministry-wise and class-wise;

(c) what are the charges against them, give details of each case separately;

(d) whether the prescribed procedure has been followed; and

(e) in how many case the charges were filed in the court on the relinquent official within three months and the reasons for not framing charges within the stipulated period, if any, with details of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). There is no central agency which compile this information. There are different appointing authorities or disciplinary authorities etc. in different Ministries/Departments Offices as well as attached and subordinate offices of the Government of India for placing different categories of Government servants under suspension under Rule 10 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. As such, neither it is possible to collect such information nor will the efforts required to collect such information be commensurate with the result to be achieved. However, all the Ministries/Departments|Offices of the Government of India are required to adhere to these instructions scrupulously.

**Allotment of Industrial Plots for Electronics Items to SC/ST entrepreneurs**

641. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Industries Delhi is going to allot industrial plots for Electronics items to SC/ST entrepreneurs for setting up industries;

(b) if so, has any consideration been given to the fact that allottees have enough experience in industry and its management and whether they would be able to run the factories as some of the diploma/degree holders are just freshers having no experience in management or industry;

(c) if so, why preference is not being given to experienced persons having lot of exposure in the field of running industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Applications are at the Screening stage. However, due weightage will be given to persons having experience in electronic industry and its management, within a specific category.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### Allotment of Industrial Sheds to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi

642. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1015 answered on 14 July, 1982 regarding allotment of industrial sheds to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi and to state:

(a) the reasons for reservation of 15 per cent of plots for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi when there is constitutional provision to allot 22.5 per cent plots/flats to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as has been done by DDA; and

(b) the reasons for not amending the rules and regulations to allot 22.5 per cent plots to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Constitutional provision relates to the reservation of jobs under Government and not to allocation of sheds in any Industrial Estate. In keeping with the spirit with the Constitutional provision to assist the under-privileged sections, the Delhi Administration has adopted guidelines to give certain weightage to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even while allocating sheds. Such allocation would be made after having due regard to the capacity and other qualifications of the applicants.

#### Report of Export Group on the working in IRDP

643. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group set up to review the working of Integrated Rural Development Programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) how many times the Standing Committee constituted for continuous monitoring of the flow of credit and for making suggestions for improvement of arrangements for timely and adequate provision of credit has met and made suggestions in this regard; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Expert Group on Programmes for Alleviation of Poverty including the IRDP was submitted to the Planning Commission in February, 1982.

(b) Copies of the Report have been sent to State Government as also to the Ministry of Rural Development and other concerned Ministries at the Centre for their comments. The Ministry of Rural Development has already sent a letter on the 19th July 1982 to State Secretaries in charge of the Integrated Rural Development Programme regarding follow-up action on the recommendations of the Report.

(c) The High Level Committee set up at the National level to review the credit support for the Integrated Rural Development Programme has met twice, on 7th September 1981 and 5th May 1982. Some of the more important decisions taken at the second meeting of the Committee are as under:—

(i) Although it is necessary to increase the share of cooperatives in lending under the IRDP from the present level of about 1/3rd, it would not be desirable to fix any targets in this regard for the cooperative and the commercial banking sectors. Banks may, however, be told to step up their lending for IRDP so that the target of Rs. 600 crores per annum is reached.

(ii) State Land Development Banks may be urged to get their Acts amended to enable them to lend for secondary and tertiary sector activities under the IRDP when NABARD is established.

(iii) In lending under the differential rate of interest scheme in rural areas, banks should consult Block Development Officers so that priority is given to the poorest of the poor identified under the IRDP.

(iv) Instructions may be issued to make it obligatory for branch managers to furnish to the Lead Bank Officer information in regard to credit flow for IRDP. It may also be examined whether a direct link could be established between Lead Bank Officers and Regional Managers for furnishing information regarding pending applications, etc.

(v) Due weight should be given to the views of State Governments in regard to branch expansion and location of branches.

(vi) District Rural Development Agencies should be encouraged to strengthen their association with ARDC; as it would lead to better discipline in the formulation of projects, etc.

(d) Action on the above mentioned suggestions of the Committee is being taken by the concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India.

#### Targets for Rural Development Schemes

644. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the targets in respect of drinking water, electricity, approach roads and rural employment to be achieved for the rural development for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) how many of these targets have been achieved and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

#### Statement

Programme	Unit	1981-82		1982-83
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
Rural Water Supply . . . . .	Problem Villages covered	36000	29533	35200
Rural Electrification . . . . .	No. of villages electrified	25796	22196	25512
Rural Roads . . . . .				
With population 1500 and above . . . . .	No. of villages linked	2331	2239	2574@
With population 1000—1500 . . . . .	Do.	1206	1171	703@
<i>Rural Employment</i>				
National Programme of Rural Employment	Manday of employment provided (in millions)	300—400	345.1	331.1

@ The targets for 1982-83 in respect of Assam, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are not available. In their absence, the achievements of 1981-82 have been taken into account in arriving at the target for 1982-83.

Nickel Plant at Sukinda Area in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a nickel plant at Sukinda area in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). In 1974, sanction was issued for setting up a nickel-cobalt extraction plant using the ore to be obtained from the Sukinda area of Orissa State. This sanction was based on preliminary feasibility report envisaging the use of indigenous technology. When the technology chosen was tried on pilot plant scale, it did not work and therefor, the project could not progress.

The indigenous technology having failed, foreign technology has to be chosen judiciously. Since Canada is a leading country in the field of nickel production, it was decided to have a pre-feasibility assessment of the available data by Canadian Experts in this regard. The matter was taken up with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). One of the Experts deployed by CIDA has since furnished a report on preliminary evaluation of the available data. Based on the information contained therein it has been decided that further exploration in Sukinda nickel area and also metallurgical tests by competent foreign consultants will be necessary. A scheme has been drawn up for detailed exploration. Action in connection with inviting offers from competent foreign consultants for metallurgical tests is also in hand.

12 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी ।

श्री रामावतार शस्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो रोज़ आदत डाल ली है, अच्छा नहीं लगता है, इस तरह से ।

श्री रामावतार शस्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे आकह बता दोजिए । मेरे अन्डर कंसिडरेशन है । आपने बताया वारी-वारी से सब कुछ आयेगा ।

It is under my consideration.

श्री रामावतार शस्त्री : अगर देर कर दंगे तो और स्थिति खराब हो जायेगी । 2 तारीख को लाठी चली, उसके बाद से स्थिति और खराब हो गयी है । कोई रास्ता निकालिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. This is absolutely uncalled for.

मेरे अन्डर कंसिडरेशन है, आप मुझ से आकर मिलिए ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष जी दिल्ली में डेगू बुखार एपीडेमिक फॉर्म में है । . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास है । एक-एक कर के सब आयेगा । क्या एक दिन में सारे काल आटेंशन आ सकते हैं ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जी नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो वही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे पास है ।

There are so many. They are under my consideration.



DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): We agree with you that the Session should be early because of ASIAD. Now, in March they are going to have a Non-aligned Conference, a very big conference. That means Budget Session is also going to be....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये फैसला किया जाएगा।

How can I say anything? It is upto you to say.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी केवल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का ही मामला नहीं है। जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालय में भी है। आशा है आप अलाऊ करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए, देखेंगे।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I gave notice of an adjournment motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has it been disallowed?

MR. SPEAKER: No. What is the problem.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I gave notice. I want demonetisation in order to root out the evil of black money.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी दिल्ली में बहुत समय से चुनाव नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह जन प्रतिनिधित्व देने का सवाल है। सरकार डेमोक्रेसी को मार रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये इसको। हो गया आप बैठिये यह तो इलैक्शन कमीशन जाने।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार : आप मंत्री जी से कहें।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not to.

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with it

12.04 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 521(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Gujarat, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5426/82]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 554(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1982 regarding extension of management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18FA of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5427/82].

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 566(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indore Textiles Limited, Ujjain, beyond five years under sub-section(2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5428/82].



SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-  
WAR: Elections in Delhi.

ब्रह्मक्ष महोदय : वगैर लिख कर दिये  
बात नहीं चलती है ।

I am no authority on this issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY (Calcutta South): Government  
have declared some areas as disturb-  
ed areas. Tripura Government has  
protested against it.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me motion  
or something. Then I will consider.

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I  
beg to lay on the Table a copy each  
of the following Notifications (Hindi  
and English versions) under sub-sec-  
tion (2) of section 3 of the All India  
Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service  
(Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth  
Amendment Regulations, 1982 pub-  
lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 530  
(E) in Gazette of India dated the  
20th August, 1982.

(2) The Indian Forest Service  
(Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1982  
published in Notification No. G.S.R.  
531(E) in Gazette of India dated the  
20th August, 1982.

(3) The All India Services (Death-  
cum-Retirement Benefits) Amend-  
ment Rules, 1982 published in Noti-  
fication No. G.S.R. 705 in Gazette of  
India dated the 28th August, 1982.

(4) The Indian Police Service  
(Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth  
Amendment Regulation 1982 publish-  
ed in Notification No. G.S.R. 706 in  
Gazette of India dated the 28th  
August, 1982.

(5) The Indian Police Service  
(Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules,  
1982 published in Notification No.  
G.S.R. 707 in Gazette of India dated  
the 28th August, 1982.

(6) G.S.R. 776 published in Gazette  
of India dated the 18th September,  
1982 containing corrigendum to No-  
tification No. G.S.R. 618 dated the  
24th July, 1982.

(7) G.S.R. 777 published in Gazet-  
te of India dated the 18th Septem-  
ber, 1982 containing corrigendum to  
Notification No. G.S.R. 619 dated the  
24th July, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
5429/82].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, INCOME TAX AND STATEMENT *re* RESULTS OF MARKET LOANS FLOATED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to  
lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the following Noti-  
fications (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) under section 159 of the Cus-  
toms Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 537(E) and 533(E)  
published in Gazette of India dat-  
ed the 25th August, 1982 together  
with an explanatory memorandum  
exempting laparoscope and its ac-  
cessories from the whole of basic  
duty, auxiliary and additional duty  
leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 665(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the 10th  
September, 1982 together with an  
explanatory memorandum con-  
taining corrigendum to Notifica-  
tion No. G.S.R. 509(E) dated the  
26th July, 1982.

(iii) G.S.R. 666(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the 10th  
September, 1982 together with an  
explanatory memorandum contain-  
ing corrigendum to Notification  
No. G.S.R. 308(E) dated the 5th  
April, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
5430/82].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (eighth Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 546(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1982, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5437/82].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5432/82].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated in July, 1982 and the market loans to be floated in October, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5433/82].

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### FORTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI R. N. YADAV (Parbhani): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार: आप क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं, आपने कहा दिल्ली के चुनाव के बारे में इलेक्शन कमीशन चुनाव करायेगा। आप दबाव क्यों नहीं देते हैं। यह प्रजातंत्र का हानन हो रहा है, डेमोक्रेसी को मार रहे हैं। आप इनसे कहें जल्दी चुनाव करवायें।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): अध्यक्ष जी, पालियामेंट आने के लिये जब हम लोग साढ़े 9 और 10 के करीब नाने घाने के लिये

जाते हैं तो पानी नहीं होता है। आप इसका कुछ हल निकलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Pramila Dandavate — personal explanation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We can have very effective and constructive dialogue and it can save unnecessary waste of time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): My confrontation leads to co-operation also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप क्यों नहीं मुझसे आकर बात कर लिया करते हैं जिससे कोई मतलब की बात बने। इस प्रकार हम इफेक्टिव डायलोग कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरिश कुमार गंगवार अध्यक्ष जी, आप ही का सहारा है दिल्ली में चुनाव कराने के लिये, दूसरे का नहीं। आप बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं, दूसरा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है, आप बैठिये।

12.08 hrs.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBERS

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a personal explanation under Rule 357 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House.

It has been reported in the Hindustan Times dated 5th October, 1982 that "Senior Congress-I Member Shri K. K. Tiwari today (4-10-82) had a brush with Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jajhar on his refusal to consider a privilege motion against Janata Party leader Pramila Dandavate for alleged receipt of foreign money for doing Women's welfare work in India."

The Samajwadi Mahila Sabha (Maharashtra) of which I am only an adviser has been receiving with the permission of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, financial grant from 'Arbeiter Wohlfart' a workers' welfare organisation in Germany for an experiment in proving education to Adivasi children in Thana district of Maharashtra.

It may be noted that such educational grant are received with the permission of the Central Government after the government is satisfied about their proper utilisation.

It is thus clear that I am not personally involved in receiving any foreign contribution and the matter should not be utilised to cast any aspersion on my integrity in financial matters.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): He is making allegations of serious nature against a lady Member. If we describe their character, they will call it "character assassination".

12.10 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PROPOSAL TO WIND UP THE ELECTRIFIED RING RAILWAY SERVICE SYSTEM IN DELHI.

श्री बो० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली में विद्युत चालित रिंग रेल सेवा को बन्द करने का कथित प्रस्ताव।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, the fundamental concept of the Ring Railway had been evolved to provide better service to the commuters of Delhi. The service was opened on 15-8-1982. It is unfortunate that a project which has been conceived to bring better and safer transit facilities to passengers should now be subjected to baseless rumours.

There is no question of winding up this service; on the contrary the Railways are trying to do everything to make it more popular. In fact, it is not possible to judge the popularity or otherwise of this service which is in its infancy.

The fare structure of the Ring Railway has been evolved in accordance with the stipulation made by the Planning Commission while clearing the scheme that it should be cost-based and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The basic reason for the non-optimal utilisation of the service by the passengers seems to be that some stations, like Patel Nagar on the Ring net work, are not connected suitably with bus service and services of hired vehicles. We are trying to remove the obstructions near these stations so that they become approachable to feeder road services. In this the Railways need the active cooperation of various concerned departments. I have myself had a ride round the ring railway and find that, by and large, railways have completed their portion of the assigned works. I have also held meetings with the allied agencies.

At a recent meeting amongst the railways, Delhi Administration, DTC and the Special Organising Committee of Asiad, proposals were mooted for rationalisation of fare structure. We have already referred the matter to the Finance Ministry.

It is also being considered whether a passenger can have the facility of

[Shri Mallikarjun]

a single ticket on DTC as well as on the Ring Railway.

The frequency of the trains may also be increased according to demand.

The service of Ring Railway will definitely be of great help during the Asiad.

At this early stage, it can only be stated that the Railways are sparing no pains to make the services more and more popular.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के लाखों निवासियों को बहुत दिनों से विद्युत-चालित रेल की सेवा की प्रतीक्षा थी। यह ख़ुशी की बात है कि पिछले 15 अगस्त को इसका उद्घाटन हुआ। परन्तु कुछ कारणों से लोगों के दिमाग में इस बारे में कई भ्रान्तियाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। उनमें से एक मुख्य बात किराये के सम्बन्ध में है, क्योंकि यह महसूस किया जाता है कि जो किराया चार्ज किया जाता है, उसकी दर बहुत ऊँची है। जब 40 करोड़ रुपया इसके एलेक्ट्रिकेशन पर खर्च हुआ और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इसकी व्यवस्था की, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह बात कही थी बल्कि इस पर बहुत जोर दिया था कि यह सेवा नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर चलनी चाहिए। रेल ट्राफिक इन्वॉयरी कमेटी ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि इस सेवा में किसी प्रकार की कोई सर्विसीडी नहीं दी जायेगी, इसको हर हालत में नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर चलाना होगा। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा जो किराया तय किया गया है उसमें सेकेन्ड क्लास का किराया तो एक रुपया है, चाहे कोई पूरी यात्रा करे या एक स्टेशन से चढ़कर दूसरे स्टेशन पर उतर जाए यानी मिन्टो ब्रिज स्टेशन से कोई नयी दिल्ली भी जाए तो भी उसे एक रुपया देना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा जो मंथली किराया है वह

24 रुपए है। रेल ट्राफिक इन्वॉयरी कमेटी का कहना है कि मंथली किराया एक सिंगल जर्नी के किराए से कम से कम 25 गुना होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि बाम्बे और कलकत्ता के सबर्बन एरियाज में जो इस तरह की रेल सेवा उपलब्ध है वहाँ सिंगल जर्नी और मंथली किराए का अनुपात 1 और 10 है जबकि यहाँ पर 1 और 25 है तो यहाँ पर ऐसा क्यों रखा गया है— इस बात को मन्त्री जी स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें। जहाँ तक फर्स्ट क्लास के किराए का सम्बन्ध है, वह इसका चार गुना है।

इसमें एक दूसरी विशेष ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि यहाँ पर यात्रा पहले बस द्वारा अपने स्थान से स्टेशन तक पहुँचते हैं और फिर ट्रेन से उतरने के बाद पुनः बस द्वारा ही अपने गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुँचते हैं। इस प्रकार अपने घर से स्टेशन तक आने के लिए वे बस का किराया देते हैं, फिर रेल का किराया देने के बाद रेलवे स्टेशन से अपने डेस्टिनेशन तक पहुँचने के लिए फिर बस का किराया देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव है कि बस और रेलवे के किराए को सम्मिलित कर दिया जाए। यानी एक टिकट के अन्तर्गत ही बस और रेल, दोनों में यात्रा की जा सके। ऐसा न होने के कारण अभी यह रेल सेवा पापुलर नहीं हो पा रही है। अभी तक जो रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार मानिग आवर्स में 40 परसेन्ट यात्री यात्रा कर रहे हैं और सायंकाल 25-30 प्रतिशत यात्री ही यात्रा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए जब तक इसके किराए की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक यह सेवा पापुलर नहीं हो सकेगी।

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अतएव मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंथली रेट और पर-जर्नी किराए को कम करने के लिए मंत्री जी कोई आश्वासन देंगे? तीसरी बात इसकी फ्रीक्वेंसी से सम्बन्धित

है। विद्युतीकरण होने से पहले यहां पर जितनी गाड़ियां चल रही थीं करीब करीब उतनी ही गाड़ियां आज भी चल रही हैं, केवल डेढ़ गाड़ियां बढ़ाई गई हैं। एक तो निजामुद्दीन से गाड़ी चलती है और पूरा चक्कर लगाकर निजामुद्दीन ही पहुंचती है और दूसरी गाड़ी पटेलनगर स्टेशन पर टर्मिनेट हो जाती है। इस प्रकार से 40 करोड़ रुपये जो खर्च किया गया है उसके बाद केवल डेढ़ ट्रेन्स बढ़ाई गई है। तो इसकी फ्रीक्वेंसी और गाड़ियां बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ इस बात की भी मांग है कि कुछ ऐसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं, जैसे ओखला है, पुरानी दिल्ली है, गाजियाबाद है, जिनको इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है अतः जब तक इन क्षेत्रों को भी सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक यह रेल सेवा अधिक पापुलर नहीं हो पायेगी। इन क्षेत्रों को भी रिंग रेलवे की परिधि में लाया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए कोई अधिक खर्च भी नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में भी मन्त्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए। ऐसा विचार व्यक्त किया गया है कि दिल्ली से सोनीपत और दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद और मेरठ तक इसको जोड़ा जाए। आप महसूस न करें, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद ट्रैफिक इतना अधिक बढ़ जाएगा कि इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। यह आप जानते हैं कि आज भी मथुरा रोड और जी टी रोड पर अधिक ट्रैफिक होता है। अधिक ट्रैफिक होने की वजह से आए दिन एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। इसलिए भविष्य को ध्यान में रखकर इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यह सही है कि इसके लिए आपको सहारनपुर लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करना पड़ेगा और दिल्ली तथा अम्बाला का विद्युतीकरण करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन इससे जनता को काफी सुविधा हो जाएगी। एक विचार यह भी व्यक्त किया जा रहा है कि स्टेशन्स पर कनैक्टेड बसेज की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। यात्रियों को जहां जाना होता है, उसके लिए कनैक्टेड बसेज की सुविधा नहीं है। डी० टी० सी० से बात करके इस समस्या

का समाधान करना पड़ेगा। यदि महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों से बसों को जोड़ा जाएगा तभी यह ट्रेन पापुलर होगी। कठिनाई यह है कि स्टेशन से अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर जाने के लिए सुविधा नहीं है। मुझे उम्मीद है आप इस दिशा में भी कारगर कदम उठायेंगे।

अन्त में, मैं क्वालटी आफ सर्विस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। ट्रेन्स आपकी समय पर नहीं चलती है। इसमें अधिकतर लोग दफ्तरों में जाने वाले होते हैं, जिनको समय पर दफ्तर पहुंचना होता है। यदि यह ट्रेन समय पर नहीं पहुंचायेगी, तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। अभी पिछले दिनों बहुत सी गाड़ियां एक घंटा और डेढ़ घंटा लेट थीं। सत्तर मिनट में पहुंचना होता है, और 90 मिनट गाड़ी लेट होती है, इससे तो जनता को कठिनाई होगी।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जुलाई में रेलवे बोर्ड की मीटिंग हुई थी। वहां किसी उच्च अधिकारी ने कहा था कि यदि ये ट्रेन नां-प्राफिट, नां लांस पर चलेंगी तो इसको विदड़ा कर लेंगे। मंत्री जो इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि क्या ऐसी कोई बात हुई थी या नहीं हुई थी? यदि इस ट्रेन को सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर चलायेंगे, तो मेरे विचार में अच्छा होगा अन्यथा इस परियोजना का भविष्य अन्धकारमय है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नूतन विद्युतीकरण दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे का किया गया है, इसको समाप्त करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। यह जो विद्युतीकरण किया गया है, यह अभी शिशु-अवस्था में है, इसके पूरी तरह से वृद्धि होने की आशा है इस में समाज का सहयोग चाहिए। जहां तक सवाल फेयर-स्ट्रक्चर का है, सेंट्रल रेलवे वैस्टर्न रेलवे सर्ववन में ज्यादा फर्क है। इस तरीके से नहीं है। यह जो रिंग-



[श्री मल्लिकार्जुन]

रेलवे है, 35 किलोमीटर की है और जो सेंट्रल रेलवे, वैस्टर्न रेलवे का फेयर-स्ट्रक्चर है, वहां मिनिमम 70 पैसा है, 9 किलोमीटर तक और 13 किलोमीटर पर 90 पैसा है और चौदह से बीस किलोमीटर तक 1 रुपया दस पैसा किराया है, लेकिन यहां दिल्ली में एक रुपया किराया रखा गया है, जिसमें 35 किलोमीटर का रिंग-रेलवे है और यात्री एक रुपये का टिकट लेकर क्लाक वाइज, एंटी क्लाक-वाइज ट्रेवल कर सकते हैं।

सुविधा को और सुचारू बनाने के लिए डी. टी. सी. के अधिकारियों से भी संपर्क किया गया है, ताकि आपस में सहयोग कर के यात्रियों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दी जा सकें। फेयर स्ट्रक्चर पर हाल ही में वित्त मंत्री जी से भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है।

इस प्रकार रिंग रेलवे का सेंट्रल-रेलवे या वैस्टर्न रेलवे के फेयर स्ट्रक्चर से कोई तारतम्य नहीं है।

श्री बा० डी० सिंह: बसेस के टिकट की जो बात है, उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन: बसेस का टिकट लेकर बस में यात्रा करें और रेल में भी यात्रा करें, इस विषय पर जांच करने के लिए भी विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Railway administration deserves congratulations for the early completion of the ring railway; the speed with which they completed this should be appreciated by each and everybody. It has been done at a great cost. Now I request the Government not to make it cost-based. If they want money, they

can find it from elsewhere. This is a facility meant for the poor people of Delhi. If a man getting Rs. 10 per day has to spend Rs. 2 to 3 on his transport, how can he afford it? This should be borne in mind by the Railways.

In several cases there must be bus connections according to the railway timings. If such an arrangement is made, naturally the traffic will increase. The contention of the Minister is that, when the traffic increases, he will increase the frequency of the railway services. But I want to request the Minister to do the other way. If he increases the frequency of the trains, naturally more people will come. In Bombay and other places, the frequency is three or four minutes; every three or four minutes, you have a train coming. Likewise Government should take steps to increase the frequency here also. Let the frequency be made at least 10 to 15 minutes. In that case they will have sufficient number of passengers and the service will become economical.

Regarding roads to the railway stations, they should make proper arrangements in consultation with the Delhi Administration. There are many obstructions on way to railway stations; they should be cleared and proper roads made.

If all these things are done, it will become an ideal railway system.

Now I request the Minister that he should arrange for a trip in this for all the Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can travel with your own railway pass.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: If we travel with Mr. Deputy-Speaker and all other Members, we will enjoy it more.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there have been several proposals from Delhi Administration and the Delhi Transport Corporation.



One of the proposals was rationalisation of the fare structure. The Railway Ministry is not the authority on this. It was on a special basis formulated by the Planning Commission that the fare structure has been fixed.

Now, we have sent the entire package proposals which we have discussed among ourselves — Delhi Administration, Delhi Road Transport Corporation and Railways to Finance for their views for the rationalisation of fare structure.

With regard to the popularisation of the circular railways, the basic reason is less passengers. I myself have travelled in the trains and I found that in several stations buses could not come. Unless there is a link between the railways and the buses, it will be difficult for the passengers to utilise the services of the railways. So, we are trying to see that almost in all the stations, the buses can go to the railway stations so that the passengers of the buses can utilise the railway services and *vice versa*. With regard to the frequency, there is no problem. Why to-day there is less frequency is because we have got empty trains running now. That is why we have been discouraged. The moment the situation demands, we will increase the frequency. We have reached an understanding with the Delhi Administration, Delhi Transport Corporation and Finance. All of them agree with regard to the increased frequencies. That is not a problem.

With regard to taking of the Members on a joy ride, well, they can do that any day. I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister in that regard so that you can have a joy ride. I have no objection. It will be a very happy occasion for us.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):  
Why a joy ride? It is for inspection.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Also for inspection. Whatever suggestions you want to give, we

shall listen to them and implement them.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले मैं रेल मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से बधाई दे रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने निश्चित समय पर कम से कम एक तो अपना वायदा पूरा कर दिया और दिल्ली में रिग रेलवे चला दी। जब यह विद्युत रेल परियोजना चलाई गई थी और जब इसकी प्लानिंग बन रही रही थी तो सरकार का विचार था कि लगभग 22 करोड़ 65 लाख रु० की यह योजना होगी और 1975-76 में इतने ही रुपये का बजट में प्रावधान भी किया गया था। माननीय कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं देखने से ऐसा पता चला था कि इतने ही रु० में यह योजना पूरी हो जानी चाहिए, लेकिन हुआ क्या कि इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 40, 45 करोड़ रु० के बीच हो गई। यानी दुगनी बढ़ गई। आज एक पेपर कटिंग देख रहा था उस में था पंडित जी ने जब इसकी योजना रखी थी तो इस में कहा गया कि शकूरबस्ती तुगलकाबाद, कनाट प्लेस, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, सदर बाजार, किशनगंज, पटेल नगर, कीर्तिनगर, मोती बाग, सरोजनी नगर, लाजपतनगर, निजामुद्दीन इसके मुख्य स्टेशन होंगे और यहां यह गाड़ी लगभग 2 मिनट खड़ी होगी और पूरी दिल्ली की परिक्रमा इस प्रकार 60 मिनट में पूरी कर ली जाएगी। सुबह और शाम जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह यह रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई थी तो इस खास बात की ओर ध्यान था कि दिल्ली में परिवहन समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है, यहां जनसंख्या का दबाव बढ़ रहा है, विकास चिरंतर होता जा रहा है। आफियों में लोग बाग बसों की प्रतीक्षा के कारण समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं इसलिए इस रिग रेलवे योजना को

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

चलाकर एक बहुत बड़ी कमी को पूरा किया जाएगा।

सुबह-शाम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई थी, जिस समय आफिस के कर्मचारियों की भीड़ रहती है, उस समय 10, 10 मिनट के अन्तराल पर 6 रेलगाड़ियां चलेगी और फिर उसके बाद 12 मिनट के अन्तराल पर 5 रेलगाड़ियां चलेगी। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने इस बात का विशेष अध्ययन किया और उन्होंने फिर अपनी योजना को बदलकर 10, 10 मिनट के अन्तराल पर 18, 20 गाड़ियों के चलाने की बात कही और इसके बाद इस गाड़ी में 9 डिब्बे जो लगाये थे, उस में 3 डिब्बे और बढ़ाकर कुल 12 डिब्बे लगाने की योजना बना दी गई।

ऐसी सुखद योजना का आपने मंगलवार 15 जून, 1982 को उद्घाटन भी किया, निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन से यह गाड़ी चली।

हमें बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसका उद्घाटन मंगलवार 15 जून, को नहीं होने वाला था बल्कि इसका उद्घाटन सोमवार, 14 जून, को होने वाला था। हम को सूचना मिली है कि निश्चित समय पर यह गाड़ी चलाई भी गई, लेकिन 2, 4, 10 कदम पर यह गाड़ी रुक गई। कहा गया कि बिजली का अभाव है, कल से गाड़ी चलाई जाएगी। इस गाड़ी के चलने के पहले ही दिन सिर मुंडाते ही ओले पड़ गए इस गाड़ी का दूसरे दिन उद्घाटन हुआ। यह गाड़ी जो चलाई जा रही है, यह विशेष तौर से गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों, पर्यटकों, अन्य व्यवसायियों की सुविधा को ध्यान रखते हुए चलाई

जायेगी। यदि इस गाड़ी की, जैसे कि उद्घाटन के दिन बिजली फेल हुई, ऐसे ही निरन्तर बिजली फेल होती रहेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गाड़ी सुख देने के स्थान पर सब को कष्ट ही प्रदान करेगी। मैं इस संबंध में मंत्री जी की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गाड़ी को यथावत बिजली मिलती रहेगी या नहीं? यदि यह गाड़ी निरन्तर अपनी परिक्रमा पूरी करती रही तो यह रेल मंत्रालय की दिल्ली जैसे शहर के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी।

मान्यवर, जैसा मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि इस रेलगाड़ी का किराया 1 रुपया है। अन्य शहरों में 90 पैसे और 70 पैसे इसका किराया है और उसकी सीमा निश्चित है। इस गाड़ी की दिल्ली में कुल 35 किलोमीटर की सीमा है। एक व्यक्ति जो डेली पैसेन्जर होगा वह एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक जाए, ऐसे बहुत कम ही होंगे। बहुत से लोगों को 4, 5 या 10 किलोमीटर तक की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। बस में 40 पैसे किराया लगता है और इस रेल में एक रुपया लग जाएगा जो कि दो घंटे तक वैलिड रहेगा। 4 रुपये प्रथम श्रेणी का और 28 रुपये मासिक पास का किराया रखा गया है।

बसों के मुकाबले में यह रेलगाड़ी मंहगी पड़ती है। आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि वित्त मंत्रालय से परामर्श कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी यदि इसे नौ-लास और नो प्राफिट बेसिस पर चलाया जाए। हमारे यहां एशियाड खेल 19 नवम्बर से शुरू हो रहे हैं, मैं जानाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके पहले ही किराये के बारे में फैसला कर लिया जाएगा और बस से भी सस्ती यह विद्युत रेलगाड़ियां पड़ेंगी या नहीं?

आज-कल रेल गाड़ियों में बड़े जबर्दस्त अपराध हो रहे हैं। एक कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय से पिछली बार चखचख भी हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने इस रेल गाड़ी में सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था की है। देखा जाता है कि दिल्ली में एक घंटे में एक भंयकर अपराध हो रहा है। अभी अभी दिल्ली के लाल किले में एक जर्मन युवती को लूटा गया और उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया।

जहां तक स्टेशन से लिंक बसें चलाने का सम्बन्ध है, हमें प्रसन्नता है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन प्रायः देखा जाता है कि हमारे यहां तीन चार, पाच बरस तक सोचने का क्रम जारी रहता है और निश्चित समय पर कोई कार्य करने या निष्कर्ष निकालने जैसी, कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक बसों द्वारा स्टेशन के साथ लिंक बना दिया जाएगा।

क्या इसी एक रुपये के टिकट से बसों में भी यात्रा की जा सकेगी और रेल-गाड़ियों में भी यात्रा की जा सकेगी या बसों और रेल-गाड़ियों के लिए अलग अलग टिकट खरीदना होगा ?

इस रेल गाड़ी में केवल 9 डिब्बे होंगे और उस में 1,000 आदमियों के बैठ कर यात्रा करने की सुविधा होगी। इसके साथ ही 3,000 आदमी खड़े हो कर यात्रा करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले ही यह कैसे तय किया जा रहा है कि 3,000 आदमी खड़े हो कर यात्रा करेंगे। क्यों नहीं डिब्बों को बड़ा कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है कि खड़े हो कर यात्रा करने की नौबत न आए और लोग प्राराम के साथ बैठ कर यात्रा करें। यदि लोगों को खड़े होना ही है, तो

फिर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि गाड़ी की गति और स्टेशनों पर हॉल्ट के समय पर कोई नियंत्रण हो।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन :** मान्यवर, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के इस प्रश्न का संबंध है कि यह विद्युत-चालित रेल 14 जून, को चलाई गई, मगर वह नहीं चल सकी, यह कल्पना ठीक नहीं है, यह गलत है। इस ट्रेन को सिर्फ 15 अगस्त को आरम्भ किया गया।

मैं सदन को पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि किराये के मामले में सोच-विचार हो रहा है। किन्तु जो किराया एक रूपया ले रहे हैं, वह दूसरी सर्वबन ट्रेन्ज...

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** इस अखबार में लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार इस गाड़ी को 15 तारीख को चलाना चाहती थी, मगर उस दिन वह दस कदम चल कर रुक गई।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन :** जब कोई योजना आरम्भ की जाती है तो उसकी एक टारगेट डेट होती है। लेकिन अगर सब संबंधित काम पूरा नहीं होता है, तो उस में परिवर्तन कर दिया जाता है। अगर कोई आरिजिनल डेट को लेकर बात करता है, तो मंत्रालय उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता है।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। यह कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। अगर कोई अखबार गलत बात लिखता है, तो उसके बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। इसने लिखा है :

“उल्लेखनीय है कि परिक्रमा सेवा का उद्घाटन कल सोमवार को होने

[श्रीराजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

बाला था, किन्तु बिजली के अभाव में गाड़ी अपनी जगह से हिल ही नहीं सकी। गाड़ी को खींचने वाला इंजन भी कुछ दूरी पर जाकर रुक गया।”

यह स्पष्ट इस में लिखा है अतः डेट के गड़बड़ होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मान लीजिए उद्घाटन 15 तारीख को करना ही तो हो सकता है किसी परिस्थिति में 25 या 30 तारीख को करना पड़ जाए। इसलिए डेट स्थापित होने पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन उद्घाटन के दिन गाड़ी दस कदम चलकर ही रुक गई। ऐसी दशा में मान लीजिए किसी व्यक्ति को दस बजे अपने दफ्तर पहुंचना है, वह पौने दस बजे ट्रेन में बैठता है और सोचता है कि पांच मिनट में वह अपने आफिस पहुंच जाएगा लेकिन वह पहुंचता ही नहीं है जिस के कारण उसको मोअत्तली और सस्पेंशन का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो इस स्थिति की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : माननीय सदस्य द्वारा अपशकुन करने से काम रुक नहीं सकता है। अतः अपशकुन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन मान लीजिए बिजली का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है तो उसके निर्माण की योजना तुरन्त कहां बन सकती है। परन्तु जहां तक किराये का संबंध है या रोड और रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध का प्रश्न है, इस मामले पर सरकार बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर रही है। माननीय सदस्य को इस संबंध में ऐसी कल्पना करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यह सेवा फेल हो जाएगी। वैसे तो मैं स्वयं जब यहां पार्लियमेंट के लिए आ रहा होऊं तो रास्ते में ही कुछ हो सकता है परन्तु ऐसी कल्पना कर के हम आगे चल नहीं सकते हैं।

जहां तक सुरक्षा का संबंध है, वह चाहे रिंग रेलवे हों या अन्य रेल वेज हम इसको बहुत ही आवश्यक मानते हैं। सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध रहेगा अतः माननीय सदस्यके लिए घबराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री दौलत राम सारंग (चुरु) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, रिंग रेलवे के संबंध में यहां पर काफ़ा कहा गया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस योजना को बनाने समय बहुत से प्रश्नों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इसी वजह से इसकी लागत भी बढ़ कर दूनी हो गई तथा जितनी इसकी परिवहन क्षमता आंकी गई थी उसके अनुरूप यात्री भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इस योजना को बनाने समय लिंक रोडस बनाने की परिकल्पना भी नहीं की गई थी। अब उसकी परिकल्पना करके उनको जोड़ने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। इन्हीं कारणों से इस योजना को आज हानि हो रही है। मंत्री जीने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि परियोजना के माध्यम से यात्रियों को बेहतर सेवा तथा सुरक्षित परिवहन सुविधाएं देने की कल्पना की गई थी, अब वह निराधार अफवाहों का शिकार हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वह निराधार अफवाहें क्या हैं जिनका शिकार यह परियोजना हो रही है ?

आपने यह भी कहा है कि इसे और अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वह “हर संभव प्रयास” की तफसील क्या है ? आपने लिंक रोडस को जोड़ने की बात कही है। आपने किराये का बात भी कही है। सुरक्षा के संबंध में जो बात उठाई गई उसके संबंध में भी आपने कहा है। इनके अलावा आपकी और क्या विशेष योजनाएँ हैं जिनके द्वारा आप इस सेवा को और अधिक सफलतापूर्वक चलाने सकेगें ?

आपने यह भी कहा है कि यात्रियों द्वारा इस सेवा का उपयोग आशा के अनुरूप न होने का मूल कारण यह प्रतीत होता है कि संपूर्ण रिंग रेलवे पर पटेल नगर जैसे कुछ स्टेशन से बस सेवा तथा किराये के वाहनों की सेवा से समुचित रूप से जुड़े हुये नहीं हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहली योजना को परिकल्पना में ही यह जुड़े हुये नहीं थे या जोड़ने की कल्पना थी परन्तु किसी कारणवश कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी—इन दोनों में कौन सी बात सही है ? इसके अतिरिक्त आप जो फीडर सर्विस उपलब्ध कराने की बात सोच रहे हैं वह कब तक उपलब्ध करा देंगे ताकि आपकी कल्पना के अनुसार यह रेल सेवा चलनी शुरू हो जाए ?

आपकी योजना के मुताबिक आप कितने परिवहन की रोज आशा करते हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इसके संबंध में सब विभागों से विचार विमर्श किया है और दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय को पहले प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विमर्श करने से पहले या विमर्श कर के फाइनल प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है उस प्रस्ताव की रूप रेखा क्या है—इस पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालें तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

आप कह रहे हैं कि गलतफहमियाँ फैल रही हैं । यदि आप इन सब बातों का जवाब दें तो लोगों में गलतफहमियाँ दूर होंगी वे आश्वस्त होंगे और उनको आना करने का मौका मिल सकेगा । टिकटों के बारे में फैसला और दूसरे परिवहन सेवाओं का तास्तम्य का फैसला आप कर सकते हैं । और क्या इस बारे में आप कोई अवधि बता सकते हैं ।

इसकी लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए यदि आप अधिक प्रयत्न करेंगे तो लोगों

को लाभ मिल सकेगा । क्या यह सही है रिंग रेल को प्रचारित करने के लिए अधिक कंजूसों की गई है । जितना प्रचार इसका होना चाहिए था, उतना प्रचार नहीं किया गया है । बल्कि इसके विरोध में अधिक प्रचार हो रहा है । इसकी वजह से लोगों के अन्दर आशंका है, अविश्वास है । इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान करके आप प्रकाश डालें ताकि जनता को राहत मिल सके ।

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Sir, my esteemed colleague, the Deputy Minister, has said everything and I do not think I have anything new to add. The only thing that I would like to tell the hon. Members is that the ring railway service is not a new innovation, it is only the replacement of the Delhi Parikarma Rail Sewa. That is all. It is not that we have done anything special; only electrification has been introduced.

The total route that the ring railway covers is about 35 kms. The total cost of the project was 34 crores of rupees, and the total expenditure incurred so far is 29.9 crores of rupees. There are certain difficulties, which I have mentioned and which my colleague has also mentioned, and we are trying to overcome those bit by bit. It cannot be done in one day. There are a lot of buildings, obstructions, and the passage cannot be obtained. We are trying to get the passage. Somewhere land has to be acquisitioned. All the procedures have to be followed, and we are taking the required action. I can assure the House that we have made a lot of progress and in due course, I think, this service will be very popular.

With regard to the question when we will be able to rationalise the price structure, I cannot make any commitment on that. Probably, we have to consult and consider this again and again. But what I personally feel — I may not be correct and it is not an assurance on my part—that in what the Delhi Administration is saying,



[Shri A. B. A. Gani Khan Chaudhuri]  
what the Delhi Transport Corporation is saying, there is a lot of logic and because of that we have sent the proposal to the Finance Department for consideration.

12.50 hrs.

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

#### (i) COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Zail Singh resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Zail Singh resigned from the Membership of Lok Sabha."

*The Motion was adopted*

#### (ii) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254

read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Rama Chandra Rath ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Rama Chandra Rath ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State."

*The Motion was adopted*

12.54 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

#### (i) PROPOSED SHIFTING OF TEXTILE MILLS FROM BOMBAY.

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : कर्णों में रियायत, अन्य प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन और जमीन, बिजली, पानी की दरों में छूट आदि से आकृष्ट होकर बम्बई में स्थित सूती कपड़ा मिलें देश के अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जाने के लिये कोशिश कर रही हैं। उत्पादन की बढ़ती हुई लागत भी इसके लिए उत्तरदायी दिखाई देती है। लगभग एक दर्जन कपड़ा मिलें इस बात की समीक्षा कर रही हैं कि बम्बई के बाहर



जाने क्या हानि लाभ हो सकते हैं। सदन को माजूम है कि बम्बई में वर्तमान कपड़ा मिलों में जो श्रमिक स्थिति विद्यमान है उसने भी कपड़ा मिलों को अन्य स्थान पर जाने के लिए सोचने पर विवश कर दिया है। इन क्षेत्रों में यह विचारधारा भी बढ़ रही है कि कपड़ा मिलों को बंबई के बाहर ले जाने पर जो लंबी-चौड़ी जगह और विस्तृत भूखण्ड इन्हें उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे उनसे जो आमदनी होगी वह कल्पना से परे है। बंबई और बंबई के बाहर जो मिलें कपड़ा उत्पादन करती हैं, उनमें प्रति मीटर 63 पैसे का अंतर रहता है। इस प्रश्न से पानी, इंधन, तेल और मजदूरी के प्रश्न जुड़े हुए हैं। मिलों को बंबई से बाहर ले जाने के लिए राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार को अनुमति लेना आवश्यक है। कपड़े के उत्पादन के साथ ही उसकी खपत का प्रश्न भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को लेकर महाराष्ट्र की जनता में काफी उद्विग्नता, अश्रितता और जिज्ञासा व्याप्त है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से इस विषय में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने का अनुरोध करती हूँ।

(ii) NEED TO COMPLETED RE-CONSTRUCTION OF CHHITAUNI BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER GANDAK.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, some portion has been removed from my 377. I would like to read this adding that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

SHRI A. K. ROY: During the period of BNWR (Bihar North Western Railway), there was a railway bridge over the river Gandak known as Chhitauni Bridge connecting Bagha (Bihar) with Chhitauni (Uttar Pradesh). A few decades ago, some portion of the bridge was washed away in flood and the bridge remained abandoned since then. On the eve of 1971 Parliamen-

tary election, the then Prime Minister laid the foundation stone as a mark of reconstructing Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through this route.

Bagha is an under-developed area of West Champaran and so is Chhitauni of Deoria (Eastern Uttar Pradesh). If the bridge is constructed and the rail route restored, this under-developed area has bright chance of development besides convenience to passengers. While the then Railway Minister was in Office, this bridge was sanctioned for reconstruction. Materials were being stored and rail line was constructed a few miles from Bagha towards Chhitauni. One Railway station viz., Rampur Hatt Madanpur was also started. The Parliament was told two years back that as the Bihar and UP Governments have agreed to pay their share in addition to the share of the Railway Board, the Bridge would be completed soon. So, the Central Government should intervene in the matter and see that this bridge is constructed soon, as already approved and sanctioned by the Railway.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever has been approved, will go on record.

(iii) NEED TO GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO EMPLOYEES WHO HAD BEEN WORKING WITH CENSUS DEPARTMENT.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): जनगणना के कार्य में हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक कर्मचारी अस्थायी रूप से लगाये गए थे। उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों की सेवा मार्च, 1982 में समाप्त कर दी गयी है। सरकार की ओर से लोगों को स्थायी रोजगार देने की अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है। यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा इन कर्मचारियों को अन्य विभागों में सेवा करने का अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु उपाय किए जाने के संकेत मिले थे किन्तु उस दिशा में ठोस प्रयास नहीं हो

### [श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

रहे हैं। ये कर्मचारी बेरोजगार होने के कारण दर दर की ठोकें खा रहे हैं और उनके समक्ष रोजी रोटी का गम्भीर संकट व्याप्त है। अतः सरकार से हमारी मांगें हैं कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बेरोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु तत्काल ठोस उपाय किये जायें ताकि उनकी बे रोजगारी को समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

#### (iv) NEED TO ERADICATE BEGGING

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : मान्यवर, हमारे देश में आज भी भिक्षावृत्ति प्रथा व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। यह समस्या सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिस्थितियों में इतनी उलझी हुई है कि कोई भी कानूनी उपाय इससे मुक्ति दिलाने में सफल नहीं हुआ है। यह प्रथा देश एवं समाज पर कलंक का टीका बन कर रह गई है। रेलवे स्टेशनों, बस अड्डों, मेलों, मंदिरों एवं यहां वहां सर्वत्र कुछ पाने की लालच में किसी न किसी भिखारी का हाथ पसर जाता है। इनमें बड़े बड़े बच्चे, महिलायें आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के लोग हो सकते हैं। लाखों अनाथ एवं असहाय भिक्षुओं के अतिरिक्त लाखों पेशेवर भिक्षुक भी होते हैं। पेशेवर प्रौढ़ भिखारी बच्चों का अपहरण कर उनका अंग भंग कर के अथवा उन्हें भयाक्रांत कर के भिक्षावृत्ति में लगा देते हैं। छोटे छोटे बच्चों को हाथ फँलाकर दूसरों के समक्ष गिड़गिड़ाते देख कर किसका हृदय करुणा से द्रवित न हो जायगा। तब तक सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लाभ का समान वितरण न हो, भिक्षावृत्ति जैसी सामाजिक बुराइयों के निदान के लिए सरकारी हस्तक्षेप अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसे रोकने के लिए सरकारी एवं एच्छक प्रयासों के साथ कानूनी उपायों की मिला कर एकसम्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। दीनहीन एवं निराश्रित भिक्षुओं के पुनर्वास

आदि की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। पेशेवर भिक्षुओं को रचनात्मक कार्यों में लगाया जा सकता है। जो लोग बालकों को भिक्षाटन के लिए बाध्य करते हैं, उनके लिए कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकारी साधनों एवं एच्छक संगठनों द्वारा प्रदत्त सेवाओं में प्रभाशाली समन्वय होना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय एवं प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा इस कलंक को मिटाने के लिए जो भी अधिनियम पारित किये गये हैं उनका क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। यदि तत्काल प्रभावकारी उपाय नहीं किये गये तो एशियाई खलों के समय राजधानी में भिक्षुओं का बड़ा जमाव हो सकता है।

मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के निवेदन करूंगा कि देश से भिक्षावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिए तत्काल प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये जायें। विभिन्न प्रान्तों के समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों का यथाशीघ्र सम्मेलन बुला कर तमाम सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर विचार करके एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना चाहिए और इस कुप्रथा का मूलोच्छेदन किया जाना चाहिए।

13 hrs.

#### (v) NEED FOR MAKING AVAILABLE THE TOTAL ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR YELERU RESERVOIR PROJECT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Yeleru Reservoir Project is a major irrigation project proposed on Yeleru river near Yeleswaram in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. Though the scheme was considered in 1951 for flood control, it was finalized for irrigation in 1971. This project can irrigate about one lakh acres of land in Prathipadu Pithapuram and Tuni of East Godavari district and Narsipatnam, Anakapalli and Chodavaram of Visakhapatnam district. Later, the scheme has been

re-framed also to provide water supply to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The target date for supply of 73 Mgd. of water to the operational requirements of Visakhapatnam steel plant is October 1984. The latest cost of the project is Rs. 147.02 crores, comprising Rs. 104.26 crores towards irrigation, and Rs. 42.76 crores towards water supply components. However, the financial commitment in the interim phase up to October 1984 is only Rs. 107.35 crores. Though the works on the project have been commenced in the year 1979, the total expenditure incurred on this project up to March 1981 is only Rs. 575.63 lakhs. Hence there has been abnormal delay in implementing it. Planning Commission has earmarked an amount of Rs. 55 crores for the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980—85 while indicating an allotment of only Rs. 13 crores for the year 1982-83. Unless a total allotment of Rs. 110 crores is immediately made and kept available, it would be absolutely difficult to complete even the urgently required works of the first phase of Yeleru Project as per schedule and would seriously affect the progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. I, therefore, urge upon the Planning Commission as well as Central Water Commission to clear the schem urgently.

(vi) NEED TO STOP PERMISSION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUTCHER HOUSE IN DELHI AND ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 जुलाई, 1982 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार से कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद से 28 करोड़ की लागत से एक आधुनिक पशु-वधशाला का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, "अहिंसा" तथा "प्राणियों पर दया" के सिद्धान्त में आस्था रखने वाले करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को आघात पहुँचा है। देश की जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग भगवान महावीर और महात्मा गांधी की "अहिंसा" के आचरण में विश्वास करता है तथा देश में बढ़ती हुई "हिंसा" की प्रवृत्ति पर चिन्तित है।

नई पशु-वधशालाओं का निर्माण तथा अंडा एवं मांसाहार का प्रचार खेदजनक है।

दिल्ली में बनाई जा रही आधुनिक पशु वध-शाला का देश की अनेक संस्थाओं ने विरोध किया है। दिल्ली की सर्व-प्रिय जन-कल्याण समिति ने देश की प्रधान मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री तथा दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल से अपने निवेदन में इस नई पशु वध-शाला के निर्माण का विरोध कर आग्रह किया है कि सरकार मांसाहार को प्रोत्साहन न दे।

अतएव मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार जन-भावना का आदर करते हुए दिल्ली में तथा देश में नई पशु-वधशालाओं के निर्माण की स्वीकृति नहीं दे।

(vii) SUPPLY OF WATER FROM CAUVERY RIVER TO TAMIL NADU

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirapalli): Tamil Nadu State is facing drought because of monsoon failure. Cauvery Delta food production is greatly affected by the inadequate supply from Cauvery-Mettur Reservoir. The standing crops in 7 lakhs acres are withering away. Only two lakh acres can be harvested and the balance 5 lakh acres will be left to dry.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Centre, as well as the Tamil Nadu Government are adopting a lukewarm attitude in solving inter-State problem and Cauvery water dispute respectively. Even though the previous agreement of 1924 lapsed on 1974 for the past 8 full years the Central Government has not taken steps to advise and bring to a round table the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry together with an agreed solution. It is the greatest tragedy that political will is not there in solving the problem. Now the Mettur Reservoir is in the lowest level of sixteen feet whereas the water level in the Krishnaraju Sagar as well as in Kabini is full. The 1924 agreement is not in force. It is the duty of the Central Government to advise the Karnataka Government to implement the 1924 agreement or a few formula be evolved to the satisfaction of all four States. It is the obli-

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

gation of the Central Government to see that the water due to Tamil Nadu is allowed to the Mettur Reservoir from Krishnaraju Sagar of Karnataka to save the withering crops of Tiruchi and Thanjavur delta which is the granary of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of Tamil Nadu peasants I demand immediate action from the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House adjourned for lunch to meet at 14.05 hrs.

1304 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE BANK OF SIKKIM (ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILL)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide, in the public interest, for the acquisition of certain shares of the State Bank of Sikkim for the purpose of better consolidation and extension of banking facilities in the State of Sikkim and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, Sikkim became the twenty-second State of the Indian Union on April 26, 1975. Soon thereafter, the Government of India, in-keeping with the accent on rural and agricultural development as part of its strategy for the country's rapid economic progress, appointed a Study Team in August 1975 to consider the possible institutional

arrangements for strengthening the banking infrastructure in the State and other allied matters. This was the period when possibilities of establishing the institution of Regional Rural Banks were also under consideration. The Study Team was, therefore, specifically asked to consider *inter alia* the question of setting up a Regional Rural Bank in Sikkim or to suggest any other alternative arrangements which could comprehensively take care of the various needs of State in the matter of banking and for providing finance for its rural economy.

The State Bank of Sikkim had been earlier established in the State in September, 1968 by a Proclamation issued by the former Chogyal of Sikkim. The operations of the Bank were of a limited character. The Study Team appointed by the Government after considering the available banking facilities in the State and other related factors, submitted its report in February, 1976. Its principal recommendation was that in order to meet the banking needs of the State of Sikkim, it would be more appropriate to set up a single apex institution which could undertake agricultural and non-agricultural banking, as also handle government business. In this context, the Team recommended that in the first instance such an institution should take over the assets and liabilities of the existing State Bank of Sikkim. The recommendations of the Team were examined by the Government in consultation with State Government of Sikkim and Reserve Bank of India, and the present Bill seeks to provide the legal framework for action in this regard. The State Government of Sikkim has already provided for the establishment of the Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Limited under the Sikkim Cooperative Societies Act, 1978. The present Bill now provides, among other things, for the transfer to, and vesting of all the shares of the State Bank of Sikkim other than those held by the State Government of Sikkim and also the undertakings of the said Bank, in the first instance, in the Central Government. Thereafter, it seeks to authorise the Central Government to effect the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



transfer of shares vested in it as also the undertakings of the State Bank of Sikkim in the State Government of Sikkim. The Bill further provides that the State Government of Sikkim will in turn transfer the undertakings of the State Bank of Sikkim to Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Limited.

The Bill also provides for the transfer of services of all the employees of the State Bank of Sikkim to the Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Ltd., and also for the payment of amounts to the shareholders whose shares are proposed to be acquired and for certain other incidental and consequential matters.

The conceived arrangements would be an amalgam of the State Cooperative Bank (providing short and medium term credit for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops), the Central Cooperative Land Development Bank (providing long-term credit for financing capital investment expenditure in agriculture), the commercial bank (providing working capital and term finance for trade, commerce and industry) and the State Bank (transacting Government's business at centres where the Reserve Bank of India has no office). It will also have all the advantages of a Regional Rural Bank in the matter of income-tax relief maintenance of liquid assets at a lower level, low salary structure of the staff, access to the refinance facilities etc. without being restricted in the scope of its activities in rural and agricultural lendings. It will be controlled by the State Government and will be predominantly a bank with a local image and flavour, and also subject to the banking laws of the country and the control of the Reserve Bank of India.

The Government hopes that the enactment of the Bill would be yet another step forward in the development of banking infrastructure in the State of Sikkim which is conducive to the future needs of its economy and for the well-being of its people at all levels.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to provide, in the certain shares of the State Bank of public interest, for the acquisition of Sikkim for the purpose of better consideration and extension of banking facilities in the State of Sikkim and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. While doing so, I have certain doubts in my mind about certain points of the Bill and I would like the Minister to clarify them.

Firstly, I would like to know whether this Bill would pave the way for breaking the economic tentacles of the feudals, moneylenders and exploiters in the rural areas of Sikkim. Secondly will longterm loan be available at a cheaper rate of interest to the small and marginal farmers and brigadiers who are tilling the land of the landlords for years together without any guarantee of their livelihood? It is to be noted that more than 70 per cent of the rural population in Sikkim lives below the poverty line. Thirdly, will better incentives, financial assistance and subsidies be provided to the poor artisans in the rural as well as urban areas? Fourthly, will the exploited rural population be freed from the cultches of the feudal lords and moneylenders? I want a clarification on these points and an assurance from the hon. Minister because feudalism has not yet been liquidated and no far-reaching land reforms have been carried out in Sikkim.

It is claimed through the Government media that the *per capita* Central assistance in Sikkim is the highest in the country. But the question is whether the fruits of this highest *per capita* assistance have reached the poor strata of the people. The answer is that it has not reached them. On the contrary, it has gone into the hands of the landlords, rich people, sycophants, deserters and power-greedy persons who have been controlling the Government in Sikkim.



[Shri Ananda Pathak]

Corruption is rampant at all levels, beginning from the higher levels. Officials and even Ministers have been making fortunes by indulging in the highest degree of corruption at the cost of the poor people of Sikkim. Last year, the Opposition leaders of the Sikkim Assembly made a representation to the President of India, praying for his intervention, to deal with the corrupt practices of some of the Ministers, which were widely published in the national press. I want to know whether the proposed Bill would ensure that the public money would not be allowed to be misused or misappropriated by anyone however high the position that he or she might be occupying.

Sir, the condition of the rural and urban poor, the educated unemployed youths and others, is deteriorating day by day. In the absence of rapid industrialisation, the number of unemployed is mounting up. I would like to know whether the proposed Sikkim State Co-operative Bank would come forward to encourage these youths and entrepreneurs to set up small-scale and medium industries in big way in Sikkim. I would also like to know whether this Bank would help to set up a network of consumer co-operatives for ensuring a better public distribution system in respect of all essential commodities.

Our memories go back to those days when the banks were nationalised, when big promises were made, which were welcomed by the people. But after nationalisation, all the expectations of the poor farmers, poor artisans, the urban poor and the small industrialists were belied, as the nationalised banks did not come to their rescue and help, when they needed them. On the contrary, those banks were helping the capitalists, feudal monopolists and richer sections of the people.

It is noticed that these banks are charging abnormally high interest from the poor farmers and thus squeezing the people. I want to know whether the nationa-

lised Sikkim State Co-operative Bank also would do the same and repeat the same thing in Sikkim.

Last but not the least, I would like to know whether this Bill, when it becomes an Act, would specifically, ensure the continuity of service and better service conditions of the employees transferred from the Sikkim Bank to the proposed Sikkim State Co-operative Bank. Sir, I do not find any specific provision in the Bill regarding the continuity of service and better service conditions.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that I want categorical assurance from the hon. Minister on the points raised by me.

SHRI P. M. SUBBA (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill.

This Sikkim Bill which is brought here today has a long history behind it. Previously in Sikkim there was the Traders' Bank which was called Jeth-mull Bojraj, which had cheated everybody from the service-holders to the public. Suppose I was a service holder at that time, I used to get my salary generally in the last week of the month because in the middle, suppose I took the money, he would charge interest. That is why there was a hue and cry about the banking system. So, the Government has brought another bank called the Sikkim Bank. But the Sikkim Bank has come into existence through the shareholders like the members of the Royal families. It was mainly the royal families who were shareholders. It was the time when it was proposed by the Government to convert this into a co-operative bank and now, this is the Bank Bill we are discussing here.

But we have to see that this Sikkim Bank which was established, has initiated the banking system and has done away with all the difficulties of the local people there. That is why we have to see that they gave a better service to the local people. They have started deposits and they have given the credits etc. as per the rules of the Sikkim Government. But the difficulty in Sikkim is that it is located in

the Himalayas. It is a sparsely populated place. There are hamlets here and there—a hamlet does not mean a 'helmet' which the scooter-drivers wear—but these are the hamlets where the villages are far off and it is bounded by the Himalayas where there is torrential rainfall and there is not a single road which is a straight road. Even to prepare a football ground we have to remove the earth. So, we have to imagine that Sikkim is really a wonderful land in comparison with Delhi and other places.

The hon. Minister has just now told us that this co-operative bank is registered under the Cooperative Societies Act or something like that. But I do not know whether hon'ble Minister knows that Co-operative Bank was already existing there. There was the Sikkim State Bank and the Jeth-mull Bojraj bank. There were three banks over here. I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister under what rule the Co-operative Society Bank is registered. If there is an amalgam of the Co-operative Society Bank and the present bank, have we taken into account the present services the State Bank and the persons working in the Co-operative Society Bank? I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister what will you do with the staff already working in the Co-operative Society Bank in Sikkim?

Our hon. Minister has just stated that the Commission gave its report in 1975. The Bill has come in 1982. The House would like to know the reason for having taken such a long time for preparing a single Bill for Sikkim. This Bill has come as per the Commission's Report of 1975. Much water has already flown in the Bay of Bengal.

At that time when the Commission was there in Sikkim, the State Bank of Sikkim was sound. But now, after so many years the State Bank of Sikkim is not so sound as has been stated in the Bill. The reason is obvious. One reason is the time factor. Another reason is that the ruling party is the majority party. Party people go to the Minister and the Minister is persuaded to let the party man have loan sanctioned. The Managing Director

becomes helpless. If the Managing Director does not give him the amount, the party man will go straightway to the Minister. The Minister asks the Managing Director to give him loan. But the person concerned who receives loan is actually not eligible for loan. Moreover, he has no landed property, no money background. He gets loan only because of the pressure of the Minister. But later on the money given on loan cannot be realised. That money will not come back to the bank again. Why? The reason is obvious—our Commission has clearly stated that the Managing Director should not be of the Sikkim Bank. I would like to know categorically who will be the Managing Director on proposed Bank.

The Managing Director acted as a jobless person, he acts because he knew that on merger the Managing Director will not be there. Actually, the Managing Director is a key person. He knows what is good and what is bad. He neglects his work. Money was sanctioned in the form of loan on account of the pressure of the Minister, even though he knew that the man who was being given loan was moneyless. No doubt the Board of Directors is there. But he will convince the Directors in such a way that that person gets loan. They did not know how to return the money.

In the Bill, the status of the managing director is clearly explained. But our hon. Minister has just explained to us in this august House that all the employees would be transferred to this bank. May I know whether the Managing Director is also included in this term or excluded therefrom? I would like to know this from the Minister categorically. The State Bank of Sikkim was sound in 1975. Now, it has become bankrupt. If you like to convert this bank into a cooperative bank, then you should take only the staff and the people or account-holders. Because, the Directors and the Managing Director have not taken so much interest in this bank.

When the Commission was there in 1975, there was a State Bank of Sikkim situated at Gangtok. But when the conversion had come into the picture very

[Shri P. M. Subba]

lately, all the Sikkimese people had withdrawn their deposits from the State Bank of Sikkim. They knew that the conversion was coming very soon. So, the State Bank of India has expanded its branches and now it has more than 10 branches throughout Sikkim where the important market places have already been captured by the State Bank of India. Now, you could understand what will be the position of the State Bank of Sikkim before the conversion of that bank into the cooperative bank. Really, the people have lost their faith in the State Bank of Sikkim, and they have already shifted to the State Bank of India. The State Bank of India has now monopolised their right from 1975. Most of the people are in favour of the State Bank of India. They know that it is the Central Government banking system and it is the only good bank. That is why everybody goes to the State Bank of India.

Our hon. Minister has just now stated that the proposed bank will be predominantly a bank with the local image and flavour. I would like to know in which category and in which metaphor, he has stated this. All the shareholders who were local people, are paid back their money. The local people have been taken away from the bank. So, how can you say that the local image is there? Moreover the payment is so low that it is only 5 1/2 per cent. I would request the hon. Minister that it should be increased because according to the permanent deposit system, the permanent deposit system, the percentage should be at least 10, 9 or 8. So, it would be better if those people who have initiated the banking system, here, are given at least 8 per cent. Then only, we have to decide about its conversion. We have to see their labour. They have invested the money at their own risk. So, taking all those things into consideration, if you give them the benefit at the rate of 8 per cent, I think, it will not be too high. Then only, we will do justice to them.

It is not clearly stated about the status of the employees and the officers of this bank. It is a single apex-banking institution in Sikkim. In such a case, I think,

the officers should be paid according to the Pillai Commission's Report and other employees, the clerks, etc., should be paid according to the bipartite settlement so that the advantages of conversion go to the employees.

Then, there are the people who have deposited their permanent and temporary deposits in the Bank. About those things, the Bill is silent. So, I would like to know what will be their fate after the conversion of this Bank into a Cooperative Bank. The conversion of this Bank is so much so that it is a cyclic order—from the shareholders it was taken by the Central Government the Central Government handed over to the State Government and the State Government has again handed over to the Cooperative Bank. I want to know why this cyclic order is being resorted to.

Again, whenever there is any law making, the powers are taken by the Central Government. There is a State Legislature in Sikkim. The local people know their problems. Everything is known to them. So, it will be better, if any such rules are to be framed, let it be done by the State Legislature.

Lastly, I support this Bill. At the very outset, it was stated that "it is in the public interest." So, as a lone member from Sikkim, I hope that the Central Government will do justice in regard to this Bill.

**SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA**  
(Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I presume, the purpose of this new organisation is to combine local knowledge, rural bias, spirit of service and dedication to the rural population rather the rural agricultural folk which are characteristics of cooperative banks with adequacy of resources, management expertise and operational efficiency of the commercial banks. This is how I feel after going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill.

As you know, Sikkim is an area which is economically backward. Everybody will agree with it. In this backward region, the big business generally set up branch factories, like for instance, match box factories and cigarette factories and so on, so that they can evade taxes levied elsewhere. The produce cannot be consumed entirely in that region alone. So, naturally, those products are sold outside Sikkim at a huge profit. Therefore, if this noble aim set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is to be defeated by events that may follow suit, then, this Act, rather this Bill, will be infructuous to solve the problem of the economically backward region and I agree that with my friend on the other side when he said how exploitation has been carried on by the exploiting classes in that region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both are from the same State.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Therefore, I feel that the main objective of this Bill or Act should be to wipe out rural indebtedness and bridge the credit gap in the rural areas in particular.

Now I draw a parallel from my own State, Manipur, when that small State was under President's rule, a rural bank was set up in May, 1981, with the hope that it would really ramify. It was done with the great and noble motive of helping the rural people there but now, of course, unlike Sikkim, in Manipur there is always the law and order difficulty. So, on the plea of the worsening law and order situation in that State, only one Branch is opened there. The State Government has been obstructing the opening of Branches on the ground that they could not provide security for such newly opened banks. Of course, this will be absent in Sikkim. Even then, my apprehension is that this taking over of the undertakings of the State Bank of Sikkim and the establishment of the Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Ltd. or whatever name it is, at least helps the big business in that area. Unless proper safeguards are made, it will certainly defeat the purpose. In the name of encouraging industries, the Government should not encourage big companies to establish branches. At the same time, I would request the Hon. Minister to assure that in the name of encouraging in-

dustries, big companies are not encouraged to loot the profits by setting up branches of a variety of industries there.

But it is too early to say anything about this. Although the intention of the Act is clear, after going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we are more concerned with the outcome that may follow suit in due course.

So, I am sure the Hon. Minister will take a note of the fact of our genuine and sincere submission that if this is really a measure to help the economically backward people there in that border State—of course, it is a border State—then, it will be helpful to the agricultural poor. Otherwise, it will simply add fire to the discontent under which the agricultural poor are groaning in the present context of our country and of the world.

So, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to assure the House that all these considerations are taken into account and this Bill is adopted.

Even then I still reserve my comment on the future outcome except saying that we have apprehensions because every time noble measures are defeated by some other considerations resulting in untrue outcome of good intentions.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है और यह आवश्यक है, इसलिए मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

सिक्किम विधान सभा ने सिक्किम सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 1978 पारित किया है और सिक्किम राज्य सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड उस अधिनियम के अधीन पहले ही रजिस्ट्रीकृत हो चुका है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा एक शीर्षस्थ बैंक संस्था की स्थापना संभव हो सकेगी। आप जानते ही हैं कि देश के ग्रामीण अंचल और कृषि विकास, दोनों के लिए बैंकिंग सेवाओं का होना अति आवश्यक है। भारत में भी



[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

सिक्किम से बचा हुआ भाग है, उसमें सभी स्थानों पर जिला सहकारी बैंक या प्रदेशीय सहकारी बैंक, राज्य सहकारी बैंक— इनकी स्थापना हो चुकी है। सिक्किम में भी एक सिक्किम स्टेट सहकारी बैंक की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है, जो पूरे सिक्किम में अपनी शाखाएँ खोल कर विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण अंचल के निवासियों को आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके। इसलिए इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि यह विधेयक जनहित में है और इससे सिक्किम के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में सुविधा होगी।

इस अवसर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। यह हमने इस दृष्टि से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था कि जनसाधारण का अधिक विकास हो सके, देहातों में विशेष विकास हो सके। हमारे बैंकों की शाखाएँ घर-घर पहुंच सकें। छोटे स्थानों पर बैंकों की शाखाएँ पहुंचेंगी तब वहां के रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को विकास के लिए आर्थिक रूप से पैसा लेने में सुविधा होगी। उन्हें दूर-दूर दौड़ कर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा या अपना पैसा जमा करने के लिए या उद्योग धन्धों के सम्बन्ध में ऋण लेने के लिए दूर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन बैंकों का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, उससे उस उद्देश्य में सफलता नहीं मिली। आज भी हमारे ग्रामीण अंचल का ऋणक, जो रुपया उसे ऋण के रूप में चाहिए, या सहायता के रूप में चाहिए, वह बैंकों से सुविधापूर्वक नहीं ले पाता है। इतनी कठिनाई लगा दी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का वासी बैंक तक आते-जाते और बैंक में जाते जाते परेशान हो जाता है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो हुआ लेकिन उससे बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और हजारेदारों को फायदा पहुंचा। आम ऋणक द्वारा जब तक चौथाई रुपयों

कर्मचारियों को हथेली पर नहीं रख दिया जाता है, तब तक उतका पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत बोलने की इस विधेयक पर गुंजाइश नहीं है, लेकिन क्या जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं या जो हमारे सहकारी बैंक हैं . . . . . उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण अंचलों में आम आदमी को, ऋणक को वे सुविधाएं पहुंचाई हैं, जिनको कि आप देना चाहते हैं या जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए आपने बैंक खोले थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में हम बहुत असफल रहे हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि कुछ बैंक तो ऐसे हैं जो कि व्यक्ति विशेष को ही धन दिया करते हैं। आम आदमी के ऋण के आवेदन-पत्र पेंडिंग में डाले रखते हैं। पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक का उदाहरण मैंने दिया था। आप सिक्किम में सहकारी बैंक की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह क अच्छा कार्य है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप फिर से सर्वे कराइए इस बात का कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक से जो सुविधाएं आम आदमी को मिलनी चाहिए, वे क्यों नहीं मिली हैं। उनका दूर करने के लिए तुरंत उपाय कीजिए अन्यथा आप अपने उद्देश्य में असफल होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali)  
What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were not in your seat, I have called the Minister. I thought you had gone out. You should have been in your seat. I shall give a chance next time. We have got two more Bills. I shall give you a chance as also to Shri Vyas. Now, the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
RDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Deputy-



Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions made. In fact I should be grateful to them for having taken keen interest in the debate.

This is a unique type of cooperative bank in this country. It performs all the functions of the nationalised banks; it performs the functions of the regional rural banks; it performs the duty of the nationalised bank as also the State Bank of India and, to a certain extent, it performs the function on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India also because it makes provisions for the acceptance of receipts and payments on behalf of Government. It meets the requirements of the agricultural sectors, non-agricultural sectors in the rural economy. Under these circumstances, I say it is a unique cooperative bank in the entire country. Hon. Members have raised certain points regarding meeting the needs of the rural sections of this area. Definitely, this is a backward area and a hilly region. Here, the State Bank of Sikkim had nine branches so far; the State Bank of India had five branches; the Central Bank of India had one branch; the United Commercial Bank had one branch. In all, 16 branches of the banking sector were functioning in this area. In addition to them, thirty-five multi purpose cooperative societies were also functioning. In fact, to a certain extent, I confess also and share the views of the hon. Members to the effect that only certain sectors or certain classes of the society were enjoying the benefits of the State Bank of Sikkim so far. In order to meet the requirements of the weaker sections, particularly, in the rural areas, this Bank, the Cooperative Bank, is going to come into existence soon after the passing of this Bill by both Houses of Parliament. Sir, I have been asked to mention under what Act this Cooperative Bank has come into existence. This Cooperative Bank was registered under the Sikkim State Cooperative Societies Act, 1978.

Sir, points have been raised about the continuity of the service of the employees and their pension and other benefits. Sir, under Clause 11, sub-clauses 1 to 6 full protection has been given regarding their continuity of service, pension and gratuity. Care has been taken to see that no injustice is caused to them.

Further, Sir, it has been brought to the notice of the Government—both inside Parliament and outside Parliament—that the quality of service in the banking sector has come down and weaker sections are not getting benefits which they are entitled to. Before nationalisation all the banks were in the private sector. The banks were nationalised in the year 1969 in order to fulfil certain social commitments. Before nationalisation the function of the banks was only of lending and borrowing. After nationalisation they have become an instrument of change in the development of the economy of the country. So, my submission would be that even though the banks were nationalised after 1969 the attitudes of the bankers were not nationalised. I share the views of the hon. Members in this respect but at the same time we cannot condemn that all people are like that. The assistance has flown from the banking sector to the weaker sections not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. I would like to assure the hon. Ministers that not only in Sikkim but also in other areas of the country the assistance from the banking sector to the weaker sections will be coming.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*].

As the House is aware the hon. Finance Minister has taken a number of meetings with the Chief Executives of the banks and even the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India also have issued guidelines to the banks to see that the financial assistance is given to the weaker sections. The requirements of the weaker sections will be fully met under the priority sector, 20-point programme and also under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under this programme (IRDP) in the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan we have been able to give Rs. 148 crores; in the second year we have been able to give 207 crores and in the third year we have been able to give Rs. 480 crores. The Government is fully conscious of the fact that much more needs to be done in this matter but I will assure the hon. Members... I assure the august House that the requirements of the weaker sections will be fully met. Government is following a very conscious policy of meet-

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

ing the requirements of this sector consisting of weaker sections. Certain doubts were expressed regarding the future functioning of the new bank in Sikkim. I would like to state that this Bank will predominantly be controlled by the State Governments; this Bank will have a local flavour; also it will be controlled by the Reserve Bank of India. In these circumstances, I don't think there will be any sort of deficiency in the functioning of the Bank. I feel that on some of these points I have given my assurance also particularly so far as the future commitment of the banking sector is concerned. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide, in the public interest, for the acquisition of certain shares of the State Bank of Sikkim for the purpose of better consolidation and extension of banking facilities in the State of Sikkim and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause by clause. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 7.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 8—(Payments of amounts)  
Amendment made:

Page 4, lines 27 and 28,—

for "rupees eight lakhs five thousand one hundred and forty-five"

substitute—

"rupees eight lakhs twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-five" (1)

(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 9 to 19. There are no amendments. I will put them to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 9 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20.—(Dissolution of Sikkim Bank) Amendment made: ...

Page 8, line 37,—

for "shall stand repealed".

substitute— ...

"shall stand repealed; and the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply to such repeal as if the said Proclamation were a Central Act." (2)

10 of 1897

(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill. . .*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."  
Shri Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, सिक्किम स्टेट बैंक सम्बन्धी इस बिल की मैं सरहाना करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात देख रहा हूँ कि आपको रिजर्व बैंक से 3 परसेंट पर लोन मिलता है, लेकिन उसके बाद ग्रामीणों और बोकरसैक्यन्स को कर्जा 15 परसेंट पर दिया जाता है। देश में जो कोओपरेटिव बैंक हैं, उनको काम करने की क्षमता और तरीके के कारण गरीब लोगों को बहुत निराशा होती है। हमारे नये वित्त उपमन्त्री ने कुछ काम किया है और बैंकों की हालत में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। आज बैंकों में बहुत ओवरटाइम एलाउंस दिया जाता है और मनेजमेंट पर बहुत खर्चा होता है। कोओपरेटिव बैंकों में जो डायरेक्टर बन जाते हैं, वे पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इसकी रोक-थाम की जानी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान में 58 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं। उनके लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योग वालों और गांव वालों को दिए जाने वाले कर्जे

की क्या रेशो होगी। शेरर होल्डर्स के लिए साढ़े पांच परसेंट व्याज रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें वहीं व्याज देना चाहिए, जो कि आप चांज करते हैं।

बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है और उनकी शाखाएँ खुल रही हैं, लेकिन उनसे जिस लाभ की हम अपेक्षा करते थे, वह अभी तक नहीं मिला है। बैंक कर्मचारी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा के साथ गांवों के लोगों की सेवा नहीं करते हैं। यह देखी हुई बात है। राजस्थान में मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक है आज हालत यह है कि जब तक कोई भी ग्रामीण बैंक का मनेजर रिश्वत या नजराना नहीं ले लेता है तब तक गरीब आदमी को लोन नहीं मिलता है। उसे पांच-सात बार चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और कई फारमलेटीज पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं। इन फारमलेटीज को कम करना चाहिए ताकि गरीब आदमियों को बिना किसी तकलीफ के लोन मिल सके।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, कोओपरेटिव बैंको के डायरेक्टर मनेजमेंट पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा करते हैं, बैठकों में उनकी भागस में लड़ाई होती है। मैंने कई कोओपरेटिव बैंक देखे हैं; उनकी हालत खराब है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इन बैंकों के काम में सुधार करेगी, ताकि गरीबों को आसानी से लोन मिल सके। तभी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I tully share the view expressed by my friend in so far as the sufferings of the weaker sections are concerned. So far as the rate of interest is concerned, I do not agree with my friend. It is better to clear the doubts

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

in the minds of the people through this House. Out of every hundred rupees taken as deposit from the public, seven rupees will be going as cash reserve ratio and thirty-five rupees will be going as provision for statutory liquidity ratio. In all, forty-two rupees would be going to those accounts and out of the balance of fifty-eight rupees, 40 per cent will go to priority sectors. I repeat that 40 per cent of Rs. 58 will go to priority sector, and 40 per cent of this 40 per cent will go to the agricultural sector. That will amount to 16 per cent of the total advances and 50 per cent of the 16 per cent will go as direct advances to the weaker section. As you are aware, 1 per cent of the total advances will go to weaker section under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme at the rate of 4 per cent, and the priority sector, and the concessional rate will vary from 10.25 per cent to 12 per cent and so on. Therefore, it will not be correct to say that we are getting the amount from the Reserve Bank of India at 3 per cent and are lending the same at 13 per cent or 15 per cent to the weaker section.

Then, I fully agree that there are complaints from various parts of the country that the people are harassed by the persons working in the banks. The Government has become very firm, so far as discipline in the banking sector is concerned. We are determined to see that the banking administration is toned up. During the last six months ending June 1982, we have been able to save—I do not say that it is a saving—in the country an amount to the tune of Rs. 14 crores in the form of overtime in comparison to the figures for 1981.

So far as assistance to the weaker section is concerned, I have already mentioned that the requirements of the weaker section will be fully met.

I think, I have made all the rest of the points quite clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill was amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.13 hrs.

NATIONAL WATERWAY (ALLAHABAD-HALDIA STRETCH OF THE GANGA-BHAGIRATHI-HOOGHLY RIVER) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next item, namely, National Waterway (Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River) Bill.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केलरी): सभापति महोदय, भारतीय नौवहन एवं नौचालन के इतिहास में यह पहला अवसर है जब किसी जलमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए संसद में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में फ़िलहाल इलाहाबाद से हल्दिया तक गंगा नदी के भाग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित कर पहल की जा रही है।

ऊर्जा की बचत करने और भूमि पर विभिन्न प्रकार के यातायात के साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में सरकार यह आवश्यक समझती है कि जिन स्थानों में अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन का विकास करने की संभावना है वहां परिवहन के इस प्रकार के साधन का तेज़ी से विकास किया जाए। यह विकास कार्य एक अन्य दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है, हम परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की अपेक्षा अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन का विकास करने में जितनी पूंजी लगाते हैं उससे लोगों को परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक रोज़गार मिलता है और इससे प्रायः वे लोग लाभ लाभान्वित होते हैं जो हमारे समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के होते हैं। सरकार यह कोशिश करेगी कि आधारभूत और अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर जल मार्ग को विनियमित और विकसित किया जाए जिससे नौवहन और नौचालन के कार्य



में इसका अभिष्ट उपयोग किया जा सके । यह भी विचार है कि जल मार्गों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों व संस्थाओं आदि के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल कर एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया जाए जो सरकार को इस अधिनियम के प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर सलाह दिया करेगी ।

• सरकार ने गंगा नदी के अलावा 9 और जलमार्गों की सूची बनाई है जिनको राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । जब इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन पूरा हो जायेगा तब इन जल मार्गों को भी राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

सभापति महोदय, आपसे निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक पर, जैसा कि राज्य सभा से दिनांक 27.7.1982 को पारित किया जा चुका है, विचार किया जाए और इसे पारित किया जाए ।

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मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि 'गंगा-भागीरथी-हुगली नदी के इलाहाबाद-हल्दिया भाग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के लिए उपबंध करने के लिए और उक्त जल मार्ग पर पोत-परिवहन और नौ-परिवहन के प्रयोजनों के लिए उस नदी का विनियमन और विकास करने के लिए और उनसे सम्बद्ध या उनसे आनु-षंगिक विषयों के लिए भी उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित, पर विचार किया जाए ।'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the bill to provide for the declaration of the Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly

river to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of that river for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

\*\*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill as a matter of principle and policy and I welcome the object of this Bill. Everybody knows that not only in our country but in other parts of the world too, ancient civilization was born and flourished by the side of the rivers. As a gift of nature the waterways have come into being and in our country the number of rivers are quite considerable. In a vast country like ours, the Shipping industry has received world wide acclaim for a long time and even today they are playing a very important role. Towards the beginning of the 19th century the development of waterways started in our country, specially in the North Eastern region. In 1823 the waterway from Kulpi to Calcutta started functioning. In 1842 a waterway between Calcutta and Agra and in 1863 a waterway between Calcutta-Assam waterway were started. Since then, the development of waterways has come to a standstill. Sir, our public Undertakings Committee had presented reports about the development of waterways at various times in the seventies under the Chairmanship of Late Jyotirmoy Basu. They had laid great emphasis on the development waterways in our country.

Sir, I will like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 1 of the 351st report of this Committee. Here it has been clearly stated about the system of water transport that I quote:

"The Committee note that inland water transport which is an ancient, dependable and the cheapest mode of transport, continues to pay an important role in the transportation system and economic development throughout the world. This is because of its several

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.



[Shri Satyagopal Mishra]

inherent advantages over other modes of transport. It is well recognised all over the world that inland waterway transport is the cheapest mode of transport. While the initial investment on providing one kilometre of track of rail is about Rs. 10 lakhs and of road Rs. 4.5 lakhs, it is only Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of inland water transport and that too on waterways which have less of water during the lean season. Similarly while the maintenance cost per kilometre of track per year is Rs. 9,600 for rail, Rs. 4,500 for road, it is as little as Rs. 1,000 for inland water transport. Furthermore, the basic requirement of traction viz., energy—whether it is fuel, oil coal or electricity—to move an equivalent tonnage is far less in waterways. A barge has the lowest relative dead-weight with a minimum of friction loss. One horse power is known to move 150 kilograms on road, 500 kilograms on rail and 4,000 kilograms on water. Inland water transport is thus the lowest energy consuming system of transport."

This is what they had opined about water transport a long time back. At many places on our river system 'port' sort of things have come up. Development of waterways involve much less of expenditure, they have much less maintenance cost and the fuel consumption is also very little. In our country the Railways and roadways have become too congested. Therefore, the necessity has arisen for giving more importance to the development of our waterways. In a country like ours the waterways play a very important role on the economy also. We have to approach foreign nations for obtaining our needs of fuel. This results in staggering trade deficits and affects our economy adversely. To make up this trade deficit we have to borrow heavily from the I.M.F. at a high rate of interest and at the cost of our national prestige, dignity and sovereignty. If we can reduce this trade deficit by developing our own inland waterways this will go a long way in toning up the economy. Furthermore, the development of new waterways will also provide great employment opportunities to the people. This will help in the development of new industries also. In this fast

country transportation of goods through other means cost a great deal and that results in higher prices of the commodities. One of the causes of constantly rising prices is that transportation cost are also rising constantly. By transporting bulk of our goods through the riverways we will be able to reduce the cost of transportation to a great extent and thereby reducing the prices of these commodities in the market. The prices of essential commodities can be reduced to a great extent by transporting them through waterways.

Now I will ask that in spite of our country having so many rivers and so many facilities of water transport why did it take such a long time to bring this Bill before us? This question has to be considered and discussed with the utmost importance. Even the hon. President had mentioned about this Bill in his address at the beginning of the Budget Session this year. Normally no mention is made about any Bill in the President's Address. But this year it was done only because this Bill had so much importance. The Budget Session was over, another session has gone by and now in this session this Bill has finally come before the House. The public Undertakings Committee has again and again laid stress on implementing this proposal but now after such a long time some thought is being given to it, although not fully. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you notice you will see that at the moment when such an important Bill is being discussed in the House there is probably no quorum and hardly 15 or 20 members of the Ruling Party are present in the House. Why is it so? Sir, at page 13 and 14 of 337th Report of the Public Undertakings Committee it has been clearly stated how the road transport lobby and the vehicle manufacturers of our country are exerting their pressure and influence on the Government. The findings of the Committee have been clearly given in this regard which has been responsible for such a long delay in bringing this Bill. Sir, I quote from page 13 and 14 of the 337th Report mentioned above:

"It was brought to the notice of the Committee that there is a powerful pri-

water road transport lobby, i.e. a group of road transport operators and vehicle makers who totally control the transport system in the Eastern and North Eastern region, and were opposed to the expansion and effective functioning of the inland water transport. This lobby was reported to be operating even at the highest levels, including the Planning Commission, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and its inland Water Transport Directorate. This lobby was reported to be responsible for the closure of the Government-owned Central Road Transport Corporation and was also not allowing the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation to come up. This was also admitted by a number of senior officers of the Corporation during evidence. Private big transport operators were stated to be at the back of this lobby. One of the officers stated: "They feed all along the line... They are paying in lakhs."

The road transport lobby had been pressuring the Government for a long time. They are exerting their pressure on the Planning Commission, Ministry of Shipping & Transport and also on the ruling party. This is not what I am accusing but it has been stated in the report of the Public Undertaking Committee itself. That report has been presented before this august House also. In the various plans and schemes in this respect we find that not only adequate fund are not being allocated but whatever little is allocated as also not being spent properly.

However, ultimately this Bill has come before us and I wholeheartedly welcome it. This Bill has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha and we all hope that it will be passed unanimously by this House also. After this when it receives President's assent, the entire responsibility of this waterways will pass in the hands of Central Government. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to pay proper attention to all the things associated with this Bill.

Sir, a waterway can function efficiently only when there is enough water in the rivers. Today, the quantum of

water in the Ganges and the Bhagirathi has itself become a problem. Everybody knows that to keep the ports of Calcutta and Haldia alive 40,000 cusec of water are needed of which there is no guarantee. To discuss this problem an all Party delegation from the West Bengal Vidhan Sabha has come here. I hope that along with the development of the waterways the Central Government will pay sufficient attention to see that enough water are available in the rivers. The upper region of the Bhagirathi river expands much of its water and as a result of that the lower regions of that river are affected to large extent. Sufficient attention should be paid to this also.

A large area of the Murshidabad district is affected by the soil erosion of the Ganges and village after village are getting destroyed by this soil erosion. This problem has also to be studied with due importance.

The Central Government taking responsibility of the waterways between Haldia and Allahabad. But the portion between Haldia and the mouth of the river i.e., where the river falls in the sea is remaining outside its scope. The communication on the stretch and that between this portion and the wider spread small island of Sunderbans area has also to be maintained and proper attention should be paid to them. I will suggest that instead of developing this waterways between Haldia and Allahabad it may be developed right from the Bay of Bengal upto Allahabad. There are also various small canals in the vicinity of city of Calcutta. If these canals can also be brought within the purview of this Bill then local transportation can be improved to a great extent. Therefore, my suggestion is that this waterway may be extended upto the Bay of Bengal; and the small canals in the city of Calcutta may also be brought under the navigational development.

Many industrialists and others are causing pollution in the river Ganges, this has also to be stopped.

[Shri Satyagopal Mishra]

Thousands of fishermen earn livelihood from this river. Their interest should also be safeguarded through this Bill.

I will suggest another thing that a cargo terminal or a container terminal may be established at Farrakka. Here booking for cargo will be possible and small barges or vessels will bring them to the port of Calcutta from interiors. This way goods from the interior of the country can be easily and cheaply exported.

Coming to the Clause of the Bill, Sir, in Clause 6(3) any matters of arbitration, no time limit has been prescribed. If no time limit is prescribed, it may take a long time in requisitioning land by Government and the purpose of this Bill itself may be effected adversely. Therefore, there is need for inserting a provision for time limit in such cases.

Again Sir, in Clause 5(2)(c) of this Bill provision has been made to clear, widen, deepen or divert the channels etc. To do this, the concurrence of the concerned State Government will be necessary. The effects of widening or diverting the rivers should be discussed with the concerned State Governments it will be better if some such provision for consultation with the concerned State Government were included in the Bill.

Again Sir, in Clause 8(1) mention has been made about appointing Advisory Committees. Government should take steps to see that the representatives of all concerned State Governments are also appointed in this Advisory Committee.

While supporting this Bill, I will like to say if all the rivers of our country can be connected through waterways and a net work of such waterways could be developed that would have been of immense benefit to the people. More funds should be provided for undertaking planning in this respect and

the Government should be free itself from the pressure and influence of the road transport lobby which is very powerful. If the Government is interested to do that then there is an unlimited possibility before us for developing our inland waterways and thereby reducing the cost of essential commodities for the poor masses.

I once again extend my support and welcome this Bill.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इलाहाबाद से हल्दिया तक राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल आया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। श्री केसरी जी इस बात के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि वह इस बिल को यहां लाये हैं।

बहुत दिनों से यह महसूस किया जा रहा था कि इस जल-मार्ग को बनाया जाये। गत वर्ष मैंने एक प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पूछा था। उस समय श्री केसरी जी परिवहन मंत्री नहीं थे। उस समय इसका नकारात्मक जवाब दिया गया था कि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। इस से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केसरी जी के ही प्रयास है जिसके कारण यह संभव हो पा रहा है।

1970 में जो भगवती कमेटी बनी थी, देश में कई राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में उसकी रिपोर्टें आयीं। यद्यपि सभी जलमार्गों के सम्बन्ध में इसमें नहीं कहा गया है, लेकिन कम-से-कम उसका प्रारम्भ तो किया गया है। इससे मैं समझता हूँ और कई लाभों के साथ इसमें 2 तरह के मुख्य रूप से लाभ हो सकते हैं।

एक तो यह कि जब गंगा नदी में बड़े-बड़े जलयान चलाये जायेंगे तो

उसके लिए डि-सिल्टिंग करना जरूरी होगा क्योंकि उसके बगैर उसमें बड़े जलयान चल नहीं सकते हैं। डि-सिल्टिंग करने से एक तो जो बाढ़ की समस्या हो जाया करती है, वह कम हो जायेगी क्योंकि नदियों की तलहटी में काफी रेत आ जाने से भी उसमें बाढ़ आ जाती है। डी-सिल्टिंग होने से बाढ़ रोकने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। यह कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद के बीच वाला जो मार्ग है, वह चाहे रेल मार्ग हो या जी टी रोड हो उसपर यातायात का बहुत अधिक दबाव रहता है इस दबाव को कम करने में भी इस योजना से सहायता मिल सकेगी। इसलिए यह एक स्वागत योग्य बिल है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत खर्चीली योजना होगी। डी-सिल्टिंग करने पर भी बहुत व्यय होगा। अतः मैं जानना चाहूंगा की माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस योजना के सारे पहलुओं पर विचार कर लिया है या नहीं तथा इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भी कोई समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है अथवा नहीं—इस सम्बन्ध में वे अपने उत्तर में प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें केवल माल ही ढोने की बात कही गयी है, यात्रियों को लाने-लेजाने की बात नहीं कही गई है।—इसका क्या कारण है, इस पर भी श्री मंत्री जी प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे। एक स्थान पर यह बात भी कही गई है कि सरकार की ओर से जलयान चलाये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें प्राइवेट लोगों को जलयान चलाने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। हमारा अनुभव है कि जिस रूट पर सरकारी और प्राइवेट बसेज चलती हैं वहां पर सरकारी बसें घाटे में ही चलती हैं। यहां भी यदि

प्राइवेट लोगों को जलयान चलाने की इजाजत दी गई तो सरकार को घाटा ही उठाना पड़ेगा। अतः प्राइवेट लोगों को इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। यदि प्राइवेट लोगों को देने का विचार ही हो तो इस जलमार्ग में जो बहुत से मल्लाह और मछुआरे बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे, उनके द्वारा सहकारिता के आधार पर यदि कोई लाभकारी योजना बनाई जा सकती है तो उस पर विचार होना चाहिए परन्तु पूंजीपतियों को किसी भी दशा में इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जनप्रदूषण को जो समस्या होगी उसपर भी सरकार को विचार करना होगा। गंगा के किनारे के जितने भी गांव हैं वहां के निवासी पीने का पानी गंगा से ही लेते हैं। अतः उन गांवों के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त उस योजना के लिए भी जो भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी उसके मुआवजे की समुचित व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आर्बी-ट्रेशन में जो अनावश्यक विलम्ब होता है उसको दूर करने के लिए भी समुचित प्रयास करना होगा ताकि मुआवजा मिलने में विलम्ब न हो।

इसके अलावा मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि इस योजना के कारण जो नाविक और मल्लाह पर्याप्त संख्या में बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे उनको यदि कुछ ट्रेनिंग देकर किन्हीं कामों के लिए उपयोगी बनाया जा सकता है तो उसकी व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए। जो मोटे किस्म के काम हैं, जिनको वे आसानी से कर सकते हैं, उन कामों पर



[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

उनको वरीयता के आधार पर लगाया जाना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और मेरा सुझाव है कि आप जो सलाहकार समिति बनायेंगे उसमें स्थानीय संस्थाओं तथा कारपोरेट्स के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाए । इसमें यू पी, बिहार और वैस्ट बंगाल की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे । इन सब लोगों की सलाहकार समिति के द्वारा इस कानून को कार्यान्वित करने में सफलता मिलेगी ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ । देश को इस योजना की बहुत अपेक्षा थी । अभी तक स्थल मार्ग और समुद्र से परिवहन की व्यवस्था होती रही है । हमारे देश में नदियों का एक जाल सा बिछा हुआ है, जिनमें कई बहुत बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं । जहाँ तक परिवहन का संबंध है, उनसे सस्ता और सुविधाजनक कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है । सरकारी उपक्रम समिति और राष्ट्रीय परिवहन समिति ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, अभी तक उनका क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो रहा था । मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को रख कर एक बड़ा श्लाघनीय कार्य किया है । इस लिए मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ ।

राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग की इस योजना को ट्रायल बेसिस पर लिया जा रहा है । लेकिन देश भर में बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, जैसे साउथ में कृष्णा और गोदावरी । विभिन्न प्रदेशों में उन्हें राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में निर्धारित किया जा सकता है । जहाँ तक गंगा, भागीरथी और हुगली राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग का संबंध है,

वह उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और वैस्ट बंगाल में से गुजरता है । इसके द्वारा कम भाड़े पर माल भी ढोया जा सकता है और यात्री भी लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं । बहुत सी नदियों के किनारे पर छोटी मंडियाँ और बाजार हैं, जो अभी तक उपेक्षित रह जाते थे । अब उनके लिए विकास का नया आयाम पैदा होगा और वे व्यापार के अच्छे केन्द्र बनेंगे ।

लेकिन इस बिल में बहुत सी खामियाँ रह गई हैं, जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन फिर भी जब एक कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ हो जाता है, तो धीरे-धीरे अनुभव के आधार पर उसमें सुधार और संशोधन किया जा सकेगा । इस दृष्टि से यह बिल बहुत उपादेय सिद्ध होगा ।

परिवहन की व्यवस्था करने के साथ साथ नदियों के कटाव को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए । मैंने रूमानिया और अन्य देशों में देखा है कि नदियों के कटाव को रोकने के लिए भूमि-संरक्षण और वृक्षारोपण किया जाता है । बोल्गा और टैम्ज़ नदियों के किनारे किनारे इतने वृक्ष हैं कि वे जंगल का पहाड़ मालूम होते हैं । ये उपाय करने से भू-क्षरण भी रहेगा और सिल्टिंग की भी रोक-थाम होगी । इस बिल में इस बारे में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को इसमें यह प्रावधान करना चाहिए था कि राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने के साथ साथ नदियों का कटाव रोकने के लिए वृक्षारोपण भी किया जाएगा । इससे राष्ट्र को वृक्ष भी मिलेंगे और जल-वायु पर भी अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इसके अलावा नदियों का कटाव बदलता रहता है । इस दृष्टिकोण से देखकर इसको करना चाहिए । साथ-ही-साथ माल रखने के लिए गोदामों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए



इसके अलावा नदियों के किनारे वाले जितने भी शहर हैं, बाजार हैं, उन सबका डबदार-मेंट हो सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि नदियों के किनारे रहने वाले बहुत से लोग अनुभवही होते हैं, जो कि पानी की गतिविधियों से परिचित होते हैं। ऐसे परिचित लोगों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नियोजन करने के लिए सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। होता यह है कि कोई सैन्ट्रल कानून बनता है और उसमें सभी जगह के लोग भर जाते हैं, वहाँ के स्थानीय लोग उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं। जिनको अनुभव नहीं होता है, उनकी बहाली हो जाती है और जिनको अनुभव होता है, वे वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस बात पर भी आपको प्राथमिकता देने की जरूरत है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आपने सलाहकार समिति का जिक्र किया है। ये एक से अधिक हो सकती है, लेकिन लगता है अनिश्चितता है, कोई निश्चितता नहीं है। यदि सरकार चाहे तो दूरी के आधार पर, जैसे 200 मील या 50 मील, सलाहकार समिति बनाई जाए। जो वहाँ की समस्याओं को ध्यान देते हुए, कैसे वहाँ माल रखना है कैसे माल की चोरी होती है, कैसे तस्करी होती है और किस प्रकार नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है—इस बारे में वह अपने सुझाव दे सकते हैं। उन सलाहकार समिति में वहाँ के स्थानीय जन-प्रतिनिधियों को लिया जाना चाहिए। तीनों प्रदेशों की तीन अलग-अलग सलाहकार समितियाँ बनायें या दूरी के आधार पर बनायें—इसका इसमें जिक्र होना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में कोई और बातें हैं, तो उनसे हमको भी अवगत कराया जाए। मैं इसका

समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):  
Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The National Waterway (Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly River) Bill, 1982, which has been introduced by Shri Sitaram Kesari, the hon. Minister of State for Shipping and Transport. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill as this seeks to achieve a laudable national objective. The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly river is being declared as a national waterway and the shipping and navigation on that river is also being regulated and developed through the provisions of this legislation. The Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have given their consent to the introduction of this Bill. This augurs well for achieving the other objective of national integration. The inland water transport is much cheaper than road and rail transportation; it also avoid congestion on our roads. I am sure that the movement of goods between these three States will be faster and cheaper. Besides improving the transportation facilities, as I stated just now, the elusive ideal of national integration becomes also possible of achievement.

Here I would refer to some relevant issues. If Narmada and Godavari rivers are declared as national rivers, as has been done now in the case of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly, then the movement of goods between the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh will become easier and cheaper. It is not merely the development of inland water transport between the States. It also serves the concomitant purpose of agricultural development. It is no

[Shri Era Mohan]

exaggeration to say that India's civilisation is in fact river-civilisation. The lands on both the banks of the rivers become fertile and fit for agriculture. Agriculture is the first basis of survival for human race. In other words, the inland water transport and the agriculture are linked as much as the rivers link various States in the country. This has also to be borne in mind along with the steps being taken for development of inland water transport.

There is a long-standing demand in Tamil Nadu which has not yet been met by the Centre. The Buckingham Canal, which links Tamil Nadu with Andhra Pradesh should be declared as a national waterway so that its development can be ensured by the Centre. This Canal has been neglected so far. If it is developed the movement of goods between these two States will be fast and cheap I request the hon. Minister to look into this and bring forward a suitable legislation declaring the Buckingham Canal as a national waterway.

I may kindly be permitted to raise another life and death question so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. For thousands of years Tamil Nadu had been getting the waters of river Cauvery. But now Tamil Nadu is being denied its rightful share of Cauvery waters. The agriculture in Tamil Nadu will soon become extinct without the waters of Cauvery. The Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts, which are known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, may soon become the grave-yard for the entire State. The lands here have started resembling the Thar desert of Rajasthan. The 1924 Agreement had ended in 1974 and even after repeated pleas of Tamil Nadu, the Centre has not taken any effective steps to resolve this tangle. If river Cauvery is declared as a national river, then this problem will be immediately solved. The waters of Cauvery will not only serve the purpose of irrigation but also the cause of inland water transportation.

It is unfortunate that even without the express approval of the Central Government, the Karnataka Government have constructed Hemavathi, Haringi and Kabini dams on the tributaries of Cauvery. A sum of Rs. 250 crores has been invested by the Karnataka Government on these irrigation projects. These reservoirs have become the death-knell for Mettur Reservoir in Tamil Nadu. Today there is just 15 ft. water in Mettur Reservoir, while on the same day last year this Reservoir had 120 ft. water. You can imagine how far the farmers of Tamil Nadu are afflicted. I wonder whether the Central Government is in complicity with the Karnataka Government for building superstructures and skyscrapers on the cemetery of 4.5 crores people of Tamil Nadu.

Since the day of independence in 1947 we are talking about nationalisation of our rivers. It has taken 35 years for the Centre to bring this Bill of nationalisation involving the Allahabad stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river which is linking U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. I appreciate that at last the Government of India is translating the ideal and the conviction into reality. In India there are great rivers with hoary past bearing the imprint of a glorious civilisation and culture. If they are all declared as national assets, not only inland water transport will be developed but it will also improve agriculture immensely.

Some 7, 8 years ago, while addressing a mammoth public meeting in Madras, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister had assured the gathering that she would solve the drinking water problem of the metropolitan city of Madras by getting water from river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh to Madras. Till today this has not been implemented, and now Madras city is in the grip of acute scarcity of drinking water. The Chief Minister, Shri Gundu Rao of Mrs. Gandhi's Party in Karnataka and the Chief of Andhra Pradesh belonging

to Mrs. Gandhi's party have not respectively given Cauvery water and Krishna water to Tamil Nadu and Madras city. They should be directed to implement their leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu and Madras. I wonder how they dare to side-step the assurance of our Hon. Prime Minister.

All such problems including the river water disputes between the States can be solved only by declaring rivers as national assets through a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Then India will become the granary for the entire world in the matter of supplying foodgrains to the countries outside. The hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport should not contain himself with this Bill. He should take it up with his colleagues so that he can build up a net-work of inland water-ways which would serve agriculture also. That will give the much-needed fillip for national integration also. The Government cannot deny that a major portion of our river waters goes waste into the sea. At the same time lakhs and lakhs of fertile land are fast becoming parched earth. While in some northern parts the fields are flooded, in the southern States the fields are fast becoming arid zones. We cannot allow this to happen any more.

16 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would only say that the farmers have invested all their wealth in the land hoping to get a rich harvest. All their assets have been invested in the land. If their lands fail, they are the worst victims. This is not an ordinary issue which can be delayed any further. When the people are confronted with the life and death question, naturally they will rise as one man and neither the Centre nor the State will then be able to contain their violent uprising. We should avoid this catastrophe. The State Government of Tamil Nadu does not seem to be interested in resolving this critical problem. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should use his good offices with all his colleagues in the cabinet and ensure that the Government of India directs the State Government of Karnataka to supply ade-

quate quantum of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu in order to save it from imminent death. Kindly declare Cauvery as a national river.

With these words I extend my full support to the Bill under discussion.

श्री भीम सिंह (झुझनू) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने जो नेशनल वाटरवेज का बिल रखा है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि यह बिल राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत उपयोगी साबित होगा। इसकी बहुत पहले ही आवश्यकता थी।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कुछ सुझाव और शंकाएँ भी रखना चाहूँगा। इस बिल के क्लॉज 2 और 3 में जहाँ कि एरियाज को लेने का जिक्र है, इसमें क्लॉज 3 में लिखा है —

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the regulation and development of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river...."

इसका मतलब यह हो जाता है कि जितना-जितना एरिया इन्होंने अपने शिड्यूल में रखा है, वह सब सरकार के नियंत्रण में आ जाता है। इस शिड्यूल में जो एरिया मैशन है, खासतौर से जो इलाहाबाद का एरिया है, उसके बारे में इन्होंने अपने शिड्यूल के शुरू में लिखा है —

"From road bridge at Allahabad the river Ganga, about 2 Kms. upstream of the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna at Triveni...."

जिस एरिया का इसमें जिक्र किया गया है, वह गंगा का एरिया है। सिवाय मानसून के बाकी सीजन में वहाँ बहुत कम पानी रहता है। झूसी की तरफ जो आश्रम हैं, वहाँ गंगा में बहुत नरो एक फर्लांग में

श्री भीम सिंह ]

पानी चलता है। वहां गहराई बहुत कम है। यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जब आप टेक-ओवर करेंगे तो ट्रांसपोर्ट के काम के लिए इसकी गहराई करेंगे। इसका अभि-प्रायः यह होगा कि अभी जहां कुम्भ का मेला लगता है, जहां संगम ग्रांडउन्डज हैं यह सब एरिया खुदाई में आएगा। आज भी संगम में स्नान के लिए कुम्भ आता है, मौनीअभावस्या और दूसरे पर्व आते हैं, उस समय वहां कमर और घुटने जितना पानी रहता है, लोग-बाग आराम से वहां स्नान करते हैं। इसकी गहराई के बाद मुझे आशंका होती है कि इस पर जन-मानस का एतराज भी आयेगा।

इसके लिए मैं आपको दूसरा सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। वहां पर जमना का पानी पूरे सीजन के अन्दर चाहे बरसात हो या गर्मी सर्दी हो, सारे साल एक मील चौड़ा जमना में पानी रहता है। जमना की गहराई भी गंगा से ज्यादा है। आपको स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो सीपलेन लैंड करती थी, उदयपुर, झांसी और इलाहाबाद लैंड करती थी, वह जमना में ही आकर लैंड करती थी और पूरे आराम से सीपलेन लैंड करती थी। वहां चौड़ाई भी एक मील की है।

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

इतना ही नहीं जो अशोक फोर्ट है, लाल किला संगम पर बना हुआ है, उससे एक किलोमीटर ऊपर जब जमना की तरफ आर्येंगे तो मुगल बादशाहों के टाइम का बन्दरगाह भी बना है। वहां मुगलों के समय में जल-परिवहन का काम होता था।

मैंने जो ऊपर निवेदन किया है, मैं सुझाव के रूप में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसके बजाय वाउंड्री में अगर यह मैशन करें—

“From road-cum-rail bridge at Allahabad across Yamuna river...

जो जमना पर मेन ब्रिज है, जो कलकत्ता की तरफ जाता है, नीचे रोड़ है, ऊपर ट्रेन जाती है—

“From road-cum-rail bridge at Allahabad across Yamuna river about 2 Kms. upstream of the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna excluding area of Sangam Triveni.”

उससे आपका परपज सर्व होगा। वहां गहराई भी है, चौड़ाई भी है, और पूरे साल पानी रहता है। मंत्री महोदय उस का सर्वे कराएँ। गंगा में सिर्फ मानसून में पानी रहता है। गंगा डेढ़ मील चौड़ी है। जबकि यमुना एक मील चौड़ी है, लेकिन उसमें सर्दियों में भी पानी रहता है। वहां पर चार साल रहा हूँ और इसलिये मुझे इस बारे में जानकारी है।

सरकार ने यह वाटरवेज का श्रीगणेश किया है? दुनिया भर में गुडज को पहुँचाने का सबसे सस्ता ट्रांसपोर्ट पानी का है। अगर इसमें कामयाबी होती है, तो दूसरी नदियों में भी यह काम किया जा सकता है। आज नेशनल हाईवेज पर ट्रकों का इतना ज्यादा रश है कि वहां पर आये दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। सड़कों पर ट्रांसपोर्ट का जो बहुत ज्यादा बोझ है, वाटरवेज से वह कम हो जायगा और ट्रांसपोर्ट सस्ता होगा।

वाटरवेज में मानार्डइजेशन करना होगा। अब हवा, मस्तूल और हाथ से चलने वाली वोटस से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब उनका मैकेनाइजेशन करना होगा।



इस बिल को लाने के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ। अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रयाग और त्रिवेणी हिन्दुओं के सबसे बड़े तीर्थ स्थान है और कुंभ उन का बहुत बड़ा पर्व है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि वाटरवेज को कंट्रोल करने के बाद उस तीर्थ और पर्व की सैक्टिटी में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Paus Kura): Sir, it is curious though welcome coincidence that this Bill is being discussed in the House today when our Prime Minister is talking with the Head of the State of Bangladesh over Farakka waters and other matters relating to it.

Much of the success of this Bill, will greatly depend on the outcome of these talks. Unless we have 40,000 cusecs of water flowing through Farakka barrage in the lean season, there is not a ghost of a chance of success of this Project.

That alone will surely not do unless this question of Brahmaputra waters utilisation for the benefit of both Bangladesh and India is resolved. If this question is not resolved and instead if the water is let go waste and cannot be brought into this channel, then, keeping this channel fully navigable will remain on paper.

So, at the very outset, I would request the Hon. Minister on behalf of the whole House of communicate to our Prime Minister that we would like all attempts to be made to make today's talks with Mr. Ershad successful.

Water is very important in the lower regions but the problem of water in the upper reaches also remains.

The Hon. Minister knows very well that earlier there had been projects in the upper reaches of Ganga which have taken up quite a lot of water for irrigation purposes in Uttar Pradesh which really has made Ganga flow down below even less. That cannot be undone now. To make this project a success, it is very essential

that further water is not taken out from the upper reaches because you yourself have said about the state of affairs in that part of the river near Allahabad. That applies to the whole upper reaches. My hon. colleague was just now saying about dearth of water in that area. This is very pertinent. Therefore, in the beginning itself, I would like to say that, to make this project a success, these things are most vital and should be gone into at great length.

About the introduction of this Bill, I would say this. Though our Government was quite aware of the fact that transport by water is much cheaper, it has taken 32 years for them to bring this Bill. 1950 was the year of adoption of the Constitution when the Central Government had this right to declare any river as a national waterway for the purpose of navigation, etc. Now we are in 1982, and only now this is being done for the first time, as stated by the Minister, in a country like ours which is very poor. This should have been considered long ago. But more important than that is this: now that it has been brought before Parliament, this has to succeed. This should not become just another Bill passed, but it should be taken up in right earnest and this project must be made a success.

Another aspect is proper allocation of funds. This project will require a lot of funds. If, after passing such a Bill, you say later on who will foot this bill, etc., then it will be of no use. The Minister should take up the cudgels in the Cabinet through his principal Minister to have adequate money for this project quickly. This is my second submission.

My third submission is, to make this a success, it is also very essential that the Governments that are in the different parts of the area, that is, the State Governments concerned, have to be made responsible and responsive partners to the implementation of this project. That will be not only in the interest of any particular State but in the interest of all the States concerned in that area. In that respect, this Bill, in my opinion, has really a deficiency. I do not understand why in the Advisory Committee referred to in the Bill there is



[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

not even a mention that the State Governments concerned would be represented on the Advisory Committee. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru initiated the Damodar Valley Corporation where three States were involved, he immediately said that all the participating States would be members of the Board. In a thing like this, dispute are likely to arise as you hear in the case of the Cauvery, etc. How is it that the Central Government did not think it necessary to accommodate the representatives of the State Governments in express terms in the Advisory Committee? If that is done, then the third condition for success apart from water and money, that is, proper coordination, can be achieved. In my opinion, this is a great deficiency of the Bill. Now-a-days, the tendency of the Central Government is to centralise the things in the name of finances. Finance is, of course, needed. They should take up the financial responsibility and can also take up the main control according to the Constitution.

It is also necessary to have the cooperation of all the States concerned with the adequate representations. That is a democratic way of doing a thing. It is often denied in one pretext or the other. I think the Central Government even at this late stage can amend it by making it a statutory obligation on the Advisory Committees to have representatives of the State Governments. I had tabled an amendment which was time-barred due to technical deficiency. This is an unfortunate situation. So, I strongly feel that this advisory committee should have the representatives from the State Governments.

I am sure that the Minister *suo motu* will say that it could be done. It has not been done under the statute. It is there under the rules.

With these words, I do support the present Bill. I want that this should not remain a Bill on paper. It is good that he has come with his Bill declaring it as a National Waterway and I wish it to succeed in a big way.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि वे बहुत लम्बे अरसे, करीब बीस साल के बाद इस बिल को सदन में विचार करने के लिये समर्थ हुए हैं। शायद इसीलिये कि वे खुद पटना के रहने वाले हैं। इसके साथ मुझे यह भी आशा है कि अधिक लगाव होने के कारण वर्षों तक यह पड़ा नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि जल्दी ही इस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्रीमन्, इस पर बहुत समय से विचार किया जा रहा था। सबसे पहले इन्लैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट की एस्टीमेट कमेटी 1956-57 में बनी, गोखले कमेटी आन इन्लैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट 1969 में बनी, कमेटी आन ट्रांसपोर्ट पालिसी एंड कोऑर्डिनेशन 1960 में बनी, फिर एस्टीमेट कमेटी 1968-69 में बनी, इन्लैंड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट कमेटी असम के एम० एल० ए०, श्री भगवती जी की अध्यक्षता में बनी। इस प्रकार 24-25 वर्ष हो गये हैं, यह कार्यवाही चलती रही और रिपोर्ट आती रहीं और अब यह बिल बहुत देर से आ पाया है। इतनी देर से इस बिल के आने से हमारे उद्योग व यातायात पर अधिकाधिक दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा है। आप जानते हैं रेल का यातायात, हवाई जहाज का यातायात सड़क का यातायात बहुत मंहगा है। और यदि हम जलमार्गों का विकास करके उसमें यातायात सुविधा प्रदान कर दे तो बहुत सस्ता होगा। सस्ता ही नहीं श्रीमन् सुरक्षित भी होगा। सुरक्षित इस मायने में क्योंकि हवाई जहाज को तो हाई जैक कर लिया जाता है। रेलगाड़ी में डकैतियां होती है, लोगों को मार भी दिया जाता है। सामान तो लूटा ही जाता है। बसें भी घेर ली जाती हैं। परन्तु जलमार्ग पर ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां घटनाएं नहीं होती होंगी, लेकिन

उनका प्रतिशत बहुत कम होगा । हमारे देश में यदि इस प्रकार के जलमार्ग कार्य करने लगे तो मैं माननीय केसरी जी को वास्तव में बधाई दूंगा और उनका नाम स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जायगा ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ । इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 9 अन्य जलमार्गों के ऊपर भी राष्ट्रीय घोषित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता था कि मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर देते समय उन मार्गों के नाम भी घोषित कर दें, जिस से सारे देश को पता चल जाय कि कौन-कौन से अन्य 9 मार्ग आप राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग घोषित करने जा रहे हैं ।

इस विधेयक में गंगा-भागीरथी-हुगली नदी के इलाहाबाद-हल्दिया भाग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है । जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जल मार्ग सबसे सस्ता यातायात का साधन है, इसलिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ । हमें जलमार्गों के राष्ट्रीय स्तर के महत्व को समझना चाहिये और उनका विकास करना चाहिये । आप जलमार्ग का विकास कैसे करेंगे, यह आपने कहीं बताया नहीं है । जो रेत भर गई है, मिट्टी भर गई है, नदियाँ उथली हो गई हैं, उनकी सफाई कराने का काम आपको करना पड़ेगा और हो सकता है कि उससे कुछ स्थानों पर बाढ़ को रोकने में सफलता मिले, परन्तु यह काम कठिन बहुत होगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का हिम्मत को जानता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि अगर अधिक पैसा खर्च भी होगा तो वे घबरायेंगे नहीं । यह बहुत बड़ा काम है, नदियों की सफाई का ।

श्रीमन, बहुत पहले हमारे देश के एक बड़े इंजीनियर श्री विश्वरैया ने भारत की सभी नदियों को जोड़कर बाढ़ को रोकने

तथा जलमार्ग विकसित करने की एक रूपरेखा तैयार की थी । मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश ही नहीं करेंगे बल्कि उसको कार्यरूप देंगे ।

श्रीमन, काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है । मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि नदियों में काम करने वाले मल्लाह, केबट, विद, मछली पकड़ने वाले लोग और नौ-परिवहन करने वाले लोग, इनके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ? जो सदियों से इस काम को नदियों में करते चले आ रहे हैं उनके पुनर्वास की या उन्हें काम देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ? यदि नहीं तो वास्तव में यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा । उनके साथ न्याय कीजिये और उनकी रोजी रोटी का इंतजाम कीजिये और उन को बेकार न होने दीजिये इस मार्ग के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की वजह से ।

इस देश में और दुनिया के सभी देशों में चाहे फ्रांस अमरीका जर्मनी या पश्चिमी देश या डेनमार्क ही सब जगह बस परिवहन और रेलों के ईजाद होने से पहले सब स्थानों पर नदियों के द्वारा ही यातायात और परिवहन हुआ करता था । हमारे देश में भी अभी कुछ वर्षों पहले तक यह होता रहा है सारे संसार में, नीदरलैंड में प्रति व्यक्ति जल यातायात का रेशिया सबसे अधिक है । वहाँ बहुत विकास किया गया है और डेनमार्क में जल यातायात का विशिष्ट स्थान है । उनकी योजना में बाढ़ से रक्षा, बहते पानी का निकास और परिवहन सभी का एक साथ विकास किया गया है । इसी प्रकार की योजनाएँ हमारे देश में भी बने तो अधिक अच्छा होगा ।

जहाँ तक नदियों के जल मार्गों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न है इसमें बहुत से

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगावार]

राज्यों के अन्तर्गत नदियाँ बह कर जाती हैं। मेरा विचार है कि किसी एक राज्य के अन्तर्गत बहने वाली नदी इस नौवहन के कार्य को नहीं ले सकती और इसलिये उन्हें कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं होती जब हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे जल मार्गों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है। इसलिये सारे देश के अन्दर जल मार्गों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में राज्य सरकारों की ओर से कोई बाधा नहीं है। इसलिये बहुत आसानी से आप इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं। जब आप इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो उस किनारों पर जो भी छोटे मोटे टाइप के बन्दरगाह आप बनायेंगे, उनका विकास होगा, ऐसे स्थानों पर आप उपजाऊ भूमि का अधिग्रहण न करें। जो बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन है उसी को लें जिससे अधिक हानि न हो।

साथ ही इस समय सभी नदियों में विशेषकर गंगा के पानी में बहुत प्रदूषण है। उसमें गन्दे नाले, फैक्ट्रीज का गन्दा पानी आ कर मिलता है और बरौनी जैसी रिफाइनरीज जहाँ है वहाँ से जो एफव्यूेंट निकलता है। वह भी इसी में मिलता है। और बड़ा एक बार माचिस जला कर छोड़ दो या ताँ भयंकर आग लग गई थी। इन सब बातों की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और प्रदूषण को रोकने की ओर भी विचार करना चाहिये और उनका कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिये। इस पर कोई बात कही जाये और किसी को विरोध हो।

इन सुझावों के साथ में एक बार फिर माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को लाये और देश में एक नया नौवहन खोलने की उन्होंने छुटा की जिस से हमारे देश को जनता लाभान्वित होगी।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम कसरी) : सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम श्री मिश्रा जी ने जो आरोप लगाया है कि ट्रक और बस लार्ब ने इस बिल को लाने में विलम्ब किया, ऐसा बात नहीं है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के फौरन ही यदि यह विधेयक राज्य सभा में आया और विगत पत्र में पारित होने के बाद अब आपके बीच में आया है।

जहाँ तक सुन्दरवन की बात है, उसकी भी गणना राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के अन्तर्गत होने वाली है और उसका लाभ हम उठायेंगे, इसकी पूर्ण सम्भावना है। जहाँ तक फरक्का के कंटेनर के लिये टर्मिनल बनाने की बात है, इसकी संभावना कम है, इसलिये कि कंटेनर का ज्यादातर इस्तेमाल समुद्री मार्ग के द्वारा ही होता है।

सलाहकार समिति के बारे में उन्होंने प्रश्न किया और गीता बहिन ने भी कहा इस सिलसिले में भी हम स्पष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं कि सलाहकार समिति में उन सभी लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व होगा जो जल-मार्ग के बनने के कारण संबंधित है, चाहे राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व हो या उस इलाके का प्रतिनिधित्व हो या मज्लाह, मधुए का प्रतिनिधित्व हो। जो भी इससे इंफैक्टिव होंगे उनका सबका पूर्ण रूप से हित देखा जायेगा।

श्री सिंह ने सिल्टिंग की बात कही और क्रियात्मक रूप देने की बात कही कि इसकी सीमा क्या है। वह भी हम स्पष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं। इधर आपके बीच में बिल उपस्थित है, उधर इन्लैंड वाटर अथॉरिटी के निर्माण का भी हम अपने कार्यालय में काम जारी रखे हैं। इसलिये मेरा विश्वास है और मैं आपको आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि

शोचातिशयोक्त बिना पारित होने के बाद मैं इसको क्रियात्मक रूप देने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

जहाँ तक प्राइवेट ओनर्स की बात कही है, 2, 3 बातें साफ हैं। मल्लाह या मछुए या जो बेचारे कमजोर वर्ग के लोग इससे प्रभावित होंगे उनका हित तो निश्चित रूप से सर्वप्रथम मैं और मेरी सरकार देखेगी, जहाँ तक को-आपरेटिव बनाने की बात है, इस दिशा में हमारी सरकार और राज्य सरकार उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करेगी कि वह को-आपरेटिव बनावें, लेकिन आपको और मुझे दोनों को अनुभव है कि को-आपरेटिव बनने पर भी बहुत से कमजोर वर्ग के लोग इससे वंचित रह जाते हैं। यदि यह प्रावधान हम देते हैं कि प्राइवेट ओनर्स को अगर हम नाव या कन्ट्री बोट चलाने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो बहुत संभावना है कि मछुए, मल्लाह या केवट जो भी प्रभावित होंगे, वह उनसे वंचित रह जायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि यह प्रावधान हम इसमें रखने नहीं जा रहे हैं और जो भी कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हों, आप जानते हैं कि अधिकतर गांव के लोग 4, 5, 6, 10 मिलकर, एक परिवार भी नाव, चलाता है। इसलिये यहाँ पर प्राइवेट ओनर्स की बात लाभदायक नहीं होगी गरीबों के हित में।

जहाँ तक जल के प्रदूषण की संभावना है, मैं आपको कह सकता हूँ कि यह संभावना इसलिये कम है, हमारे श्री गंगवार जी ने प्रश्न उठाया कि नगर की गन्दी चीजें गंगा में फेंक दी जाती हैं। यह बात ठीक है, उसकी वजह से गंगा जल में जो पवित्रता और पावनता है, उसमें एक खामी आती है। लेकिन जहाजरानी और जलयानों को चलाने से जल प्रदूषण की संभावना नहीं है। जहाँ तक

सिल्टिंग का सम्बन्ध है ड्रेजिंग तो करना ही पड़ेगा। अगर डेढ़ मीटर गहराई न हो और 45 मीटर चौड़ाई न हो, तब जो जहाज और जलयान के चलने की संभावना घट जाती है।

श्री भीम सिंह ने त्रिवेणी की पवित्रता के बारे में कहा है। जितनी उनकी निष्ठा है, उतनी मेरी भी निष्ठा है। लेकिन एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि जब हम जमुना की तरफ जायेंगे तो तकरीबन दो किलोमीटर गंगा के जलमार्ग से अलग होना पड़ेगा। इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम गंगा के एक भाग को राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित कर रहे हैं। इसलिए दूसरे जल में जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है और इसकी संभावना भी नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो पवित्रता की बात कही है, उसमें किसी तरह का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा, यह मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ।

श्री वर्मा ने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाओं से लोगों को बचाने के लिए दक्ष तैराक रखने चाहिए। खेवट, मल्लाह और मछुए दक्ष होते हैं। उनको सिखाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। हम लोग उनसे तैरना सीखते हैं। उनको हर हालत में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इस योजना में उनसे ज्यादा काम लेना का प्रावधान होगा।

100, 200 किलोमीटर या राज्य के स्तर पर सलाहकार समिति बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैं इस बारे में कोई आश्वासन तो नहीं देता, लेकिन यह सुझाव अच्छा है, इसको हम देखेंगे।

श्री गंगवार ने पूछा है कि नैशनल वाटरवेज कितने हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं। वे हैं ब्रह्मपुत्र, सुन्दरबन्ज, नर्मदा, महानदी, ताप्ती, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, मांडवी

(

Stretch etc.) Bill

[श्री सोता राम केशरी]

जुवारी और वॉस्ट कोस्ट कैनल सिस्टम इन केरल। ये राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत हैं, इन की संभावना है।

श्री ईरा मोहन ने कृषि की सिंचाई की बात कही है। उसमें कोई व्यवधान आने की संभावना नहीं है। सब हितों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए जल परिवहन की व्यवस्था की गई है। ये सब योजनायें राष्ट्रहित में हैं और ये एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध सबजेक्ट्स हैं। उसमें किसी तरह का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा।

उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ साल पहले मद्रास में पेय जल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ वादा किया था। मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री ने वादा किया है, तो उसके पूरा होने की पूर्ण संभावना हमेशा रहेगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का जो हार्दिक स्वागत किया है, उसको देखते हुए वे इस विधेयक को, जिस रूप में मैंने इसे पेश किया है, करतल ध्वनि और समर्थन के साथ पारित करेंगे।

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: What about 40,000 cusecs of water?

SHRI SITA RAM KESARI: For where?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: For Farakka.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): It is not relevant for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not related to this.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the declaration of the Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of that river for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill. The Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill...*

श्री सोताराम केशरी : सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विधेयक पास किया जाए।

श्री रामाबन्धर शर्मा (पटना) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का सभी ओर से समर्थन किया गया है। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करते हुए एक बात की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि भागलपुर के बरारी घाट, पटना, छपरा, गाजीपुर और इलाहाबाद तक देशी जल परिवहन की व्यवस्था चलती है। पानी के जहाजों से माल ढोने का काम लिया जाता है। आज से नहीं, वर्षों से यह काम होता चला आ रहा है। लेकिन इस काम की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। भारत सरकार पर इस बात का दबाव



डाला जाता रहा है कि इस परिवहन व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर दिया जाए। यदि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने दफ्तर की फाइलों को देखेंगे तो दर्जनों चिट्ठियां मिलगी। इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट एम्प्लाइज यूनियन, जिसका कि मैं चेयरमैन हूँ, उसकी तरफ से भी आपके पास सुझाव गए हैं कि कैसे इसको विकसित करना चाहिए। सभी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि पानी के जहाज से सामान ढोना सबसे कम खर्चीला होता है। लोग अपना माल पानी के जहाजों से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजना पसन्द करेंगे लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब सरकार का ध्यान इसकी ओर विशेष रूप से जाए। अभी जिन स्थानों के नाम मैंने लिए हैं वहाँ जहाज चल रहे हैं लेकिन यदि आप वहाँ पर पुराने डिस्काइड जहाज देंगे तो वे कितना माल ढो सकते? इसके पीछे आपके अधिकारियों की भी मिलीभगत है। आप इसका पता लगायें। सभी यही चाहते हैं कि बिहार में और गाजीपुर से इलाहाबाद तक जो जहाज के द्वारा माल ढोया जाता है उसको बन्द करा दिया जाए। एक स्टेज पर तो आपकी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि यह काम बिहार सरकार को दे दिया जाए। यदि बिहार सरकार को देंगे तो इसकी क्या स्थिति होगी इस बात को आप समझ सकते हैं क्योंकि आप भी बिहार के हैं और मैं भी बिहार का हूँ। बिहार की सरकार कौसी अद्भुत सरकार है इसको आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसलिए आप ऐसा कभी मत करिएगा। यह काम आपको ही चलाना है। बिहार के लोगों की यह आकांक्षा है कि आप इसको ठीक प्रकार से विकसित करें। मैं इस बिल के जरिए इस महत्वपूर्ण पहलू की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा था कि शायद आप पटना के हैं, इसीलिए आप इस बिल को लाए हैं। आप पटना के हैं, तभी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं या नहीं लाए हैं, लेकिन आप इस परिवहन व्यवस्था को ठीक से चलाइए। यह आपका दायित्व है और आपके मंत्रालय का भी दायित्व है।

बहुत से लोग व्यक्तिगत रूप से माल को ढोते हैं।

बच्चा बाबू का नाम छिपा हुआ नहीं है। वह कितना बड़ा रैकेटियर है और वह सरकार को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। उनकी वकालत करने वाले हमारे सूबे के बहुत से लोग हैं और शायद इस सदन में भी हो सकते हैं। इनको आपको बन्द करना चाहिए, नहीं तो आपको जो काम चल रहा है, उसमें इससे बाधा पड़ सकती है।

आखिरी बात, अभी जो जहाज चल रहे हैं, उनमें बहुत से कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। उनको प्रमोशन के सिलसिले में, उनके ट्रांसफर के सिलसिले में, उनको और सुविधायें देने के सिलसिले में, आपकी नीति या तो स्पष्ट नहीं है, अगर स्पष्ट है तो उसकी क्रियान्विति नहीं होती है, जिससे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं उस यूनियन से संबंधित हूँ, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ। उनमें सुविधाओं की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे तो हम लोग आपसे इस सिलसिले में बात करने को तैयार हैं। कैसे बिहार के जलमार्ग को विकसित किया जाए, कैसे आपकी आमदनी बढ़े, अभी तो घाटा ही घाटा होता है। हमारी बातों को आप सुन लें कि किस तरह से इसको विकसित किया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सोताराम केशरी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो बात कही हैं और अन्त में जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि वे बात करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उनका स्वागत करूंगा। जो और भी समस्यायें वे रखेंगे, उनको देखेंगे। यदि जायज होंगी, तो निश्चित रूप से हम उस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Motion was adopted.*

16.48 hrs.

### ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up item No. 12, namely the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill. The Minister.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Before he moves, I have an objection to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given it in writing?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When? It is not here. So, I cannot allow it.

\*नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोता राम केशरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि—

सड़क परिवहन, निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 पर विचार किया जाए।

निःसन्देह माननीय सदस्यों को पता है कि सड़क परिवहन सेवा की कुछ मितव्ययी तथा समुचित समन्वित योजना प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के तहत सड़क परिवहन निगमों की स्थापना की है। अभी 21 ऐसे निगम कार्य कर रहे हैं।

वर्षानुक्रम में इन निगमों के कार्यकरण में कुछ प्रतिक्रियात्मक और व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों का अनुभव किया गया है। ऐसी

अवधारणा थी कि अधिनियम को न सिर्फ अधिक प्रगामी और आधुनिक प्रबंधकीय पद्धति पर आधारित बनाए जाने बल्कि विभिन्न राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों को हो रही व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिए अधिनियम को संशोधित किया जाए। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए चालू सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम में थोड़ा संशोधन करने का प्रयास किया गया है और संसद के समक्ष रखा गया है।

इन संशोधनों को तैयार करने में विभिन्न राज्य उपक्रमों, सरकारी उद्यमों, वित्त और रेल मंत्रालय तथा परिवहन विकास परिषद् की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। इस संशोधन विधेयक के प्रमुख मुद्दे हैं :—

1. अधिनियम की धारा-1 को संशोधित करते हुए इस अधिनियम को संघ शासित क्षेत्र मिजोरम पर लागू करने की अपेक्षा की गई है ;

2. अभी संगठनात्मक और कार्यपालक पक्ष के बीच के अन्तर को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि दोनों को निगम की संज्ञा दी गई है। इसलिए, यह महसूस किया गया कि उनकी भूमिका को स्पष्ट रूप में परिभाषित किया जाए। इसलिए, एक निदेशक मण्डल का सृजन करने का प्रस्ताव है जो कार्यपालक स्तर से नीति निर्धारण स्तर के बीच विभेद करे। इसलिए धारा 5(1) को संशोधित करने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

3. वर्षानुक्रम में विभिन्न राज्य परिवहन निगमों के कार्यकलाप में वृद्धि हुई है और उनकी सेवाएं गंवई क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचाई गई हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े की क्षमता में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी। इसलिए बेहतर प्रबंध के लिए यह महसूस किया गया है कि एक समर्थ उपबन्ध लागू किया जाए, जिससे निगमों को

सहयोगी संगठन का सृजन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया जा सके। चालू विधेयक में ऐसी व्यवस्था की अपेक्षा की गई है।

4. फिलहाल निगम अपनी ओर से शेरर पूंजी जुटाने के लिए प्राधिकृत नहीं है। अभी उनको उपलब्ध सीमित वित्तीय स्रोतों को देखते हुए यह महसूस किया गया है कि राज्य उपक्रमों को इस प्रकार गठित किया जाए जिससे वे अपनी शेरर पूंजी जुटा सकें। ऐसे उपबन्ध से राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारी ऋण की गुणावगुण के आधार पर आंशिक या पूर्णरूप से इन्विटी में बदला जा सके। इससे वे खुले बाजार और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों से भी ऋण जुटा सकेंगे। इस अधिकार का अधिक प्रयोग किए जाने की स्थिति में राज्य सरकार की पूर्वानुमति बाध्यकर बना दी गई है।

5. प्रस्तावित संशोधन का लक्ष्य यह है कि पर्याप्त और कुशल परिवहन पद्धति के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए सड़क परिवहन निगमों के प्रक्रियात्मक और प्रशासनिक पहलुओं से संबंधित कुछ उपबन्धों को संशोधित किया जाए। प्रस्तावित उपायों और देश में परिवहन सेवा में सुधार पर इसके प्रभाव की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए, मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन संशोधनों को पारित किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं विधेयक पर विचार करने और इसे पारित करने के लिए पेश करता हूँ।

I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Peli):  
I am on a point of order. The Road Transport Corporation Act 1950 is being amended today and the proposal

is before the House. Section 44 of this Act says as follows:

“The State Government may by notification in the official gazette make rules to give effect to the provision of this Act.”

Then Section 45 of the same Act says as follows:

“A Corporation may with the previous sanction of the State Government make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereon for the administration of the affairs of the corporation.”

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation has recommended that there should be a laying down formula on the Table of the House. I will quote from the Ninth Report of the Fifth Lok Sabha. It says:

“The Committee are surprised to note that even after 18 years of presentation of the Third Report (First Lok Sabha) (Report was presented on 3-5-1955), such omissions are still being made. The Committee have earlier in this Report referred to the importance of the provision regarding laying of rules and regulations, bye-laws, etc. before Parliament. The Committee therefore reiterate their earlier recommendation made in paras 36-37 of Third Report (First Lok Sabha) wherein they had emphasised that in all future Bills which might seek to delegate power to make rules, regulations etc. which might seek to amend Acts giving power to make rules, regulations, etc. suitable provision regarding laying them on the Table should be included therein.”

Because he is bringing this amendment of the 1950 Act, I say that this amending Bill should contain it. He must bring that formula; that proviso must be there. If it is not there, then it is not complete. Because, many a time we have repeated. What is that formula? The formula is:

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

"Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

That is the formula which was approved by the Law Department and it was circulated to all the Ministries that in any amending Bill this formula should be there. But I find that in this Bill, the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981, I do not see that that formula has been included. This is again a mistake. So, I will again submit this, that he must insert this formula in this present Bill; if he does not, then in this regard the recommendations given by the Committee made 30 years ago stand and repeatedly we have said that in all future bills they should include this formula and this is a mandatory provision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good. Minister, have you got anything to say?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I do not see how this point of order is raised. We are at the stage of consideration. If a new clause has got to be brought there the method is to propose an amendment and through an amendment proposal the matter can be discussed. And as far as this proposal is concerned, we are taking care of the rule-making formula as a matter

of legislative policy that it must be laid on the Table of the House for 30 days and the House will have an opportunity to accept or to reject it. This formula is taken care of. Even if it is not taken care of, this is not the method to bring it in. This point of order is not in order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I think Mr. Daga is satisfied. Mr Mohammed Ismail.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: That is not the point. After all, you are making certain amendments in the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, first thing is, you have not given any notice that you will raise it or that you will not raise. Even on that, the Minister has pointed out that the rule-making power is there. Whatever you are suggesting, they will do.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: That is not the suggestion. It has been laid down that every rule which will be made should be included. That is the formula of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will read out the formula:

"Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect, only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

This provision will apply to all the rule-making powers that are already in the law.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Is it there in this Bill or not?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is there in the amending Bill. It is there in the amendment that we are proposing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has explained it, Mr. Daga, the Minister has explained it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: This Road Transport Corporation Amendment Bill is coming now. The amendment is now being proposed. He should circulate this amendment which is now being proposed, among the Members.

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I must also clarify that the amendment which I read out, related to the earlier Bill, which has already been adopted by the House. I am sorry, I made a wrong submission on this.

As far as this Bill is concerned, we are not seeking any rule-making power in the amendment that we are now proposing. The hon. Member is now proposing that the formula that was accepted by the Subordinate Legislation Committee, may be incorporated in the main Act by a new amendment. There is no particular formula which he has mentioned, for rule-making power in the main Act. He wants me to bring an amendment through this Bill by adding another clause proposing incorporating of this formula that was accepted. If that is purpose, the Government do not wish to bring forward that amendment. It is for him to bring the necessary amendment and the Government will react to that.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is that your point of order is not in order.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के बारे में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं बोलना है। इस अमेंडमेंट को जो मैं ने समझा है इस से उन कमेटियों को जो स्टेट में कायम हैं, जो इनको कंट्रोल करती हैं, इसमें पूरी तरह से गवर्नमेंट ने यह समझा कि वह पूरी तरह से ठीक काम नहीं कर पा रही हैं काननी कुछ मुश्किलतात हैं, उस लिहाज से यह अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं इसमें ज्यादा कुछ बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि अमेंडमेंट के बाद जो तमाम चीजें डिटेल की हैं, उसके बारे में दो, तीन प्वाइन्ट्स खासतौर से बोलना चाहता हूँ।

यह अच्छी बात है कि स्टेट्स में जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमेटियां हैं, उनको और पावर होंगी, यह काम होना चाहिए। अगर सेंट्रली कंट्रोल न हो स्टेट्स में तो जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आज जिस तरह से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के वर्क के साथ मनमाना बर्ताव कर रही हैं, आप जानते हैं कि रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट, जो मोटर लावी ओनर्स की है, वह बहुत स्ट्रांग हैं, ताकत रखती हैं, अभी उसके खिलाफ यह कापोरेशन कुछ नहीं कर पाती है। ये लोग ही कापोरेशन को कंट्रोल करते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में यह लावी काफी शक्तिशाली है, और इसके खिलाफ जाना बहुत मुश्किल है इस अमेंडमेंट से उनका दखल कुछ कम होगा, ज्यादा नहीं। स्टेट कमेटियों में उनका इन्फ्लुएंस है और कापोरेशन उनके इन्फ्लुएंस में चल रही हैं।



## [श्री मौहम्मद इस्माइल]

जहां तक ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्कर्स का सम्बन्ध है, उनके बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है, न तो इस बिल में और न मंत्री महोदय के भाषण में। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसिजन है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के वर्कर्स और ड्राइवर्स की तन्ख्वाहों और फेसिलिटीज में बहुत डिसपैरिटी है। अलग अलग स्टेट्स और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के स्केलज में कोई यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं है। इस एमेंडिंग बिल में इस बारे में प्राविजन किया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि एम्पलाईज की बेजिज का खयाल किया जाएगा।

इन कमेटियों में एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स मुकर्रर होंगे। अगर वे पुराने ढंग से काम करेंगे, तो फिर कोई सुधार नहीं होने वाला है। रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में स्ट्रांगेस्ट लाबी काम कर रही है। मंत्री महोदय यह विश्वास दिलाए कि वह एम्पलाईज के हालात को सुधारने के लिए प्राविजन करेंगे। जैसा कि अभी कुछ पहले कहा गया है कि बैंकों को मैनजर वगैरह कंट्रोल करते हैं और वे वीकर सेवशन्ज को नहीं, बल्कि अपने दोस्तों को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय एमेंडमेंट ला कर स्टेट कमेटियों को ताकत दें।

मुझे सब से ज्यादा अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस बिल में एम्पलाईज के सेफगार्ड का जिक्र तक नहीं किया गया है। जिस तरह इससे पहले बिल में एक कॅटेगरी के बारे में एशोरेंस दिया गया है, उसी तरह रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के एम्पलाईज के बारे में एशोरेंस दिया जाए, ताकि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वे लोग यह महसूस करें कि अब उनकी हालत बेहतर होगी। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन में तन्ख्वाहें और फेसिलिटीज अलग अलग हैं।

इसके लिए एक सेन्ट्रल पालिसी होनी चाहिए और इन सारी बातों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आपको आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं इसके बारे में और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता और न ही इसकी मुखालिफत करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैंने जो बहुत सी बात यहां पर उठाई हैं उनका जवाब अगर माननीय मंत्री जी देंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा। भारत आई० एल० ओ० का सदस्य है। वहां का कन्वेन्शन है कि ड्राइवर्स से एक साथ पांच घंटे से ज्यादा काम न कराया जाये। इस पर मंत्री महोदय अपनी राय देने की कृपा करें। उनके जवाब से यह बात साफ हो सकेगी कि वे पुराने तरीके से ही घोड़ा चलायेंगे या कोई और लगाम लगाना चाहेंगे। चूंकि इस बिल के लिए केवल दो घंटे का ही समय रखा गया है और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी अपनी राय जाहिर करनी है इसलिए मैं कोई बाधा नहीं बनना चाहता हूँ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान क्लोज (2) और (3) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है :

“(2) The State Government may remove from office the Chairman or any other Director of the Corporation who is guilty of misconduct (including abuse of power or corruption):

Provided that no person shall be removed under this sub-section except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges:

Provided further that the preceding proviso shall not apply:

(i) where such person is removed on the ground of conduct which has

led to his conviction on a criminal charge; or

(ii) where the State Government is satisfied for some reasons to be recorded by that Government in writing that it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry; or

(iii) where the State Government is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry."

एक तरफ तो आपने चयरमैन के सम्बन्ध में प्राविजो लगाया है कि उसको अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिलेगा और उसके बाद ही उसको हटाया जायेगा। लेकिन बाद में आपने जो प्राविजो लगाया है और उसमें जो अधिकार ले लिया है उसके अनुसार इन्वयरी करने और रीजन्स बताने की आवश्यकता भी नहीं रह गई है, चयरमैन को तत्काल हटाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ चयरमैन की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पोस्ट होती है उसको बिना कारण बताए और बिना जांच किए हुए हटाने का प्राविजन यदि आप करते हैं तो यह चयरमैन का अपमान है। इतनी बड़ी संस्था के चयरमैन को गवर्नमेंट जब भी चाहे तब निकाल सकती है, बिना कोई कारण बताए निकाल सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ यह सेक्शन (2) और (3) में जो प्राविजन्स हैं उनसे चयरमैन का अपमान होता है। एसी स्थिति में कोई भी नान-आफिशियल चयरमैन इस पोस्ट पर नहीं रहना चाहेगा। गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल की बात और हो सकती है लेकिन कोई भी अधिकारी या नान-आफिशियल जो सममान-जनक स्थिति में रहना चाहेगा वह इस पद पर रहना नहीं चाहेगा।

इसमें कुछ और प्राविजन्स भी किए गए हैं। विशेष तौर से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन की स्थिति बड़ी कमजोर रहती है अतः उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए कुछ अमेण्डमेन्ट लाए गए हैं जिनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। कार्पोरेशन होने के नाते उनको "बोरो" करने, उधार लेने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं।

पहले ऑपेन मार्केट से बारो करने का अधिकार था अब नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स से भी बारो करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ इससे उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो सकेगी। शॉयर-होल्डर्स के द्वारा भी शयर्स कंट्रिब्यूट करके वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने का प्रावधान रखा गया है, इसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। जिस उद्देश्य से हमने निगमों की स्थापना की थी, सन् 1950 में कानून बनवाया था, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। हम चाहते हैं कि जनता को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दें, अधिक से अधिक लाभ दिया जाए, लेकिन इस दिशा में हमारे उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है।

मैं आपको राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में कारपोरेशन बहुत ही घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मुझे यह भी जानकारी है कि प्राइवेट पर्सन्स राजस्थान की सरकार को चैलेंज दे रहे हैं कि यदि यह कार्य आप हमें सौंप दें, तो हम जितना तुम्हारा ओवर-ड्राफ्ट चल रहा है, करीब दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का, हम उसको देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम जनता को सुविधायें देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह किसी भी हालत में उन आदमियों को नहीं सौंपा जाना चाहिए। आज गाड़ियों की स्थिति यह है कि वे ओवर-लोडेड होती हैं। नीच और ऊपर दोनों जगहों पर आदमियों को भर दिया जाता है। 90 प्रतिशत लोगों के टिकट काटते ही नहीं हैं। कन्डक्टर्स इतनी बेईमानी और बदमाशी कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई सुपरवीजन कंट्रोल नहीं है, वहां पूरी तरह से करप्शन चल रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर एक्वाइंट कर दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक डिवीजन में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट एरिए को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि स्टेट्स में जो करप्शन चल रहे हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिए, क्योंकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कन्ट्रीब्यूट करती है,

[श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

रेलवे कन्ट्रीब्यूट करता है। इससे बदनामी हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार की होती है। जब हम पैरिंग्स के साथ बसेज में सफर करते हैं, जो हमें इस प्रकार आलोचनार्थ सुनने को मिलती है, तो हमें बहुत ही बुरा लगता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस ओर प्रयास करें और उन पर प्रभाव डालें, कि उनको इस प्रकार करप्शन नहीं करना चाहिये। वसेज के कन्ट्रिब्यूटर्स इस प्रकार को वादागिरी डालते हैं, टिकट नहीं काटते हैं, जरा सा कहने पर लड़ाई करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं। जहाँ तक लैम्प का सवाल है, इस संबंध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1979 में 3.91 करोड़ रुपये का लास हुआ और 1980-82 में 34.6 करोड़ रुपये का लास हुआ है। लास बढ़ रहा है और कितो भी हालत में घट नहीं रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बस स्टैंड को सुविधा नहीं है। आपको यह इन्स्ट्रक्शनस देनी चाहिए जो महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में जितने मुख्यालय है, वहाँ इस प्रकार की असुविधा कम से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम लोगों को अच्छे बस-स्टैंड बनाने चाहिए। टैम्पेरो कंस्ट्रक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए, लैट्रिन और पेशाब घरों को व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधा दी जाती है, इसी प्रकार बस स्टैंडों पर भी सारी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जोधपुर जैसे बड़े शहर के बस स्टैंड पर भी लैट्रिन बगैरह को अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरह की सुविधाएं यांत्रियों हकी प्रज्ञान को जानी चाहिए।

सड़कों को हालत भी बहुत खराब है। इन सड़कों पर ओवर लोडेड गाड़िया

चलती हैं, जिनको सड़कें सहन नहीं कर पातीं। सड़कों मजबूत नहीं हैं। नेशनल हाईवे स्थिति भी यह है कि अगर संशोधन के अनुसार चलें तो 3000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना होगा और अगर राज्यों में सेशन रोड्स को भी शामिल कर लिया जाय तो 6000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना होगा।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्लान के अंदर प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है, फण्ड्स का प्रावजन नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो रेवेन्यू प्राप्त होता है, उसका बहुत थोड़ा सा हिस्सा सड़कों के विकास पर खर्च किया जाता है। अगर सड़कों का विकास नहीं होगा तो ट्रांसपोर्ट अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकता। दुर्घटनाएं होंगी। अभी पिछले दिनों पढ़ने में आया था कि दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएं हिन्दुस्तान में होती हैं। योजना में इस चीज को प्रथमिकता दिए बिना सड़कों का विकास नहीं हो सकता। इसका असर गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट पर भी पड़ता है, जिसका जरिया मुख्य रूप से ट्रक है। ये सारी व्यवस्थाए करने के बाद ही आशाएं हमने कारपोरेशनों से लगा रखी हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, उनको सुविधाएं देकर लाभावायी बनाना चाहिए और जनता की असुविधाओं को दूर करने में पूरी तरह से सहयोग देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोड कारपोरेशन अधेडमेंट बिल पर बोलने से पहले आपके मैं माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात जरूर कह देना चाहूंगा। अगर मैं इस वक्त कोरम का सवाल उठाऊं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन का समय बेकार

जाएगा। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी बिल आए और यहां पर उपस्थिति की यह स्थिति हो तो उसका अपोजीशन के मेंबर्स पर भी अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता। अपोजीशन पार्टियों के सांसदों को यह कहते सुना जा सकता है कि जब रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग ही बैठने में इंटेरेस्ट नहीं लेते हैं तो हम क्यों अपना समय बर्बाद करें। इसलिए सरकार को और माननीय मंत्री जो को इस मामले पर सोचना चाहिए कि ऐसे समय में सदन का कोरम पूरा होना चाहिए। कोरम न होने से अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है।

जहां तक रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मूलभूत इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह आलोचना करते हुए कि इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को लाने से पहले सरकार को जो हमारे कौरपोरेशन्स पूरे देश में जिस ढंग से चल रहे हैं, उन पर गहराई से सोचना चाहिए। क्योंकि कौरपोरेशन्स के काम करने के तौर तरीके के साथ देश की उन्नति का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। कोई भी रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कौरपोरेशन ऐसी नहीं है जो प्रति वर्ष घाटे में न चल रही हो और इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे सरकार अधिकारियों की प्राइवेट ओनर्स के साथ, चाहे वह बसों के हों या ट्रकों के, साजिश रहती है। ऐसे रूट्स पर भी कौरपोरेशन के अधिकारी प्राइवेट वसेज को अलाऊ कर देते हैं जिन पर उनको नहीं चलना चाहिए। इसके कारण स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट को कार्पोरेशन्स को घाटा होता है। इसी साजिश के परिणामस्वरूप आज प्राइवेट परमिट लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं और उन रूट्स पर भी जिन पर सरकारी ट्रांसपोर्ट चलती है, उन पर प्राइवेट गाड़ियां चलने लगती हैं। इस

पर सरकार को सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे करोड़ों रु० का नुकसान देश को हो रहा है।

आपके जितने भी डिपोज हैं पूरे देश के अन्दर, पंजाब की स्थिति दूसरे प्रदेशों की तुलना में बस स्टैंड आदि की कुछ अच्छी है, उन्होंने कुछ डेवलपमेंट किया है रोड्स का, बस स्टैंडों का, लेकिन और प्रान्तों में सब जगह हालत खराब ही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने देश के लोगों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने पर जोर दीजिए। कौरपोरेशन्स पर ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगायें जिससे वह यात्रियों की सुविधाओं पर विशेष ध्यान दें। आज आपकी कोई बस सही सलामत में नहीं है, किसी की चादर फटी है, किसी के शीशे टूटे हैं। ऐसी बसों में मुसाफिर सुरक्षित सफर नहीं कर सकते। ऐसे एकसीडेंट्स हमने देखे हैं कि टायर फटने से पूरी बस फट जाती है और लोगों को चोटें पहुंचती हैं। आपने जो स्पेशल कोचेज चलायी थीं उनकी यह स्थिति है कि हर महीने उन वसेज के दो, दो बार टायर फटते हैं। आपके लोनी डिपो के कर्मचारियों ने तो मुझे यहां तर्क कहा है कि उस डिपो के मनेजर, \*\* सड़े गले टायर मंहगी कीमत पर खरीदते हैं। और अगर किसी रूट पर 50 बसें चल रही हैं..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Jagpal Singh, please don't mention the name of any officer who is not here. That name alone will not go on record.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : ठीक है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि अगर किसी रूट पर 50 बसें चल रही हैं तो उनमें से 28, 30 बसें पूरे रूट पर कहीं न कहीं खराब हालत में खड़ी रहती हैं। डिपो के अन्दर कोई बस ठीक होने के लिए गई तो कई कई महीने वहां खड़ी रहती है। बस स्टैंडों की हालत यह

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

कि कोई सुविधा वहां मुसाफिरों को नहीं है, बल्कि आपके अधिकारी शामिल होकर उन मुसाफिरों को लुटवाने का काम करते हैं। चाय, छोले भटूरे आदि के ठेके महंगे दे कर मुसाफिरों को लुटवाते हैं, और बस स्टैंडों पर आपके पुलिस कर्मचारी लोगों के जेब फाटवाने में शामिल रहते हैं। इसलिए बस स्टैंडों पर सुविधाएँ बढ़ाइये। आज वहां सफाई नाम की चीज नहीं है। वहां की लैट्रीन्स की हालत यह है कि कोई आदमी उनमें जाना पसन्द नहीं करता है, बाहर स्टैंड को ही खराब करता है।

बसों के बारे में खासतौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी हालत को सुधारें। आज पूरे देश में एक राय बन चुकी है कि प्राइवेट बसों में अच्छी सुविधाएँ हैं, सरकारी बसों में नहीं। उनकी कंडीशन अच्छी होती है, उनमें सुविधाएं ज्यादा हैं, किराये भी कम हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनकी भी वही हालत है। कोई फर्क नहीं है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : फिर भी प्राइवेट बसेज ज्यादा अच्छी हैं, उसमें सुविधा होती है।

आपकी ऐसी ऐसी बसेज रूट पर चलती हैं जिनमें किसी वक्त अगर वारिश आ जाए तो यह गारन्टी नहीं कि मुसाफिर उससे बच पायेंगे या नहीं। यह हालत आपके कार्पोरेशन की है। इन कार्पोरेशन को आप विभिन्न साधनों के द्वारा अधिक पैसे की छूट देना चाहते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि ऐसे अधिकारी और चैयरमैन इन कार्पोरेशनों के हैं, जिनके खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है जिन्होंने करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये की गड़बड़ की है। आप रिपोर्टें मंगवाइये और उन अधिकारियों खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए।

प्राइवेट बसों के मालिक फायदे में जाते हैं और आपकी कार्पोरेशन करोड़ों रुपये के घाटे में जाती है। आप ऐसे इन-कंपीटेंट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए, उन्हें सस्पेंड कीजिए, हटाइये वरना उनकी यह आदत बन गई है। कुछ अधिकारी सरकारी डिपो के अन्दर सारा सामान पर्चेज करते हैं प्राइवेट अोनर्स से चाहे टायर्स हों या स्पेयर पार्ट्स हों, लेकिन फिर भी आपकी बसेस खराब रहती हैं। वह कम पैमेंट करके ज्यादा वसूली करते हैं। जितने डिपोज के अधिकारी हैं, वह मालोमाल होते जा रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मुल्क की इकनामिक कंडीशन का सवाल है, मुल्क की ट्रांस्पॉर्ट का सवाल है। अगर इसको हम नहीं सुधारेंगे तो कौन सुधारेगा।

आपको सड़कों के संबंध में सी०पी० डब्लू० डी० और पी० डब्लू० डी० का तालमेल बैठाना चाहिए। ऐसी-ऐसी सड़कें हैं जिन पर बसेज चलती हैं तो वह जल्दी खराब हो जाती हैं। सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि आज देश के हर प्रदेश में सैकड़ों पुल ऐसे हैं जिन पर रोड कार्पोरेशन काम करती है, जिन पर लिखा है कि आप व्हीकल को आराम से निकालिये, क्योंकि पुल बहुत कमजोर है। आप देख सकते हैं बरसों-बरसों से लिखा है कि आप आराम से गाड़ी उतारिये। यह खिलवाड़ लोगों के साथ किया जा रहा है। ऐसे पुल हैं, दिल्ली के अन्दर भी इस तरह की 2,3 घटनाएं हुई हैं। आप अपनी कार्पोरेशन को निर्देश दीजिए कि वह सी०पी० डब्लू० डी० और पी० डब्लू० डी० के साथ तालमेल करके ऐसे पुल को खत्म करे और नये पुलों का निर्माण करे और सड़कों की स्थिति को भी सुधारने का काम करें।



मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि हमारी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में कुछ सख्ती करने जा रही है, और इसमें उसका सहयोग किया जाना चाहिए। जो मुसाफिरों को असुविधाएं होती हैं, और जो बसों की कंडीशन खराब है, उसकी तरफ खासतौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

देहातों में और जो छोटे कस्बे हैं, वहां जो बस स्टैंड हैं, आज तक पूरे देश के अन्दर पंजाब और हरियाणा को छोड़कर कहीं भी किसी साये का इंतजाम नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े कस्बों में कोई बस स्टैंड नहीं है। बरसात हो, धूप ही या गर्मी सर्दी हो खुले आकाश के नीचे मुसाफिर बैठते हैं, उतरते और चढ़ते हैं। कार्पोरेशन को चाहिए कि देहातों और कस्बों में भी बस-स्टैंड बनाये और पेसेन्जर की अच्छी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करे। आज जो उनको लूटने का तरीका हो गया है, जिसकी तरफ मैंने इशारा किया है, पुलिस वाले और आपके आफिसर्स उसमें शामिल होते हैं, ठेकेदार शामिल होते हैं, जो सरकार को पैसा कम देते हैं और खुद ज्यादा वसूल करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम उठाइये। इससे आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट फायदे में जायेंगी और मुल्क को भी फायदा होगा वरना इस बिल को बना देने का कोई फायदा नहीं है।

बिल के पीछे एम जनता को फायदा पहुंचाने का होना चाहिये और कार्पोरेशन की इनकम बढ़ाने का होना चाहिये यह तभी संभव होगा जब सरकार भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम उठायेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gir-dhari Lal Vyas. If every hon. Member

very kindly cooperates and takes only five minutes each, then we can complete this Bill today itself.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): It cannot be completed within five minutes..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not for you to decide. If you do not have a general discussion on the entire road transport and restrict yourself strictly to the Amendment proper, then you would be educating the Government and also the other Members.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सड़क परिवहन निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में जितने भी रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन हैं, वे सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। एक भी रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन ऐसा नहीं है, जो मुनाफ़े में चलता हो, हालांकि उनकी पूरी मानोपली है और सारी स्टेट की बढ़िया रोडज़ उनके कब्जे में हैं। राजस्थान के प्राइवेट आपरेटर कहते हैं कि अगर यह व्यवस्था किसी प्राइवेट आदमी को दे दी जाए, तो वह 350 करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफ़ा करे। लेकिन रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन्ज़ की वजह से सरकार को कितना घाटा हो रहा है। तीन हजार गाड़ियों में से 500, 700 और 1000 बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं।

15,000 मजदूरों में से 5000 मजदूर ऐसे मिलेंगे हर स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन में, जो एक पाई का काम भी नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि अलग अलग ट्रेड यूनियन के नेता बने हुए हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं मजदूरों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जब मजदूर इस कार की हरकत करें, . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If 5,000 workers do not work, how can the transport be run?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Only one-third are not working.

वे सिर्फ ट्रेड यूनियन का काम करते हैं। लाल झंडे वाले लोग जहां भी चले जाते हैं, वे किसी को काम नहीं करने देते हैं। मुफ्त में पैसे लें और देश को बर्बाद करें, यही उनका ध्येय और लक्ष्य है। वे स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन में घुस गये हैं। अगर इन कारपोरेशनज को सही ढंग से काम करना है, तो इस समस्या का हल करना होगा।

गाड़ियों की देख-भाल बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। एक नई गाड़ी साल भर में ही टूट फूट जाती है, उसके सारे नये पार्ट्स बदल दिये जाते हैं और पुराने पार्ट्स लगा दिये जाते हैं। उनकी सफाई कभी नहीं होती है, कोई उन्हें धोने पोखने वाला नहीं है। इस नेशनलाइजेशन का क्या फायदा है? इससे तो देश का धन बर्बाद हो रहा है। नेशनलाइजेशन के साथ साथ व्यवस्था को अच्छा बनाना चाहिये, ताकि लोगों को सहूलियत मिले। आज तो लोगों को गालियां और धक्के मिलते हैं। लोग अपमानित होते हैं। उन्हें शिक्षायत की पुस्तिका देना तो दूर, जूतों से उनकी पिटाई की जाती है। अगर ऐसी स्थिति जारी रहती है, तो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकती है।

एक गाड़ी से एक हजार रुपये रोज की आमदनी हो सकती है, लेकिन कारपोरेशन को नुकसान होता है—फरोड़ों रूपयों का धाटा होता है। नेशनलाइजेशन के पीछे हमारा मकसद यह था कि ज्यादा लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, जनता को अच्छी सर्विस मिले। वह तो नहीं हुआ और कम्युनिस्ट भाई उनमें आ कर बैठ गये हैं और लोगों को जूते मार

मार कर बाहर निकालते हैं। इस तरह की हालत कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने कर रखी है। यह लाल झंडी वाले जो हैं इन्होंने ने ही ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन में गड़बड़ मचा रखी है। ये लोग अपने आप को बड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव मानते हैं लेकिन इन्होंने देश को बर्बाद करने की हालत पैदा कर रखी है

(व्यवधान)

दूसरी तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन के जो वाबू है, टिकट चेकर और कंडक्टर है वे क्या कर रहे हैं? वे 55 सवारियों में से केवल 5 सवारियों को ही टिकट इश्यु करते हैं और 50 सवारियों बिना टिकट ही जाती है। ऐसी हालत में ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को कहां से आमदनी हो सकती है? अगर उनका दिवाला नहीं निकलेगा तो और क्या होगा? इन बातों को रोकने के लिये भी सरकार की तरफ से माकूल व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन के लोगों ने पुराने और नये टायर मिलाकर 40 रुपये की टायर के हिसाब से नीलाम कर दिये। तीन हजार का टायर केवल चालीस रुपये में बेच दिया गया। इस तरह से लाखों फरोड़ों रुपये का सामान कौड़ियों के भाव पर बेच दिया गया। इस संबंध में पुलिस में भी केस रजिस्टर किया गया लेकिन वहां भी गोल माल हो गया। इस सौदे में किस किस ने कितने कितने पैसे खाये इसका अन्दाज आप लगा सकते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सारे मामले की जांच करवायें। राजस्थान में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में चालीस रुपये प्रति टायर के हिसाब से टायर नीलाम कर दिये गये हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, the speech that should have been made in Rajasthan Assembly is made here.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : चूकि यह इस सरकार द्वारा दिया गया करोड़ों रुपया है जिसका इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है इसीलिए मैं यहाँ पर यह कह रहा हूँ। जनता के इस पैसे को डूबना नहीं चाहिए। इसकी पूरी जांच करवाने की आवश्यकता है तथा जांच में जो भी लोग दोषी पा जायें उनके खिलाफ समुचित कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। इतना बड़ा केस हुआ जो पुलिस में भी रजिस्टर किया गया लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच करवा कर दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रूट्स का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद भी बड़ा घपला होता है। उस रूट पर यदि आपको दो गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं तो प्राइवेट 50 चलती हैं। आज सरकार द्वारा नेशनलाइज्ड रूट्स का किस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इसको आप अच्छी तरह से देख सकते हैं। इससे ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है इसको रोकने की निरन्तर आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is time that you speak a few words on the amendments.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कार्पोरेशन के लोग भी मिले रहते हैं। सरकार के पैसे का किस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इसका आप अन्दाजा भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। इन सारी बातों को रोका

जाना चाहिए ताकि स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन ठीक प्रकार से चल सके।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन जितने आपके पास साधन हैं उतना कीजिए ताकि व्यवस्था न बिगड़े। सड़कों पर गाड़ियाँ खाली जाती रहती हैं लेकिन वहाँ खड़े गरीब किसान को गरीब लोगों को गाड़ी में नहीं बैठाया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था की माकूल तरीके से व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

जो लोग प्राइवेट बसेज चलाते हैं, व तो अपनी गाड़ियों की रोज सफाई करते हैं, उनको ठीक रखते हैं, लेकिन यदि आप हमारे रोडवेज की हालत को देखें, तो सारी गाड़ियाँ खराब रहती हैं। कई-कई महीने तक उनकी सफाई नहीं होती है। टूट-फूट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह स्थिति सारे देश की है। प्राइवेट बसेज वाले 1 ए० 70 पै० मील के हिसाब से चलकर भी प्रॉफिट कमा लेते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग घाटे में चलते हैं। यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी। रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन वाले 20-20 करोड़ रुपया का घाटा देगे तो कब तक आप सरकारी खजाने से उसकी पूर्ति करते जायेंगे। आपको इन पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। इनकी आमदनी पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। लीकेज बन्द कीजिए। इसमें बड़े-से-बड़े से अधिकारी से लेकर छोटे से छोटे तमाम लोग इसमें मिले हुए हैं। तमाम आदमी कन्डक्टर से लेकर जनरल मैनेजर तक मिले हुए हैं और भयंकर घोटाला चल रहा है इसीलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इसको कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको निश्चित तरीके से इस व्यवस्था को ठीक तरीके से चलाना पड़ेगा। तभी जागकर देश प्रगति कर सकता है... (व्यवधान)...

[श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास]

इन लाल झण्डे वालों को जो बदनाम करते हैं, उनको भी आप देखिये। लाल झण्डे वाले सब जगह गड़बड़ करते हैं। सब जगह चोटिंग, फाड, जितने भी काम होते हैं, ये सब ये लोग करते हैं। इनको रोकने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। तभी काम आपका ठीक प्रकार से चल सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री चतुर्भुज (झालवाड़) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का किशतों में समर्थन करता हूँ। 1950 के अन्दर कानून बना था और अब इसके बाद 1982 में यह बिल आया है। 30 वर्षों के अन्दर यदि हमारी सरकार ने पिछले आंकड़ों का अवलोकन किया होता कि हमारे देश में रोडवेज की स्थिति क्या रही है, तो वह बहुत पहले इस बिल को लेकर सदन में आ जाता। इस बिल में एक गुणात्मक सुधार करने के लिए यह संशोधन कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप फिर भी गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं कर पायेंगे। रोडवेज की हालत दिन-प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रहा है। कारपोरेशन्स की स्थिति खराब हो चुकी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी स्टेट ऐसा नहीं है, जहाँ घाटा न चल रहा हो। कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर को आप ले लीजिए, किसी भी इन्डस्ट्री को आप ले लीजिए, सभी जगह पर घाटे हो रहे हैं। कहना यह चाहिए कि इन लोगों के अन्दर गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं हो रहा है, अगर इन जन-प्रतिनिधियों के अन्दर गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं होगा तो आप कारपोरेशन्स के अन्दर गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं—यह मेरा सदन के अन्दर दावा है। क्या आज कोई भी जनता के बीच में खड़ा

हो कर कह सकता है कि उसके अधीन चलने वाला अमुक कारपोरेशन फ़ायदे में चल रहा है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने चिंतन में गुणात्मक सुधार कीजिए, प्रशासन के अन्दर गुणात्मक सुधार कीजिए, तभी देश का भला होगा। नहीं तो देश धीरे-धीरे रसातल में जा रहा है और हो सकता है कि आप 5 साल पूरे न कर सकें। जनता जाग रही है। आपके कारनामों को जनता देख रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों की ओर गंभीरता से विचार कीजिए। अमेण्डमेंट करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। देश की क्या स्थिति हो रही है। भारत गांवों में बसता है। देश में 5 लाख 70 हजार गांव हैं, इनमें से कितने गांवों को लिफ्ट रोड से जोड़ा गया है? आज आप यह बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। आपका ध्यान शहरों की तरफ है। शहरों की सड़कों को गुलाब के फूलों से सजाया जा रहा है, लेकिन गांवों की क्या स्थिति है। हम सही विकास तब समझेंगे जब गांव का किसान ठीक तरह से यात्रा कर सकेगा। किसान की महिला, मजदूर की महिला के बच्चे को बस में टूटी आती है, तब उसके साथ आपके कर्मचारी का व्यवहार जब मानवता का होगा, तब सही मायने में सुधार होगा।

आप कहीं से भी कर्जा ले लीजिए, सुधार नहीं हो सकता। आपके यहां दौलत की कमी नहीं है, कमी है तो नेशनल करेक्टर की। अगर नेशनल करेक्टर का सुधारा जाए तो सारी व्यवस्थाएं ठीक हो सकती हैं। आज महात्मा गांधी के सपनों को साकार होने में यदि कोई सबसे बड़ा बाधक है तो वह स्वयं सरकार है। मैं यह आरोप सरकार पर लगा रहा हूँ। इस देश का मजदूर इस देश की मिट्टी से बना हुआ है। वह इस देश के लिए जाएगा। कोई झण्डा अपने साथ ले कर नहीं आया है।

कोई लाल झण्डे वाला नहीं है। हम इस देश की मिट्टी से बने हुए हैं। हम आपसे सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं यदि राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर गुणात्मक सुधार करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यदि गुणात्मक सुधार नहीं किया गया, मीनेजमेंट को नहीं सुधारा गया तो कोई सहयोग नहीं करेगा। आज पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी तो सरकार को गाली देता ही है, गांव का किसान भी जब बस स्टैंड पर बैठ कर जब देखता है कि बसों का पता नहीं है तो सोचता है कि इस देश का क्या होगा। सड़कों की हालत खराब है।

आप देखिए कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय मार्गों पर कितनी मिट्टी डाली जाती है। 20 हजार व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष, राष्ट्रीय मार्गों पर दुर्घटना के शिकार होते हैं और 1 लाख 20 हजार व्यक्ति स्टेट्स के मार्गों पर दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार होते हैं और कच्ची सड़कों पर तो दुर्घटनाओं की गिनती ही नहीं है। यह देश के लिए शर्म को बात है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऋण आप कहीं से भी लें, किसी भी चहेते व्यक्ति को कुर्सी पर बैठाएं, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन कैरेक्टर के द्वारा बैठाइये। और अगर कोई गलत काम करता है तो उसको जेल भेजो। गांधी जी ने यह कहीं नहीं कहा था कि खाने पीने वाले आदमी को कुर्सी पर बैठाओ। ऐसे आदमी को तो जेल भेजना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में छठी योजना और 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के बारे में आपका कहना है कि गरीबों के लिए काम किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों के लिए आप कितना काम कर रहे हैं? उसका कोई लक्ष्य

है? आप कहेंगे कि 28 परसेंट कार्य करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। तो उसके अनुसार तो केवल 20,000 गांव ही आते हैं, जब कि हालत यह है कि देश के 4 लाख गांव रोड से नहीं जुड़े हुए हैं, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण जिले रोड से नहीं जुड़ रहे हैं। तो क्या आशा करें कि आप छठी योजना में कुछ कर सकेंगे? यही कारण है कि जनता का अविश्वास आपके प्रति बढ़ता जा रहा है। कोई भी पार्टी छूटी नहीं है। एक गंदा आदमी सारे आदमियों पर आरोप लगा देता है। इसलिए आप हमारे और देश के मार्गदर्शनकर्ता बनिये।

जैसा माननीय ब्यास जी ने कहा राजस्थान परिवहन के अन्दर टायर कांड हुआ और दोषी आदमी के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया। उल्टे उस व्यक्ति को प्रमोशन दिया गया। क्या ऐसे कारनामों को आप पसन्द करते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप अपनी जगह से कोई व्यवस्था दीजिए। आप देखें कि दिल्ली से राजस्थान को जो बसें चलती हैं डोलक्स या एयर कंडीशण्ड बसेज उनकी हालत क्या है? वीकनेर हाउस से वह चलती हैं लेकिन वहां यात्रियों के लिए न पानी की व्यवस्था न कोई शैंड है, न कोई वॉटिंग रूप है। एक तरफ आप किराया बढ़ा रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ सुविधाये शून्य करते जा रहे हैं।

हमारा देश गांवों में बसता है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गांवों का उद्धार होगा तो देश का उद्धार होगा क्योंकि 90 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है जिनकी मेहनत पर हम यहां बैठे हैं। अगर आपने उनकी गरीबी को दूर नहीं किया, ईमानदारी को जागृत नहीं किया और उनमें निराशा आ गई तो लोकतन्त्र नष्ट हो सकता है। लोगों के विचार दूर हट सकते हैं। इसलिए



[श्री चतुर्भुज]

आप सही रास्ते पर आइये। यदि देश को कहीं खतरा पहुंचा तो आप ही उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे। इसलिए उचित व्यवस्था कीजिए।

आप और कारपोरेशन्स बढ़ाइये, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप उन पर लाखों रुपया खर्च कीजिए लेकिन समुचित और उचित व्यवस्था कीजिए, लोगों की यात्रा सस्ती और सुविधाजनक कीजिए ताकि गरीब का भाव आपके प्रति बढ़े कि वास्तव में देश में कोई सरकार चल रही है जो हमारे लिए व्यवस्था कर रही है और हमारे प्रतिनिधि अपने उत्तरदायित्व का ठीक-ठीक निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। यदि आप इस उत्तरदायित्व को नहीं निभा सके तो

लोकतंत्र के साथ गद्दारी कर रहे हैं, और उस महान क्रान्तिकारी, जिसने देश को आगे बढ़ना सिखाया था यानी गांधी जी, उसके साथ भी विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए गांवों की ओर भी परिवहन को ले जाइये। गांवों को शहर से जोड़ने के लिए आवागमन की ठीक से व्यवस्था कीजिए तभी इस देश का उद्धार होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको इसमें गुणात्मक सुधार करना चाहिए और हर स्टेज पर करना चाहिए।

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, October 7, 1982/Asvina 15, 1904 (Saka)*