

**Seventh Series, Vol. V, No. 13**

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**Thursday, June 26, 1980**

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**Asadha 5, 1902 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. V contains Nos. 11 - 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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*No. 13, Thursday, June 26, 1980/Asadha 5, 1902 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 26, 1980/Asadha 5,  
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mandi)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Unauthorised Passengers in Reserved Compartments

\*264. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
that many unauthorised passengers  
travel mostly in reserved compart-  
ments from intermediary stations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government  
have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): (a) Cases of  
unauthorised short-distance passengers  
entering reserved coaches have been  
reported.

(b) All the reserved coaches are  
manned by Travelling Ticket Exa-  
miners|Coach Attendants who are re-  
quired to prevent the entry of un-  
authorised passengers.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The way  
in which the answer has been given  
shows that either the question has  
not been understood or they are eva-  
ding a proper answer.

It is true that the TTEs and coach  
attendants are there in the trains,  
but my question is specific regarding  
unauthorised passengers who enter  
reserved coaches at intermediate sta-  
tions. What are the steps that the  
Ministry is taking to prevent it?  
That has not been answered. May I  
know whether the number of un-  
authorised passengers from intermi-  
diate stations is increasing or decreas-  
ing

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The ques-  
tion has been properly understood.  
It is only from the intermediate sta-  
tions that unauthorised passengers en-  
ter the reserved coaches. Essential-  
ly, the preventive measures taken  
regularly are through the TTEs and  
coach attendants, but because of the  
deteriorating law and order situation,  
sometimes a group of persons enter  
at a particular station, and the resis-  
tance put up by the TTE and the  
coach conductor is not sufficient. In  
such cases, these persons are asked  
to get down at the next station. If  
they do not do so the police take  
them into custody and regular pro-  
ceedings are taken against them.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Again, it  
has been avoided. I asked a specific  
question whether the cases are in-  
creasing or decreasing day by day.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: They are  
increasing in accordance with the in-  
discipline of the people because of  
the law and order situation. There-  
fore, the administration is taking  
maximum preventive measures.

**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** If it is increasing, what additional steps are they taking. They have not mentioned that. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister that nowadays these long distance trains are not being manned by the TTEs/Coach Attendants throughout the journey, from the starting point to the destination. That is why the entry of unauthorised passengers into the reserved coaches at intermediate stations is on the increase. Will the Minister take steps to see that the coaches are manned by regular TTEs/Coach Attendants from the starting point to the destination?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** The hon. member's suggestion is a worthy one. But at the same time, may I reveal to the House that regular surprise checks are also being conducted once in a week or a fortnight. Such unauthorised travellers are arrested. There are a number of cases. For instance, in 1978-79, there were 38,847 cases of unauthorised persons travelling and this figure is increasing year by year. These unauthorised passengers are dealt with under Section 109 of Indian Railways Act. Penalties to the tune of Rs. 3.3 crores have been recovered by the Railways from such unauthorised passengers.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव:** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बीच के स्टेशनों से अनधिकृत पैसेजर्स चलते हैं जो कि दूर से आने वाले पैसेजर्स के लिये समस्या खड़ी कर देते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कानून और व्यवस्था के कारण यह हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के आस-पास कौन-कौन से स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जहाँ इस तरह की वारदातें होती हैं, उनको आइडेंटिफाई किया जा सकता है? वारदातें जो बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये कौन-कौन से एडीशनल स्टेप उठाये गये हैं? यह जो कहा कि कानून और व्यवस्था के कारण यह होता है और कानून व्यवस्था की हालत गिरती जा रही है

इसलिये यह हो रहा है, दूसरे सरकार का कहना है कि कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत सुधरती जा रही है, तो कौन सी बात सही है?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** All that the hon. member has said is true. They are all interlinked.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** I had put specific questions. What are the intermediate stations where the unauthorised passengers get in?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** At the moment, I do not have the information. At any moment, from any station, anybody may enter. There is no question of specific one single station which I can mention here. This is a regular feature all over the country.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** He will have to reply to my specific questions.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी को समझाइये, वह मمبر से बात करते हैं या आपसे बात करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को तरीका समझाइये कि वह यहाँ किस से बात करें।

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** I have already informed the House the specific steps that have been taken by the Railway Administration to prevent the recurrence of such things in the future. The moment any unauthorised person enters a reserved coach, the TTE/Coach Attendant will try to resist. But at any place, if people get in groups, there will be some quarrel and all that. But there are also some good people among the unauthorised passengers, who when told would get down at the next station.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV:** The last part of my question has not been answered.... \*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed. Mr. Parulekar.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:**

I am sorry to mention that the reply given to this question shows that the Railway Ministry is taking this august House and the Members for granted. I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan, when he said that a proper answer has not been given.

The hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned in his reply that there are TTEs/Coach Attendants and so on and that some other steps are also being taken in this regard. In spite of all that, it is there for a long time and it is on increase. So I want to know what additional steps the Government propose to take as, we find, the steps which the Government is taking are totally inadequate in order to see that unauthorised passengers do not enter the reserved coaches.

**रेल मंत्री ( श्री कमलापीत त्रिपाठी ):**

मान्यवर, दख के साथ मुझे यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि अनएथाराइज्ड आकूपेन्सज हो जाते हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि यह टिकट-कलेक्टर या कोच एटेंडेंट के बूते की बात नहीं है कि उनको रोके। जब वे रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो पीट दिये जाते हैं—दे आर बीटन। मेरे पास ऐसी बहुत सी रिपोर्ट्स हैं कि अगर उन्होंने अनएथाराइज्ड आकूपेन्सज को रोकने की कोशिश की, तो वे पीट दिये जाते हैं, मार दिये जाते हैं। इस लिए डर के मारे वे बोलते नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि ऐसा किन स्टेशनों पर होता है, किन सबों में होता है। यह मुझ से न कहलायें, तो अच्छा है, क्योंकि बिहार भी उनमें से एक है। धनबाद में ऐसा खास तौर से होता है। मेरा प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, भी उनमें से एक है। अभी जो स्पेशल्ज चलीं, तो मुगलसराय में लोग घुस आये, धनबाद में घुस आये।

क्या स्टैप्स हम लें? स्टैप्स लेने के मामले में है कि पुलिस द्वारा स्टैप्स लेने पड़ेंगे। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर हम ऐसा कदम उठायें, तो वे कृपा कर के हमारा समर्थन करें।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे कदम उठा रहे हैं। यदि कोई अनएथाराइज्ड पैसेंजर घुसता है, तो उसके खिलाफ तो आप स्टैप्स लें लेंगे, लेकिन जो कन्डक्टर और टी. टी., ऐसे लेकर जायज पैसेंजर को छोड़ देता है और नाजायज पैसेंजर को बिठा देता है दस पंद्रह रुपये लेकर, जिसके कारण सौ रुपये की टिकट वाले सफर करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? आपने एग्जाम्पल दिया है। ऐसे एग्जाम्पल तो रोज देखने में आते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय सी. आई. डी. के लोगों, गुप्तचर लोगों, को बहाल कर के इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि टी. टी. और कन्डक्टर वगैरह पैसा ले कर अनएथाराइज्ड पैसेंजर को बिठा देते हैं और उन लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेंगे?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** In such cases, definitely, the Railway administration has taken action against such irresponsible personnel of the railways, against TTEs, coach conductors and so on and so forth. There are a number of cases in which proper action has been taken.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** कैसे कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** There are special squads for the purpose. They conduct raids apart from the normal checks conducted by TTEs and conductors. Wherever the special squads come across such instances and the persons are found guilty, action has been taken against them.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** While appreciating the anxiety of my hon. friend to defend the railway administration, as they should, should they also not be willing to cooperate in seeing to it that there is no collusion between the so-called special squads and all these unauthorised passengers and put a stop to this menace in



an effective manner and in a determined manner?

**SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI:** The question is not, I think, connected with this.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** There is a collusion between your staff and the unauthorised passengers.

**SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI:** Let me tell you, whenever we get information, we take very strong action against them. We shall be taking very strong action against those who act like this. I would request the members of the House to give me information, if they have got such information, so that I may take action against them.

### Refrigerated Wagons

\*265. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to provide refrigerated wagons for the safe and quick transport of easily perishable items of food;

(b) whether Government increased the number of refrigerated wagons for the transport of fish to interior places; and

(c) if so, the quantity of fish transported at present per day in refrigerated wagons in the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Railways already have 7 BG and 4 MG refrigerated vans for transport of fish and perishable traffic. There is at present no programme for manufacture of more such vans for want of traffic.

(b) No.

(c) The present per day average quantity of fish transported in refri-

gerated vans is about 65 quintals for 1979-80.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** It is quite explicit from the very answer that the total quantity of marine products and perishable goods in transit was 65 quintals per day in 1979-80 and, according to the Minister's statement, the number of wagons or refrigerated vans is 7 BG and 4 MG only. The very pattern of export has changed in the present situation, especially of marine products. You know, Sir, that big businessmen and big exporters can very well afford to have their own refrigerated vans and all these facilities, but the poor fisherman cannot get a paisa at the catching site and they find it difficult to send their product to the business site because of non-availability of transport for marine products and perishable goods. So, as this comes under the priority list, will the Minister be pleased to put more wagons on the rails, of this type, in the best interests of the fishermen as well as in the best interests of consumers?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** In the best interests of fishermen and in the best interests of the country, definitely the suggestion of the Hon. Member would be examined, but the present position is this.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** In case he would be pleased to examine it, I would like to know whether in my State, which produces the maximum tonnage of marine products and which is one of the highest exporting States, the Minister would be pleased to put more wagons, in the best interests of the consumers as well as the fishermen.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** It is a later issue Sir.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो मछली और इस तरह के दूसरे खाद्य पदार्थ हैं जो पैरिशेबल हैं, बहुत जल्दी खराब होते हैं और

रेल की जो आजकल सुविधाएं हैं उसमें बहुत समय लगता है, इस को देखते हुए क्या रेल विभाग ने उन को ऐसे पदार्थों के पहुंचाने में कोई बरीयता देने की व्यवस्था की है और उन की सुरक्षा के लिए रेलवे विभाग ने स्वयं कोई व्यवस्था की है? यदि की है तो क्या की है?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** So far as refrigerated vans are concerned, it is understood that perishable items including marine products like fish will be kept preserved in them.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** May I know from the hon. Minister the break-up of the 7 BG and 4 MG refrigerated vans zone-wise?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Six of these refrigerated vans have been kept in the south-eastern and eastern Railways; four of the MG or metre-gauge vans have been kept in the Southern Railway; two are on the line from Rameshwaram to Madras and two are in some other part of the South.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:** I want to know whether refrigerated air-conditioned wagons are available for transportation of perishable fruits from Jammu to Delhi and if so, how many wagons are available.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** No such thing is available at the moment from Jammu to Delhi.

**SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:** From the reply of the hon. Minister, it is evident that not a single wagon has been allotted to Kerala State. Will the hon. Minister concerned end this discrimination against Kerala at least in this issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** Recently there is some demand for refrigerated wagons. As my colleague has just now explained, we are getting it examined; it is under active consideration to enhance the capacity

of wagons so that we can make available the wagons to almost all the regions where perishable goods can be moved faster.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** From the reply of the hon. Minister it is clear that the Railways are in shortage of these wagons. Is there any long term plan on the part of the Railways to see that the wagons are increased in number and if so, when is this going to happen?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** As I have already said, there is no programme as such. It is only recently that people have approached saying that an assured market is going to be there and they want speedy movement of perishable goods. As I have already said, it is under active consideration.

#### Repair of Traction Motors

\*266. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to repair the traction motors in time; and

(b) the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Traction Motor Repair Shops have been set up for different Zonal Railways. Assistance from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, is also taken for such repairs. Similarly, capacity available in the Private Sector is also made use of for Traction Motor repairs.

(b) Kanchrapara Workshop on Eastern Railway is the biggest Traction Motor Repair Shop. Some of the other Traction Motor Workshops are

located at Tatanagar, Tambram, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Kalyan, Golden Rock and Mahalaxmi. In addition, centralised Traction Motor repair facilities at a total cost of Rs. 4.13 crores has been sanctioned to be set up at Nasik.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** There is acute shortage of traction motors. It is a very important issue. On account of shortage of traction motors, every day, on the suburban sections of Sealdah, Howrah Madras and Bombay, hundreds of trains are running late. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that at least eight traction motors are required for one EMU coach. Is it a fact that six out of eight traction motors in the EMU coach must remain in functioning condition without which the trains lose time and there is often break down and passengers' resentment? May I know how many EMU coaches on the eastern railway do not have at least six traction motors functioning and what is being done about replacement and repairs?

Secondly, on 11-3-1980 the Minister stated that 108 EMU coaches in Bombay area were overdue for replacement. I want to know what steps have been taken by Government in this regard.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Traction motors are sufficiently available; all diesel and electric locomotives are provided with traction motors; without that, it is very difficult.

Since the production of locomotives themselves is on an increased basis, we are seeing that traction motors are also produced simultaneously to meet the needs.

So far as the other point is concerned, traction motors have been produced in collaboration with Bharat Heavy Electricals. Sometimes we have found that they were unsatisfactory. However, they have been re-examined and further steps have

been taken to see that sufficient traction motors are produced. The hon. Member mentioned about the Western Railway. There also there are some coaches....

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):** Eastern Railway.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** He asked about Western Railway also. So, Sir, this is the present position.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** I referred to the Western Railway also.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN.** There also—it applies to all over the country—Western Zone and all Zones.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** One traction motor manufactured by BHEL costs Rs. 13 lakhs and the Railways are ready to pay Rs 12 lakhs for every traction motor for repair to BHEL but they are reluctant. 80 Traction Motors are required to be repaired annually by BHEL but they are agreeable for only 30 motors. In the Eastern Railway nearly 25 per cent of the traction motors are always in repair in the Kanchrapara workshop. In view of all this, you know in 1963 when the EMU coaches were introduced, traction motors were imported and the life of one traction motor was 10 years but the life of an Indian-made traction motor is only 1 year on an average.

In view of all this, I want to know whether the Government is considering the import of traction motors for running trains with EMU coaches in time and also whether the government is trying to develop proper research work so that the life of the Indian-made traction motors can be enhanced from 1 year to at least 5 years.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** While the BHEL has been requested

to go into the question afresh again, as the hon. Member has already explained, to meet the immediate requirements, the Government is actively considering the import of a few more traction motors.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. It is enough.

### Bridge over Ganga in Bihar

\*267. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

a) whether Government of Bihar have sent to the Central Government a report with their recommendation in connection with construction of a bridge over the Ganga near Bhagalpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, when and the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the time by which construction work on this bridge is likely to be started?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The bridge however falls on a State road. The Bihar Government are therefore essentially concerned with all matters pertaining to this bridge including its commencement, completion and recommendations emanating from the techno-economic study of the project sent by them in May 1979 stressing the need for the construction of a high level bridge between Mokameh and Farakka.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार का जवाब है। यदि आप इसको देखें, तो जितने सबूत हैं और जसमें जो बिहार सरकार का स्थान है और वहां पर इतनी सारी नदियां हैं—गंगा का भयंकर प्रकोप है, कोसी का भयंकर प्रकोप है और

बड़ी गण्डक का प्रकोप है और अभी तक सिर्फ एक मोकामा पुल है। पटना में जो गंगा पुल बन रहा है, उसमें भी स्टंट और सैंटर का मामला है और ये लोग इसको लटकाए हुए हैं और वह काम भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . यह कोई व्यक्तिगत सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल राज्य में और जनता से संबंधित है और बिहार सरकार के पास इन्होंने जवाब भेजा है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में भागलपुर के निकट गंगा नदी पर पुल निर्माण के संबंध में अपनी सिफारिशों सहित कोई प्रतिवेदन भेजा है या नहीं? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि बिहार सरकार के पास फण्ड होता, आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सुदृढ़ रहती तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सिफारिश क्यों करती। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सिफारिश करने का मतलब यही है कि बिहार सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति कमजोर है। बिहार सरकार इस पोजीशन में नहीं है कि वह पुल के निर्माण का काम करे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से, चूंकि एक ही जिले के दो भाग हो जाते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि मंत्री जी वहां के नहीं हैं . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't try to teach him geography.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** इसलिए मैं उनको भौगोलिक स्थिति बतला रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह उनका पता होना चाहिए।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** चूंकि एक जिले के दो भाग हैं। भागलपुर इस पार भी है, श्री भागवत झा आजाद यहां बैठे हुए हैं, और उस पार में भी है। . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are spoiling the whole thing.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार इस पुल की आवश्यकता को महसूस करत हुए केन्द्रीय सहायता दे कर इस के निर्माण का काम करवायेगी ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** As stated in the main reply, the question of constructing a bridge between Mokameh and Farakka was taken up on the recommendation of the State Government. But, Sir, as stated in the main reply, all the schemes including national highways and the bridges to be taken up in the Sixth Plan were deleted from the Plan. Therefore, the question of taking up this bridge separately or specially does not arise at this moment.

Sir, the hon. Member has said that Bihar is deprived. Consideration is never State-wise. All roads and bridges of national importance are viewed from the national point of view and it does not matter even if more than one or two bridges or roads are falling in one State. The consideration is in the overall national interest and not in the interest of a State.

**श्री रामबिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय; मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि बिहार राज्य निर्धन है। मैंने कहा था कि बिहार सरकार ने पुल के सम्बन्ध में आप के पास अपनी परियोजना भेजी है। इस का मतलब है कि बिहार सरकार के पास वित्तीय साधनों का अभाव है। या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कह दे कि इस पुल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, लोगों को इस की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन यदि सरकार समझती है कि लोगों को इस की जरूरत है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के लिये क्या कर रही है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले इस का जवाब दिलवाया जाय, तब दूसरा प्रश्न पूछूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह पूछना चाहते हैं कि आप इसके लिये पैसा देंगे या नहीं?

**श्री बुटा सिंह :** इस के लिये पहले प्लानिंग कमिशन से एप्रूवल होनी चाहिये, जो अभी नहीं हुई है।

**श्री रामबिलास पासवान :** इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है—“इस पुल के सभी मामलों के बारे में बिहार सरकार ही मुख्य रूप से संबंधित है जिस में इस के निर्माण की शुरु

करना, निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करना, मई, 1979 में परियोजना के बारे में तकनीकी-आर्थिक अध्ययन के उपरान्त प्रस्तुत सुझाव जिस में मोकामा और फरक्का के बीच हाई लेवल पुल के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया।”

मेरा प्रश्न है—क्या यह तकनीकी और आर्थिक अध्ययन कराया गया है या नहीं? यदि कराया गया है तो कितना खर्च लगेगा और वह कब तक पूरा होगा?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** Based on the techno-economic survey made with the help of the Railway Ministry, the estimate worked out is that if the bridge is at Sultanganj, its cost will be to the tune of Rs. 31.45 crores but if it is to be located at Bhagalpur, then the cost will be to the tune of Rs. 32.56 crores.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Sir, I am sorry the question relating to my constituency has been put in a wrong way. He does not get a favourable reply. I am sorry to say so. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport once in last session and once in this very session has said that the desirability of a bridge at Bhagalpur, the headquarters of my constituency, is an essentiality. But, for want of funds, it is not being done. I would like to know whether, in view of the importance of the backwardness of this area, in view of the backwardness of the State and in view of the Government's acceptance of the desirability of the bridge, whether the Minister will favourably consider this and impress on the Planning Commission that it should be taken up in the present Plan. I think this is a proper way.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** The difference is only one crore of rupees.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH:** The hon. Member's suggestion will be taken into consideration.

### On Jetty at Haldia

\*268. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to construct another Oil Jetty at Haldia Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to locate a suitable site and prepare a project report M/s. Engineers India Limited have been entrusted with the consultancy work. The feasibility report is expected to be submitted by them by January, 1981. On receipt of the feasibility report from the consultants, further action will be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: May I know from the hon. Minister the time schedule for the beginning and completion of the construction of the jetty?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The consultants are still busy with preparing the alternative report. As soon as the reports are made available, the construction of the jetty will be taken up.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: On account of the detention of ships the port authorities had to pay lot of money. In view of the Assam agitation, the whole north-eastern region has to depend upon Haldia for oil. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they will consider the urgent necessity for the quick completion of this jetty or not?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, alternative arrangements were made on an

emergency basis and it will not be correct to say that work was stopped. Work is being carried on through alternative arrangements by utilising the services of iron-ore jetty. So, the question of stopping the work does not arise. The suggestion of the hon. Member that it should be taken up early is under our consideration.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that the Government has repeatedly said that Haldia refinery cannot be expanded because the cost of transporting oil is high as the Haldia port cannot accommodate bulk carriers, I had asked about the cost of transporting oil from Arabian sea to Mathura. But I did not get any answer to my question. However, the question is whether this jetty will have draft capability to accommodate bulk carriers. If not, would you consider the feasibility of an open sea anchorage point so that the bulk carriers can berth and we can have lighterage system? Even the petrochemical complex was not sanctioned because of the high cost of oil being brought to Haldia.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We have already drawn the programme for increasing the capacities and also maintaining the present oil jetty. In the present Plan, sufficient allocations have been made. For future we have an elaborate plan. I agree with the hon. Member that construction of the jetty is very important from the national point of view and his suggestion will be taken into consideration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन नं. 269 ।

श्री अहमद एम. पटेल : क्वेश्चन नं. 269 ।

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी. अंजय्या) : क्वेश्चन नं. 269 और क्वेश्चन नं. 277 एक ही विषय पर हैं, इसलिए दोनों को एक साथ ले लिया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let both the questions be taken together.

### Abolition of Bonded Labour System

\*269. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bonded labour system has totally been abolished in the country;

(b) if not, the names of States in which bonded labour still exists; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed for banishing this evil from this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The bonded labour system has been statutorily abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

The implementation of this Act is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who have so far reported 1,20,292 cases of identified

and freed bonded labour. The process of rehabilitation is continuing in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

The concerned State Governments are being financially assisted by a Centrally sponsored Scheme under which 50 per cent matching Central financial assistance is released to State Governments for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labour. The rehabilitation schemes are either land-based, non-land based or skill/craft based, depending upon local conditions and needs. On an average, the Centrally sponsored Scheme envisages about Rs 4000/- to be spent on each bonded labourer, half of which is the Central share. The allocation for the current year has been stepped upto Rs 3 crores and all efforts are being made for an early solution of this problem.

The State-wise details regarding the identification of bonded labourers and the release of Central financial assistance for the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II.

## ANNEXURE-I

## Identification of Bonded Labour (Upto 31-3-1980)

S. No.	State	Estimates of incidence of bonded labour by the Gandhi Peace Foundation	Identified and freed	No. of bonded labourers			Total (Co's. 5 to 7)	Remaining to be rehabilitated (Co's. 4 to 8)
				Under other on-going schemes	Under the Centrally sponsored scheme	Rehabilitated so far		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,25,000	12,504	2,662	2,920	1,586	7,168	5,336
2.	Bihar	1,11,000	4,218	952	388	369	1,709	2,509
3.	Gujarat	1,71,000	42	42	—	—	42	—
4.	Karnataka	1,93,000	62,689	39,960*	378	1,521	41,859	20,830
5.	Kerala	—	700	138	110	60	308	392
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4,67,000	1,531	—	121	—	121	1,410
7.	Maharashtra	1,05,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Orissa	—	311	—	308	100@	408	—
9.	Rajasthan	67,000	6,000	4,256	700	700	5,656	344
10.	Tamil Nadu	2,50,000	27,828	27,311	—	—	27,311	517
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5,55,000	4,469	1,368**	495	2,606	1,469	—
Total		22,44,000	1,20,292	76,689	5,420	6,942	89,051	31,338

\*Including 30,557 placed in temporary employment.

@Pending release of bonded labourers.

\*\*Placed in temporary employment.

Note :—Totals in Cols. 7 and 9 do not tally because of @ above.





**Differences with States over question of Bonded Labour**

\*277. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether sharp differences have arisen between his Ministry and State Governments over the question of bonded labour;

(b) if so, whether the National Labour Institute has put the extent of bonded labour all over the country at about 23 lakhs but as per State Governments only 1,20,000 persons are involved in the bonded system;

(c) whether his Ministry has put nearly 30 lakhs people as bonded labour;

(d) whether requests by the Centre for adequate surveys of the pernicious system has brought forth demand from the State Governments for additional resources and funds; and

(e) whether many of the States have been delaying the matter with the result that Union Government has not been able to abolish the bonded labour system up till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

There have been no instances of any differences between the Ministry

of Labour and the State Governments over the question of bonded labour.

Two nation-wide sample surveys were undertaken in 1978-79 on the incidence of bonded labour system. Of these, the preliminary estimates of the survey jointly conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, put the incidence of the system around 22.4 lakhs. The provisional results of the 32nd Round of the National Sample Survey estimated the incidence at over 3.4 lakhs. These are, however, estimates only. The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for enforcing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, have so far reported 1,20,292 cases of identified and released bonded labourers.

The figure of 30 lakhs published in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1978-79, referred to the preliminary findings of National Survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, taking into account the possible estimated figures for Maharashtra and Orissa, where surveys were still in progress.

The implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is the responsibility of the State Governments. To assist the concerned State Governments to speedily rehabilitate their identified and freed bonded labourers, a Central sponsored Scheme is operating under which, 50 per cent matching Central financial assistance is released. The rehabilitation schemes are either land based,

non-land based or skill/craft based, depending upon local conditions and needs. On an average, the Central sponsored Scheme envisages about Rs. 4,000/- to be spent on each bonded labourer, half of which is the Central share.

State-wise details indicating the funds released during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II.

To accelerate the rehabilitation programme, State Governments have

been requested to take urgent steps, including undertaking extensive local surveys. The concerned State Governments have requested the Centre for increased grants to expedite their rehabilitation programmes. It is with this in view that the current year's allocation has been stepped upto Rs. 3 crores.

The rehabilitation of bonded labour is a continuing process and part of the 20-Point Programme. All efforts are being made, both by the Centre and the States, to tackle the problem as a time bound action programme.

## Identification of Bonded Labour (Upto 31-3-1980)

S.No.	State.	Estimates of incidence of bonded labour by the Gandhi Peace Foundation	No. of bonded labourers					Remains to be rehabilitated (Co's. 4-8)
			Identified and freed	Rehabilitated so far		Total (Cols. 5 to 7)		
				Under other on-going schemes	Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,25,000	12,504	2,662	2,920	1,586	7,168	5,336
2.	Bihar	1,11,000	4,218	952	388	369	1,709	2,509
3.	Gujarat	1,71,000	42	42	..	..	42	..
4.	Karnataka	1,93,000	62,689	39,960*	378	1,521	41,859	20,830
5.	Kerala	..	700	138	110	60	308	392
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4,67,000	1,531	..	121	..	121	1,410
7.	Maharashtra	1,05,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Orissa	..	311	..	308	100@	408	..
9.	Rajasthan	67,000	6,000	4,256	700	700	5,656	344
10.	Tamil Nadu	2,50,000	27,828	27,311	..	..	27,311	517
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5,55,000	4,469	1,568**	495	2,606	4,469	..
Total		22,44,000	1,20,292	76,689	5,420	6,942	89,051	31,338

\*Including 20,557 placed in temporary employment.

@Pending release of bonded labourers.

\*\*Placed in temporary employment.

Note :—Totals in Cols. 7 and 8 do not tally because of @ above.

## ANNEXURE-II

## Central Government sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour

Position relating to the release of Central financial assistance to State Governments during 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Upto 31-3-1980)

S. No.	State	Central financial assistance								
		1978-79			1979-80					
		Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of freed bonded labourers rehabilitated by this assistance.	Allocation to State Govt.	Sanctioned to State Govt.	Actual release to State Govt.	No. of freed bonded labourers expected to be rehabilitated by this assistance.		
		(Rupees in lakhs)			(Rupees in lakhs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	18.01	2,920	20.00	19.72	17.73	1,586		
2.	Bihar	.	2.69	388	14.28	7.21	6.62	369		
3.	Karnataka	.	5.07	378	10.28	14.13	7.14	1,521		
4.	Kerala	.	1.65	110	1.65	1.20	0.60	60		
5.	Madhya Pradesh	.	2.37	121	17.00	..	*	..		
6.	Orissa	.	2.13	308	5.11	2.00	1.00	100		
7.	Rajasthan	.	14.00	700	14.00	14.00	10.53	700		
8.	Tamil Nadu	.	5.32	..	5.32	..	*	..		
9.	Uttar Pradesh	.	10.00	495	10.00	10.00	10.00	2,606		
	Total	97.64	55.02	5,420	89.00	68.26	53.62	6,942		

\*No proposals were received from State Governments.

श्री अहमद एम. पटेल: मंत्री जी ने अपने रेप्लाइ में बताया है:

“Estimates of incidence of bonded labour by the Gandhi Peace Foundation”

22,44,000। उस में से आइडेंटिफाई किये गये 1,20,292 और रिहोबीलीटेटे किये गये, 89,051। इस तरह से जो आइडेंटिफाई किये गये वे हार्डली 5 परसेन्ट हैं और जो रिहोबीलीटेटे किये गये, वे केवल 3 परसेन्ट हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह जो सर्वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से हुआ है, वह प्रोपर सर्वे नहीं किया गया है। बोण्डेड लेबर जिस तरह से डिसगाइज्ड फार्म में है, उस को जिस तरह से आइडेंटिफाई करना चाहिए था, उस तरह से आइडेंटिफाई नहीं किया गया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या तो प्रोपर सर्वे कर सकें या बोण्डेड लेबर्स जिस-जिस फार्म में हैं उनको आइडेंटिफाई किया जा सके?

श्री टी. अंबय्या: अभी जो सवाल उठाया गया है, बोण्डेड लेबर के सर्वेक्षण का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तो फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस देती है। जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जो रिपोर्ट्स हमें मिली हैं उनके अनुसार 1 लाख 20 हजार बोण्डेड लेबर हैं। लेकिन गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन वालों ने 1978 में सर्वे किया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 22 लाख 40 हजार बोण्डेड लेबर हैं। स्टैटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जो सर्वे किया गया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 3 लाख 40 हजार आदमी हैं। इस तरह से रिपोर्ट्स आयी हैं।

हम लोगों ने फाइव इयर प्लान में 25 करोड़ रुपया अर्बॉलिशन के लिए रखा था। 1978-79 में 97 लाख 64 हजार रुपये दिये हैं। इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दोनों को 50 परसेंट 50 परसेंट पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। 1979-80 में इसके लिए 53 लाख 62 हजार रुपया 798 LS-2.

दिया गया है। जिन स्टेट्स ने यह कहा कि हमारे यहां बोण्डेड लेबर नहीं है, उनको कोई फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस नहीं दिया गया। एक बन्धुवा मजदूर पर चार हजार खर्च होता है तो दो हजार रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च करती है और दो हजार रुपया केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है। जहां तक इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का सवाल है वह एन्टायरली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

श्री अहमद एम. पटेल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी स्टेटमेंट में 11 स्टेट्स दिखायी गयी हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि और स्टेट्स में बोण्डेड लेबर नहीं है।

दो स्टेट गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में एस्टीमेशन हुआ है—गुजरात में 1 लाख 71 हजार लोग आइडेंटिफाई किये गये हैं जिनमें से केवल 42 को उन्होंने मुक्त कराया और 42 को ही रिहोबीलीटेटे किया। महाराष्ट्र में 1 लाख 5 हजार एस्टीमेशन किये गये हैं जिनमें से किसी को भी आइडेंटिफाई और रिहोबीलीटेटे नहीं किया गया। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी जो स्टेट्स हैं जो कि सिन्डिकेटीड आइडेंटिफाई नहीं करती हैं, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनके लिए कोई स्कीम बनाने जा रही है, सेंट्रली स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम के अलावा जिससे कि उनका जल्दी से जल्दी रिहोबीलीटेशन हो सके?

श्री टी. अंबय्या: जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी होती है। बोण्डेड लेबर अर्बॉलिशन एक्ट का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, सेंटर के पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जिसके द्वारा हम उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें। जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए फिगर्स देती हैं उन्हीं के आधार पर उनको फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस दी जाती है।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: In view of the contradictions between the survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute regarding the incidence of bonded labour the figure being shown as 22 lakhs, and the State Government survey

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochak] which was conducted giving the figure as 1.20 lakhs, what is the Central Government going to do in this case of very grave national importance so that truth is brought out to the country and the controversy solved and they are set free? Whether it is 22 lakhs or 1.20 lakhs, this controversy should be removed in the national interest. Does it not become essential for the Central Government to evolve a scheme both for correcting the estimates and also for identification and setting them free and rehabilitating them, in cooperation with the States, and thus find out a lasting solution both with regard to the real estimate of bonded labour and also to take all steps as was envisaged by this House previously?

श्री टी. अंजय्या: यह सवाल जरा मुश्किल है क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का कोआप्रेशन नहीं मिलता है तब तक यह मसला हल करने में दिक्कत हो जाती है। यह जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सवाल है इसका पूरा अधिकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हमने पूछा। उन्होंने कहा कि नौ स्टेट्स के अन्दर बांडिड लेबर है और फिगर भी दिए हैं। बाकी जो स्टेट्स का मसला है लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में हम डिसकस करेंगे। तीन कमेटीयां जो बनाई गई हैं उनमें भी इसके ऊपर चर्चा करेंगे कि कौन से स्टेट्स इफेक्टिव इम्प्लीमेंटेशन को हो सकते हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो 25 करोड़ रुपया प्लान के अन्दर रखा है वह किस तरह से अच्छी तरह से खर्च किया जा सकता है इसके बारे में भी उनके साथ बैठ कर बातचीत कर के इस कार्यक्रम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOC-HAK: May I know which State has not implemented the scheme of abolition of bonded labour? The Hon'ble Minister has not been able to reply my question as to how this controversy is to be resolved? There are different figures given by two different Reports. But it is not known which is the correct figure. What are the methods you are going

to evolve to find out whether the figure of about 22 lakhs given by Gandhi Peace Foundation Committee is correct or the figure given by the Indian Labour Organisation is correct? That is my question.

श्री टी. अंजय्या: गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन ने किस आधार पर कहा है कि इतने आदमी हैं मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन जो इनफर्मेशन हमें प्राप्त हुई है बांडिड लेबर की वह मैंने बता दी है और वह स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट की जो मशीनरी है उसके आधार पर दी गई है।

जहां तक राज्य सरकारों की कोआप्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तमिलनाडु उत्तर प्रदेश ने फाइनेंशियल अस्सिस्टेंस की मांग की और उनको फाइनेंशियल अस्सिस्टेंस दे दी गई।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOC-HAK: Is it not in the fitness of things that the Centre should evolve a scheme in co-operation with the State Governments to find out the correct data about bonded labour? Whether the figure taken by the Central Government is the correct one?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to your question.

SHRI K. MAYA THEVAR: The Hon'ble Minister was stating that it was the responsibility of the State Government to implement the scheme of abolition of bonded labour. But he is aware that the legislation for the abolition of bonded labour has been passed by this House and the Central Government had instructed all the State Government to implement it strictly so that they are freed from bonded labour. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the fact that in some States steps have not been taken by the State Governments to implement the scheme. This is what the Minister has also stated just now. In the case of those States where this scheme has not been implemented, the Central Government must take stringent action against them and give them direction to implement the scheme immediately. For instance, I would like to

mention about Tamil Nadu. I am speaking on the basis of facts and figures which had been placed on the Table of the House. (Interruptions). There were about 2,50,000 persons identified as bonded labour and about 27,828 persons were freed. There are still about 2,23,000 persons to be freed from bonded labour in Tamil Nadu alone. I would like to know whether the Central Government will take necessary steps to give direction to the Government of Tamil Nadu and see that these people are freed from bonded labour immediately. If the Government of Tamil Nadu does not take action on this, the Central Government should be ready to implement the scheme of abolition of bonded labour and go ahead with its implementation because the powers and authority are vested in them.

**श्री टी. अंबय्या:** बाँड्डे लैबर के बारे में एबालिशन का जो एक्ट है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक्ट है और 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का एक अंग है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसके बारे में हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है। राज्य सरकारों के साथ हम बराबर इस को परसू करेंगे। आनरेबल मंत्री भी अगर हमें डायरेक्टली बताएंगे कि यहाँ-यहाँ बाँड्डे लैबर सिस्टम है तो हम अपने डिपार्टमेंट के जरिये भी एक्शन लेंगे।

**श्री भारखंडे राय :** क्या श्रम मंत्री महोदय इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी यह प्रथा देश में जारी है, चाहे 21 लाख की हो चाहे 1 लाख की हो। विनोबा भावे जी का आन्दोलन भी इस तरह की चीजों को समाप्त करने में असफल रहा है, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी एक आइटम था, लेकिन वह भी सफल नहीं हुआ, लाल भंडा और समाजवादी मम्मेलन के नेतृत्व में भी इसका पूरा उन्मूलन नहीं हुआ। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार कोई क्रांतिकारी प्रोग्राम बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है? क्या ऐसा प्रोग्राम सब पार्टियों के सहयोग से बनाया जायेगा जिससे राज्य के इस लज्जा के विषय को समाप्त किया जा सके?

**श्री टी. अंबय्या:** इस बात की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** The amount of relief given to the States as Central financial assistance in the year 1978-79 was Rs. 97-odd lakhs, and the money utilized by the State Governments was Rs. 55.92 lakhs. So far as the utilization is concerned, States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have not utilized this relief properly. May I presume that the then existing Governments were not implementing the Bonded Labour Abolition Act effectively, but only keeping it in black and white? Not only that; the bonded labourers who were released by the previous Governments, were forced to go back as bonded labourers by the employers and landlords. If that is so, may I know to what extent was the release of bonded labour effected in that year?

**श्री टी. अंबय्या :** जैसा मैंने पहले कहा जहाँ तक फाइनेंशियल एसिस्टेंस का सवाल है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। पिछली सरकारों ने जितने लोगों को बताया, उतने लोगों को मीचिंग एमाउन्ट दिया गया। अब हम अपनी नई सरकार में एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाएंगे और उसमें इसे डिस्कस करेंगे और जैसा निश्चय किया जायेगा, उसके मुताबिक किया जायेगा।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** बाँड्डे लैबर एबालिशन एक्ट, 1976 में लागू हुआ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि श्रम मंत्री महोदय जिस आन्ध्रप्रदेश स्टेट से आ रहे हैं, सबसे ज्यादा बाँड्डे लैबर वहाँ पर है। आप बतायें कि 1977, 1978 और 1979 के इन तीन सालों में कितने लोगों का चालान किया गया जो कि एक्ट का अनुपालन नहीं कर रहे थे और कितने लोग प्रासीक्यूट किये गये और कितनों को सजा हुई। यह सब बताने की कृपा करें।

**श्री टी. अंबय्या:** यह जो . . . .



श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह गंभीर सवाल है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय बहुत हल्के ढंग से इसे ले रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. Not allowed.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा :

MR. SPEAKER: Even the answer is not allowed.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: बंधुआ मजदूर प्रणाली अमानुषिक कार्य है और कानूनन अपराध है। देश के किसी भाग में हो, यह एक लज्जाजनक बात है। जैसे श्री भारखंडे राय ने कहा कि 33 साल के बाद भी यह समस्या हमारे मूलक में है... मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इन्सानों को बंधक बना कर रखते हैं, उनसे जबरन काम लेते हैं और उनके बदले उनका रुपया-पैसा नहीं देते हैं, उनकी इज्जत और अस्मत् के साथ खोलते हैं, जो लोग इस तरह के अपराध करते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है और अब तक कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य ने शायद सुना नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इसके लिए सैपरेट नोटिस दीजिए ही— बाट्स फ्रेश नोटिस। आप दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना महत्वपूर्ण यह कार्यक्रम है, उसीके अनुसार 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी रखी गई है और उसीके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पत्र और परिपत्र भी लिखे हैं। इसके बावजूद राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक एक बार सिर्फ 83 लाख रुपये और एक बार 53 लाख रुपये ही क्यों लिये हैं? क्या बंधुआ लेबर की प्रथा समाप्त हो गई है, या क्या इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने में निहित स्वार्थ रुकावट डाल रहे हैं? आखिर कारण क्या

है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के इतने परिश्रम और उसके द्वारा इतनी राशि देने के बावजूद राज्य सरकारें कदम नहीं उठा रही हैं? इस प्रथा को हटाया क्यों नहीं जा रहा है?

श्री टी. अंब्या: 20 पायंट प्रोग्राम में यह प्रोग्राम लिया गया था। लेकिन जनता सरकार ने इसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली और बांडिड लेबर के एबालिशन में कोई महयोग नहीं दिया, जिसकी वजह से इस प्रोग्राम का जैसा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए था, वैसा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम इस प्रोग्राम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करते हुए गांव-गांव में भगड़े पैदा करें। हम उन लोगों को री-हैबिलिटेट करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। जनता गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया।

#### Deaths due to T.B.

\*271. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 6 lakh people die of T.B. a year in our country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):  
(a) Yes, Sir, it is so estimated.

(b) The State Government have set up a larger number of T. B. Hospitals/Clinics for the detention and treatment of T. B. cases. In addition, a National T. B. Control Programme to combat the problem of T.B. with the overall objective of reducing the morbidity and mortality due to T. B. has also been in operation for the last many years. Under this programme, District T. B. Centres run by the State Governments, are being equipped with the radiographic equipment to enable them to undertake detection of T. B. cases. The programme

also envisages supply of anti-T. B. drugs to the T. B. Clinics run by the State Governments and the voluntary organisations. B.C.G. vaccination is also being given to infants/children as a part of M.C.H. programme.

**DR. SARADISH ROY:** In spite of the fact that this programme is being implemented for the last few years, the incidence of death due to T. B. is on the increase. What steps have been taken to hospitalise those cases which are infective and are spreading the disease? How much aid is given by the Central Government to the State Governments during the last few years for making hospital arrangement for these infective patients?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:** This is essentially a State programme and the Central Government is giving aid to the various State Governments in various ways. During the current year, 1980-81, we have provided Rs. 1.83 crores to different State Governments under various schemes so that they can combat this incidence in their own States.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Work by I.C.A.R. on Oilseed Productivity

**\*203. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ICAR has not done any commendable work to improve oilseeds productivity;

(b) if so, the details of the work so far done by the ICAR in this field and with what results;

(c) whether ICAR has any plan to take up this research and do something to improve the productivity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement with regard to the work so far done by the I.C.A.R. with results is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### Statement

(b)

Oilseeds covered a total area of 16 million hectares in 1978 with a total production of 9.6 million tonnes. The following table indicates the area and production from 1949-50 to 1978-79:—

	1949-50	1960-61	1970-71	1978-79
Area . . . . .	10.071	13.770	14.00	16.00†
Production . . . . .	5.22	6.982	9.3	9.60@

†Area in million hectares.

@Production in million tonnes.

The inter-decade comparisons indicate that production has increased from 5.22 million tonnes in 1949-50 to 9.6 million tonnes in 1978-79. To the total production of 9.6 million tonnes, the contribution of groundnut alone is to the tune of 6.4 million tonnes from a total area of 7.5 million hectares. The next major contribution comes from rapeseed-mustard group with about 1.9 million tonnes from an area of 3.6 million hectares. It may be indicated that 90 per cent of the oilseed crops are grown under rainfed conditions. This accounts for the fluctuations in production from year to year. Further, many of the oilseeds are cultivated under marginal and sub-marginal conditions with poor management. They also suffer from serious pest and disease complex. Despite all these constraints, the oilseed production in the country has gone up from 5.225 million tonnes in 1949-50 to 9.6 million tonnes in 1978-79.

Having realised the need for intensification of research on oilseeds, the ICAR had started in 1959-60 a programme for the intensification of research on cotton, oilseeds and millets (PIRCOM). Later, research on oilseeds has been organised under the All-India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of oilseeds. During the IV Five-Year Plan, there were 38 centres working on oilseeds in different parts of the country which were later on increased to 53. The number of research centres was increased to 62 during the V Five-Year Plan. This effort has been in addition to the researches conducted by the Agricultural Universities and the State Governments and also through a number of *ad hoc* research schemes sanctioned by the ICAR.

#### *Advance through research:*

Following are some of the important research achievements in different oilseeds:

**Groundnut:** Major areas under groundnut are Saurashtra in Gujarat,

Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The major emphasis in research was to collect and evaluate genetic variability. Accordingly, as many as 4800 germ-plasm collections were accumulated and used in large scale selection and hybridization programmes. As a result, a number of improved varieties have been developed. Most of these which have covered large areas in different regions are TMV-2, TMV-10 (South India),—J. 11 (Saurashtra), S. 206 (Karnataka), M-13 (Punjab and other groundnut growing States), etc. TMV-10 is also characterised by high oil content of 55 per cent. Crop production technologies have also been standardized for the improved varieties in different agro-climatic zones. For example, reduced row spacing, 60 cm. compared to 75 cm., coupled with change of furrows every year enhanced the yield significantly in Saurashtra. Application of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobial cultures, likewise, increased yields. Poor plant population has been the major constraint on groundnut production. Chemical treatment of seed against soil-borne diseases helped to improve the crop stand and finally the yield. Sources of resistance for Tikka and white rust have been identified and used in breeding programmes. Similarly chemical control methods have been standardised for control of pests like aphids and leaf roller. Good quality seed has been a serious limitation on groundnut cultivation. ICAR has, therefore, taken up nucleus seed production of improved varieties and supplied in 1978-79 about 1300 quintals of seeds of eleven improved varieties to different seed producing agencies. Groundnut is assuming greater importance under irrigation as a summer crop and in paddy fallows in *rabi* season in several parts of the country. Steps have, therefore, been taken to develop production technologies for these new situations. Sixteen new research centres have been started in different irrigation command areas in the country.

To intensify both applied and basic research on groundnut, a specialised National Research Centre for Groundnut has been established at Junagadh. This Centre is expected to do mission-oriented basic research in disciplines like genetics, resistance breeding, production physiology and microbiology including aflatoxin contamination problems.

Thus, adoption of already available technology—improved varieties, quality seed, chemical treatment of seed, adoption of a drill for appropriate spacing, application of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium cultures, and timely weed control and adoption of plant protection measures can go a long way to increasing production of groundnut. Already groundnut varieties with a yield potential of 30-40 quintals per hectares are available for irrigated conditions. We are on an average, exploiting only about 25 per cent of the genetic potential for yield that already exists.

**Rapeseed and mustard:** Rapeseed-mustard is the next important group of oilseed crops. They are mostly grown as a mixed crop with rabi cereals. Serious yield constraints here are inadequate plant population, lack of plant protection measures against aphids and the diseases like alternaria blight. Following are some of the important research results:

A number of improved varieties of *Toria* and *Sarson* (*Brassica Campes- tris*), *Raye* (*Brassica Juncea*) and *Tarmira* (*Eruca sativa*) have been developed. Varieties *Varuna* and *Prakash* in mustard group and *San- gam* and *Composite-3* in rapeseed group have already made an impact on the cultivation of rapeseed mustard crop. Yields of the order of 20—25 quintals per hectare are now possible from a pure crop with one or two protective irrigations. Chemical control methods have been developed to control aphids and alternaria blight. Besides, breeding efforts have been intensified to deve-

lop resistant varieties against aphid and blight and some of the cultures are in advanced stages. Work on frost damage which is another serious constraint has also been taken up.

**Castor:** Although comparatively a minor oilseed crop, some of the most outstanding results have been achieved with castor during the past few years. *Aruna*, a dwarf and early maturing mutant, from a tall and long duration variety HC-6 from Andhra Pradesh, has proved as an outstanding variety in the drought prone areas of Telengana and other castor-growing areas. *Bhagya* and *Sowbhagya* are recent additions. In Gujarat, hybrids like CCH-3 and CAUCH-1 have been developed and are doing exceedingly well. In Karnataka, RC-8 is at the pre-release stage. With these improved varieties, the productivity of castor has been practically doubled.

High-yielding and early maturing varieties are now available which are eminently suited to drought-prone areas. Nucleus seed production of these varieties has been taken up.

In castor, semilooper pest is a very serious problem which often causes a great deal of crop loss. Systematic plant protection measures which combine chemical and biological control have been developed through research to control this pest.

**Safflower:** Safflower is generally cultivated under marginal and sub-marginal conditions, particularly as a mixed crop in sorghum or as a boarder crop in wheat. Intensive research efforts made have resulted in the development of a few high-yielding varieties such as *Tara* (*Manjeera*, *Annegeri-1*, *A-300*, etc. Strains with 42 per cent oil have been isolated compared to 34 per cent oil in traditionally grown varieties. These varieties are equally suited to irrigated conditions where the yield potential is found to be as high as 2 tonnes per hectare. Some of these new

varieties are also suited for double-cropping after *kharif* sorghum under rainfed conditions. Safflowers varieties can also be grown on saline conditions.

**Sunflower:** This crop was introduced in India from USSR towards the end of sixties. Exotic varieties such as EC-68414 and EC-68415 have shown good adaptability to Indian conditions. Researches conducted during the past ten years have resulted in the development of a medium duration variety, viz. *Latur* selection and another short-duration variety viz. '*Mordan*'. Two hybrids, BSH-1 and BSH-2 developed at Bangalore have been doing exceedingly well in the coordinated trials. The problem of seed-filling which was a serious yield constraint has since been overcome to a very large extent and the sunflower crop can be grown even under certain rainfed conditions. A four-tier seed production programme has been launched during the last three years for production of elite seed.

**Soyabean:** This crop was introduced into India as an oilseed crop by about mid-sixties. To begin with, exotic varieties were brought in from USA, such as Bragg, Improved Polican, Clark-63, Lee, Hardy Darissa etc. Through sustained research during the last one decade, some good varieties such as JS-2 and Ankur have been developed at Pantnagar, Jabalpur, Delhi and Bangalore. Agronomic practices such as optimum plant stand, spacing, sowing methods and sophisticated fertilisation have been standardised. Efficient rhizobial cultures are now available for use. New varieties give a higher rate of germination. Soyabean crop has come to occupy by now about 4 lakh hectares (1979-80). There are good prospects for this crop to develop as a potential oil and protein crop in the coming years. With about 40 per cent protein, it is a very highly nutritive crop. Utilisation research has been initiated

particularly with a view to fill the protein deficiency, especially in the vegetarian diet.

**Linseed:** A number of improved varieties, high-yielding as well as resistant to rust have been developed, such as T-397, Raipur-17 and BS-44 in Madhya Pradesh and NP(RR) 9 and NP(RR) 45 in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**Sesamum:** About ten varieties have been developed, of which TMV-3, T-12, Gauri, Vinayak and TC-25 are the more important ones.

**Niger:** In niger, ICP-76 and Cultures 1 and 33 have shown promise and are currently in advanced stage of testing.

#### Statement

(d): About 1959-60, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research strengthened research on oilseeds under the special programme, viz. Project for intensification of Research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets (PIRCOM). After dissolution of the PIRCOM in 1965, research on oilseeds was more systematically organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the All-India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of oilseeds. In the beginning, the work was started on five major oilseed crops viz. groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor. At the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five-Year Plan in 1971 three more crops were added, namely, safflower, sunflower and niger. During Fifth Five-Year Plan, a full-fledged Project Directorate of Oilseed Research has been established at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The Project has Headquarters Unit at Rajendranagar and 62 research centres distributed in different parts of the country under the Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes State Governments and General Universities etc.

As mentioned earlier, with a view to give concerted thrust to groundnut research, a National Research Centre for Groundnut has been established at Junagadh.

Research on rapeseed-mustard, safflower and sesamum has been strengthened with the support from the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) and also from Department of Science and Technology as a part of the technical collaboration between India and Sweden. Realising that oilseed crops have a future under irrigated farming, a network of research centres was established in 16 irrigation command areas to develop oilseed-based cropping system under irrigation. To popularise the newly developing technology, these centres have been linked with Krishi Vigyan Kendras, whose function is to impart skilled training to practising farmers. Similarly, to popularise the existing knowledge on oilseed production in the rainfed areas, 30 extension education centres were established in different parts of the country and functionally they are linked to the dryfarming research and other similar centres in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas.

#### Development of Smaller Towns Around Delhi

\*204. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop smaller towns around Delhi to save the city from the large migratory population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a part of strategy to save Delhi from the large migratory population, five neighbouring towns, viz., Meerut and Hapur in Uttar Pradesh,

Alwar in Rajasthan and Panipat and Gurgaon in Haryana have been taken up for development under the Integrated Urban Development Programme for the National Capital Region Towns.

#### राजधानी और देवास के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

\*205. श्री कल चन्द वर्मा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के एक औद्योगिक शहर को सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा द्वारा राजधानी से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके जोड़े जाने की संभावना कब तक है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टीफन):  
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1983 के दौरान देवास को सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल से जोड़ने की योजना है ।

#### National Forest Policy

\*206. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the national policy on forestry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exact details will be given when the Policy is finalised. However, salient points of the proposed National Forest Policy are:

(i) a greater emphasis on the ecological and environmental considerations;

(ii) checking of erosion in mountainous regions, catchment of rivers along tree-less banks, in the hot and cold deserts;

(iii) preservation of natural heritage of flora and fauna in the country;

(iv) management of forest resources for providing, on a sustained basis, the maximum goods and services with due regard to environmental and ecological considerations;

(v) aiding the tribal economy and maximisation of employment;

(vi) checking of deforestation and prevention of diversion of forest lands for non-forestry uses; and

(vii) utilisation of culturable wasteland, strips along roads, rail tracks and canal banks and all other vacant land under public, corporate, community or private ownership for raising tree crops, with cooperation and involvement of people, as far as possible.

#### Printing Jobs by Private Firms

\*207. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that printing work worth crores of rupees has been got done by the private firms (presses) during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, justification for this;

(c) the estimated total loss accrued to Government due to this;

(d) who is responsible for this;

(e) whether printing capacity was available in the Government of India Presses when this job was got done by private parties; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that printing work worth crores of Rupees was got done by private firms (presses) during the last three years. Work worth a total amount of Rs. 58.64 lacs was got done by private firms during this period by the Directorate of Printing in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Farming out of printing jobs to private presses is resorted to only in exceptional circumstances when the Government of India Presses are either pre-occupied with emergent and priority job or are unable to meet the delivery schedule fixed by the Indenting Government Departments or do not have facilities for specialised jobs.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) It is not possible to entirely do away with private printing. However efforts are made to minimise it to the extent possible.

Machines lying idel in Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi

\*208. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two newly folding machines at Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi and a good number of Sophisticated printing machines such as, photostat, photosetter Zerox, offset and latest design of printing machines worth crores of rupees are lying idle at the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi for the last several years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how much loss Government have incurred due to this;

(c) whether printing works etc. worth crores of rupees has been got done by private parties (Presses) when the machines are available;

(d) who is responsible for this; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter to avoid recurrence of such earlier losses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The position is as follows:

(1) *Ring Road Press*

Two folding machines installed in this Press in 1973 were jointly inspected by the representatives of the supplier firm, the D.G.S. & D. and the Press; and these were not accepted because the trial runs revealed that they were not suitable for the purpose for which they were procured.

(2) *Minto Road Press*

Machines worth about Rs. 27,000.00 are presently partially idling in this Press as enumerated below:

Photosetter machine—Rs. 15,934.00

Photostat machine—Rs. 2,364.00

Statfile Recorder—Rs. 8,453.00

(i) *Machines in the Photostat Section.*—After March 1979 suitable work for keeping these machines engaged has not been received. Only 10 per cent capacity of these machines has been utilised since April 1979. The loss due to under-utilisation of these machines in this Section from April 1979 to May 1980 works out to about Rs. 31,850.00 which represents 90 per cent of the wages of the operatives.

(ii) *Photosetter Machine.*—This machine has been idling since October 1978 due to non-receipt of suitable work. However, there has been no loss to Government as the operatives of this machine have been deployed elsewhere.

(iii) *Verox Offset and other Printing Machines.*—These machines are being utilised and are not idling.

(c) Printing work worth Rs. 58.64 lakhs has been farmed out to private presses during the last three years, but this has no relevance to the machines referred to in the Question.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following measures have been taken:

(i) posts lying vacant due to retirement of operatives engaged on idling machines are not being filled up; and

(ii) recently a general circular to all the Government offices etc. reiterating that the capacity of making photostat copies is available with the Minto Road Press, has been issued. In response thereto, the Press has received a job from the Delhi Urban Art Commission. More jobs are likely to be received in course of the current financial year.

**Plan for Farm Animals in drought affected States**

\*209. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to drought a large number of farm animals suffered from inadequate food, malnutrition and starvation;

(b) whether any assessment had been made of the farm animals in drought affected areas in various States where destruction had been caused in substantial measure; and

(c) whether Government had drawn up a plan for saving farm animals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) It is estimated that about 127 million heads of cattle and buffaloes have been affected in the major drought affected areas.



(b) The Central Teams visited the drought affected States and on the basis of their assessment of the requirements of the States ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 640 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 1001 lakhs during 1980-81 have been approved for cattle relief.

(c) In July, 1979, i.e., right at the beginning of the drought period, detailed guidelines were issued to the States. This was followed by a meeting of the State Directors of Animal Husbandry of the drought affected States convened in November, 1979 and detailed action points were drawn up for mitigating the effects of drought on Livestock. The guidelines and action points include *inter alia* setting up of cattle camps, arranging dry fodder, forest grasses, damaged foodgrains and groundnut extraction at reasonable prices, cultivating drought resistant varieties of fodder and grass through various promotional schemes, providing health cover and preparation of contingency plans.

### Oilseeds Production

\*210. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of edible oilseeds in the country is stagnating for the last few years;

(b) if so, what are the details of the production of oilseeds during the last three years; and

(c) what measures are being taken for raising edible oil seeds production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir. Despite fluctuation in the production of edible oilseeds in recent years, the trend has been slightly upward.

(b) The production of edible oilseeds has been 75.7, 85.9 and 91.7 lakh tonnes during the three years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. For 1979-80, estimates of oilseeds production are not yet available but, on current assessment, there is likely to be a decline over the level of the previous year.

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase the production of oilseeds:—

(i) Under Centrally sponsored scheme for oilseeds, an intensive programme is under implementation in ninety districts. Among other things, the scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production arrangements, expansion of plant protection measures and training for farmers and extension workers:

(ii) In addition, States are undertaking oilseeds development programmes from their own funds;

(iii) Increasing the area under short duration varieties of oilseeds through catch cropping and inter cropping; and

(iv) Intensification of research efforts.

हरियाणा में सूखी तथा मरू भूमि के विकास के लिये योजनाएँ

\*211. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हरियाणा राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में सूखी तथा मरू भूमि के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र सरकार से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशि की सहायता मिली है और चालू वर्ष में कितनी सहायता के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार हरियाणा के शुष्क तथा मरू जिलों में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरू-भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम को संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्य में शुष्क क्षेत्रों में कृषि की अनुसंधान

आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार में शुष्क भूमि कृषि के लिए एक समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना भी चल रही है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है।

### विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

वर्ष	सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	हरियाणा कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, हिसार में शुष्क भूमि कृषि के लिये समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना
1	2	3	4
1977-78	100.00	140.74	2.15
1978-79	187.58	168.00	1.96
1979-80	83.38	48.75	2.82
1980-81†	97.50	195.00	2.88

† बजट प्रावधान

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया धान

\*212. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कुल कितना धान खरीदा गया और क्या उन वर्षों में खरीदा गया धान सुरक्षित भण्डारों को भेजा गया था अथवा जरूरतमंद राज्यों को;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाब में लाखों टन धान खली जमीन पर पड़ा है और इस तरह निगम के कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि पहुँचाई जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव): (क) से (ग). भारतीय खाद्य निगम, जो कि वसूली एजेंसियों में से

एक एजेंसी है, ने मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अधीन पिछले तीन विपणन मौसमों में विभिन्न

राज्यों में धान की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं खरीदी हैं:--

	(लाख मीटरी टन)
1977-78	12.68
1978-79	26.36
1979-80 (21-6-80)	19.12

खरीदी गई धान को भंडारण स्थान की उपलब्ध सीमा तक गोदामों में भेज दिया जाता है और शेष मात्रा को या तो जरूरतमन्द राज्यों को भेज दिया जाता है या उसे बैप भण्डारों (बंदर और लिथ) में रखा जाता है ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अधिकांश राज्यों से अन्य राज्यों को निम्नलिखित मात्रा भेजी गई थी --

	(मीटरी टन में)		
भेजने वाले राज्य	1977-78 (नव० 77 से अक्टू० 78)	1978-79 (नव० 78 से अक्टू० 79)	1979-80 से (नव० 79 मई, 1980)
1. पंजाब	4220	105820	59740
2. हरियाणा	6640	29440	33220
3. आंध्र प्रदेश	42982	86014	67836
जोड़	53842	221274	160796

पंजाब में 1-5-1980 को 3.24 लाख मीटरी टन धान ढके हुए गोदामों में और 15.11 लाख मीटरी टन कृषि भण्डारों में पड़ी हुई थी।

ढके हुए पर्याप्त गोदामों की कमी, मंडियों में आमद की भीड़ और वसूली कार्यों की कम अवधि होने के कारण वसूल की गई धान की समस्त मात्रा को हमेशा ढके हुए गोदामों में रखना सम्भव नहीं होता है। हालांकि पंजाब में 30.82 लाख मीटरी टन की ढकी हुई क्षमता उपलब्ध है, लेकिन वह चावल और गेहूँ के स्टॉक रखने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है और इसलिए धान का कृषि के अन्तर्गत खुले स्थान में ही रखा जाता है।

यदि पक्के प्लिंथ उपलब्ध हो तो वहीं पर कृषि भण्डार बनाए जाते हैं और यदि ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है तो धान का स्टॉक रखने के लिए लकड़ी के क्रेटों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इस तरह रखे गए स्टॉक को विशेष रूप से बनवायी

गई पालीथिन की चादरों से ढका जाता है। हालांकि सामान्य परिस्थितियों के अधीन कृषि के भण्डारों को सुरक्षित हालत में रखने के सभी प्रयास किए जाते हैं, फिर भी निगम के नियंत्रण के बाहर के कारणों अर्थात् प्राकृतिक विपदाओं, बेमौसमी भारी वर्षा, तूफानों, बाढ़ों आदि से कभी-कभी स्टॉक क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है। ऐसे मामलों में जब कभी क्षति होती है तो उसे लापरवाही की संज्ञा देना उचित नहीं समझा जाता है।

#### Stocks of Foodgrains and Sugar in F.C.I. Godowns for Supply to Orissa

\*213. SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the efforts made by Central Government to have adequate stocks in the Food Corporation of India's godowns as well as ensure the supply of foodgrains and sugar to the common people at fair price shops in the drought affected districts of Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** The target of movement of foodgrains from Central stocks to Orissa has been stepped up to 75,000 tonnes per month since March, 1980, keeping in view the increased need of the State and within the overall constraint of railway capacity, actual movement also has gone up since March, 1980. The recent Locomen's strike on the Northern Railways had brought down the movement which is being stepped up to the desired level with the call-off of the strike. Expeditious despatches of sugar has been arranged for ensuring adequate supplies.

**Guidelines by D.D.A. for purchase of Residential Plots**

\*215. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules or guidelines by D.D.A. that persons having residential plot of land measuring 75 Sq. Yds. or less are exempted from purchasing another plot through D.D.A. or a cooperative house-building society, and if so, what they are;

(b) if not, what is the prescribed limit of land a man should possess after which one can purchase a plot through DDA or a cooperative house-building society in Delhi; and

(c) whether persons having 1/3rd share measuring 75 Sq. Yds. or less in a constructed house in Delhi in a joint family can purchase a plot through D.D.A. or a cooperative house-building society?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that at present Co-sharers of joint ancestral properties in congested localities (Slum Areas) whose share is less than 80 sq. yds. of land and who do not own

any other plot/house in the Union Territory of Delhi may be permitted to bid at auctions for residential plots, or obtain plots/flats through cooperatives house-building societies/group housing cooperative societies in the colonies developed under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi.

**Expansion of Storage Capacity by F.C.I. in Southern States**

\*216. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is expanding its storage capacity in Southern States;

(b) if so, present storage capacity of Food Corporation of India in the South;

(c) what are the States where this storage capacity is being increased;

(d) whether in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, the procurement of grains has become larger and there is no storage capacity there; and

(e) if so, to what extent the storage capacity in these States is to be expanded during the current year?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Appendix—I).

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Appendix—II).

(d) and (e). The procurement of foodgrains in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh has not become larger than the storage capacity of the godown under the control of Food Corporation of India. However, as a part of capacity creation under the World

Bank Storage Project, it is proposed to construct additional storage capacity of 1.0 lakh tonnes in Andhra

Pradesh during the current year. No additions are planned in Karnataka in the current year.

#### Statement I

Present storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India in the Southern Zone.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

S. No.	State	Covered storage capacity	Open capacity	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	12.71	10.87	23.58
2.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	7.30	0.63	7.93
3.	Karnataka . . . . .	2.69	2.21	4.90
4.	Kerala . . . . .	3.90	—	3.90
5.	Madras Port (Joint Manager Port Operations) . . . . .	0.73	0.24	0.97
Total . . . . .		27.33	13.95	41.28

#### Statement-I<sub>1</sub>

States where the Food Corporation of India has planned to take up construction of godowns during coming year.

S. No. Name of the State

#### EAST ZONE

1. Bihar
2. North-Eastern Frontier Region
3. Orissa
4. West Bengal

#### NORTH ZONE

5. Delhi
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu and Kashmir
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Uttar Pradesh

#### SOUTH ZONE

12. Andhra Pradesh
13. Karnataka
14. Kerala
15. Tamil Nadu

#### WEST ZONE

16. Madhya Pradesh
17. Maharashtra

#### Construction of Indoor Stadium

\*217. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has a proposal to construct a massive indoor stadium with a seating capacity of 30,000; and

(b) if so, what will be its cost of construction and yearly maintenance charges?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that the rough cost of construction of the proposed indoor stadium, is estimated at Rs. 12 crores, including air-conditioning. The yearly maintenance charges have not so far been worked out/estimated.

#### Funds Allotted to Social Welfare Advisory Boards

\*218. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the funds allotted to each State for the Social Welfare Advisory

Board by the Central Social Welfare Board for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether it is a fact that the allotted amount has not been fully utilised by the States;

(c) if so, the names of such States; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A statement containing information in respect of the funds made available by the Central Board to the various State Boards during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, funds utilised by them and the funds remaining unutilised during these 3 years, is attached.

2. The Central Social Welfare Board does not make State-wise allocations, as such, to each State Board except in the case of a few decentralised schemes. By and large, the funds are sanctioned and released by the Central Board to the State Boards according to proposals received from them from time to time.

(d) The programmes of the Board are implemented through Voluntary Organisations. Some funds remain unutilised with the various State Boards for different reasons e.g., non-receipt of audited statements from the voluntary institutions in time, limited capacity of the voluntary institutions etc. However, the Central Board adjusts the unutilised balances lying with the various State Boards at the time of release of further grants. Efforts are being made, by streamlining procedures and otherwise, to minimise unutilised balances with State Board.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of State Board	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
		Amount available with the State Board	Amount utilised	Amount unutilised	Amount available with the State Board	Amount utilised	Amount unutilised	Amount available with the State Board	Amount utilised	Amount unutilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.60	46.24	16.36	42.55	37.05	5.50	35.26	30.11	5.15
2.	Assam	16.82	13.37	3.45	18.76	17.53	1.23	18.49	16.15	2.34
3.	Bihar	25.66	15.97	9.69	38.25	27.29	10.96	32.79	17.95	15.54
4.	Gujarat	53.05	44.00	9.05	71.56	71.46	0.10	74.59	70.51	4.18
5.	Haryana	8.39	8.21	0.18	6.06	4.34	1.72	7.61	7.55	0.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.03	8.62	0.41	8.92	9.42	(- )0.50	10.60	10.90	(- )0.30
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.82	4.74	2.08	9.99	8.13	1.86	12.94	*	—
8.	Karnataka	23.83	18.47	5.36	25.32	20.79	4.53	30.19	27.04	3.16
9.	Kerala	22.31	20.62	1.69	25.51	23.16	2.35	27.86	26.42	1.44
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23.74	15.41	8.33	30.36	18.45	11.91	30.17	*	—
11.	Maharashtra	38.10	38.48	(- )0.38	41.09	41.08	0.01	53.25	52.29	0.56
12.	Manipur	4.34	2.25	2.09	7.19	5.12	2.07	12.20	11.20	1.00
13.	Meghalaya	2.06	2.06	—	5.06	4.73	0.33	3.41	3.28	0.13
14.	Nagaland	2.23	2.21	0.02	1.16	1.58	(- )0.42	4.29	4.20	0.09
15.	Orissa	18.92	14.09	4.83	37.77	35.36	2.41	31.09	27.72	3.37
16.	Punjab	14.30	13.44	0.86	17.60	13.56	4.04	25.91	23.41	2.50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	20 08	18 71	1 37	22 79	19 97	2 82	22 54	19 48	3 06		
18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	45 57	32 89	12 68	44 01	25 38	18 63	45 22	30 39	14 83		
19. Tripura . . . . .	3 34	3 28	0 06	3 98	4 23	(—)0 25	8 26	8 33	(—)0 27		
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	27 09	24 45	2 64	66 24	43 19	23 05	66 07	59 74	6 33		
21. West Bengal . . . . .	24 58	20 98	3 60	43 90	28 55	15 35	58 55	55 25	3 30		
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	7 46	3 24	4 22	8 90	6 82	2 08	13 70	5 47	8 23		
23. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	1 10	1 80	(—)0 70	5 75	6 14	(—)0 39	6 90	7 77	(—)0 87		
24. Chandigarh . . . . .	2 82	2 82	—	1 58	0 18	1 40	2 18	1 68	0 50		
25. Delhi . . . . .	8 46	7 79	0 67	12 81	12 27	0 54	14 71	13 29	— 1 42		
26. Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	5 78	4 45	1 33	3 26	2 91	0 35	4 41	*	—		
27. Lakshadweep . . . . .	0 62	0 28	0 34	1 97	1 95	0 02	1 45	1 34	0 11		
28. Mizoram . . . . .	3 51	2 54	0 97	6 83	6 83	—	6 78	6 78	—		
29. Pondicherry . . . . .	2 86	2 71	0 15	1 30	0 99	0 31	3 34	3 14	0 20		
30. Sikkim . . . . .	2 08	1 50	0 58	1 10	0 29	0 81	0 79	0 07	0 72		
<b>TOTAL :</b> . . . . .	<b>487 55</b>	<b>395 62</b>	<b>91 93</b>	<b>611 57</b>	<b>498 75</b>	<b>112 82</b>	<b>665 55</b>	<b>541 26</b>	<b>76 77</b>		

\* Information not received.

\*(+)

47 52

588 78



### **Insanitation and Pollution in the Country**

\*219. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fast pace of urbanisation in India is creating a formidable problem of insanitation and pollution of the aquatic environments in the country;

(b) if so, whether the experts on prevention of water pollution have reached the conclusion that no significant improvement of the country's aquatic environments is possible so long as the cities continue to pour their waste water untreated in the natural water course;

(c) if so, whether sewerage service and the facility for treating industrial effluents and waste water have not kept pace with urbanisation which has resulted in critical insanitary conditions in a large number of cities; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with a view to preventing and controlling water pollution and maintaining and restoring the wholesomeness of water in the country. Under the provisions of the Act, the Central Government has established the Central Board for the prevention and Control of Water Pollution to function as an apex body at the national level as well as the State Board in respect of Union Territories. Similarly the various State Governments have established State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

Provision of arrangements for collection, treatment and disposal of wastes is the responsibility of the State Governments and the local bodies and they have to take necessary action in this behalf.

### **Tuna Fishing**

\*220 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the possibility of exploiting the Tuna resources of the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by Indian interests for systematic fishing of Tuna; and

(c) whether Government have sought any foreign aid for Tuna fishing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Utilization Report on Aid received for 'Food for Work' Programme in states**

\*221. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received utilisation reports from the State Governments for the assistance received towards the 'Food for Work' Programme during 1979-80;

(b) if so, the details in respect of the public assets created through the 'Food for Work' Programme by various States during 1979-80;

(c) whether there are any State Government which have not sent the utilisation reports so far; if so, which are they; and

(d) which are the States having unutilising funds on this account and the reasons for not utilising the same?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):** (a) A statement (No. I) indicating the exact position of utilisations received so far from different States/Union Territories is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Complete information regarding physical assets created under the programme during the year 1979-80 has not yet become available. However, on the basis of reports received from the State Governments so far, a statement (No. II) has been compiled and enclosed.

(c) Complete utilisation reports have not so far been received from the State Governments of Andhra

Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh.

(d) Most of the State Governments have some unutilised balance of the foodgrains supplied to them under the Programme. The reasons for not utilising the same broadly are that some quantities of foodgrains essentially remain in the pipeline and also in some cases it becomes difficult for F.C.I. due to problems of transportation etc. to supply the required quantity of foodgrains from some of their depots. In some cases, the State Government may not have been able to arrange transportation of foodgrains from F.C.I. depots to work sites. Some States may have not been able to utilise the foodgrains under this Programme owing to lack of organisation capacity and planning of works.

#### Statement I

*Statement indicating the Quantity of foodgrains utilised during the year 1979-80.*

Sl. No.	State	Quantity of foodgrains utilised during 1979-80 (MTs.)	Months upto which the utilisation report received
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,70,223.04	February, 1980
2.	Assam . . . . .	5,000.00	March, 1980
3.	Bihar . . . . .	2,52,412.73	February, 1980
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	46,345.20	March, 1980
5.	Haryana . . . . .	71,542.48	March, 1980
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	29,355.37	March, 1980
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	33,388.84	March, 1980
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	32,923.55	March, 1980
9.	Kerala . . . . .	36,099.61	March, 1980
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,91,762.00	March, 1980
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	1,71,000.00	March, 1980
12.	Manipur . . . . .	500.00	December, 1979

1	2	3	4
13.	Nagaland . . . . .	1,479 00	January, 1980
14.	Orissa . . . . .	2,10,185.28	March, 1980
15.	Punjab . . . . .	25,849 60	March, 1980
16.	Rajasthan . . . . .	2,12,298 00	March, 1980
17.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	51,637 73	February, 1980
18.	Tripura . . . . .	23,056 00	March, 1980
19.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	4,32,000 00	February, 1980
20.	West Bengal . . . . .	1,49,557 00	March, 1980
21.	A & N Islands . . . . .	216.57	March, 1980
22.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	8 90	December, 1979
23.	Mizoram . . . . .	149 57	March, 1980
24.	Pondicherry . . . . .	550 02	March, 1980
TOTAL . . . . .		22,47,550.49	

## Statement II

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE PHYSICAL ASSETS CREATED UNDER FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME DURING 1979-80

S. N.	State/U. T.	Area covered under soil conservation Afforestation (Hect.)	Area brought under irrigation through minor/major irrigation (Hect.)	Area made cutivable through flood-protection (Hect.)	Area covered plantation (Hect.)	School bldgs. constructed/- repaired No.	Panchayat Ghars/Community Hall constructed.	Roads works main- tained/ improved repaired	New road constructed	Construction of intermediate main drains field channels & leveling etc. in irrigation Command areas (Hect.)	Other works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Hect.)	(Hect.)	(Hect.)	(Hect.)	(No.)	(No.)	(Km)		(No.)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh@	..	24908	..	..	2465	..	7873	4808	..	53357
2.	Assam %'	..	..	..	..	..	..	1038	..	..	..
3.	Bihar@	3927	60470	48250	..	20	..	19458	5173	..	2448
4.	Gujarat@	1405	5875	2000	66402	20	..	2641	4226	1235	..
5.	Haryana@	..	34	1862	..	250	91	1459	1150	968	55
6.	Himachal Pradesh@	460	..	..	1151	..	..	123	57	..	17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir@	..	..	..	..	40	..	788	..	..	27
8.	Karnataka*	..	13626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Kerala@	..	2185	..	..	20	..	832	803	..	55
10.	Madhya Pradesh@	5000	..	..	..	9000**	..	100	..	..	..

\*\*Also includes Panchayat Ghars/Community Halls constructed/repared.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Maharashtra @@	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1597	47000	268
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13. Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
14. Nagaland @@	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	270	.	.
15. Orissa @@	.	574	7826	13256	17063	1868	50	21159	3685	959	959
16. Punjab	.	.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17. Rajasthan*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43000	.	.	13182
18. Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19. Tamil Nadu @@	.	.	.	.	.	4248	.	.	.	.	.
20. Tripura @@	.	3354	2767	1373	.	424	.	2151	3262	2339	.
21. Uttar Pradesh @@	.	.	.	.	561	.	.	43734	12	.	156
22. West Bengal @@	.	1256	5314	21724	.	312	.	17946	.	484	2223
23. Arunachal Pradesh @@	.	.	.	.	875	.	.	.	20	.	.
24. Chandigarh @@	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25. Mizoram @	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26. Pondicherry @@	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		286210	123171	88465	85852	18667	141	162309	25043	52385	73005

N. R.—Not Reported.

\*—Information relates to the period ending June, 1970.

@—Information relates to the period ending September, 1979.

@@—Information relates to the period ending December, 1979.

%%—Information relates to the period ending March, 1980.

**Price of Raw Jute**

\*222. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI DINEN BHATTA-  
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the minimum support price of the raw jute for the ensuing jute season;

(b) if so, the prices fixed;

(c) the basis of fixing at such level; and

(d) the prices suggested by different jute growing States before the APC?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). The Government have not yet fixed the minimum support price of raw jute for the ensuing jute season.

(d) For the standard W-5 variety of raw jute the prices suggested by various growing States to the A.P.C. fall in the range of Rs. 200 to Rs. 280 per quintal.

**Intensification of Exploration for Oil**

\*223. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is planning intensification of exploration operations for oil and gas on a large scale;

(b) if so, how much is in off-shore areas and how much is in on-shore;

(c) what is the possibility and assessment of oil finding on the continental shelf along India's long shore line; and

(d) whether O.N.G.C. has drawn up a long term scheme to make India self-sufficient in oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Plans for intensification of exploration operations have been drawn up by ONGC from time to time and are under implementation. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the period 1980-85, the following quantum of work has been proposed:

	Offshore	Onshore
Seismic Surveys (Line Kms) . . . . .	2,75,000	44,600
Exploratory Drilling (Metres) . . . . .	2,75,000	7,51,000
Exploratory Wells (Nos) . . . . .	95	261
Development Drilling (Metres) . . . . .	3,32,200	5,80,300
Development Wells (Nos.) . . . . .	158	305

(c) According to an assessment made in 1976, the possibility of finding oil on the continental shelf of India is estimated at about 1000 million tonnes of recoverable reserves.

(d) ONGC operates on a strategy of discovering the maximum possible

oil in the shortest possible time, and its plans are drawn to achieve this objective. The question of attaining self-sufficiency as a result of the efforts of the ONGC depends on actual discovery of adequate reserves of oil.

**Supply of Diesel in Gujarat**

224 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that short supply of diesel in Gujarat has already affected agricultural production in that State; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to meet the requirement of diesel of Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Monthly allocations of High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) are being made by the Central Government to all States and Union Territories, including Gujarat, taking into account the past consumption and other relevant factors. The allocation of the product between different sectors is to be done by the State Government. The State Governments have been advised to give the highest priority in the matter of supplies of diesel to agriculture. It is not possible to indicate whether agricultural production in the State has been affected, in spite of this priority in supply to this sector.

(b) Additional allocations of High Speed Diesel over and above the original allocations have been made for Gujarat State whenever necessary and possible. The overall supply situation of this product has considerably improved in Gujarat in the last few months.

**Feeder Canal of Farakka Affected due to Insufficient Water**

\*225. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the feeder canal of Farakka was seriously affected due to insufficient water; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). Although there has been no report of the Feeder Canal of Farakka Project being seriously affected, the low flows in the Feeder Canal this year between January and May have proved to be of great disadvantage to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Calcutta Port. The flows in the Feeder Canal during this period went down to as low as 11,000 cusecs against the design capacity of the Canal of 40,000 cusecs.

The Agreement reached between India and Bangladesh in November 1977 provides that the flows of the Ganga should be augmented. The efforts of the Government of India have been to expedite reaching an understanding on the long-term scheme of augmentation. The Agreement also provides for reviews, the first one becoming due in November 1980 and another in May 1982. The abnormally low flows in the Feeder Canal during the last season is an important factor which would be raised by the Government of India during the reviews.

The Government of India are pursuing all possibilities to ensure the full requirements of Calcutta Port.

**Workers Fainted in the Damodar Colliery near Raniganj, West Bengal**

\*226. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported incidents of 30 workers fainting underground in the mines of the Damodar Colliery near Raniganj, in

West Bengal, for lack of ventilation because of prolonged power cuts;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the safety measures taken in the Colliery?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 30 persons were engaged from 29th March, 1980 in sealing operations underground in the Damodar Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited. Frequent interruptions in power supply to the mines resulted in ventilation being affected and consequential building up of gases. In spite of normal precautions on 31st March the workers and supervisory staff were affected by the gases. However, the officers and staff of the Colliery did a commendable job in rescuing all the affected persons who were given first aid and necessary treatment.

(c) The normal safety precautions as per rules were in force in this colliery. This particular incident was the result of an unexpected and extensive series of power interruptions. Steps are being taken to increase the overall supply of power to coal mines particularly in BCCL and ECL which have a number of deep and gassy mines.

**Power Restrictions in force on  
31-5-80**

\*227. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise power restriction in force as on May 31, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): A statement showing the State-wise and Union Territory-wise power cuts/restrictions in force

during May, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

**POWER CUTS/RESTRICTIONS IN  
FORCE DURING MAY 1980**

**1. NORTHERN REGION**

**1.1 DELHI**

The following cuts were imposed from January 1, 1978 continued to be in force:

(i) 10 per cent energy cut on all LT and HT consumers.

(ii) 10 per cent energy cut on all domestic and commercial consumers.

(iii) Restriction on display of neon signs, decorative lights, advertising and running of fountains.

(iv) Business hours of commercial establishments have been restricted upto 1900 hrs. w.e.f. middle of July, 1979.

(v) Air-conditioning in hotels, commercial establishments and multi-storied buildings was banned except those buildings where no other measures of ventilation was available.

**1.2 HARYANA**

The following cuts/restrictions were in force:

(i) 16 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) Large supply industries except seasonal industries were subjected to 10 per cent cut in their weekly energy consumption and their weekly off days are staggered.

(iii) No cut on small power and medium supply industries but their weekly off days are staggered.

(iv) No power was supplied to industrial consumers between 18.00 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.



## 1.3 CHANDIGARH

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 40 per cent cut on industrial consumers.

(ii) 4 hrs. per day cut on general consumers.

(iii) Ostentatious / decorative lights for ceremonial purposes was banned.

(iv) Street lighting was restricted to alternate points and their timings of switching on and off have been reduced

## 1.4 PUNJAB

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 14 hours cut on rural feeders in two groups.

(ii) All rural feeders catering to the loads of cold storage were supplied staggered 3-phase power for 16 hours/day and single phase power for 4 hours per day.

(iii) single shift industries fed from all urban/industrial feeders were allowed power for 6 days in a week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs. (next day).

(iv) Industrial consumers normally working in two shifts and three shifts respectively were allowed power on all the days of the week between 1700 hrs. to 0300 hrs. (next day).

(v) 50 per cent cut on street light in industrial complexes, yard lighting etc.

(vi) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. to residential and office light consumers.

(vii) Mini Steel plants were supplied power between 2200 hrs. and 0800 hrs. (next day).

(viii) Staggered power supply for 17 hrs. for all industrial/urban feeders having general, domestic commercial consumers, industrial consumers having load of 5 HP or less, cold storage, atta chakkis and ice factories.

## 1.5 RAJASTHAN

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) Large industrial consumers having contract demand more than 125 KVA were subjected to a cut of 20 per cent.

(ii) Small industrial units having connected load upto (and including 25 HP were given new connections and these industries were not allowed to operate between 06.00 hrs. and 22.00 hrs.

## 1.6 UTTAR PRADESH

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) A. All large and heavy power industrial consumers who receive power at 33 KV and above and have captive generation equal to 50 per cent or more of their demand 100 per cent cut.

B. All other industrial consumers not covered at 1(A) above shall observe 66.66 per cent cut in their demand.

(ii) All industrial consumers continuous and non-continuous as well as textile mills having loads above 110 BHP/100 KVA/75MW were to observe either 66.66 per cent cut in their maximum demand or to observe 20/21 days block closure.

(iii) All arc furnaces/induction furnaces/rolling and re-rolling mills receiving power at and below 33 KV were allowed 8 hrs/day supply during night hours.

(iv) Staggered weekly off day for all non-continuous process industries and also peak period restrictions during 1800 hrs. and 2200 hrs. every day.

(v) 6 hrs./day cut was imposed in all towns/localities having population more than 20,000 except KAVAL towns where the cut imposed was 4 hours per day.

(vi) 19 hours/day cut on rural feeders in four groups and also peak period restrictions.

(vii) Cinema/theatres were not to get any power between 0900 hrs. and 1800 hrs. every day.

(viii) All shops and commercial establishments in district head quarters and towns having population more than 30,000 were not to get power between 1900 hrs. and 0900 hrs. (next day).

(ix) No consumer including Government owned offices and establishments were allowed to display or cause to display any decorative or ornamental or advertising lights, neon signs on any shop or commercial establishments or factory except on one board during normal hours of business.

(x) Consumers using air-conditioning and humidification plants in offices, hotels, commercial and private establishments were to restrict their consumption by 25 per cent of the average consumption.

### 1.7 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

### 1.8. HIMACHAL PRADESH

There are no notified power cuts in the State.

### 2. WESTERN REGION

#### 2.1 GOA

The following cuts were in force w.e.f. November 1, 1979:

(i) 40—60 per cent energy cut on HT industries with contract demand exceeding 250 KVA.

NOTE: 1. The following categories of consumers are exempted from power cuts:

Hospitals, water supply installations, lift irrigation schemes, MES installations, Flour mills, Sugar mills, Residential Colonies of HT installations, Oxygen and acetylene manufacturer units etc.

2. For details of the above power cuts, Karnataka power cuts may be referred.

#### 2.2. GUJARAT

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 20 per cent demand cut on all HT continuous process industries and 25 per cent demand cut on HT non-continuous process industries.

(ii) Staggering of evening recess period and weekly off days for all HT and LT non-continuous process industries.

#### 2.3. MADHYA PRADESH

The following power cuts/restrictions were in force:

(a) H.T. Consumers:

Category of Consumers

	w.e.f. 1-10-79	w.e.f. 23-1-80
	Energy Cut%	Demand Cut%

(i) Hospitals, water works, coal mines, and agricultural pumping sets, cement P & T, AIR, Govt. Printing Press and Rly. Station and export oriented industries.

Category of Consumers	w.e.f.	w.e.f.
	1-10-79 Energy Cut %	23-1-80 Demand Cut %
(ii) Milk dairy, security paper mills, Bank Note Press, defence installations, BALCO smelters, food processing, fertilizers, Railway Traction, Nepa mills.	15	20
(iii) Pesticides, BSP, copper mines, BHEL and other food processing industries.	25	25
(iv) Explosive, industrial gasses, Research Establishment, Cables and Conductor industries, alcohol industries, Railway Loco shed etc.	25	25
(v) Chemicals, dyes, weaving, textile mills, caustic soda plants, Hindustan Electro graphers, confectionary etc.	25	30
(vi) Rayons and synthetic fibres, glass plants, Mini Steel Plants, non-edible oil mills and other industries.	25	30

2. In addition to above demand of BALCO, BIL, BHEL, Nepa mills, Caustic Soda Plants and NMDC Bailadilla curtailed by 30 per cent during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs.

3. Mini Steel Plants/Steel rolling and re-rolling mills not supplied power for productions purpose from 0600 hrs to 2200 hrs.

4. Weekly off days of HT consumers have been staggered and single and two shift working industries are not permitted to work between 1400 hrs. to 2200 hrs.

5. Shops and commercial establishment shall not use power between 1900 hrs, and 2200 hrs.

(b) L.T. Consumers and L.T. Industries:

Nominal restriction of energy consumption of L.T. Commercial, L&F power consumers, L.T. Industries.

(i) Energy cut on Ginning, khandsari, Sugar factories and edible oil mills is 10 per cent.

(ii) Rural feeders being kept off from 1600 hrs. to 1800 hrs. for 6 days in a week and on one specific day in a week from 0700 hrs. to 1800 hrs.

(iii) Town feeders being kept off by rotation for maximum one hour during morning and evening peak hour whenever required without effecting supply to essential services.

(iv) Peak load hours restrictions on Irrigation and Industrial Power Consumers between 1700 hrs. and 2100 hrs.

Water works are not permitted to work between 1900 hrs. to 2100 hrs.

(vi) Load of street lights curtailed by 50 per cent.

NOTE: In addition to the above power cuts/restriction the following regulatory measures are in force w.e.f. November 1, 1978:

1. Rural feeders are divided in two groups. Supply to each group will be provided for five hrs. on six days of the week during 0600 to 1830 hrs. Supply to rural feeders will not be provided during 0600 hrs. to 1830 hrs. on the specific day of the week.

2. Defence industries will have to limit their average demand by additional 20 per cent during 1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs. on each day.

## 2.4 MAHARASHTRA

The following cuts were in force w.e.f. November 5, 1979\*

## A. INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS

Category of Consumers	Demand Cut %	Energy Cut %
(i) Continour Process Industries. Industries . . . . .	22.5	35
(ii) Textile Industries . . . . .	25	35
(iii) General Industries* . . . . .	30	45
(iv) Small Scale* Industries availing L.T. Supply . . . . .	..	..
(v) Essential consumers. . . . .	15	15
(vi) Seasonal Industries . . . . .	..	30
(vii) Mini Steel Plant . . . . .	22.5	..
(viii) Service Industries . . . . .	20	20

\*Use of power between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs. not allowed for single and 2 shifts industries.

B. Morning and Evening peak hours restrictions for agricultural consumers located in Konkaran, Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidrabha regions.

C. No power cut for industries outside Bombay-Pune region and having connected load of 2500 KVA.

D. In addition of the above the following power cuts are in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979:

## a. Domestic Consumers :

(i) Category 'A'— Under 300 Units/Month	No Cut.
Category 'B' . Upto 1000 Units /Month quota 300 Units/month.	25 % Cut
Category 'C' . Above 1000 Units/Month minimum permissible quota 800 Units/Month.	30 % Cut

## b. Commercial Consumers :

	Demand Cut	Energy Cut.
Category 'A'—Under 300 Units/ Month. . . . .	..	20%
Category 'B' — Upto 1000 Units/ Month. . . . .	..	20%
Category 'C' — Above 1000 Units/Month. . . . .	..	30%

## 3. SOUTHERN REGION

## 3.1. KARNATAKA:

The following power cuts were in force w.e.f. October 1, 1979.

All HT industrial and commercial consumers with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA with an average monthly consumption of:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Not more than 100 Units per KVA of contract demand. . . . . | 40% Energy Cut. |
| (ii) Between 100—200 Units per KVA—of contract demand. . . . .  | 45% Energy Cut. |

- (iii) Between 200—250 Units per KVA of contract demand. . . . 50% Energy Cut.  
 (iv) More than 250 KVA of contract demand. . . . . 60% Energy Cut.  
 (v) All HT consumers manufacturing and/or mixing fertilizers and agricultural chemicals with a contract demand of more than 250 KVA. 45 % Energy Cut.  
 (iv) Cement Manufacturers with a contract demand more than 250 KVA (w.e.f. 1-1-80) 45 % Energy Cut.

**NOTE :** The following categories of consumers have been exempted from power cuts. Hospitals, water supply installations, lift irrigation, news papers 25 cycles power consumers, flour mills, oxygen and acetylene manufacturers, pharmaceuticals etc.

In addition to the above power cuts, following power cuts were introduced w.e.f. January 1, 1980.

All HT consumers with a contract demands more than 250 KVA & who had in their employment as reported to the employment exchange for the quarter ending 30-9-89, persons not being casual or contract labour numbering.

Subject to a maximum total limit of 80% of average monthly consumption additional consumption equal to :

- (i) More than 50 but not more than 75 per 100 KVA of contract demand. 20 % of average monthly consumption.  
 (ii) More than 75 but not more than 100 per KVA of contract demand. 25% of average monthly consumption.  
 (iii) More than 100 per 100 KVA of contract demand. 30% of average monthly consumption.

The following categories have been exempted w.e.f. January 1, 1980:

Phosphate, fertilizer manufacturer, Hotels, Telephone Exchange, New Mangalore Harbour, Vidhan Soudha, Army Service Corps Centre etc.

(ii) Grouping of Agricultural LT rural industrial load.

(iii) Peak hour restriction on HT non-continuous process industries and urban industries.

Note: HT essential, commercial services, News Papers and magazines, educational institutions are exempted from power cuts.

### 3.2. ANDHRA PRADESH:

30% energy and demand cut on HT industries w.e.f. September 5, 1979, were in force.

### 3.3. TAMIL NADU

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 30% demand and energy cut on HT continuous process industries.

(ii) 40% demand cut and 60% energy cut on HT non-continuous process industries.

In addition to the above the following restrictions were also in force:

(i) Staggered weekly off days for HT non-continuous process industries.

### 3.4. KERALA

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

### 3.5. PONDICHERRY

Peak period restrictions and 10—12 hours cut on agricultural consumers in force in the Union Territory.

## 4. EASTERN REGION

### 4.1. WEST BENGAL

The following power cuts were in force:

(i) 23.5% cut in the MD of all HT industrial consumers, except Jute Mills and Cotton Textile Mills.

(ii) 10% cut in the MD of Jute and Textile Mills.

(iii) one weekly staggering of day for all HT industrial consumers excepting Cotton Textile Mills.

(iv) All HT industries are not permitted to draw power load between 1800 and 2200 hrs. on any day.

(v) Mini Steel Plants are allowed to operate on all seven days in the week between 2100 hrs. to 0900 hrs. next day.

(vi) Minor irrigation pumps, all medium and low voltage industrial consumers (excepting printing press and atta chakkis) are not permitted to draw power load between 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(vii) Shops and establishments (excepting establishment dealing in medicines, groceries, tobacco, betel, cigars, cheroots, liquid refreshments) are not permitted to use electricity between 2030 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on Saturday, Sunday and between 1980 hrs. and 2230 hrs. on other days.

(viii) Commercial establishments, banks and domestic consumers not permitted to operate air-conditioning room coolers between 0900 hrs. and 1100 hrs. and 1700 hrs. and 2200 hrs.

(ix) Neon, Mercury lamps and other high powered electrical illu-

minations are not to be used upto 2100 hrs.

(x) Peak period restrictions for industries supplied at 3.3 KV and above.

#### 4.2. ORISSA.

The following power cuts were in force on 11 major industries having contract demand exceeding 5 MW w.e.f. September 8, 1979.

(i) 60% demand and energy cuts on alluminium industries.

(ii) 45% demand and energy cuts for remaining industries.

(iii) 155/160 MW power restrictions were imposed on industries during the month.

NOTE: Railway, Defence establishment, fertilizer, coal mines and cement factories are exempted from cut.

#### 4.3. BIHAR.

There are no notified power cuts in the State. However, restrictions are imposed depending upon availability of power

#### 5. NORTH-EASTERN REGION:

##### 5.1. ASSAM.

The following power cuts are effective from September 20, 1977.

#### Category of Consumers

#### Power Cut

(i) Essential	Nil
(ii) Industrial	
(a) Food Processing	Peak load restrictions.
(b) Seasonal industries i.e tea garden and ice Factories	Peak load restrictions.
(c) Continuous process	10 % energy cut.
(d) Small scale industries	10% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(e) Others	25% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(iii) Commercial Consumers	10% energy cut and peak load restriction.
(iv) Non-essential	Peak load restriction.

## 5.2. TRIPURA:

Peak period restrictions are reported to be in force in the State.

## 5.3. NAGALAND:

48% overall cut was imposed in the State.

## 5.4. MANIPUR:

60% overall cut was imposed in major towns and consumers.

## 5.5. MIZORAM:

20-30% cut was imposed in the State.

## 5.6. MEGHALAYA:

There are no notified power cuts in the State as the State is surplus in power.

## 5.7. ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

There are no notified power cuts in the Union Territory.

**Expansion of Barauni Oil Refinery**

228. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared a proposal for expansion of the Barauni Oil Refinery to maximise the output of middle distillates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) In May, 1979 Government's sanction was issued for setting up of an additional Coking Unit at Barauni Refinery with a capacity of 0.5 MMT of low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) per annum along with LPG recovery facilities and other auxiliary facilities at a total estimated cost of Rs. 23.89 crores. This project envisages conversion of LSHS into more valuable products like LPG, Gasolene, High

Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil besides Raw Petroleum Coke without any increase in the crude intake of the Refinery.

**Loss in Fertiliser output due to Shortage of Inputs**

\*229. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:  
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA  
S. DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our fertiliser plants are losing Rs. one crore per day in production because of an acute shortage of power, naphtha, coal, fuel oil and other inputs;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation of the plants has come down particularly in the eastern region where it is as low as 36 percent; and

(c) if so, what long term measures are being planned for the maximum capacity utilisation and increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity utilisation of the nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the country during 1979-80 was 66.2% as compared to 71.2% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the eastern zone plants was 37% in 1979-80 as compared to 44% in 1978-79. The capacity utilisation of the phosphatic fertilizers in the country during 1979-80 was 67.3% as compared to 80.5% in 1978-79.

(c) Capacity utilisation during 1979-80 was low mainly on account of equipment and process problems, shortage of inputs and power cuts and restrictions. A number of long term and short term measures are being taken by the Government to increase the capacity utilisation. Captive power plants are being set up to meet the essential requirement of power of the fertilizer plants and to protect their

sensitive equipment from power dips and other electrical disturbances. Plants with old and obsolete plant and machinery are being renovated. Modifications are also being carried out whenever necessary to overcome the design deficiencies and other process problems.

### Disposal of Cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

\*230. SHRI SOMNATH  
CHATTERJEE:

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state steps taken by Government to expedite cases pending disposal in High Courts and the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases in courts. In the circumstances, reform in Judicial administration has to be a continuous process. A statement listing some steps taken over a period of time is laid on the Table of the House.

Government are continuing to address themselves to the problems. The recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 79th Report as well as by the Supreme Court regarding expeditious disposal of cases in the High Courts are being examined.

#### Statement

The following steps have been/are being taken for speedy disposal of cases and thus reducing pendency:—

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(ii) A new Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) The Judge strength sanctioned for the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice of India) with effect from the 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(iv) The sanctioned strength of Judges has been increased in the High Courts from which proposals were received for increase in strength.

(v) *Ad hoc* Judges have been appointed when necessity for the same has been felt.

(vi) Cases involving a common question are being grouped together by the Supreme Court and several High Courts so that with one judgment the whole group is disposed of.

(vii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters. Other amendments have also been made in the Rules for ensuring expedition.

(viii) The Supreme Court have also intimated that—

(a) The final list of pending matters is always under review of the Hon'ble Justice of India and special Benches are constituted to dispose of old and pending matters.

(b) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 and the job of printing of appeal records which was being done previously by the High Court, was taken over by the Registry with a view to speedy disposal of cases. In several matters, the Court dispenses with the printing of appeal record



and directs the hearing of appeals on Special Leave Paper Book and in urgent matters it fixes a date for an early hearing of the appeals.

(c) Seven Benches sit to dispense of miscellaneous matters on Mondays and on other days all the courts take up miscellaneous matters as well as regular matters. The number of Benches hearing regular matters has also been increased.

#### T.V. Relay Centres to be opened in West Bengal

\*231. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of relay centres of Television going to be opened in West Bengal; and

(b) is there any proposal to open a Television Relay Centre/Station at Silliguri to provide facilities to the people of five districts of North Bengal and Sikkim State?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Two T.V. relay centres, one at Asansol and the other at Murshidabad, in West Bengal are included in the Five Year Plan currently under implementation.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a T.V. Relay Centre/Station at Silliguri.

#### Shifting of Headquarters of Fertilizer Corporation of India

\*232. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the headquarters of

Fertilizer Corporation of India to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### मथुरा आद्यौगिक समूह की स्थापना

0233. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री मथुरा रिफाइनरी पर आधारित मथुरा उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के बारे में 24 अप्रैल, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8330 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मथुरा रिफाइनरी पर आधारित मथुरा उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया है; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) और (ख) इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई भी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

#### Losses in Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited

\*234. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited has run into serious difficulties and is incurring huge losses because of indiscriminate import of items produced by this plant;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman and Managing Director had warned

that the current level of imports of acrylic fibre would have an adverse impact on I.P.C.L.'s production plan;

(c) if so, whether he had strongly recommended for fresh look at import policy and excise duty relief to improve the financial position of IPCL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) IPCL has not incurred huge losses. Accounts for the year 1979-80 are under Audit. The provisional figures show a net profit of Rs. 3.91 crores for the year after providing for a depreciation of Rs. 26 crores.

(b) The Chairman and Managing Director of IPCL brought to the notice of the Government in September, 1979, the adverse impact of the then prevalent level of imports of Acrylic Fibre on IPCL's production plans.

(c) and (d). The Government have reduced the excise duty on acrylic fibre and have also canalised its imports in order to protect IPCL from large scale imports of the fibre on OGL. Government have also permitted IPCL to import bicomponent fibre, to improve the saleability of their acrylic fibre. The recent reduction in duty on Low Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene would also help IPCL's sale of these products.

#### Aromatic Complex at Cochin

\*235. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposed Aromatic Complex at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the proposal for setting up an Aromatic Complex at Cochin.

#### Discovery of New Oil Structures

\*236. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new oil structures have been discovered;

(b) if so, their production potential;

(c) what further efforts are being made to explore oil resources in the country; and

(d) if so, where and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Since 1-1-1979 seventeen oil/gas bearing structures have been discovered.

(b) Assessment of production potential of all new oil structures discovered is yet to be carried out.

(c) and (d). Intensive geological and seismic surveys and drilling is being carried out with the mobilisation of additional resources in Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., West Bengal onshore and in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea offshore. As a result of the efforts made so far, oil/gas has been discovered onshore in 6 structures in Gujarat, 2 structures in Assam, 1 in Arunachal Pradesh, 1 in Andhra Pradesh and 7 structures offshore, since 1-1-1979.

**Muster Roll Employees under Farakka Barrage Project**

\*237. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 1600 Muster-roll employees under Farakka Barrage Project for several years;

(b) whether they were given assurance of being absorbed permanently; and

(c) if so, their present position and the steps Government of India propose to take to absorb them permanently?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) About 700 Muster-roll employees are expected to be absorbed as work-charged staff on the on-going and new works. Efforts will be made to find alternative employment elsewhere for the surplus staff, as far as practicable.

**Proposal to amend the Hindu Marriage Act**

\*238. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend certain portions of Hindu Marriage Act in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Madam. The recommendation made by the Law Commission in its Seventy-First Report as regards making irretrievable breakdown of marriage a ground for

dissolution of marriage, is under active consideration of the Government.

**Revenue from Radio Licence Fees**

\*239. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of licences for radios and transistors in the country and the amount of licence fee collected on the same during 1979-80;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of any viable licence fee collection agency, many persons having radios and transistors are not paying the fee;

(c) whether the loss of revenue can be partly made up by enhancing fees of T.V. and multi-band radios and transistors; and

(d) whether Government propose considering exemption of radio licence fees on transistors and radios in villages of population upto 3000?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total number of radio/transistor licences in the country as on 31st December, 1979 was 204 lakhs and the licence fees collected during the calendar year 1979, was Rs. 25.90 crores according to provisional figures available.

(b) No, Sir. The Posts and Telegraphs Department who are the collecting agency have an anti-evasion machinery for detection of unlicensed sets.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The Union Budget proposals for 1980-81 include abolition of licence fee on one and two band radio/transistor sets.

**Resignation by Chairman and Chief Administrator of Dandakaranya Development Authority**

\*240. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the reported resignation by Shri C. Venkataramani from the post of Chairman and Chief Administrator of the Dandakaranya Development Authority;

(b) whether this is the third such resignation in the last two years; and

(c) whether Government have any positive proposal for improving the conditions of the refugees even after 20 years of the D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) It is not a fact that Shri C. Venkataramani resigned from the post of Chairman and Chief Administrator.

(b) There have been no resignations in the last two years by any Chairman and/or Chief Administrator.

(c) The settlers in the Dandakaranya Project are mostly agriculturists. A number of steps have been taken during the last 20 years and are being taken even now to improve their conditions. These include land reclamation, soil conservation, agricultural extension services, provision of inputs like bullocks, seeds and fertilizers, provision of roads, schools, hospitals housing accommodation etc. Besides a number of irrigation projects have been also been taken up.

**Rumania's participation in India's Power expansion programme**

\*241. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania is very keen in participating, in India's power expansion programme;

(b) whether any Rumania's delegation recently visited India in this regard and assured that Rumania could assist India with supplies of power generation equipment; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement has also been arrived in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**New Coal Mines in Birbhum District of West Bengal**

\*242. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to open the new coal mines in Birbhum District of West Bengal; and

(b) names of those places where coal has been found?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHADHURI): (a) Geological exploration is going on in Birbhum District. Opening of new mines would depend on the results obtained from this exploration in about two years time.

(b) Two known coal deposits are available in Birbhum district adjoining Raniganj Coalfield in the area

west of Andal to Sainthia railway line. The easier coal deposit close to the surface has already been worked earlier by different private collieries. Only one underground mine is still being worked. A small quarry has been recently discontinued. The names of old mines are Kankortola, Raza, Sultanpur, Aurgang, Ganga-ramchak etc.

**Petitions on Mass Rape by  
Police Officials**

\*243. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received memorandum and petitions from the individuals and institutions on the mass rape by police officials;

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the guilty; and

(c) whether any permanent solution has been found to treat the women prisoners in the police custody with respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Prime Minister has received memorandum and petitions from the individuals and institutions on specific allegations of rape against police officials

(b) The specific cases of alleged rape brought to the notice of the Prime Minister have been referred to State Government concerned for enquiry or investigation and appropriate departmental/legal action.

(c) In view of frequent allegations about misbehaviour with women arrested or kept for interrogation by

the police, fresh instructions have been issued on 14-3-80 by this Ministry to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for strict compliance of the procedure laid down in the Cr. P. C. and in the State Police Manuals and for issuing further supplementary instructions to ensure that women are treated with respect and consideration by all the ranks of the police.

**News Item "A Cry from the Jungle of  
Injustice Brutal Attack on Adivasis"**

\*244. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH;

SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "A cry from the jungle of injustice brutal attack on Adivasis" appearing in the Blitz weekly of May 31, 1980; which gives the pathetic plight of Adivasis; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to save the life and property of Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir, The letter to the Editor appearing in Blitz of May 31st written by Smt. Sushila D'Suza has been seen and the Government of Maharashtra have conducted an enquiry regarding the reported incident.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have made enquiry by a Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. Criminal cases have been registered and the investigations are in progress.

**Priority to Agriculture and Power Generation for Assam in the Five Year Plan**

\*245. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had proposed to accord priority to agriculture and power generation for the Five Year Plan for 1980—85 for Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b) The Five Year Plan 1980—85 Draft document is yet to be received from the State Government of Assam. However, in the guidelines issued to the State Governments by the Planning Commission it has been emphasised to accord priority to the key sectors of development including agriculture and power generation.

**Research and Development in Hydrogen Production and Liquefaction of Coal**

\*246. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for high priority research and development in hydrogen production and liquefaction of coal; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect?

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

(b) The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Hydrogen Energy Task Force for identifying research and development (R and D) activity to be carried out at national level covering production,

storage and utilisation of hydrogen. Programmes in this area are currently underway at IIT (Madras), IIT (Delhi) and other institutions. The R and D programme is being further expanded.

The Central Fuel Research Institute of CSIR has for sometime been working on aspects relating to the liquefaction of coal. A half-ton per day pilot plant for conversion of coal to oil, by hydrogenation under pressure, is in operation at the Institute. The feasibility of installing a large size coal liquenfaction plant is being examined in the light of recent developments in technology and escalation in oil prices.

**Meeting of Opposition Leaders with P.M. on Assam Issue**

\*247. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative of the Janata Party, the Bharatia Janata Party, Lok Dal, DMK and AIDMK did not attend the opposition parties meeting with the Prime Minister at Delhi on the 31st May, 1980 to discuss the Assam issue;

(b) if so, whether any of these parties had written to the Prime Minister regarding the reasons of their not attending the meeting; and

(c) if so, the reasons stated in their letter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Dal and Janata Party (JP) had written letters to the Prime Minister on 31st May 1980 giving reasons for their not attending the meeting.

(c) A gist of the letters written by these leaders is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

#### BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY

A Joint letter dated the 31st May, 1980 of Shri A. B. Vajpayee and Shri L. K. Advani, reached Prime Minister's Office at 4.20 P.M. The following reasons have been mentioned for not participating in the meeting:—

(i) It had been abruptly called while it would have been more convenient to hold this meeting on the eve of the Parliament Session due to commence shortly.

(ii) Because of its timing and background this meeting cannot contribute anything towards creating a national consensus. Judging from the reactions of the Assam movement leaders, the meeting can only widen the gulf between New Delhi and the people of Assam.

(iii) In her election speeches the Prime Minister has blamed the opposition parties, without any justification, for fomenting trouble in Assam.

(iv) For a national consensus in Assam, the leaders of Assam should be involved in the discussions. The movement leaders be set free and repressive measures withdrawn.

#### 2. LOK DAL

A letter dated May 31, 1980 from Shri Charan Singh, President, Lok Dal, reached the Prime Minister only in the middle of the meeting. Shri Charan Singh gave the following reasons for not attending the meeting:—

(i) The Prime Minister had more than once roundly accused the Opposition Parties of spreading violence and communalism and fostering trouble in Assam.

(ii) The discussion of such an important subject amongst 20 persons or so with as many different views and back grounds cannot lead to any fruitful results.

#### 3. JANATA PARTY (J.P.)

The letter dated 31st May 1980 from Sri Rama Krishna Hegde, General Secretary of the Janata Party reached the Prime Minister only just before the meeting. The following reasons have been mentioned for not attending the meeting.

(i) Their involvement in the Election campaign did not give them time for making necessary preparations for this meeting and to discuss the problems with other colleagues in the party, particularly friends in Assam. They wanted to postpone the meeting by at least a week.

(ii) It is necessary to involve the leaders of the agitation in Assam as without them fruitful discussions on this problem cannot be held.

(iii) The leaders of the agitation should be released and repressive measures undertaken by the Government withdrawn so that a conducive atmosphere can be created.

#### Central Assistance to West Bengal for Annual Plans

\*248. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) share of Central plan assistance in rupees, as well as in percentage, in the West Bengal's annual plans for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) what will be the share in 1980-81; and

(c) factors responsible for rise or fall in the proportion of central assistance to West Bengal's State Plans?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b)  
The required information is as under:

Year	Central Assistance (Rs. crores)	Central Assistance as % of Plan Outlay
1976-77	49 43	21 31
1977-78	72 97	23 47
1978-79	130 49	35 13
1979-80	116 03	24 17
1980-81	130 97	23 63

(c) The increase in the Central assistance as a proportion of Plan outlay for West Bengal during the period 1976-77 to 1978-79 was due to the fact that higher Central assistance was made available to the State Government as in case of other States. The sharp increase in the proportion in 1978-79 was the result of a substantial step-up in the Central assistance to States to accelerate the tempo of development. The slight fall in this proportion in the year 1980-81 was due to the fact that no allocation could be made to the State Government in this year for special problems as entire allocation of Rs. 15 crores for 1979-83 was made available to the State Government in 1979-80 itself.

#### **Scheme for Development of Backward areas**

\*249. SHRI V. S. VIJYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has evolved a new scheme for the development of backward areas;

(b) how many areas have been identified for implementing this programme; and

(c) the State-wise break up and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In addition to existing fiscal incentives and subsidies, the Govt. is examining the feasibility of promoting nucleus industries in backward areas based on the infrastructure and other facilities available there. These nucleus industries could be set up either in the public sector or in the private sector to enable the growth of a net work of small scale units with backward and forward linkages so as to utilise local raw materials, generate employment and provide the much needed momentum for industrial growth.

(b) No new District/areas have been identified except the existing 246 industrially backward districts/areas for concessional finance and out of these, 101 districts/areas selected for Central Investment Subsidy.

(c) A State-wise break up of these above areas is enclosed (Statement I & II).



**Statement I**

List of Industrially backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

Andhra Pradesh (14)	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Modak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongolo, Srikakulam and Warangal.
Assam (7)	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Nowgong, and New Lakhimpur District.
Bihar (16)	Bhagalpur, Champaran*, Durbhanga* Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa Santhal Parganas, Saran*, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr.
Gujarat (10)	Amroli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahalas, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana (4)	Bhiwani, Hissar*, Jind and Mohindergarh*.
Himchal Pradesh (7)	Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir (10)	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala (5)	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum.
Karnataka (11)	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kannar and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Maudsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha & New Schore District.
Maharashtra (13)	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Manmad Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotmal.

Manipur . . . . .	(5)	All the 5 Districts.
Meghalaya . . . . .	(2)	Garo Hills* & United Khasi and Jaintia* Hills.
Nagaland . . . . .	(3)	Kohima, Meokokchung and Tuensang.
Orissa . . . . .	(8)	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab . . . . .	(5)	Bhatinda*, Ferozepur,** Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
Rajasthan . . . . .	(16)	Alwar, Banswara, Barmar, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhun, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Sikkim . . . . .	(4)	All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi.
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	(9)	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramnathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai district.
Tripura . . . . .	(3)	All the 3 districts.
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	(38)	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal . . . . .	(13)	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .		Entire Area.
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .		Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .		Entire Area.
Lakshadweep . . . . .		Entire Area.
Mizoram . . . . .		Entire Area.
Pondicherry . . . . .		Entire Area.

\* District as it existed prior to its recent re-organisation.

\*\* District as re-organised recently.

## Statement II

## Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . . Srikakulam district and 5 'Areas' Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 22 blocks :
- Area I : comprising 13 blocks viz. Chittoor\*, Bangarupalam\*, Pulicherla\*, Pattur\*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi\* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhout, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Proddutur and Pulivendla (from Cuddapah district) ;
- Area II :— comprising 9 blocks viz. Tadpatri, Singamamala, Gooty, Kudair\* (from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool, Banganapall\*, Kandyal\* and Cuddalur\* (from Kurnool District).
- Three 'areas' from Telengana region comprising 43 blocks;
- Area I :— comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabubnagar\*, Jadhcherla\*, Shadnagar\*, Kalwakurthy and Aman-gal (from Mahaboobnagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungadi, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad\*, Kuri rnagar\*, Muryalguda\*, Peddavera\* and Devarakonda\* (from Nalgonda district) ;
- Area II :— comprising 14 blocks viz., Khammam, ThirumalaipalIu, Kullur\*, Yillandu\*, K othagudIm\*, Aswaraepseta\*, Puragampad\* and Bhadrachalam\* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubbad, Narsampet, Hanamlonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon\* and Milug\* (from Warangal district) ;
- Area III :— comprising 15 blocks viz. Zaheerabad\*, Patancheruvu\*, Naisapur\*, Medak\* and Siddipet (from Medak district) Yedapalli\*, Nizamabad\* Ramareddy\* and Demakonda\* (from Nizamabad district) and Sirell\*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani\* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district).
2. Assam . . . . . Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup\*, Nowgong\*, Cachar\* and New Lakhinpur\* districts.
3. Bihar . . . . . Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran\*, Palamau\*, Saharsa\* and Santhal Paiga districts.
4. Gujrat . . . . . Panchamahals, Broach\* and Surendranagar\* districts.
5. Haryana . . . . . Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari\* Sub-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri@ Sub-Divisions and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz. Hissar Block No. I and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwara Tehsil) from the district of Jind.

\* Represents Districts/Sub-Divisions/Taluka/Block/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

@ Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . Kangra@, Chamba\*, Kulu\*, Sirmur\* and So'an\* districts.

7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag\*, Doda\*, Baramulla\* and Poonch\* districts.

8. Karnataka . . . . Raichur, Mysore\* and Dharwar\* districts.

9. Kerala . . . . Alleppey, Cannanore\* and Malapuram\* districts.

10. Madhya Pradesh

'Six Areas' :—

*Area I* :—(from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz., Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks (from Raipur district);

*Area II* : (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district) Panchor (Sarangpur) and siaera block (from Rajgarh district). and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna District).

*Area III\** : (from Northern region) comprising 9 blocks viz., Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpur district) Datia and Seondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena & Jaura (from Morena district).

*Area IV\** : (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks: viz., Bina-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar Shahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyarasapur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur District)

*Area V\** : (from Western Region—II) comprising 12 blocks viz., Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar District), Maheshwar & Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district) Mandasaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandasaur district).

*Area VI\** : (from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz.—. Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district), Majhauri, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district), Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, Surajapur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

11. Manipur : . . . . All the five districts.

12. Meghalaya . . . . Garo Hills@ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@.

\*Represents districts/Sub-divisions/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent re-organisation.

13. Maharashtra . . . . Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts.
14. Nagaland . . . . Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang\* districts.
15. Orissa . . . . Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir\*, Dhenkanal\*, Keonjhar\* and Koraput\* districts.
16. Punjab . . . . Hoshiarpur, Sangrur\* and Bhatinda\*@ districts.
17. Rajasthan . . . . Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara\*, Churu\*, Nagaur\* and Udaipur\* districts.
18. Sikkim . . . . Gangtok\*, Mangan\*, Gyalshing\* and Namchi\* districts. (covered with effect from 16-5-1975.)
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . Three "Areas"/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :—
- Area I :—Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district), Padukottai, Thirumayam, Almguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).
- Area II\* : Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).
- Area III\* : Comprising 10 Taluks viz. (Aruppukottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).
20. Tripura . . . . All the 3 districts.
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . Almorā\*, Balia, Basti\*, Faizabad\*, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilly\* districts.
22. West Bengal . . . . Purulia, Midnapur\* and Nadia\* districts.

### UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andman & Nicobar Islands : Entire Territory
2. Arunachal Pradesh : . . . . Do.
3. Dadra Nagar Haveli : . . . . Do.
4. Lakshadweep : . . . . Do.
5. Mizoram : . . . . Do.
6. Goa, Daman, & Diu. . . . Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's Capital.
7. Pondicherry : . . . . Entire Territory excluding the area within the cours Chabrol, , South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry municipal area of territory's Capital.

\*Represent districts/Sub-division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

### Traffic Violations by Two-wheelers Scooter Drivers

\*250. PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the traffic violations for which a two-wheeler scooter driver can be challaned in the Capital;

(b) whether these rules are given wide publicity and if so, what is the media;

(c) what is the check to see that traffic police does not challan law-abiding two-wheeler scooter drivers;

(d) whether drivers so challaned are given any opportunity to represent their case and if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether drivers so challaned are straightaway asked to appear in the courts and if so, why?

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

(a) to (c). There are numerous violations of the Traffic Rules, like driving without licence, without registration Certificate, over speeding, plying against restrictions, violation of ONE-WAY restrictions, overtaking from left side, overtaking from wrong side, disobeying Traffic Signals, improper and obstructive parking, triple riding, disobeying of any lawful direction, without Insurance Certificate, reckless and dangerous driving, driving under the influence of drugs/drinks, without 'L' Plate or displaying 'L' Plate not in accordance with instructions, not displaying registration marks properly, crossing stop lines, without helmets, without light, without horn, and without silencer.

2. The relevant rules are contained in the Motor Vehicles Act 1939, the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules 1940 and 799 L.S.—5.

the Regulations framed under the Delhi Police Act. These publications are public documents.

3. The work of the challaning Officers is supervised by Senior Police Officers.

4. If a person feels that he has been wrongly challaned, he can send a complaint to Senior Police Officers. He has also an opportunity to contest the case in the Court.

5. If the Mobile Court is available on the spot, the violator is produced before the Mobile Court, otherwise a date is given for appearance before the Court. Mobile Courts are meant to ensure speedier justice.

हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचार समाप्त करने  
हेतु सुझाव

\*251. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन के जर्नल सेक्टरों ने हरिजनों पर किये जा रहे अत्याचारों का समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ज़ोर क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). भारतीय खेत मजदूर संघ ने 20 मार्च, 1979 को सरकार को पांच सूत्री मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। उसमें निहित एक मांग निम्न प्रकार है: "हरिजनों पर अत्याचार समाप्त करा"।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों को समाप्त करने का दृढ़ निश्चय कर रखा है। गृह मंत्री ने 10-3-1980 को उन राज्यों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों, राज्यपालों और उप-राज्यपालों को जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों आदि के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध अपराध होते रहे

है, इन अपराधों से प्रभावकारी ढंग से निपटने के लिए एहतियाती तथा निरोधात्मक दण्डात्मक और पुनर्वास उपाय करने के वास्ते मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त सूचित करने के लिए एक पत्र लिखा। गृह मंत्री के अर्ध शासकीय पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि 19 मार्च, 1980 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1077 के उत्तर में पहले ही सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध अत्याचारों के स्थायी हल के आधार के रूप में भारत सरकार उनके आर्थिक विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों के खिलाफ कारगर कार्रवाई करने और उन्हें रोकने और उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिये किए जाने वाले उपायों पर 8-4-1980 को हुई मुख्यमंत्रियों/राज्यपालों को बैठक में व्यापक रूप से विचार विमर्श किया गया।

भारत सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों और उनके आर्थिक विकास के विषय में राज्य सरकारों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है।

### Production Capacity of H.E.C., Ranchi

\*252. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) has HEC, Ranchi the capacity to fabricate one million tonne complete plant annually;

(b) if so, whether this capacity has been utilised so far; and

(c) if not, for how long the capacity has remained under-utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) From the beginning upto this time.

### Trade Union Rights to Policemen

\*253. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposed sanction of Trade Union rights to policemen in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the impact of the same on other States; and

(c) whether the Central Government are considering a proposal to issue any guidelines to the States in this regard?

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

(a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, no Trade Union rights have been conferred on policemen in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Ban on Parties believing in Violence

\*254. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the candidates murdered in the recent Assembly elections belonged to Congress(I); and

(b) whether Government propose to ban those parties who believe in violence?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Any party can be banned only under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972. The question whether the provisions of this law should be invoked in respect of any party, is examined by Government from time to

time in the light of the material available in respect of the activities of the party.

### **Approach to Development Activities for Adivasis**

\*255. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what is the approach of the Planning Commission in regard to the development activities exclusively meant for Adivasis in the society?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): The basic approach to the development of Adivasis has been to identify and develop areas of tribal concentration which include scheduled areas, contiguous Tribal Development Blocks, other Blocks/areas having 50 per cent and more tribal population and formulate a separate sub-plan under the overall State Plan. The outlays are earmarked from the sectoral plans in proportion to the total population living in the area with varying weightage to their backwardness. Sixteen States and two Union Territories implement separate sub-plans by identifying schemes under each sector of development which can directly benefit scheduled tribes/ areas.

2. The long-term objectives of the sub-plans have been:—

(i) narrowing the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other areas; and

(ii) improving their quality of life consistent with their socio-cultural traditions.

To achieve these objectives, elimination of exploitation of tribals, through land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labour, barter of produce etc. has been given due priority. Excise and Forest policies have been reviewed.

In development programmes priority has been given to agriculture specially horticulture, animal husbandry and allied sectors, irrigation facilities specially mini-irrigation schemes and industries based on forest and other local produce. Infra-structure like roads, power, schools and health programmes have been linked with economic programme. Efforts have been made to introduce a voluntary change in the traditional shifting methods of agriculture. Research and training programmes have been strengthened. Organisations for integrated credit-cum-marketing like Tribal Development Corporation and Large Area Multipurpose Societies have been set up. Non-formal education for drop-outs and adults has been emphasised. The administrative structure has been reviewed to provide more effective services to the tribals.

### **Production of Weapons Grade Uranium by Pakistan**

\*256. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is progressing towards the stage to produce weapons grade uranium; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Government propose to produce weapons grade uranium for the defence of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Available information indicates that Pakistan is continuing its efforts to produce weapons grade Uranium.

(b) Government's stand on this question is well known. Government remain committed to the policy of utilising Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes.



### Problems of Development in Hilly States/Regions

\*257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government plan to organise a National Seminar on the potential and problems of development in hilly States/regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations or taken any decision on the deliberations of the First such National Convention sponsored by the All India Hill People's Welfare Association (Regd.) and inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 25th April, 1975; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken and the likely dates and scope of the proposed Second National Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the National Convention sponsored by All India Hill Peoples Welfare Association in 1975 have been circulated to the concerned authorities at the Central and State Levels. The primary responsibility for the formulation and implementation of the development programmes in hill areas is that of the respective State Governments. The Planning Commission have also noted these recommendations for adoption wherever feasible in the context of the sub-plans for the development of hill regions.

(c) In view of what is stated in (a) above, the question does not arise.

### Criteria for Distribution of Raw Materials

\*258. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have demanded for taking the installed capacity as the criteria for distribution of raw materials for the Cottage and Small Scale Units in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A request has been recently received from the Government of West Bengal regarding distribution of Iron and Steel items to small industries wherein it has been suggested that the allotment of raw material to the small scale sector should be made on the basis of installed capacity. This suggestion is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Agencies

### Manufacture of Fibre Glass Fishing Boats

\*259. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is manufacturing fibre glass fishing boats at present;

(b) if so, their annual turn-over; and

(c) the basic raw materials for moulding process in manufacturing fibre glass fishing boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual turn-over is estimated at around Rs. 65 to 70 lakhs.

(c) The basic raw materials for moulding process in manufacturing fibre glass fishing boats are fibre glass and polyester resins.

### Mobile Courts for Traffic Offenders in Delhi

\*260. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mobile Courts have been deployed in various parts of the capital to prosecute traffic offenders;

(b) whether the Delhi Motor Vehicles Driving Rules have been amended and if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the Table of the House;

(c) whether Government are aware that a traffic constable or team is/are required to challan persons to complete a particular quota fixed by the administration and to complete that quota a number of innocent drivers are challaned on false pretexts; and

(d) if so, what is the check over the Traffic Police deployed for challaning to ensure that innocent drivers are not challaned?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To give effect to various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules were promulgated in 1940 and have been amended from time to time. On 4th June, 1980, vide gazette Notification No. SECE. 3(45)/79/5577-5604, Rule 5.15 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules has been amended to provide for compulsory fitment of speed governors on all buses including mini-buses plying on Delhi roads. Copy of the Notification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-962/80].

(c) No such quota has been fixed.

(d) The work of the challaning officer is supervised by Senior Police

Officers. An aggrieved person can represent to Senior Police Officers represent to Senior Police Officers

### Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police Force

\*261. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he in his latest communication has suggested to the State Governments that apart from increasing the strength of their police force to deal with growing lawlessness they should also take steps to boost their morale;

(b) if so, whether he has also suggested that Centre will bear almost the whole expenditure in regard to the modernisation of police force and also for equipment; and

(c) if so, how many States have so far taken steps to improve their police force and how much aid Centre has provided to them in this regard?

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

(a) During the Conference of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of States and Union Territories held on 3rd April, 1980 and the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers held on 8th April, 1980, the State Governments were requested to augment the strength of police and to open more police stations/outposts besides improving the morale and welfare measures of police force.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Governments. No

Central aid as such for this purpose has been given to the States. However, States have been advised to utilise the allocation, made by the 7th Finance Commission to improve the Police administration and tone up the morale of the police.

**Output of Hindustan Cables Ltd.**

\*262. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the target and output during the last three years in Hindus-

tan Cables Ltd. Rupnarayanpur, West Bengal (year-wise);

(b) is there any gap between the two;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) total foreign exchange earned by this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):  
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the  
Table of the House.

## Statement

Parts (a) &amp; (b)

Item of manufacture	Accounting Unit	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
		Target	Output	Gap	Target	Output	Gap	Target	Output	Gap
<b>RUPNARAINPUR UNIT</b>										
Dry Core Cables	Lakh CKM	13.52	11.08	2.44	14.50	12.82	1.68	13.00	11.94	1.06
Coaxial Cables	TKM	2,713	2,895	Nil	2,700	2,460	240	2,510	2,413	97
Plastic Cables & Wires	Thousand CKM	80.43	75.84	4.59	80.00	80.00	Nil	78.20	73.25	4.95
Copper Coated Steel Wires	M.T.	269	215.28	53.72	350	340	10	353	233	120
<b>HYDERABAD UNIT</b>										
Underground Telephone Cables	Lakh CKM	9.10	10.03	Nil	9.70	10.17	Nil	9.00	8.65	0.35

Part (c): Reasons for shortfall in production of Hindustan Cables Limited in 1979-80 :

1. Power cuts
2. Breakdowns
3. Shortage of Railway wagons
4. Change in P & T testing specifications for Coaxial Cables and slow clearance of finished products by P & T Department
5. Unstable labour situation
6. Shortage of Bitumen compound
7. High rate of absenteeism.

Part (d): FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED (Rs. in lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Rupnarainpur Unit	.	.	Nil
Hyderabad Unit	.	.	45.23

### Setting up of Cables Projects

\*263. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up new projects to make the cables cheaper;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when the projects will be completed?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

### Steps to Popularise Yoga

\*270. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to lay a statement of showing:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to popularise Yoga for the improvement of physical and mental health in the country;

(b) the details of recognised Yoga Institutes functioning in the country;

(c) whether Government are considering to introduce Yoga in schools and colleges as compulsory subject; and

(d) what steps Government are going to take to popularise Yoga in rural areas also?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to popularise Yoga as an exercise for the improvement

of physical and mental health of the people:—

(i) With a view to conduct and coordinate research in the science of Yoga in all its aspects and to promote its wider understanding, acceptance and application, the Central Research Institute for Yoga was established in New Delhi with effect from 1st January, 1976. The institution has got a 45-bedded hospital attached to it for providing medical care through Yoga to the patients. The institute is conducting research on a number of projects, particularly on fundamental aspects of Yoga.

(ii) A separate Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy was established in March, 1978 as one of the successor bodies of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Yoga and Naturopathy and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy. The Council is at present financially assisting 8 Clinical Research Projects in different parts of the country to scientifically establish the therapeutic efficiency of Yogic practices. Besides research work, these centres are providing Yogic health care facilities and practical Yoga training to the public.

(iii) With the Central Government assistance, regular classes are being held at Teachers' Training Centre, Katra (Vaishnodevi) and Delhi Centres of Vishwayatan Yogashram, for the Instructors in Yoga for the training of the general public in Yoga. At Kaivalyadhana, Lonavala also, training programme for teachers in Yoga are being conducted. In the Ministry of Education and Culture, a Central Scheme providing financial assistance for promotion of teacher training/research in Yoga (other than therapeutic aspects) is being imple-

mented as an integral part of the Central programme of physical education and sports.

(b) A list of the institutions at present recognised by the Government of India (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Culture) for the purpose of financial assistance is annexed. (Annex. I).

(c) In the draft curriculum of Physical Education for Classes I to X prepared by the NCERT, Yoga has been recommended as one of the activities under the Core Programme for Class V onwards.

A proposal for introduction of Yoga Education as a part of physical fitness programme in schools (Standard V onwards) is under consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

(d) No specific programme as such has been formulated for popularising Yoga in rural areas.

#### ANNEXURE—I

*List of Institutions/Yoga Projects getting grants-in-aid from Government of India.*

##### *Institutions:*

1. Central Research Institute (Yoga), New Delhi (Autonomous Body).
2. Vishwayatan Yogashram (Delhi and Katra Centres).
3. The Kaivalyadham Shreeman Madhav Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavala (Maharashtra)

##### *Yoga Projects:*

1. Indain Institute of Research in Yoga and Allied Sciences, Triupati.
2. Shivanand Math, Umachal Yogashram and Yogic Hospital, Gauhati.

3. Government Yogic Treatment-Sum-Research Centre, Jaipur.

4. Yoga Research Centre, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

5. An inter disciplinary approach to therapeutic evaluation or Yogic Practices, Director AIIMS, New Delhi.

6. Treatment of Asthma through Yogic Methods, Kaivalyadham, Lonavala, Poona.

7. Yogic Exercises in the Management of Irritable Bowel Syndrome, G. B. P. Hospital, New Delhi.

8. A study of possible therapeutic effect of Yoga in Neurotics, Department of Psychiatry, Dr. R. M. L. Hospital, New Delhi.

#### **Rakes needed for Daily Service**

\*272. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rakes needed for suburban Commuters' Service in Calcutta area;

(b) whether it is a fact that the daily service of those rakes is neglected; and

(c) if so, why?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Number of rakes needed for Commuter Service in Calcutta area is:

(i) 77 rakes on Eastern Railway.

(ii) 17 Nos. rakes on South Eastern Railway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Fixation of Regional Minimum Wage in Handloom Sectors

\*273. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties which Kerala State is facing in the handloom sector as it is having a higher wage structure than Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to have a regional minimum wage in the handloom sector at least among the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(c) whether Central Government have taken any steps in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received in this regard. The respective State Governments are 'appropriate Government' for fixing the minimum wages for the handloom industry. The figures of daily earnings, furnished by the State Governments, show that the wage structure in Kerala is higher.

The question of having uniformity in the wage structure for handloom workers is proposed to be discussed in the forthcoming Labour Ministers' Conference.

### Anti Indian incidents in Afghanistan

\*274. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Chain Singh is the fourth Indian involved in incidents in Afghanistan, as firstly an Indian businessman's house was broken open reportedly by Russian troops in early March and Indians were barred entry to the

Intercontinental Hotel and the driver of the Indian Ambassador Dr. T. S. Teja also named Chain Singh was hit by a bullet during student demonstration on April 29th, 1980 last; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Chain Singh is an Indian Hockey Coach on deputation to Afghanistan. In his official capacity as a coach, he was accompanying the Afghan hockey team while it was travelling in a bus returning to Kabul from Kunduz. A few miles south of Kunduz the bus was ambushed. Some of the party were killed, some fled and some were captured. It is not certain what fate overtook Shri Chain Singh but we have reason to believe that he has not been harmed. Government of India through their Embassy in Kabul have taken up this matter with the concerned authorities at the highest level and are doing everything possible to determine his whereabouts and to ensure that Shri Chain Singh will come out of this incident unharmed.

An Indian national working with German company in Kabul was involved in an incident in which a few Soviet soldiers entered his house in an unauthorised manner and sought his hospitality uninvitedly. The Indian Embassy in Kabul has taken up this matter with the concerned Afghan authorities.

During the end of April at the time of the Second Anniversary celebrations of the Saur Revolution in Kabul, the Intercontinental Hotel was reserved for delegates who were attending the celebrations as guests of the Afghan Government. On account of this, entry to the Intercontinental was barred, for security reasons, to all those who were not officially invited delegates. It was in this context that

two Indians were also not allowed entry into the Intercontinental Hotel

Shri Chain Singh the Indian driver of the Indian Ambassador was hit by a stray bullet in his upper arm on 29th April, 1980. He has since recovered and has resumed his normal duties.

### Eradication of Small Pox

\*275. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the complete eradication of small-pox in the country, it is necessary to continue the vaccination at the birth of a child; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to discontinue this practice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The matter is presently under the consideration of the Government.

बाढ़ होकर बिलाड़ा जाने वाली रेल लाइन

\*276. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अहमदाबाद—बम्बई रेल लाइन पर बाढ़ या सांद्रा रेलवे स्टेशनों से होकर बिलाड़ा तक जाने वाली रेल लाइन बिछाने का है ;

(ख) क्या रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि नहीं तो कब तक सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की आशा है;

(ग) क्या इस रेल लाइन के बनने से निमाज, कालू जेटारन जैसे बड़े-बड़े गाँवों को रेल यातायात से जोड़े दिया जाएगा और दिल्ली से जोधपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों को मारवाड़ जंक्शन नहीं जाना पड़ेगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस लाइन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार इस योजना को चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर देगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) से (ङ). बिलाड़ा से बर तक प्रस्तावित नयी लाइन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। एक मीटर अनुमान के अनुसार, इस 55 कि. मी. लम्बी लाइन पर वर्तमान मूल्य-स्तर के अनुसार, 8.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। लेकिन, पहले ही भारी मात्रा में की गयी वचन-बद्धता और धन की तंगी को देखते हुए, इस लाइन पर विचार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Improved Performance of Major Port

\*278. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the performance of the major ports has improved during 1980;

(b) if so, how this trend is expressed in terms of traffic handled, loss of ship days and congestion of ships especially at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(c) whether the credit for this improvement is due to the effort put in by the Port and Dock workers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the ports are now working even beyond their rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Several factors, including co-operation from the Port and Dock workers, have contributed to the improvement in the working of the major ports.

(d) Yes, Sir.



## Statement

TABLE 1

Traffic handled from 1st January to 31st May.

(In '000 tonnes)

Port	1979	1980
Bombay . . . . .	6912	7729 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calcutta including Haldia . . . . .	4233	4694
Madras . . . . .	4844	5655
TOTAL . . . . .	15989	18078

£Estimated.

TABLE 2

Ship days lost from 1st January—31st May.

(In Days)

Port	1979	1980
Bombay* . . . . .	4873	592
Calcutta including Haldia . . . . .	3327	1093
Madras . . . . .	2580	2154
TOTAL . . . . .	10780	3839

\*For Docks only.

TABLE 3

No. of Waiting Vessels.

Date	Bombay		Calcutta including Haldia		Madras	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1st January . . . . .	38	8	15	17	20	19
1st February . . . . .	38	8	28	5	23	12
1st March . . . . .	42	5	27	3	11	11
1st April . . . . .	33	6	34	2	7	5
1st May . . . . .	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st June . . . . .	22	7*	23	4*	11	4*

£ As on 2-5-80.

\* As on 2-6-80.

**Decline in Incidence of Malaria**

\*279. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the incidence of malaria;

(b) if so, the States in which there have been less cases; and

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has also extended its co-operation to India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the names of States and Union Territories which have reported less number of Malaria Cases during 1979 as compared to 1978 is laid down on the Table of the Sabha

(c) Yes, Sir

**Statement***Name of States*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Haryana
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Orissa
12. Punjab
13. Rajasthan
14. Tripura
15. Uttar Pradesh
16. West Bengal

**NAME OF UNION TERRITORIES**

1. Delhi
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Goa
5. Lakshadweep

**Reserved Seats for Women in Delhi Buses**

\*280 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the increase in reserved seats for women in Delhi buses is of little use as the conductor, having had his own reserved seat is unconcerned at students occupying the women's seat, and the women are not treated well when they ask for the seat; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHAPMA): (a) and (b). In order that the seats reserved for women are in fact made available to them and that the complaints of non-vacation of the seats occupied by male passengers when asked to do so are effectively dealt with, the DTC bus Conductor has been enjoined with personal responsibility to ensure that ladies seats are given to lady passengers.

For effective enforcement of the instructions, the conductor has been authorised to stop the bus in case any male passenger is adamant not to vacate the seat and the bus is not to move till the male passenger vacates it.

महाराली स्थित क्षय रोग अस्पताल में पानी तथा ठण्डी हवा की सुविधाओं का अपर्याप्त होना

\*281. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराली स्थित क्षय रोग अस्पताल में रोगियों के लिए पानी तथा ठण्डी हवा आदि की सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इस अस्पताल के महिला वार्ड में छ: बिस्तरों के लिए केवल एक छत का पंखा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऊपरी मंजिलों पर वाडों में काफी मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो पानी कितनी-कितनी देर बाद उपलब्ध होता है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) और (घ). इस अस्पताल के वार्ड काफी हवादार हैं। यह अस्पताल वातानुकूलित नहीं है। इसमें पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए 4 कूप हैं। अस्पताल में पानी की कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन गमी के महीनों में कुछ कठिनाई अवश्य महसूस की जाती है जिसके लिए वार्डों में पानी जमा करने की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं।

(ख) 21 पलंगों वाले प्रत्येक महिला वार्ड में 64 इंच के 6 पंखे लगे हुए हैं तथापि, उन छोटे कमरों में जिनमें केवल चार पलंग आते हैं 64 इंच के केवल एक ही पंखे की व्यवस्था है जबकि छ: पलंगों वाले बड़े कमरों में ऐसे दो-दो पंखे लगे हुए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Trains from New Cooch Behar to Sealdah

\*282. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce a new pair of trains from New Cooch Behar (North Frontier Railway) to Sealdah (Eastern Railway) to provide facilities to the passengers of Alipurduwar, subdivision and Cooch Behar District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): No, Sir. Introduction of a new train between Sealdah and New Cooch Behar is not operationally feasible at present for want of spare line capacity on sections en route and terminal facilities at New Cooch Behar.

Posts of Clerical Staff in Personnel Branch

\*283. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed ban on creation of posts of clerical staff in Personnel Branch of the Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that while it has been possible to create posts in the "Open Line", administration has never created any posts in the Personnel Branch for doing personnel works for the additional staff employed in the open line; and

(c) how Government propose to manage the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. As on Open line operational posts can be created, in the Personnel and Accounts Departments also some additional posts have been sanctioned for additional work.

(c) Does not arise.

### Facilities in Pitampura Residential Colony, New Delhi

1602. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has developed the Pitampura residential colony, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facilities which have been provided at the site;

(c) whether the facilities extended so far are still inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by DDA for providing better facilities to this colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary facilities required for development of colonies such as water supply, sewerage, roads, parks etc. have been provided over a large area in the colony.

(c) and (d). Besides the facilities mentioned at (b) above, DDA has planned to provide facilities like community centres, shopping centres, schools, hospitals, etc. Facilities are being provided in planned phases along with the growth of the colony.

### Country Fishing Crafts

1603. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of "country fishing craft" in actual use in the country in marine fisheries and in Riverine Estaurine and backwater fisheries; and

(b) the number of country fishing boats which have been mechanised without board engines, as on 1st January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement giving the number of mechanised and non-mechanised boats as per Livestock Census 1977 is appended. The Census does not provide any further details.

(b) The number of country fishing craft which have been authorised to purchase out-board engines is 610.

### Statement

(in 000's)

State/Union Territory	Fishing crafts (Mechanised Boats)	Fishing crafts (Non-Mechanised Boats)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1	44
Assam . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
Bihar . . . . .	1	9
Gujarat . . . . .	2	5
Haryana . . . . .	(a)	(a)
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	(a)	(a)
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	—	2
Karnataka . . . . .	1	10
Kerala . . . . .	3	30
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	(a)	9
Maharashtra . . . . .	3	7
Manipur . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya . . . . .	—	5
Nagaland . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
Punjab . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
Rajasthan . . . . .	(a)	(a)
Sikkim . . . . .	—	—

	1	2	3
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2		32
Tripura . . . . .	—		3
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	—		12
West Bengal . . . . .	N.A.		N.A.
Andamans . . . . .	(a)		1
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	—		—
Delhi . . . . .	—		(a)
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	(a)		3
Lakshadweep . . . . .	(a)		1
Mizoram . . . . .	—		(a)
Pondicherry . . . . .	(a)		2

(a) Below 500 .

N.A.—Not Available.

#### Purchase of Onions by N.A.F.E.D.

1604. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NAFED has warned the Union Government that in case the Government do not make up the losses incurred by NAFED, it would stop purchasing onions from the onion-growers at revised rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) NAFED had requested the Government for financial assistance for purchase of onions under the price support operation. While doing so, NAFED had indicated its inability to bear the losses itself and had brought to the notice of the Government the fact that unless financial assistance was provided by the Government, NAFED would have to suspend their purchases.

(b) The Government had taken a decision to provide financial support to NAFED for purchase of onions under price support operation. NAFED had therefore resumed the purchase of onions.

#### News Item "23 lakh tonnes paddy rotting with FCI"

1605. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "23 lakh tonnes paddy rotting with FCI" published in the *Financial Express* (Bombay edition) of the 30th May, 1980;

(b) if so, how far the allegations made in the said news about lying of paddy stocks in the open godown exposed to ravages of weather, damage to the stocks on account of being unshelled for long and the apathy of the millers for shelling it into rice are correct; and

(c) to what extent damage/loss has already taken place and what steps are being taken to save the paddy from further damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While it is obligatory for the Corporation to purchase all the quantities of paddy offered under the Price Support scheme, the covered storage capacity available with FCI in Punjab and Haryana is not sufficient to keep all the stocks in covered godowns. The covered storage space is mostly utilised for the storage of rice and sugar etc. which cannot be stored outside.

During the last two years a total quantity of 40.36 lakh tonnes of paddy has been purchased in Punjab and Haryana. As on 1-5-1980, a quantity of 15.11 lakh tonnes and 69,000

tonnes is stored in CAP storage in Punjab and Haryana, respectively. CAP storage is safe and scientific and it is well looked after by technical staff employed for the purpose. It is, therefore, not correct to say that paddy stocks lying in the open under CAP system of storage are exposed to revages of whether. In spite of precautions, some losses do take place due to reasons beyond the control of FCI, e.g. natural calamities, untimely heavy rains, cyclones, floods etc.

There has been some resistance on the part of Rice millers of some areas to undertake shelling of FCI paddy in spite of the fact that FCI has been sanctioning milling rates keeping in view the outturn ratios of rice and expenses incurred by the millers etc. However, millers are demanding still higher rates and approximately 6.39 lakh tonnes is still lying uncontracted.

(c) A total quantity of 29,286 tonnes paddy is reported to be affected and salvaging of the affected stocks is in progress. The actual position will be known at the end of operation. A quantity of 570 tonnes has so far been declared as damaged.

In view of drought conditions prevailing in Eastern, Central and Southern States besides Uttar Pradesh, efforts have been made to utilise the milling capacity in those areas by moving paddy from Punjab. A quantity of about 60,000 tonnes of paddy has been moved from Punjab between November, 1979 and May, 1980. Efforts are continuing to get the balance paddy stocks contracted early. Other steps like requisitioning of milling capacity are also being contemplated.

#### **Linking of Indian Satellite Communication System with International System**

1606. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to link the Indian Satellite

Communication System with the International System;

(b) if so, when the linkage will take place; and

(c) the benefit expected from the linkage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Reconstitution of Central Social Welfare Board**

1607. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been initiated to reconstitute the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the constitution of the new Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) According to the Resolution constituting the present Board the tenure prescribed is upto 30th September, 1980.

#### **Re-Examination of Withdrawn Text Books**

1608. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some cases in the Janata Government that certain text books and history text books were withdrawn from the school syllabus;

(b) if so, the names of such books and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government would like to re-examine this issue?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c). Three books were withdrawn by the Central Board of Secondary Education during 1978:

(i) 'Ancient India' by Prof. R. S. Sharma. This was a history book for class XI. It was withdrawn because of criticism in the Lok Sabha and elsewhere.

The book has since been revised by the author, and the revised version has been approved and recommended for study in the schools.

(ii) 'Yathuum Oore' by T. Janakriaman. This was a book for class IX in Tamil language.

(iii) 'Aurangzeb' by Indira Parthasarathy. This was a book for class X in the Tamil language.

Both these books were of private publishers and were withdrawn because of adverse comments from schools regarding obscene passages.

The Board has no proposal to reconsider these books.

#### **Project on Cattle Diseases**

1609. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a project to check cattle diseases in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and where it is likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Diagnosis and control of animal diseases is a State subject. The Central Government is administering Animal Quarantine and Certification Service Scheme under which Quarantine Stations are established at International air/sea ports viz. Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay to check the ingress of exotic livestock diseases.

There are two schemes viz. Rinderpest Control Scheme and Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme under which subsidy is given to the State Government, who contribute their share and pass on the benefit to cattle owners.

#### **Lifting of Foodgrains by Various States**

1610. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food which had been lifted by various States during the period from January, 1980 to May, 1980; and

(b) the quantity to be supplied to the States during the rest of the year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) 6.4 Million tonnes of foodgrains have been lifted by the various States during January-May, 1980.

(b) The quantity of foodgrains to be supplied to the States during the rest of the year will depend upon the requirements intimated by the State Governments, the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other relevant factors.

### Building Plans of Regularised Colonies in Delhi

1611. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of regularised colonies in Delhi/New Delhi in which DDA and Delhi Municipal Corporation have sanctioned building plans; and

(b) if so, factors taken into consideration at the time of sanctioning building plans in the regularised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The names are indicated in the annexed list

(b) (1) Factors taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(i) That the plot in question forms part of regularisation plan.

(ii) That it is safe and is not affected by the Right of Way of surrounding roads.

(iii) That Right of Way of surrounding roads are maintained.

(iv) That the coverage is permitted on the net area of plot.

(v) That development/deficiency charges have been paid by the applicant at the time of approval of building plan cases.

(vi) That the proposal conforms to the Building Bye-laws.

(vii) That number of storeys are within the permissible limits keeping in view the density of the area and also the services available.

(2) Factors taken into consideration by the Delhi Development Authority:

(i) That the plot on which the building plans are considered are

adjusted in the regularised plan for residential use.

(ii) That the plot is owned by the applicant.

(iii) That the necessary development/peripheral charges are paid in advance.

(iv) That the holding of the applicant is within the provisions of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Act, 1976.

(v) The Building Plans are sanctioned keeping in view the provisions the relevant building bye-laws.

#### Statement

List of regularised colonies for which M.C.D. and D.D.A. have sanctioned building plans.

#### I. M.C.D.:

Sl. No.	Name of the colony
1	Meenakshi Garden
2	Manohar Park
3	Raja Garden
4	Sham Nagar
5	Sham Nagar Extn.
6	Vishnu Garden
7	Vishnu Garden Extn.
8	Vishnu Park
9	Chand Nagar
10	Ravi Nagar
11	Fateh Nagar
12	Akal Garh
13	Guru Nanak Nagar
14	Ram Ghar
15	Rattan Park
16	Sudershan Park
17	Onkar Nagar A & B
18	Ganesh Pura A & B



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the colony</i>
9	Dev Ram Park
20	Lekhu Nagar
21	Shambhu Pura
22	Shanti Nagar
23	Ganesh Nagar
24	Mahabir Nagar
25	Saraswati Garden
26	Raja Park & Sri Nagar
27	Uttam Nagar
28	Hind Nagar
29	Mukh Ram Park
30	Ram Nagar near Tilak Nagar
31	Pratap Nagar
32	Janak Park & Extn.
33	Hari Nagar 'J' Block
34	Uggar Sain Market
35	Sant Nagar near Tilak Nagar
36	Krishan Nagar
37	Vishwas Nagar
38	Jawala Nagar
39	Pandit Park
40	Ram Nagar at Lone Road
41	British India Colony
42	Kuldip Nagar
43	Moti Park
44	Hari Krishan Nagar (Navin Shahdara Extn.)
45	Friends Colony.
46	Krishan Nagar, G.T. Road. (Shadra Industrial Colony)
47	Navin Shahdra
48	Rohtas Nagar
49	Kabool Nagar
50	North Gandhi Nagar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the colony</i>
51	Raghubar Pura
52	Kailash Nagar
53	Ranjit Park
54	Sham Park
55	Dharm Pura
56	South Gandhi Nagar
57	Bhola Nath Nagar I
58	Bhola Nath Nagar II
59	Balbir Nagar
60	Azad Nagar 'A'
61	Azad Nagar 'B'
62	Azad Nagar 'C'
63	Shankar Nagar 'A'
64	Shankar Nagar 'B'
65	Shiv Puri
66	Golden Park
67	Radhey Puri
68	Silver Park & Chand Nagar
69	Hazara Park
70	Raj Garh
71	Gopal Park
72	Govind Pura
73	New Govind Pura
74	Rashid Market
75	Anarkali (Part I)
76	Ram Nagar
77	Gian Park
78	Lachaman Park
79	Indra Park
80	Siri Ram Nagar
81	Majlis Park
82	Kewal Park & Gopal Nagar
83	Adarsh Nagar

Sl. No. Name of the colony

84 Peshwar Nagar & Nirakari Colony

85 Rameshwar Nagar

86 Rishab Nagri & Mohan Park

87 Gupta Colony

88 Inder Lok

89 Anand Nagar & Tulsi Nagar

90 Than Singh Nagar

91 Nai Basti, Anand Parbat

92 Bharat Nagar near Friends Colony

93 Hari Nagar 'G' Block

94 Shiv Nagar

95 Shiv Nagar Extn.-

96 Virendar Nagar

97 Hari Nagar 'A' Block.

98 " 'B' "

" 'BE' "

" 'M' "

" 'MS' "

" 'C' "

Hari Nagar Clock Tower.

99 Manak Pura

100 Lajwanti Garden

101 Rani Bagh Rishi Nagar etc.  
(Shakur Basti Part I)

102 Sawan Park Extn.

103 Gobind Puri Kalkaji.

DDA

104 Arjun Nagar

105 Sant Nagar.

यमुनापार के शाहदरा दिल्ली क्षेत्र का विकास

1612. श्री चिन्तामणी शंभा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसमें वर्ष 1980 के दौरान यमुना पार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र में गलियों, सड़कों तथा जल निकास आदि के निर्माण के लिए कुछ धन आवंटित किया गया हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि बर्च करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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दिल्ली प्रशासक के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न अभिकारणों ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है।

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान यमुनापार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र के लिए गलियां, सड़के तथा नालियां बनाने के लिए निधियों के नियतन के लिए अलग से कोई योजना नहीं है। दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (यमुनापार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र सहित) में ऐसी योजनाओं के लिये धन का नियतन, विभिन्न कार्यन्वयन अभिकरणों द्वारा अपने बजट में किया जाता है। यमुनापार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र के मामले में बहुतयोजना की सड़कों का निर्माण लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा तथा बड़े बड़े नालों का निर्माण दिल्ली प्रशासन के बाढ़ विभाग द्वारा अपने बजट से किया जाता है। इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कालोनियों/इलाकों का आन्तरिक विकास दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाता है। यदि कालोनी/इलाका विकास क्षेत्र में हो और यदि विकास क्षेत्र के बाहर हो तो दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा विकास किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल-व्ययन संस्थान को शाहदरा में 13 सहायक भरसाती नाले बनाने के लिए 2.15 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। इस राशि का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत भाग इस वर्ष के दौरान खर्च किये जाने की आशा है। यद्यपि यमुनापार के शाहदरा क्षेत्र में सड़कों, गलियों तथा नालों को बनाने के लिए निधियों का विशिष्ट नियतन नहीं है, फिर भी इस क्षेत्र में 1980-81

के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा निम्न लिखित कार्य आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है :-

(1) जी.टी. रोड शाहदरा को ऊंचा करना	16.00 लाख रुपये
(2) पांडव रोड शाहदरा	8.76 लाख रुपये
(3) ब्लॉक 13 गीता कालोनी के साथ रोड	6.00 लाख रुपये
(4) ब्लॉक 2 तथा गीता कालोनी के साथ-साथ-सड़क.	7.88 लाख रुपये
(5) मंडोली रोड शाहदरा	8.85 लाख रुपये
(6) पड़पड़ गंज रोड शाहदरा	41.00 लाख रुपये

यमुना बिहार कालोनी, दिल्ली में शापिंग सेंटर

1613. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कालोनी यमुना बिहार में एक शापिंग सेंटर खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह शापिंग सेंटर कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

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(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विपणन केन्द्र के निर्माण कार्य ठेके पर देने के लिए प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई चल रही है।

Drinking Water for Inhabitants of Tughlakabad Extension, New Delhi

1615. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA/Delhi Municipal Corporation have any scheme in the near future to provide at least drinking water to the thousands of inhabitants of Tughlakabad Extension;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) The M.C.D. has informed as under:

Tughlakabad Extension is an unauthorised Colony. The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking provides water supply in unauthorised colonies on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries and subject to availability of trunk services. In the case of this colony, there is no municipal water main near this area. The residents have also not deposited any development charges.

गुजरात की चीनी और खाद्यान्न की मांग तथा उसकी सप्लाई

1616. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से आज तक गुजरात को महीने वार कितनी लैवी चीनी सप्लाई की गई?

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से आज तक गुजरात को महीनेवार कितना गेहूं, चावल और मोटा अनाज सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ग) गुजरात की उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक वस्तु की महीने वार मांग कितनी थी?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) गुजरात को जनवरी, 1980 से 14031 मीटर टन लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा आवंटित किया

जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार फीक्ट्रियों से चीनी उठाने की स्वयं व्यवस्था कर रही है।

(ख) :--आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :--

(हजार मीटर टन में)

वर्ष/मास	चावल सा० वि०	गेहूं		मोटे अनाज	
		सा० वि०	मिस्त जोड़		
<b>1980</b>					
जनवरी	8.0	18.1	7.6	25.7	0.1
फरवरी	4.5	18.8	13.5	32.3	0.3
मार्च	10.1	17.8	14.0	31.8	0.7
अप्रैल	7.6	18.9	18.5	37.4	0.5
मई	5.0	5.0	15.6	20.6	0.3

नोट: सा० वि०--सार्वजनिक वितरण

(ग) :-- आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :-

(हजार मीटर टन में)

मास	चावल	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज
<b>1980</b>			
जनवरी	8.0	41.5	15.0
फरवरी	8.0	46.5	15.0
मार्च	8.0	36.5	15.0
अप्रैल	5.0	26.5	50.0
मई	5.0	26.5	20.0

जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, गुजरात सरकार ने अपने लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे को 14,031 मीटर टन से बढ़ाकर 17,000 मीटर टन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था लेकिन 1979-80 मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन में भारी गिरावट और इसके फलस्वरूप लेवी चीनी की कम उपलब्धता को देखते हुए किसी भी राज्य के कोटे में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

#### News Item 'Threat to Telephone Girls'

1617. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a letter to Editor in *Hindustan Times*

dated 26th May, 1980 regarding Theat to Telephone girls;

(b) if so, the Government have examined the facts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The contents of the letter addressed to the Editor of Hindustan Times appearing on 26-5-80 are in the knowledge of the Government.

(b) A preliminary departmental enquiry was conducted in the case.

(c) No prima-facie case has been established.

**Request from U.P. and Orissa Government for Plan Assistance to Combat Wide Spread Drought**

1618. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have asked Central Government to release Rs. 125 crore by way of plan assistance to combat wide spread drought in the State;

(b) whether a similar request has been received from State of Orissa;

(c) if so, the assistance given to each State;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake a crash programme for digging wells in the drought affected States; and

(e) if so, the details of the programme drawn if any?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a)

The Government of Uttar Pradesh sought Central assistance of Rs. 122.25 crores during 1980-81.

(b) The Government of Orissa sought Rs. 56.68 crores as advance plan assistance during 1980-81.

(c) (i) The Government of India have approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 47.52 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 17.39 crores for Orissa during 1980-81 for purposes of Central assistance.

(ii) The Government of India have sanctioned short-term loans of Rs. 8 crores for U.P. and Rs. 5 crores for Orissa during 1980-81.

(iii) The Government of India have allocated 1.95 lakh MT of foodgrains to U.P. and 82,000 MT of foodgrains to Orissa under the food for Work Programme including the Special Food for Work Programme during 1980-81.

(iv) The State Governments have been allowed to continue the Food for Nutrition Programme till the end of September 1980 by utilising the unspent balance of the foodgrains allotted during 1979-80,—3350 MT for U.P. and 6700 MT for Orissa.

Subsidy on agricultural inputs (including nitrogenous fertilisers) to small and marginal farmers in the mono-cropped drought affected areas where no rabi crop could be grown is being given.

(d) and (e) The ceiling of expenditure approved by the Government of India includes the following provisions for drinking water schemes in U.P. and Orissa:—

Rs. in crores

State	1979-80	1980-81	Total
U.P. . . . .	3.50	9.46	12.96
Orissa . . . . .	3.00	2.00	5.00

The programme generally covers provision of water supply to villages affected by drought, augmenting the capacity of urban schemes in towns affected by drought, constructions of new tubewells/deepening/cleaning of wells etc.

The Government of India have mobilised rigs from the various sources and made available 14 rigs to Uttar Pradesh and 9 rigs to Orissa. Besides, the Government of India is arranging rigs from indigenous manufacturers for supply to the various State Governments including the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.

The Prime Minister's Twelve-Point Programme also emphasises preparation and implementation of contingency plans for supply of water to the affected villages and initiating advance action for arranging tankers, trucks, drums barrels etc. The Railways have made arrangements for transport of water to the drought affected areas in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry of Defence is also extending assistance to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa for transporting drinking water to the affected villages by supply of tankers, drums, barrels, canvas-tanks etc.

#### Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1619. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the buffer stock of foodgrains in March, 1977, July 1979 and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The total stock of foodgrains including the operational stocks with all the public agencies were as follows:—

(In Million Tonnes)

As on	Total Stocks
1-3-77	18.98
1-7-79	21.44
1-6-80	16.99*

(\*) — Provisional.

#### Taking over of Sick Sugar Factories

1620. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision not to take over sick sugar factories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact thereof on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. Proposals for taking over the management of sugar mills both under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 are considered on merits of each case.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Drinking Water for the Weaker Sections of Society

1621. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special financial help to State Governments in general and Bihar and Delhi in particular to provide drinking water to the weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a): and (b). The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme initiated to accelerate coverage of identified problem villages provides for 100 per cent grants to States and Union Territories including Bihar and Delhi in order to supplement their resources. Though no specific provision is made for providing water supply to the weaker sections of the society, the funds under the Programme are expected to benefit them also.

### **Pension to Age Old Persons**

1622. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have introduced pension to age-old persons, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the category of persons who are entitled to such pension;

(c) whether the scale of pension differs from State to State;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to issue guidelines for a uniform formula of pension; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Several State Governments have introduced general schemes of pensions for the destitute aged. The eligibility criteria and rate of the pension vary from State to State. Generally, however, destitute people above the age of 60 years are eligible to receive pension under these schemes. The Seventh Finance Commission has allowed adequate provision for each State for its forecast period 1979—84, to enable State Governments to pay Rs. 60 per person per month by way of old-age pension to approximately 0.1 per cent of the population on the basis of 1971 census. While several State Governments have introduced general schemes for pension to the destitute aged, it is up to others to consider such measures.

### **Failure to Deliver Exercise Books from Paper Quota**

1623. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several manufacturers who have lifted their quota of white

printing paper for exercise books have failed to deliver the exercise books during January, 1979 and March, 1980;

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered an enquiry in Delhi and some cities in this regard; and

(c) the details of the prosecution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Reports have been received that some manufacturers have failed to deliver the prescribed number of exercise books to the State agencies.

(b) and (c). Government have already advised the State Governments to take penal action against the manufacturers who have failed to supply exercise books in time or in full. The Delhi Administration has reported initiating appropriate legal action against the defaulters under the Indian Penal Code and the Essential Commodities Act.

### **Drinking Water Points set up under the Minimum Needs Programme**

1624. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported by Indian Express, Bombay, dated May 22, 1980, "Drinking water points set up under the minimum needs programme, which is largely intended for the rural poor; have gone more to the benefit of the rich"; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The News item is based on the quick evaluation study conducted by Planning Commission during 1978-79 and published in 1980. The study

was carried out in 99 villages in 34 district of 17 States. The report bring out *inter alia*—that out of the total drinking water points surveyed, 16 per cent were in the localities of the poor, 19 per cent in the localities inhabited by non-poor and the balance 65 per cent in composite areas inhabited by a mixture of poor and non-poor.

The attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the findings of the study and they have been advised to take appropriate corrective measures.

### Fishing Harbour

1625. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fishing harbours functioning in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more fishing harbours in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Large fishing harbours at Cochin in Kerala, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Roychowk in West Bengal, Phoenix Bay in Andaman; medium fishing harbours at Vizhinjem in Kerala, Karwar in Karnataka, Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, Dhamra in Orissa; and small fishing harbours at Jafra-bad, Navabunder in Gujarat, Kagalhini, Bhatkal in Karnataka, Baliapatnam, Cannanore, Beypore, Ponnani, Azhicode in Kerala, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Mandapam in Tamil Nadu, Karaikal in Pondicherry and Chandipur in Orissa are functioning in the country. In addition, about 70 very small landing centres are also functioning.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Large fishing harbours at Madras in Tamil Nadu,

Visakhapatnam-Phase II in Andhra Pradesh, Malpe in Karnataka, Veraval in Gujarat, Sessoon Dock, Bombay, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra; medium fishing harbours at Mangrol, Porbunder in Gujarat, Honnvar, Mangalore in Karnataka, Kakinada, Nizampatnam, Bavanapadu in Andhra Pradesh; and small fishing harbours at Mallipatnam, Kodiyakkarai in Tamil Nadu, Umargaon in Gujarat and Kasargode in Kerala are under construction. Proposals for the construction of large fishing harbours at Paradeep in Orissa, Chinnamuttom in Tamil Nadu and medium fishing harbour at Neendakara in Kerala are ready for investment decision. Other proposals in respect of which surveys have been completed are large fishing harbours at Agardanda in Maharashtra, Phoenix Bay (Phase II) and Campbell Bay in Andamans; medium fishing harbours at Shivrajpur in Gujarat, Satpati in Maharashtra, Karwar (Phase II) and Tadri in Karnataka, Valinokkam in Tamil Nadu, Vizhinjem (Phase II) in Kerala, Veperandiyapatnam, Krishnapatnam and Ramayapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Rushikulya in Orissa, Digha in West Bengal and Pondicherry. The process of investigations and planning is being continued by the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project, Bangalore, for the development of potential fishing harbour sites.

### Financial Assistance to States for Enforcing Prohibition

1626. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are giving any grants to State Governments to enforce prohibition in the concerned States; and

(b) whether the Central Government will continue to give financial assistance to such of the States which would enforce prohibition?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) The Government of India has been giving financial assistance to such State Governments as have introduced Prohibition, by way of compensation for meeting 50 per cent of their loss in excise revenue, resulting therefrom, calculated on the basis of the actual excise revenue of 1977-78.

(b) There is, for the present, no change in the aforesaid policy in that regard.

**Sugar Supplies to Tripura**

1627. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much sugar supplies have been made to Tripura during the last three years, month-wise;

(b) what is the demand of Tripura; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the supply position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) In the last 3 years i.e. from 1977 to 1979 there was decontrol of sugar from 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979. It was, therefore, only during partial control periods i.e. from January, 1977 to 15th August, 1978 and from 17th December, 1979 onwards that the monthly levy sugar quotas have been allotted to the State Governments. The quantity of monthly levy sugar quota allotted to Tripura Government for distribution through fair price shops during the said periods is as under:—

(Tonnes)

Monthly Quota from Jan. '77 to Sept. '77	Monthly quota for Oct. and Nov. '77	Monthly quota from Dec. '77 to 15-8-1978	Quota for 17th to 31st December, '79	Monthly quota from Jan. '80 onwards
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525

589

759

280

759

(b) and (c). After reintroduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979 there has been no request from Tripura Government for increase in the monthly levy sugar quota. However, Tripura Government who are themselves arranging the lifting of sugar from the 2 factories in East U.P. from where the sugar is allotted each month, had reported difficulty in the availability of wagons for the despatch of sugar by the factories. This matter was taken up with the concerned railway authorities as a result of which there has been improvement in the despatches of sugar to Tripura State.

**Proposal to Increase Supply of Levy Sugar through Fair Price Shops**

1628. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the supply of levy sugar through the fair price shops?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present, particularly in view of the tight availability position.

**Requirement and Supply of Sugar to States**

1629. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise requirements of sugar and actual supply made to the States during the last three years; month-wise; and

(b) the criteria of allotting sugar quota for the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is during the periods of partial control on sugar that monthly levy sugar quotas are allotted to the State Governments for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops and the total quantum of levy sugar released each month for allocation to all the States is determined from time to time having regard to the availability of levy sugar in the light of production trends, carry over stocks etc. Since during the last three years, from 1977 to 1979, decontrol of sugar was in force from 16-8-78 to 16-12-79, it was only during partial control periods i.e. from January, 1977 to 15-8-1978 and from 17-12-79 onwards that the monthly levy sugar quotas have been allotted to the States and the same are shown in the Statement attached.\* While 17 States/Union Territories are themselves arranging the lifting of

allotted sugar from the factories, in the case of remaining 14 States/Union Territories the lifting of sugar from the factories is arranged by the Food Corporation of India. Out of the total levy sugar allocation of 14.77 lakh tonnes made from mid-December 1979 to May, 1980, the levy sugar moved upto the end of May, 1980 was of the order of 13.70 lakh tonnes leaving a balance of 1.07 lakh tonnes to be moved further. Of these, 89,000 tonnes remained to be moved by F.C.I. and 18,000 tonnes by the direct allottee States. The validity period of levy allotment orders is extended from time to time to enable the completion of lifting of the entire allotted quantities from the factories and the supply thereof to various State Governments.

(b) During the previous partial control period the State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas were re-fixed from December, 1977 on the basis of 425 grams of monthly per capita availability with reference to the projected population as on 1-4-1978. In the case of a few States where per capita availability on the aforesaid basis out of their earlier quotas was found to be higher than 425 grams, their quotas were retained at the earlier level. These monthly State-wise levy sugar quotas have been revived with the re-introduction of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-79.

**Statement**

Statement showing State-wise levy sugar quotas

(In tonnes)

States	Monthly quota from Jan. to Sept. '77	Monthly quota for Oct. to Nov. '77	Monthly quota from Dec '77 to 15-8-78	Quota for 17-12-1979 to 31-12-79	Monthly quota from Jan. 80 onwards
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh.	14145	15881	20882	7699	20882
2. Assam	5200	5838	7541*	2780	7541

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bihar . . . . .		18240	20479	26929	9928	26929 <sup>1</sup>
4. Kerala . . . . .		7109	7981	10495	3869	10495
5. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		13833	15531	20825	7678	20825
6. Meghalaya . . . . .		450	505	493	182	493
7. Mizoram . . . . .		130	146	171*	63	171
8. Orissa . . . . .		7176	8056	10723	3953	10723
9. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		28433	31922	41761	15396	41761
10. West Bengal . . . . .		18707	21003	21994	8109	21994
11. Chandigarh . . . . .		243	273	243	90	243
12. Delhi . . . . .		5304	5955	5304	1955	5304
13. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .		1880	2021	2250	830	2250
14. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		170	191	228	84	228
15. Andamans . . . . .		190@	213	190	70	190
16. Lakhsdweep . . . . .		65	73	65	24	65
17. Gujarat . . . . .		14031	15753	14031	5173	14031
18. Haryana . . . . .		3928	4410	4916	1812	4916
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		13404	15049	19783	7293	19783
20. Maharashtra . . . . .		23384	26254	24743	9121	24743
21. Karnataka . . . . .		9552	10724	14215	5241	14215
22. Punjab . . . . .		6081	6827	6564	2420	6564
23. Rajasthan . . . . .		8520	9566	12757	4703	12757
24. Goa, Daman, Diu . . . . .		470	528	470	173	470
25. Dadar & Nagar Haveli . . . . .		30	34	36	13	36
26. Himachal Praedsh . . . . .		1500	1684	1588	585	1588
27. Manipur . . . . .		400	449	524	193	524
28. Nagaland . . . . .		290	326	340£	125	340
29. Pondicherry etc. . . . .		216	243	230	85	230
30. Tripura . . . . .		525	589	759	280	759
31. Sikkim . . . . .		100.5	112.5	107.5*	40	107.5
Total . . . . .		203626.5	228616.5	271157.5	99967.0	271157.5

@For January and February, 1977 the monthly quota was 183 tonnes.

\*For December, 1977 the quota for Assam, Mizoram and Sikkim was 7531 tonnes., 181 tonnes and 134 tonnes respectively.

£Nagaland's quota of 290 tonnes increased by 50 tonnes to 340 tonnes from May, 1978 after getting revised population figures.

### **Evaluation Report on Food for Work Programme**

1630. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the performances of 'Food for Work' schemes in different States for the year 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the essential features of the evaluation report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes Sir, The implementation of Food for Work Programme in 10 major States was evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission last year.

(b) A statement giving in short the broad findings of the evaluation study is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Broad Findings*

##### *1. Planning and administration of the Programme*

(i) State level Steering Committees were formed in all the States. However, the meetings were not held as frequently as required in some States.

(ii) Out of 20 district, district level Steering Committees were formed specifically only in 7 districts. In other districts the already existing district level committees performed the functions.

(iii) In the matter of planning and implementation wherever the village panchayats were fully involved, the projects were planned generally according to the needs of the village community. The technical departments worked in isolation from other departments and utilised foodgrains for continuing their normal activities. There is need for coordination in the

selection of projects, in fixing priorities and in progress reporting at district level.

(iv) The method of registration of labourers for employment was found only in 5 districts. In the rest 15 districts, no specific method of registration for selection of workers was followed.

(v) In 8 districts certain difficulties were reported in planning and implementation of the programme. For example, some of these difficulties related to lack of planning and co-ordination between various departments, non-availability of timely supply of foodgrains, from FCI, non-cooperation of local people, lack of availability of implements and technical know-how etc. Timely and uninterrupted supply would reduce malpractices in distribution of foodgrains to wage earners.

(vi) No financial limits are fixed in most of the States in undertaking the various works. However, limits are fixed for sanction by officials at various levels. Difficulties were, therefore, experienced in getting the financial sanctions from higher levels. To avoid reference for sanction by higher level officials panchayats either created assets, which did not conform or standard norms or they fragmented the projects and treated each fragment as a separate project. It is, therefore, desirable to streamline the procedure for speedy sanction of projects.

##### *2. Progress of the Programme*

(i) Foodgrains released varied from 469 tonnes in Amreli to 27,740 tonnes in Jaipur district during 1978-79, Utilisation ranged from 51.6 per cent to 100 per cent. Out of 20 districts, utilisation was 100 per cent in 11 districts.

(ii) Additional employment generated through the Food for Work Programme during 1978-79 over the previous year per selected household of the sample villages varied from 3

mandays to 167 mandays. The extent of additional employment generated over the last year ranged from 0.7 per cent to 76.1 per cent. The overall percentage increase in employment for all the selected beneficiaries in the villages investigated was 10.9.

(iii) Additional income generated during 1978-79 over the previous year in the sample villages varied from Rs. 23 to Rs. 15.69 per selected household. The extent of additional income generated over the last year ranged from 1.4 per cent to 97 per cent. The overall percentage increase for all the selected households in the villages was 17.7.

(iv) Various types of community assets were created under the programme some of which were however, not durable, for example, construction of link roads and embankment work. In regard to creation of individual assets, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction may examine such cases in the light of the policy of the Planning Commission.

(v) 3.7 lakh mandays employment was created in the selected villages. In individual district this ranged from 535 mandays in Raisen (Madhya Pradesh) to 46879 mandays in Bhojpur (Bihar).

(vi) Community assets worth Rs. 24 lakhs were created during 1978-79 in the selected villages.

(vii) Both Plan and non-Plan works were taken up under the programme.

(viii) In Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh there was no agency for maintenance of link roads.

### 3. Difficulties and Malpractices

(i) Delays in supply and lack of storage facilities were reported in 5 States.

(ii) Payment of wages fully in cash was reported in some States

leading to selling of the foodgrains in the open market by contractors.

(iii) Muster rolls were reported to have been inflated in some selected villages by entering fictitious names both by contractors and the panchayats.

(iv) *Ex-gratia* payment was demanded by supervisory staff in two States at the time of distribution of foodgrains to the beneficiaries. Government agencies and panchayats in two States converted foodgrains into cash for meeting the cost of construction works such as huts, school buildings, dispensaries, panchayat ghar, etc.

(v) The contractors indulged in selling part of foodgrains in open market.

(vi) Less payment of wages was reported from two districts.

(vii) Beneficiaries had to sell out coupons due to delay in supply of foodgrains.

(viii) Foodgrains were utilised for purchase of crockery and furniture and upkeep of Government buildings in one State.

### 4. Impact of the Programme

(i) In 13 districts out of 20, there was no significant impact on wages. However, in 7 districts there was a positive impact.

(ii) This programme stabilised foodgrains prices (wheat and rice) in 8 districts out of 20 selected. In 6 districts, local wheat prices fell marginally.

(iii) There was favourable impact on life and living conditions of the village community in terms of employment and income. Majority of beneficiaries, however, reported that these benefits were only short-term and seasonal.

### 5. Suggestions for future

(i) Empty gunny bags at present being retained by the distributing agencies such as contractors, fair price shops etc.; should be handed over to the village panchayat for augmenting their resources.

(ii) Efforts should be made to provide foodgrains preferred by the beneficiaries.

(iii) Looking to the preference of the beneficiaries, the wages should be paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

(iv) Majority of the beneficiaries preferred weekly payments. As such, efforts should be made to make weekly and timely payments in all the areas.

(v) It appears that the inspecting and monitoring arrangements at the Centre for effectively supervising the Food for Work Programme and its implementation are rather weak. Supervision, therefore, needs to be strengthened to avoid creation of non-durable assets.

(vi) There is need for further research and evaluation on its short and long-term benefits to various sections of rural population.

### Difficulties of Cocoa Cultivator

1631. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Cocoa cultivators in the country especially in Kerala are in trouble to get an outlet to sell their produce at reasonable rates;

(b) whether the sole buying agency that controls the price of raw cocoa is Cadbury India Limited which is a multinational firm;

(c) whether with all the propaganda and publicity to cultivate more cocoa, the Government did not find a market for the growers; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government have received a representation that the cocoa cultivators are realising lower prices than last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Kerala State Marketing Co-operative Federation is already purchasing cocoa beans from cocoa growers. Information regarding production and marketing arrangements have been called from the State Governments, and action, if any, will be taken on receipt of it.

### Loss due to Fire in F.C.I. Godown in Gaya

1632. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been loss due to fire in the godown of the Food Corporation of India in Gaya (Bihar) in the last week of April, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was incidence of fire in CAP (Cover and Plinth) storage at Panchananpur, Gaya, Bihar on 28-4-1980. All out efforts were made by the staff and labour present at the location to bring the fire under control but due to strong winds and shortage of water, the fire spread fast affecting a number of wheat stacks. The help of the local fire brigade from Gaya which is about 15 km from the CAP complex was sought and on the intervention of District Administration army authorities also came

for help. As many as 200 jawans were deployed for extinguishing the fire and salvaging the stocks. In addition fire tenders were rushed from Patna also and the fire could be brought under control and completely extinguished on 4-5-1980. In total 32 stacks containing 32,345 bags were affected. The segregation/salvaging operations are in progress. The loss of foodgrains in quantity and its monetary value will be known exactly only on completion of salvaging operations. A FIR has been lodged with the police to investigate the cause of fire and their report is awaited.

### Opening of more Post Offices

1633. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to open some more Post Offices in the country during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Annual Plan 1980-81 of the P&T Department earlier approved by the Planning Commission, the proposal is to open about 5,000 new rural post offices. This is, however, subject to modification in the light of the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 as may be finally approved by the Planning Commission.

### Interest on Post Office Time Deposits for the Period between Maturity and Payment

1634. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post office time deposit, though payable on maturity according to TD Rule 9, are not paid up on due date by sub-post

offices and depositors are asked to apply with their pass books for obtaining the sanction of the Head Post Office;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no interest is paid to the depositors for the intervening period;

(c) if so, the reasons why the sanction of the Head Post Office is necessary when no interest accrues after the date of maturity; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir. If the application is not made sufficiently in advance of the date of maturity.

(b) Yes, as the intervening period is less than a month which is the minimum period for earning post-maturity interest.

(c) In the Post Office Savings Bank, an account in which interest is payable can be closed only with the sanction of the Head Post Office.

(d) The question of authorising Sub-Post Offices to make repayment of Time Deposits is under consideration.

### Enrolment of Students in University

1635. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students enrolled in the universities, departments of study and colleges affiliated/federated to the universities in the academic year 1979-80;

(b) the number-wise distribution of students studying for Arts (Humanities), Science, Commerce, Engineering, Agriculture, Law and Medicine at the pass course level (Under-graduate) in the academic year 1979-80;

(c) the number of schools and colleges under private and Public sectors and its State-wise distribution; and

(d) the names and number of Engineering and Medical Colleges in Private and Public Sector in the various States?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND):**

(a) The enrolment figures in universities and colleges for 1979-80 have not been compiled yet. However, the total enrolment in universities and colleges during 1978-79 was 26,18,228. This does not include the enrolment in intermediate/pre-degree/junior colleges.

(b) The distribution of students of first degree courses during 1978-79 according to their subjects of study is as follows:—

Arts, including Oriental Learning	9,40,280
Science	4,33, 796
Commerce	4,65,328
Education	63,404
Engineering/Technology	99,683
Medicine	95,617
Agriculture	30,382
Veterinary Science	5,577
Law	1,61,345
Others	9,319
	22,94,785

(c) Two statements one for schools and another for colleges, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-963|80]

(d) Two separate statements, one of engineering colleges and another of medical colleges, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-963|80]

### **Agro-Industrial Complexes in Karnataka**

1636. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agro-industrial complexes are to be set up in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop a pilot project for Rural Agro Industrial Complex in Karnataka. This involves research in development of suitable vegetable varieties, production of fruits and vegetables in a large contiguous area and setting up of processing and marketing facilities in the heart of the area for integrated working of production, processing and marketing. Government of Bulgaria will collaborate in this venture.

The production will be undertaken by farmers with technical advice and inputs provided by Farmers' Service Societies over an area of 5,000 hectares. The processing unit to be set up will produce 3,600 tonnes of tomato-paste, 1,650 tonnes of mango pulp and about 500 tonnes of canned vegetables. The first phase of research and development namely laying out of demonstration plots varietal trials of vegetables and its extension in the project area has been in progress.

The total cost of the Project is expected to be Rs. 266 lakhs.

**Withholding of U. G. C. Grants to J.B. M.B.M.M. College, Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)**

1637. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission grant for library in J.R.M.B.M.M. College Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) has been withheld;



- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and  
(c) when the grant is being released?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to U.G.C., payment of grants to one JVMGR College and not (J.R.M.B.M.M.), Charkhi Dadri in Haryana has been withheld, pending investigation into certain irregularities, which came to notice in the construction of staff quarters built with Commission's assistance during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Payment of grants due to the college if any, will be considered after a decision has been taken on the report of investigation submitted by the Punjab University, to which the college was affiliated during the period in question.

#### Basis for Deciding support Prices of Agricultural Commodities

1638. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change the basis for deciding the supporting prices of Agricultural Commodities by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission have been modified recently. A copy of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation Resolution No. 14011/2/78-Econ. Py. dated 5-3-80 setting out the revised terms of reference of the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-964/80].

#### उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से कापियाँ की बिक्री

1640. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सरफ़र द्वारा दिये गये कागज से 1.25 करोड़ कापियाँ बनाने के लिये कुछ व्यापारियों को ठेका दिया था जिन्हें उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचा जाना था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है; और

(ग) राशन कार्डधारियों की उक्त कापियाँ कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 3500 टन रियायती कागज अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं के पंजीकृत निर्माताओं को आबंटित किया, जिन्हें जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1980 तक की पिछली तिमाहियों के दौरान भिन्न-भिन्न पृष्ठों की 2.40 करोड़ अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएं दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को सप्लाई करनी थी। दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को सप्लाई की गई अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएं स्कूलों उचित दर की दुकानों, सहकारी समितियों, फ़्ट-कर दुकानों तथा अन्यो को बेच दी गई थी।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अब एक स्वायत्त संगठन दिल्ली पाठ्यपुस्तक ब्यूरो को अभ्यास पुस्तिकाएं तैयार करने तथा स्कूलों के द्वारा ख़लने पर स्कूलों, कालेजों तथा सहकारी संगठनों और उचित दर की दुकानों तथा यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए तो अन्य माध्यमों के जरिए इन्हें दिल्ली के छात्रों की सप्लाई करने का निर्देश दिया है।

#### Issue of Lamp Series of Special Postal Stamps at the Time of Deepavali Festival

1641. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Posts & Telegraphs has

received a suggestion to issue "Lamp" series of special postal stamps at the time of "Deepavali Festival";

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The suggestion will be placed before the next meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for its consideration.

#### Central Aid for Drought Affected Orissa

1642. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Orissa for meeting the serious drought situation in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether Government are aware of the serious drought situation prevailing in Orissa now; and

(c) if so, the details of the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) (i) The Government of India approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 14.05 crores during 1979-80 and Rs. 17.39 crores during 1980-81.

(ii) The Government of India sanctioned short-term loans of Rs. 5 crores each during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(iii) Besides the financial assistance the State Government was provided with a total quantity of 2.31 lakh MT of foodgrains during 1979-80 and 82,000 MT during 1980-81, under the Food for Work Programme including the Special Food for Work Programme. Another quantity of 6700 MT of

foodgrains under the Food for Nutrition Programme was allocated for use during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In consideration of the distress of the people in the drought affected areas the Government have adopted very liberal and humanitarian approach for Government dues; and abandoned all coercive measures. Steps are being taken for conversion of short-term loans advanced during the kharif into medium term loan in areas of crop loss of more than 50%. The interest liability of small and marginal farmers towards the repayment for the current year in areas where crop loss is more than 50% is being waived and the consequent expenditure shared both by Government of India and State Government.

(1) In pursuance of the Prime Minister's 12-point programme for drought management, the State Government have appointed full-time relief officers at the State level and also in the worst drought affected districts.

(2) All the villages in the drought affected areas have been covered by Fair Price Shops for distribution of essential commodities like rice and wheat, sugar, kerosene and diesel.

(3) Afforestation programme has been linked with the Food for Work Programme and is being taken up on priority and on a large scale. Steps are being taken to provide technical assistance to Gram Panchayats and to supply planting materials for rejuvenation of Panchayat Orchards. Under the normal feeding programme 18,32,000 beneficiaries have been covered. Additional 10,54,000 beneficiaries including 5 lakhs pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers and 2 lakh school beneficiaries under Food for Nutrition Programme have been covered in the drought affected areas. Under Public Health measures, 4,25,868 wells, 7142 ghata and 2154 other water sources have been dis-infected/re-disinfected. Though there is no large

scale movement of cattle, sites of cattle camps have been identified near water sources so that these could be organised at short notice. Fodder worth Rs. 20,000 has been supplied.

To meet the drinking water problem due to drought in Orissa the Union Government have provided 7 rigs by diverting them temporarily from Gujarat and Karnataka and also allocated 2 rigs from UNICEF. Besides, the Central Government is procuring rigs from indigenous manufacturers for allotment to Orissa. According to State Government's report 140861 sanitary wells and 14166 tube wells have been completed.

Besides these short-term measures, Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented in selected areas of Orissa. A sum of Rs. 187.50 lakhs was allocated as Central share for year 1979-80.

### पानी की कमी का दमकलों पर प्रभाव

1643. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे:

श्री तारिक अनवर:

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस ग्रीष्म ऋतु में दिल्ली में पानी की भारी कमी हो गई है और परिणामतः दमकलों को भी पानी नहीं मिल सका और वे समय पर आग नहीं बुझा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Transfer of Records of Gwalior Political Agency

1644. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not transferring the records etc. of Gwalior Political Agency to the National Archives of India, New Delhi;

(b) whether the records of all other political Agencies have been transferred;

(c) the intention of Government in transferring the records etc. from Gwalior to Bhopal; and

(d) whether these records etc. have been arranged properly and if not, the time by which these will be arranged and made available to research scholars?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The records of Gwalior Political Agency have already been transferred to the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. Excepting some record which is still in the custody of the State Governments and/or the India Office Library, London.

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

(d) The records have been properly arranged and will be thrown open to research scholars after completion of reference indexing.

दिल्ली की कोलोनीयों में पंच जल की कमी

1645. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लक्ष्मी नगर, सादिक नगर, इन्दियूजंग, त्यागराज नगर आदि जैसी सरकारी कर्मचारी की कोलोनीयों

के निवासी पेय जल की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कालोनियों में पेय जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):** (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि सांख्यिक नगरों के चार मंजिले क्वार्टरों, थागराज नगर के दो मंजिले क्वार्टरों तथा लक्ष्मीबाई नगर (न कि लक्ष्मी नगर) के पहली मंजिल के निवासियों से गर्मी के महीनों में जल की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जबकि पानी का दबाव कम हो जाता है किन्तु दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि एन्ड्यूज गंज में जल की कमी की कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने थागराज नगर में दो मंजिले क्वार्टरों के भूतल तथा पहली मंजिल के क्वार्टरों के लिए अला अला जोड़ चूड़ी (फेरुल) कनेक्शन दिये हैं। लक्ष्मीबाई नगर में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने पहले ही एक नलकूप बनाने के लिए कार्रवाई आरम्भ की है। 13.64 लाख लीटर क्षमता के भूनिगत टैंक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

#### Indo-Soviet Text Book Programme

1643. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Text-book Programme was undertaken in 1965;

(b) if so, how many titles (books) have so far been published and through what agency these were marketed; and

(c) what is the number of books so far published under this Programme in (i) Hindi, (ii) Russian, (iii) English, (iv) other Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to available information, 354 books have, upto May, 1980, been published under the Programme. The books are marketed through normal trade channels.

(c) All the books published so far are in English language only.

#### Strategy for Rural Reconstruction

1647. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what strategy is being adopted for the rural-reconstruction; and

(b) what all new agencies are being formed to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The strategy for rural development in the Sixth Plan is being formulated and the final shape of that strategy would be clear only when the exercises of Plan formulation are completed and it is approved by the National Development Council. The ongoing strategy for rural reconstruction aims primarily at amelioration of rural poverty and creation of additional opportunities of employment in the rural sector. The main thrust of these programmes is towards assisting a target group consisting of the weakest elements in our rural society, namely, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small farmers. Identified families of this target group are provided subsidies and loans for acquiring assets and resources which have the potential for providing employment and additional incomes to the beneficiaries. Through such assistance, families of this target group are expected to be raised above the poverty line. The main instruments for achiev-

ing this objective are the small farmers and marginal farmers development programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Food for Work Programme. Taken together, these three programmes provide productive assets and wage employment to several million families every year. Another facet of the strategy for rural reconstruction is reflected in the area development programmes. Some areas in our country are poorly endowed and subject to grave natural disadvantages owing to poor rainfall, proneness to drought, floods, etc. In such areas, rural development can be achieved only through investment in the development of infrastructure and these investment programmes are carried out under the umbrella of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. In these areas, investment is being made for improving the quality of the environment, mitigating the impact of drought and raising the incomes and living conditions of the poorest families in these areas.

Apart from programmes oriented towards development of individual families and programmes for area

development there are also schemes for strengthening the marketing infrastructure, for involving voluntary agencies and for providing benefits to women and children. The ongoing strategy for rural reconstruction also lays emphasis on agrarian reforms, block level planning, rural industrialisation, development of cottage and small scale industries, provision of facilities for meeting certain minimum needs of the rural population etc. A statement showing the coverage of areas under various major programmes and the financial allocations for these programmes is attached.

(b) District level agencies are already in existence for implementing the rural development programme namely DPAP, DDP, IRD etc. Steps are being taken to set up new agencies for implementing the rural reconstruction programmes in areas where these agencies are presently not in existence. At the Block-level, (the Development Block is the agency for implementing these programmes. Agencies like District Industries Centres and public corporations are also involved in the formulation and implementation of these schemes.

#### Statement

Statement showing coverage of various major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and financial allocations for these programmes for 1980-81.

#### A. Number of Blocks covered under :

State/U.T.	Total No. of Blocks	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP)	Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme (SFDA)	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	Desert Dev. programme (DDP)	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	Food for work Programme (PWP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	324	201	134	72	—	A	A
Assam . . .	134	77	58	—	—	L	L
Bihar . . .	587	346	236	57	—	L	L
Gujarat . . .	218	110	86	41	11		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana . . .	87	63	32	12	26	S	S
Himachal Pradesh	69	54	18	—	1	T	T
Jammu & Kashmir	75	45	46	12	6	A	A
Karnataka . . .	175	116	66	42	—	T	T
Kerala . . .	144	75	58	—	—	E	E
Madhya Pradesh]	458	350	131	42	—	S	S
Maharashtra . .	296	147	118	33	—		
Manipur . . .	26	13	7	—	—	&	&
Meghalaya]	24	12	12	—	—		
Nagaland . . .	21	13	21	—	—	U/Ts.	U/Ts.
Orissa . . .	314	141	115	25	—		
Punjab <sup>1</sup> . . .	117	82	76	—	—		
Rajasthan . . .	232	133	76	78	84		
Sikkim . . .	—	2	4	—	—		
Tamil Nadu . . .	374	212	167	48	—		
Tripura . . .	17	8	12	—	—		
Uttar Pradesh . .	876	549	191	30	—		
West Bengal . . .	335	199	133	34	—		
SUB-TOTAL . . .	4903	2848	1797	535	128		
A & N Island	5	2	—	—	—	A	A
Arunachal Pradesh	48	21	—	—	—	L	L
Chandigarh . . .	1	1	—	—	—	L	L
D & N Haveli]	1	1	—	—	—		
Delhi . . . . .	5	3	5	—	—	S	S
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	12	7	12	—	—	T	T
Lakshadweep . .	5	2	—	—	—	A	A
Mizoram . . .	20	13	—	—	—	T	T
Pondicherry . . .	4	2	4	—	—	E	E
SUB-TOTAL . . .	101	52	21	—	—	S	S
						&	&
						U/Ts.	U/Ts.
TOTAL . . .	5004	2900	1818	535	128		

B. Financial allocation in respect of various major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for 1980-81.

Name of the Programme	Fin. Allocation for 1980-81 as approved by the Planning Commission (Central share) Rs. in crore
Integrated Rural Development Programme . . . . .	71.00
Drought Prone Areas Programme . . . . .	20.00
Desert Development Programme . . . . .	8.00
Small Farmers Development Agency Programme . . . . .	51.00
Food for Work Programme . . . . .	340.00
Training for rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) . . . . .	3.00

**Coconut Development Board**

1648. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to locate the Coconut Development Board in Kerala;

(b) whether sufficient funds are being earmarked while providing for the Coconut Development Board for combating diseases which threaten the Coconut cultivation in Kerala; and

(c) whether all sections like labour concerning the Coconut Development are represented in the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Location of headquarters of the Coconut Development Board will be notified after the Board has been set up.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the Copra Cess Act, 1979 which is complementary to the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, cess has been imposed at the enhanced rate of Rs. 5 per quintal of copra crushed in any mill with effect from 1-4-1979 with a view to provide assured resources of finance to the Board to undertake the development activities including combating diseases on coconut.

(c) The Board would consist of, among others, representatives of coconut growers, coconut processing industry and such other interests connected with coconut development as in the opinion of Government ought to be represented.

**Nehru Yuvak Kendra**

1649. SHRI MUFUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been functioning throughout the country, (State-wise); and

(b) what service has been rendered for the welfare of the youth since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A total of 192 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are at present functioning in the country. A statement indicating the number of Kendras State-wise is attached.

(b) Ever since the inception of the scheme in 1972, the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been rendering service for the welfare of the non-student youth, mainly of the rural areas. Some of the specific programmes organised by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras for the welfare of the non-student youth of

the rural areas include organisation of vocational training programmes in selected fields in which opportunities for self-employment are locally available, organisation of cultural and recreational programmes, games and sports including identification of talent, organisation of youth leadership training programmes, and social service programmes with a view to developing a sense of participation in national development activities. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras, where services of National Service Volunteers have been provided, have also established adult education centres which, besides enabling the non-student youth in acquiring literacy and numeracy skills for self-reliant learning, have also enabled them to avail of opportunities for upgradation of their functional capabilities and to acquire social awareness.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras function- ing.
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	14
2.	Assam . . . . .	8
3.	Bihar . . . . .	13
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	6
5.	Haryana . . . . .	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	11
9.	Kerala . . . . .	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	15
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	3
12.	Manipur . . . . .	2
13.	Maghalaya . . . . .	2
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	2
15.	Orissa . . . . .	10

1	2	3
16.	Punjab . . . . .	9
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	16
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	1
19.	Tamilnadu . . . . .	10
20.	Tripura . . . . .	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	23
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	8
23.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	2
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	1
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1
26.	Delhi . . . . .	2
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	2
28.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	1
29.	Mizoram . . . . .	1
30.	Pondichery . . . . .	1
TOTAL . . . . .		192

#### Andaman Forest Development Corporation

1650 SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the object and function of Andaman Forest Development Corporation;

(b) the mode of disposing of woods including raw material woods such as Ply logs and metal logs;

(c) whether Ply log is a raw material for small scale industry; and

(d) if so, the mode of supplying raw material for such industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being



collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**S.T.D. Between Districts Towns and the Capital in U.P.**

1651. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to connect all the districts of Uttar Pradesh with the State Capital by S.T.D. under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when is it expected to be completed; and

(c) the detail of work undertaken so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The connection of all the 56 District Headquarters in Uttar Pradesh by STD to the State Capital is planned to be completed progressively in the coming years. It is difficult to spell out a precise date at this stage.

(c) Till now, the following District Headquarters have been provided STD connection to Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Faizabad, Gaziabad, Kanpur, Rae Bareilly, Unnao and Varanasi.

In order to connect the other Stations to Lucknow, Trunk Automatic Exchanges at the following places have been planned:

Kanpur T.A.X.—Being expanded.

Bareilly T.A.X.—Being commissioned immediately.

Lucknow T.A.X.—To be commissioned by 84-85.

Agra T.A.X.—To be commissioned by 84-85.

Allahabad T.A.X.—To be commissioned by 84-85.

Varanasi T.A.X.—To be commissioned by 84-85.

A number of interstice, U.H.C., Coaxial and Microwave systems have also been planned to connect the various District Headquarters to the Trunk Automatic Exchange mentioned above for providing STD service to Lucknow.

At present 16 District headquarter towns are having manual telephone exchanges and 2 are having very small auto exchanges. These have to be replaced by auto exchanges of suitable size and type before subscriber trunk dialling could be introduced at these places. Auto Exchange equipment required for these places has also been planned.

**Application from Hindi Siksha Samiti, Orissa**

1652. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests for the sanction of annual grants for running the establishment and working out its teaching schemes have been received by the Central Government from the Hindi Siksha Samiti, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and by when the payment of the annual grants are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Under the Scheme for Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States the request for Grant-in-aid during 1979-80 was received from Secretary, Hindi Siksha Samiti, Cuttack, Orissa. The Samiti was sanctioned grant of Rs. 8025 for running Hindi library, organising seminars and meeting other contingent expenditure on the basis of the recommendations of the Grants

Committee. No request for Grant-in-aid for 1980-81 has been received in the Ministry from Hindi Siksha Samiti so far.

### Linking of District Headquarter with Trunk-Call Facility in Nagaland

1653. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the District Headquarters in Nagaland with trunk-call facilities; and

(b) if so, by what time it is expected that these facilities will be made available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of six District Headquarters other than Kohima, one District Headquarter viz. Mokokchung is already connected with Kohima. For three District Headquarters namely Wokha, Zunheboto and Tuensang estimates for construction of overhead lines have been approved and these are planned to be linked with Kohima within a year subject to availability of stores. The above mentioned District Headquarters and remaining two District Headquarters namely Mon and Phek are proposed to be linked by UHF system during 1982-83.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई भूमि से बेदेखल किये गये अनसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग

1654. श्री भगवान बड़े: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गयी भूमि से 1977 से 1979 के दौरान बेदेखल किये गये अनसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बेदेखल किये गये उन लोगों को भूमि वापस दिलाने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को भूमि का कब्जा दिया गया है; और

(घ) शेष व्यक्तियों को उनकी भूमि का कब्जा कब तक दिया जायगा?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) से (घ). आबंटियों को काफी संख्या में बेदेखल किए जाने की कोई रिपोर्टें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। बिहार में, अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के 1833 आबंटियों (सभी जातियों से संबंधित) को बेदेखल किये जाने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने 889 आबंटियों को पुनः स्थापित कर दिया था। अन्य मामलों की जांच की जा रही थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ शिकायतें थीं कि 1,30,250 आबंटि आबंटित भूमि का कब्जा लेने में असमर्थ थे। राज्य सरकार ने 1,26,326 आबंटियों को पहले ही कब्जा दिला दिया है और केवल 3,924 मामले निलम्बित पड़े हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि संधार अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 1 लाख व्यक्तियों को 22,806 हैक्टेयर सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता की भूमि आबंटित की गई थी। इस श्रेणी के लगभग 27,000 आबंटन खारिज कर दिए गए हैं परन्तु 689 आबंटियों को इसकी एवज में भूमि आबंटित कर दी गई थी। अन्य मामलों में, आबंटियों (जिनमें से अधिकांश अनसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित हैं) को उस समय तक भूमि पर कब्जा रखने की अनुमति दी गई है जब तक इसकी सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये वास्तविक रूप में आवश्यकता न हो।

### Revenue from Indian made Foreign Liquor

1655. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the strict excise policy and nearly

half of the last financial year being dry, the consumption of liquor was greater than in the preceding year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the increase in revenue during the last one year and the current year from the sale of Indian made foreign liquor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

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

#### Revenue from Liquor in Delhi

1656. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revenue of Government from Indian brand liquor has increased in Delhi despite increase in cost and dry days during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's policy in regard to prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the total revenue realised by the Delhi Administration, from potable liquor, during the year 1979-80 over the previous year, is of the order of Rs. 9.17 Crores.

The Delhi Administration has intimated that while the policy with regard to Prohibition for 1980-81 remains the same as in 1979-80, the number of dry days in Delhi has been reduced and brought at par with that in the neighbouring State of Haryana.

#### Scarcity of Sugar

1657. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) if it is true that there is a carry-over of 60 lakhs tonnes of sugar from 1978-79 enough to sustain an average consumption of 5 lakhs tonnes per month and available for distribution;

(b) if so, how has it come about that the sugar market is able to sustain a scarcity psychology;

(c) is it true that the sugar mills are unwilling to submit their stock and sale details; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed by Government to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The carry-over stock of sound sugar with the factories as on 1-10-1979 was about 20.5 lakh tonnes, which together with an estimated production of about 39.5 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 season gave a total availability of about 60 lakh tonnes. Taking into account the despatch of about 11 lakh tonnes of sugar for internal consumption in October and November 1979 under decontrol period, about 2.3 lakh tonnes of sugar despatched by the factories for export against earlier international commitments and the requirement of carry-over at the end of 1979-80 season, the balance available sugar for internal consumption for the remaining 10 months of 1979-80 season i.e. December 1979 to September 1980 comes to about 40 lakh tonnes. This gives an average monthly availability of about 4 lakh tonnes for internal consumption. Although the available stocks are adequate to meet the requirement till sugar becomes available from next year's production, yet the steep decline in sugar production in the current season coupled with the decline in the production of other sweeteners like gur and khandsari,

due to steep decline in sugarcane production, has created a psychology of storage in the market.

(c) and (d) Sugar factories are furnishing the figures of sugar production, stocks, sales, despatches etc. in the prescribed form. In case of default legal action will be taken against the defaulting factories.

### **Air pollution in and around Connaught Circus**

1658. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution in and around Connaught Circus, New Delhi has reached a dangerous level due to the Indraprastha Power Station fly-ash spilling into the town which also leads to citizens inhaling the dust from DESU; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is a fact that the dust emitted through the chimneys of the Indraprastha Power Station of D.E.S.U. is one of the contributory factors causing air pollution particularly in the surrounding areas of this power station. However, the extent of the air pollution so caused and the localities affected therefrom are largely dependent upon the direction and velocity of the wind.

(b) In order to examine and advise the measures for reducing pollution caused as a result of discharge of fly-ash contents alongwith smoke through the chimneys of the Indraprastha Power Station, the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, appointed a High Power Technical Enquiry Committee in 1976. In pursuance of the recommendations of this Committee, an Electro-static Precipitator of 99.3 per cent efficiency has

been completed in January, 1979 in Unit No. 1 and the work in respect of the remaining four units is in progress. With the completion of the above anti-air pollution project at a total cost of about Rs. 8 crores, the dust emission level is likely to be brought down below the level of 150 mg/NM<sup>3</sup> which is the acceptable standard.

### **Separate P and T Circle for J and K**

1659. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the separate P and T circle for J and K was sanctioned and opened;

(b) the contribution made by the State Government for getting the circle sanctioned;

(c) whether the circle was sanctioned on the basis of work load or was allowed to be sanctioned on some other basis; and

(d) the nature and quantum of the work load at the time of opening of circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) P & T Circle for J & K was sanctioned on 10-2-1966 and created with effect from 1-4-1966.

(b) Prior to sanction of P & T Circle for J & K, the Office of the Director, Telecommunications was already functioning in a departmental building at Srinagar. The State Government provided residential accommodation at Srinagar to the Director, Telecommunications. On creation of a new Posts and Telegraphs Circle, the Circle Office was accommodated in the same departmental building.

(c) Considering the need of a separate Circle for the J & K State, this P & T Circle was sanctioned.

(d) At the time of opening of P&T Circle for J & K, it comprised of 2 tal Divisions i.e. Jammu and Srinagar,

Srinagar First Class Head Post Office and 2 Telegraph Engineering Divisions one each at Jammu and Srinagar. Details regarding the number of Postal and Telecommunication Offices are being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Central Schools

1660. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools in each State/Union Territory of the Indian Union as on 31st May, 1980;

(b) the names of such places among them as are the district headquarters,

(c) whether Government would cover the other district headquarters in the States by opening Central Schools there so as to provide healthy incentive and competition to the education of institutions in the said district headquarters; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which all such District headquarters as do not have these schools at present would be covered?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There were 289 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the country as on 31st May, 1980. The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in each State/Union Territory is given in the statement-I.

(b) The names of District Headquarters where Kendriya Vidyalayas have so far been established are given in the Statement-II.

(c) and (d). Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a sizeable concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel. Kendriya Vidyalayas are also established at places where public sector undertakings are located and in campuses of institutions of

higher learning. It is not the policy of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to cover all district headquarters with Kendriya Vidyalayas.

### Statement

State Union Territory	Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	12
Assam . . . . .	17
Bihar . . . . .	25
Gujrat . . . . .	12
Haryana . . . . .	9
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	5
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10
Karnataka . . . . .	12
Kerala . . . . .	7
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	22
Maharashtra . . . . .	24
Manipur . . . . .	2
Meghalaya . . . . .	3
Nagaland . . . . .	1
Orissa . . . . .	9
Punjab . . . . .	14
Rajasthan . . . . .	16
Sikkim . . . . .	1
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	15
Tripura . . . . .	1
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	42
West Bengal . . . . .	14
Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	1
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	2
Chandigarh . . . . .	2
Delhi . . . . .	13
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	1
Pondicherry . . . . .	1
Total	289

**Statement**


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Sl. No. Name of District Headquarters

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**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Hyderabad
2. Vishakhapatnam

**Assam**

3. Diphu
4. Gauhati
5. Tezpur
6. Jorhat
7. Nowgong

**Bihar**

8. Gaya
9. Hazaribagh
10. Patna
11. Ranchi
12. Dhanbad

**Gujarat**

13. Ahmedabad
14. Vadodara
15. Gandhinagar
16. Jamnagar
17. Rajkot
18. Surat

**Haryana**

19. Ambala
20. Gurgaon
21. Faridabad

**Himachal Pradesh**

22. Simla

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S. No. Name of District Headquarters

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**Jammu & Kashmir**

23. Jammu
24. Srinagar
25. Udhampur

**Karnataka**

26. Bangalore
27. Bidar
28. Mangalore

**Kerala**

29. Calicut (Kozhikode)
30. Ernakulam
31. Trivandrum

**Madhya Pradesh**

32. Bhopal
33. Dewas
34. Gwalior
35. Hoshangabad
36. Indore
37. Jabalpur
38. Sagar

**Maharashtra**

39. Ahmadnagar
  40. Bhandara
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S.No Name of District Headquarters

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41. Bombay  
 42. Nagpur  
 43. Nasik  
 44. Pune  
 45. Chandrapur (Chanda)

**Manipur**

46. Imphal

**Megh laya**

47. Shillong  
 48. Tura

**Orrisa**

49. Balasore  
 50. Koraput  
 51. Puri  
 52. Sambalpur

**Punjab**

53. Amritsar  
 54. Bhatinda  
 55. Faridkot  
 56. Ferozepur  
 57. Gurdaspur  
 58. Jullundur  
 59. Patiala

**Rajasthan**

60. Alwar  
 61. Bharatpur  
 62. Bikaner  
 63. Jaipur  
 64. Jodhpur  
 65. Kota  
 66. Udaipur

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S.No. Name of District Headquarters

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**Sikkim**

67. Gangtok

**Tamil Nadu**

68. Coimbatore  
 69. Madras  
 70. Madurai  
 71. Oshanaidil  
 72. Tiruchirapalli

**Tripura**

73. Agartala

**Uttar Pradesh**

74. Agra  
 75. A'ahabad  
 76. Azamgarh  
 77. Bareilly  
 78. Dehradun  
 79. Fatehgarh  
 80. Gorakhpur  
 81. Jhansi  
 82. Kanpur  
 83. Lucknow  
 84. Mathura  
 85. Meerut  
 86. Pithoragarh  
 87. Rae Bareli  
 88. Shahjahanpur  
 89. Varanasi

**West Bengal**

90. Calcutta

**Andaman & Nicobar Island**

91. Port Blair

**Pondicherry**

92. Pondicherry
- 

Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are also located in the Union Territory Headquarters of Chandigarh, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh.

### Mechanised and Non-Mechanised Fishing

1661. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present country fishing boat and mechanised boats of 40 feet length or below can fish only in the sea upto 10 miles from the coasts;

(b) what is the estimated number of (i) mechanised and (ii) non-mechanised fishing boats engaged in fishing off the Indian Coasts at present; and

(c) what were the landings of marine fishes prawns and other edible item of marine product in 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While the country fishing boats normally operate within 10 miles from the coast, the mechanised fishing boats of 40 feet length or below can fish efficiently in depth upto 25 fathoms. The 25 fathom limit varies from coast to coast depending on the slope of the continental shelf.

(b) As per Livestock Census 1977, the estimated number of mechanised and non-mechanised fishing boats engaged in fishing off the Indian Coast is appended.

(c) Based on the data furnished by State Governments the provisional landings of prawns in 1978 were 2.00 lakh tonnes and of other marine fishes including other edible items of

marine products were 12.72 lakh tonnes. For the year 1979, similar information is not yet available.

#### Statement

State	(provisional figures in '000)	
	No. of mechanised boats	No. of non-mechanised boats.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	44
2. Gujarat . . .	2	5
3. Karnataka . . .	1	10
4. Kerala . . .	3	30
5. Maharashtra . . .	3	7
6. Orissa . . .	NA	NA
7. Tamil Nadu . . .	2	32
8. West Bengal . . .	NA	NA
9. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	(a)	1
10. Goa Daman & Diu . . . . .	(a)	3
11. Lakshadweep . . .	(a)	1
12. Pondicherry . . .	(a)	2

(a) denotes below 500.

(NA) denotes not available.

#### Frog Farming

1662. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have investigated the scope of frog-farming in India;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether attempts of private entrepreneurs in frog farming in Kerala and Maharashtra States has invariably failed; and



(d) whether the Central Government have any scheme to subsidise frog farming and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute is conducting investigations to evolve suitable culture practices of Frog Farming in India. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also sanctioned a research scheme on Frog-farming for implementation by Kerala Agricultural University on 4-7-1979 for a period of 3 years.

(b) The investigations carried out by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute on Frog-farming relate to

- (a) induced breeding,
- (b) development of hatching technique,
- (c) development of feed

Success to some extent has been achieved at the experimental stage. The work is in progress.

(c) The Government is not aware of attempts made by private entrepreneurs in frog-farming in Kerala and Maharashtra.

(d) No, Sir.

**Plot of Land in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi**

1663. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 674 on 17 March, 1980 regarding proper use of plot of land in Shanti Niketan colony New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the barbed wire stated to have been provided around the plot in question has been removed by the intruders and that there is free

passage to the plot for being used as a public convenience;

(b) whether no action has been taken so far by the M.C.D. to level the ground and keep it ready for plantation during the next monsoon; and

(c) whether a notice board warning of punitive action under the law to intruders for using this place as a public convenience and putting up of a pucca barbed wire as a deterrent will be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The barbed wire fencing has not been removed but it has been damaged at some places. The public does pass through the plot as a short cut.

(b) The dressing of the plot as also plantation on the periphery can be only undertaken during the rainy season.

(c) Putting up of the pucca fencing and the Notice Board at this stage may not serve the desired purpose. The needful can be done as and when the plot is put to the purpose for which it is earmarked.

**Absorption of F.C.I.'s Canteen Staff of Eastern Region**

1664. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the F.C.I.'s Canteen Staff of Eastern Region are still casual since long back;

(b) whether Government are aware about the notification issued by the Central Government on 11th December, 1979 declaring that all canteen staff will be permanent;

(c) if so, the reasons why the Zonal managers of Eastern Region are not implementing this for their canteen staff; and

(d) whether Government have issued any orders to the Zonal managers of Eastern Region for immediate absorption of those staff as permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Canteen Staff of the departmental Canteens are regular employees.

(b) to (d) The notification issued by the Central Government on 11th December, 1979 notified the Government's decision to treat, with effect from the first day of October, 1979, all posts in the Canteen and tiffin rooms run departmentally by the Government of India as posts in connection with the affairs of the Union. It provided that the existing and future incumbents of such posts would qualify as holders of civil posts under the Central Government. It did not declare that all canteen employees would be permanent. In any case the said notification does not apply to posts in the Canteen and tiffin rooms of the Food Corporation of India as such canteens are not run departmentally by the Government of India.

**गुजरात के दूरस्थ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डाक सेवा**

1665. श्री छोटभाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य के उन दूरवर्ती आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की ओर दिलाया गया है जहाँ कोई डाक सुविधा नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात का ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. स्टोफन):**

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात राज्य में 3,570 आदिवासी ग्रामों में से 1250 गांवों में डाकघर स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 947 आदिवासी गांवों को चलते फिरते डाकघरों के जरिए डाक काउंटर सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथापि साम अर्वाध में ग्रामीण डाक योजना से संबंधित सूचना प्राप्त की जाती है।

(ग) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए विभाग द्वारा उदार-कृत मानदंड निर्धारित किये गए हैं। इन मानदंडों के अनुसार और पंचवर्षीय/वार्षिक योजनाओं में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है। गुजरात सहित देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों की मंजूरी दी जा रही है।

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए नोखा में बनाये गये भाण्डागार**

1666. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए नोखा में कितने भाण्डागारों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) इन भाण्डागारों की लागत क्या है और उनके निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन सभी भाण्डागारों का स्वामित्व एक परिवार के पास है और इस परिवार का मुखिया दिल्ली और कलकत्ता में रहता है; और

(घ) हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन):** (क) बीकानेर जिले में स्थित नोखा के दो कम्पलेक्सों में कुल 27,500 मीटर टन की क्षमता के भाण्डा-

गारों का निर्माण किया गया था अर्थात् एक कम्प्लेक्स में 17,500 मीटरी टन और दूसरे में 10,000 मीटरी टन की क्षमता के, जिन्हें भारतीय खाद्य निगम को किराये पर दिया जाना था।

(ख) एक विवरण अनुबन्ध 'क' संलग्न है जिसमें इन दो गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए संबंधित पार्टियों को बैंकों से दिए गए ऋण (सरकार द्वारा कोई भी ऋण नहीं दिया गया) का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम को इन भाण्डागारों के निर्माण पर हुई ठीक-ठीक लागत के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबन्ध 'क' पर संलग्न विवरण के स्तम्भ 2 पार्टियों के नाम और पते दिए गए हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम को इस संबंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि ये भाण्डागार एक ही परिवार के स्वामित्व के हैं और यदि हां तो परिवार के मुखिया के आवास संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है। प्राइवेट पार्टी से गोदाम किराये पर लेते समय निगम केवल उसके द्वारा निर्धारित की गई विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप स्थान की उपयुक्तता और गोदामों की हालत का निरीक्षण करता है। निगम परिवार के आवास आदि जैसे ब्यौरे एकत्रित नहीं करता है।

#### विवरण

नोखा (जिला बीकानेर) में गोदामों का निर्माण करवाने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	पार्टी का नाम तथा पता	निर्माण कर वाई गई क्षमता	पेशगी की राशि (लाख रु० में)
1.	मैसर्स बागरी सीरलज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नोखा	17,500	11.44
2.	मैसर्स मोहन लाल चंडक फैमिली ट्रस्ट, नोखा	5,000	6.00
3.	मैसर्स देवी किशन चंडक फैमिली ट्रस्ट, नोखा	5,000	6.00

#### Bhupinder Singh Nagar Group of Colonies, Delhi

1667. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of colonies which constitute Major Bhupinder Singh Nagar Group of colonies in West Zone Area of Delhi;

(b) whether these colonies have been approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(c) whether lay out of these colonies has been approved by the concerned authorities; and if not, the time by which it would be approved; and

(d) whether sale deeds in respect of plots in these colonies are being registered; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Major Bhupinder Singh Colony consists of Old Shahpura, New Shahpura, Prithvi Park, Krishna Nagar, Guru Nanak and Sant Garh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the regularisation Plan of the colony known as Major Bhupinder Singh Nagar has been approved by its Standing Committee.

(d) The transfer of land in unauthorised colonies, as in the case of other areas in Delhi, is subject to the provisions of Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972, which prohibits transfer of land which has been acquired or is proposed to be acquired for the implementation of

the Scheme of Acquisition of Land for Planned Development of Delhi except with the previous permission in writing of the Competent Authority.

The district Magistrate Delhi has reported that sale deeds in respect of plots/properties are registered after the concerned parties have furnished permission from the Competent Authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and clearance under the Delhi Land (Registration on Transfer) Act, 1972.

### Quality of postal Stationery

1668. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inland letters, envelopes and other postal stationery are not good quality; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that efforts are made constantly to produce the best possible quality of postal stationery.

### Coverage of Villages with Telecommunication system

1669. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, State-wise, where telecommunication system has not yet reached;

(b) how Government propose to cover rural areas in the country by providing facilities of telecommunication system in all villages having a population of two thousand (2,000) or more; and

(c) the details of financial allotment and the projects to be undertaken in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) and (b). There are a total number of 5,75,993 inhabited villages in the country. Taking into consideration the material and financial resources in the country, it is not possible to cover all the villages by telecommunication facilities in the near future. The department has, therefore, evolved a policy and has, divided villages into station of various categories. A copy of the policy is placed at statement-I. The number of villages (state-wise) of high category stations yet to be covered by Telegraph and Telephone facilities are given at statement-II. All the high category stations are proposed to be covered by 1982-83.

(c) The provision for the period 1978-83 is Rs. 90 crores for opening of 15,000 public telephones/combined offices in rural areas. A revised plan for the period 1980-85 is under preparation.

### Statement—I

#### POLICY FOR PROVISION OF PCOS AND COS ON LOSS CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters
- (5) Block Headquarters.

- (6) Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas & 2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in Backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of combined Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph office.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be 10% of at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of public Call Offices.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All other Stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call OfficesCondition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

NOTE : (1) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

**Statement—II**

High Category\* stations yet to be provided with Telegraph & Telephone facilities state-wise as on 1-4-1980.

State	Number of high category stations yet to be provided with	
	Telegraph facility	Telephone facility
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1722	1722
2. Bihar . . . . .	1793	1881
3. Gujarat (including Dadra and Nagar Haveli) . . . . .	124	127
4. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	74	75
5. Karnataka . . . . .	40	28
6. Kerala (including Lakshadweep Islands) . . . . .	1394	1209
7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	277	277
8. Maharashtra (including Goa, Daman & Diu) . . . . .	918	918
9. North East (including Assam, Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) . . . . .	322	322
10. North West (including Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab) . . . . .	239	248
11. Orissa . . . . .	97	96
12. Rajasthan . . . . .	264	294
13. Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry) . . . . .	673	670
14. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3390	3390
15. West Bengal (including Andaman & Nicobar islands and Sikkim) . . . . .	81	88
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>11408</b>	<b>11345</b>

\*Upto and inclusive of category 7 of annexure-I.

## शाहदरा दिल्ली में गाँतमपुरी कालोनी का विकास

1670. श्री चिन्तामणि जेना : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा क्षेत्र में एक जमूना पार कालोनी गाँतमपुरी के निवासियों को गन्दगी और कच्ची सड़कों के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कालोनी के विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(घ) दिल्ली में ऐसी ही अन्य अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि इस कालोनी में कुछ सुधार के कार्य किये गये, किन्तु अधिकांशतः कालोनी का उचित विन्यास अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकारी नीति के अनुसार दिल्ली में विभिन्न अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण नक्शे दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। तत्पश्चात् विकास योजनाएँ तैयार की जाएंगी।

### Opening of Post Offices in Backward Areas

1671. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stipulations for opening post offices in backward areas have been liberalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

### THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas including hilly, backward and tribal areas were revised with effect from 28-8-78.

(b) The revised norms in respect of backward areas which are the same as for hilly and tribal areas are indicated in the statement attached.

#### Statement

*Norms for opening of post offices in backward areas:*

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two main categories:—

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

*Norms for post offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas are as follows:*

(i) Post Offices in gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office and

(b) the proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-grampanchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more; or the population of a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms. should be 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) the proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases of opening of post offices every year.

**केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षण**

1672. श्री भगवान देव: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित 30 प्रतिशत कोटा नहीं भरा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भरने हेतु कार्यवाही करने का है।

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री. बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) से (ग). सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार शारीरिक रूप से अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिए वर्ग "ग" और "घ" के पदों/सेवाओं का 3 प्रतिशत (न कि 30 प्रतिशत) आरक्षण करना होता है।

ये आदेश अभी तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन पर लागू नहीं किये गये हैं।

**Demand and Supply of Jawar and Milo to Rajasthan**

1673. SHRI BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jawar and Milo are consumed in large quantity in Western and Southern parts of Rajasthan and the demand of each of them received during the last three years from Rajasthan Government and the quantity of item supplied;

(b) the demand received in respect of each of them during the current year; and

(c) the quantity thereof which has been supplied so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Coarse grains are consumed in different parts of Rajasthan. The position about the demands of coarse grains received from, and the supplies thereof, to the Govt. of Rajasthan during 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as under:

(In thousand tonnes)

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Milo	Jawar	Milo	Jawar	Milo	Jawar	Milo	Jawar
Demand . . . . .	87 0	14 5	37 5	—	36 0	—	23 0	9 0
Supplies . . . . .	24 5	1 5	2 4	0 7	—	—	—	0 05

**सोवियत रूस की सहायता के साथ राजस्थान में मत्स्य विकास केन्द्र**

1674. श्री भगवान देव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस की सहायता के साथ राजस्थान में किसी मत्स्य विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा अलग-

अलग इस परियोजना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ग) यह केन्द्र कब तक कार्य आरम्भ करेगा; और

(घ) केन्द्र में वार्षिक उत्पादन का अनुमान क्या है और केन्द्र में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।



### चुकन्दर तथा गन्ने से चीनी

1675. श्री भगवान बबे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में चुकन्दर तथा गन्ने से राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी तथा गन्ने से बनी चीनी के लागत मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर है; और

(ग) क्या विशेषज्ञों की राय में चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी भी गन्ने से बनी चीनी जितनी ही मीठी होती है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) 1978-79 और 1979-80 मौसमों (अक्टूबर से सितम्बर) में चुकन्दर और गन्ना से तैयार की गई चीनी की राज्यवार मात्रा का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है।

(ख) चुकन्दर से निर्मित चीनी का उत्पादन लागत के बारे में अभी कोई जांच नहीं की गई है। केवल राजस्थान की एक फ़ैक्ट्री चुकन्दर से बहुत ही मामूली मात्रा तैयार कर रही है - लगभग 2,000 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष और इसलिए चुकन्दर से चीनी का उत्पादन लागत की तुलना गन्ने से चीनी तैयार करने की उत्पादन लागत से करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) चुकन्दर और गन्ने दोनों से तैयार की गई चीनी में मिठास लगभग एक जैसा ही है।

### Nehru Yuvak Kendra in Mehrauli

1676. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Nehru Yuvak Kendra in Mehrauli, New Delhi running various centres for imparting training in knitting, tailoring and radio mechanism etc. to the unemployed youth;

(b) the number of such centres functioning under this Kendra in

various parts in Delhi out of these the number of centres closed during Feb-March, 1980;

(c) what is the number of instructors who have been engaged but removed from the service this year due to non-availability of funds and what were the reasons therefor and what were the grant-in-aid given by the Central Government during the year 1979-80;

(d) how many youths undergoing training have been left untrained due to the closure of the training centres; and

(e) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the functioning of the Kendra for misappropriation of funds and to issue instructions to the authorities for re-instating the instructors who have been retrenched from service?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANA-ND): (a) In addition to the various other programmes expected to be organised by a Nehru Yuvak Kendra, the Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Mehrauli, organises training programmes in tailoring and radio-repairing, etc., for the non-student youth.

(b) At present, one training centre in radio-repairing and three centres in tailoring are being organised under this Kendra in different rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi. The training centres in various trades are organised generally for a duration not exceeding a period of six months. Five centres started during 1979-80 were closed in Feb-March, 1980, on conclusion of the training courses.

(c) Instructors for imparting vocational training are engaged, on a part-time basis, for the duration of a particular training course generally not exceeding a period of six months. They are not appointed in Government service against any

sanctioned posts. Each year, new training centres are usually required to be started at new places for which new instructors are engaged locally. Out of six instructors engaged during 1979-80, five worked till the conclusion of the training courses and one female instructor expressed her unwillingness to work due to transport difficulties. During 1980-81, four instructors have been engaged and all are continuing their work. During the year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 1,33,500 was allocated to the Kendra including a provision of Rs. 13,500 for vocational training programme.

(d) Since the training courses were conducted for the normal duration of six months, the question does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

### दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में लगाई जा रही पाठशालाएं

1677. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में लगायी जा रही दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम की पाठशालाओं की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं तथा वे कितनी अवधि से तम्बुओं में लगायी जा रही हैं;

(ख) ऐसे विद्यालयों के लिए चालू वर्ष में विद्यालय भवन निर्माण के लिए बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी धन राशि निर्धारित की गई है?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के 29 स्कूल (16 माध्यमिक/सीनियर माध्यमिक और 13 मिडिल स्कूल) तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं। अन्य व्यौरे संलग्न अनुबन्ध 1 में दिए गए हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम के 46 प्राथमिक स्कूल तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं, इसके अतिरिक्त, 9 म्यूनिसिपल स्कूलों में जो पक्के भवनों में चल रहे हैं, अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं के लिए तम्बु लगाए गए हैं। ऊपर बताए गए स्कूलों की सूची विवरण-11 में दी गई है। ये स्कूल एक वर्ष से दस वर्ष की अलग-अलग अवधियों के लिए तम्बुओं में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों की विस्तृत स्थिति संलग्न विवरण-1 में दर्शायी गई है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 1979-80 के दौरान तम्बुओं के स्थान पर कमरों के निर्माण की एक परियोजना आरम्भ की थी और इस परियोजना की 1980-81 की समाप्ति तक पूरी होने की आशा है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने राजकीय स्कूल भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 1980-81 की वार्षिक आयोजना में 444 लाख रुपये के संस्वीकृत परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 1980-81 के दौरान अपने पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यक्रम के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। तम्बुओं के स्थान पर अध्ययन कक्षाओं के निर्माण पर होने वाला खर्च इस प्रावधान से पूरा किया जाएगा।

### विवरण-I

क्रम संख्या	स्कूल का नाम	तारीख जब से तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं।	निर्माण की योजना के व्यौरे
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### माध्यमिक/सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल

1. तुगलकाबाद रेलवे कालोनी (कन्या) II पारी	1977/78	} एक नया पक्का भवन निर्माणाधीन है और अधिग्रहण के लिये जुलाई, 1980 तक तैयार हो जायेगा।
2. तुगलकाबाद रेलवे कालोनी (लड़के) II पारी	1975/76	
3. द्वार० के० पुरम-XII (सह शिक्षा)	1974/75	

क्रम संख्या	स्कूल का नाम	तारीख जब से तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं।	निर्माण की योजना क ब्यौरे
4.	बाबरपुर, शाहदरा (कन्या) I-पारी	1978-79	वर्ष 1980-81 में एक नये पक्के भवन के निर्माण की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है। निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने की तारीख से इसके पूरा होने में 18 महीने लगेंगे।
5.	बाबरपुर, शाहदरा (लड़के) II-पारी	1978-79	निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय से भू-खंड के आवंटन की अभी प्रतीक्षा है। नये भवन के निर्माण के लिये वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान वार्षिक योजना में धन राशि की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है।
6.	सादिक नगर, नयी दिल्ली (सह शिक्षा)	1976-77	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से भू-खंड के आवंटन की अभी प्रतीक्षा है। नये भवन के निर्माण के लिये वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्माण वार्षिक योजना में धन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।
7.	भंगोल पुरी (सह शिक्षा)	1979-80	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से भू-खंड के आवंटन की अभी प्रतीक्षा है। नये भवन के निर्माण के लिये वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्माण वार्षिक योजना में धन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।
8.	गोपाल पार्क (सह शिक्षा)	1976-77	ये स्कूल विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवंटित स्थानों पर अस्थायी आधार पर चलाये जा रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों की विभिन्न योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप दे दिये जाने। अनुमोदित कर दिये जाने के पश्चात् पक्के भवन निर्माण के लिये नियमित स्थान आवंटित किये जायेंगे।
9.	विश्वास नगर शाहदरा (सह शिक्षा)	1976-77	
10.	जाफराबाद, शाहदरा (सह शिक्षा)	1977-78	
11.	कांति नगर (कन्या)	1978-79	
12.	शंकर नगर (लड़के)	1976-77	
13.	शिवाजी पार्क शाहदरा, (कन्या) I-पारी	1970-71	
14.	शिवाजी पार्क, शाहदरा (लड़के)-II पारी	1971/72	
15.	ब्रह्मपुरी, शाहदरा, (कन्या)-I पारी	1978/79	
16.	रहमपुरी, शाहदरा (लड़के)-II पारी		

#### राजकीय माध्यमिक स्कूल

1.	बदरपुर महारौली रोड (सह शिक्षा)	1979-80	नई पक्की इमारत निर्माणाधीन है और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक इसके पूरा होने की संभावना है।
2.	न्यू फ्रेंड्स कालोनी (लड़के) (मराय जुलीना)	1977-78	वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान एक नई इमारत के निर्माण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ होने की तारीख से इसके पूरे होने में 18 महीने लगेंगे।
3.	सरस्वती बिहार (सह शिक्षा)	1978/79	
4.	नया सीमापुर (सह शिक्षा)	1976-77	अस्थायी कमरे निर्माणाधीन है तथा अधिग्रहण के लिये शीघ्र तैयार हो जायेंगे।

क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम जहाँ विद्यालय स्थित है	क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम जहाँ विद्यालय स्थित है
5.	यमुना पुरी (सहशिक्षा)	1979/80	भूखंड प्राप्त कर लिया गया है और इसके प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन तथा व्यय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये प्राक्कलन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 1980/81 के दौरान निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ करने के लिये वार्षिक योजना में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।
6.	कचरीपुर (सहशिक्षा)	1977, 78	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को भूखंड की कीमत दे दी गई है परन्तु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से इसका कब्जा लेने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ करने के लिये वार्षिक योजना में प्रावधान रखा गया है।
7.	मुंगोलपुरी (सहशिक्षा)	1979/80	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ करने के लिये वार्षिक योजना में प्रावधान रखा गया है।
8.	इंद्रलोक (सहशिक्षा)	1977/78	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से पक्के भवन के निर्माण हेतु स्थायी जगह के आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा है।
9.	शास्त्री नगर (सहशिक्षा)	1979/80	
10.	वजीरपुर (सहशिक्षा)	1976/77	
11.	राधेश्याम पार्क (कन्या) शाहदरा (प्रथम पारी)	1978/79	
12.	राधेश्याम पार्क शाहदरा (छात्र) II पारी	1978/79	
13.	सागरपुर गांव (सहशिक्षा) दिल्ली छावनी के निकट	1979/80	दिल्ली प्रशासन के पंचायत विभाग से भूखंड के आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा है।

### विवरण-II

क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम जहाँ विद्यालय स्थित है	क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम जहाँ विद्यालय स्थित है
प्राथमिक स्कूल			
1	राधेश्याम पार्क	6	पश्चिम सीलमपुर (नया)
2	सीलमपुर गांव	7	सुभाष मोहल्ला
3	कान्ति नगर	8	त्रिलोकपुरी—16
4	जे० एण्ड के० ब्लाक, लक्ष्मीनगर	9	त्रिलोकपुरी—27
5	कृष्णा नगर उत्तरी	10	लक्ष्मी नगर

क्रम संख्या स्थान का नाम जहां विद्यालय स्थित है

- 11 पश्चिम सीलमपुर (पुराना)
- 12 मत्स्यवती कालोनी
- 13 लुडलो कैसल
- 14 मटिया महल
- 15 दरीबा (नया)
- 16 बेरी वाला बाग
- 17 गौतम विहार
- 18 विश्वकर्मा नगर
- 19 ब्रह्मपुरी - X ब्लाक
- 20 विजय मोहल्ला मोजपुर
- 21 जगतपुरी मण्डाली रोड
- 22 सादक नगर-II
- 23 जनता गृह-II
- 24 ईस्ट ग्रॉफ कैलाश मोदी मिल्म
- 25 इंडियन एअरलाइंस  
कालोनी, ग्रीन पार्क जोन
- 26 मंगलापुरी
- 27 आर० पी० एम० मदनगौर
- 28 मालवीय नगर एक्सप्लेन
- 29 तेश्वरपुर
- 30 ताजपुर पहाड़ी
- 31 पुलिम कालोनी
- 32 जनकपुरी बी-2 ब्लाक
- 33 जनकपुरी-बी-3 ए ब्लाक
- 34 मायापुरी
- 35 असालपुर
- 36 जनकपुरी-ए-1 ए
- 37 जनकपुरी डी-ए/ए
- 38 डेसू कालोनी
- 39 लाजवन्ती गार्डन
- 40 ख्याला (नया)
- 41 1212 जनता क्वार्टर
- 42 शकूरपुर गांव
- 43 शालीमार बी-बी
- 44 प्रीतमपुरा पश्चिम
- 45 गढ़ी आलीपुर
- 46 घेबरा
- 47 पुण्ड खुर्द
- 48 झोंकार नगर बी०
- 49 झोंकार नगर (नया)

क्रम सं० स्थान का नाम जहां विद्यालय स्थित है

- 50 शास्त्री नगर एल० ब्लाक
- 51 जे० जे० नांगलोई-3
- 52 मंगोलपुरी (नया)
- 53 मंगोलपुरी-आर
- 54 मंगोलपुरी-टी
- 55 रंगपुरी पहाड़

वस्तुओं के ग़ुम हो जाने के बारे में खादी भवन द्वारा जांच

1678. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ शिल्प वस्तुएं और बड़ी साइज की दो दरियां, जो एक बक्शे में बन्द थी और जिनका मूल्य 22500/- रुपये था तथा जिन्हें जुलाई, 1979 में नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी भवन के दो वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा वाहन संख्या डी.एच.जी.--8267 में जयपुर ले जाया जा रहा था, रास्ते में गायब हो गईं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन वस्तुओं का क्या हुआ और इस संबंध में दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). खादी भवन के दो अधिकारी भवन के एक मुद्रक और खादी घर, मिर्जा इस्माइल रोड, जयपुर को सामान पहुंचाने के लिए 13-6-1979 को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के वाहन संख्या डी.एच.जी.--8267 द्वारा जयपुर बसी तथा दोसा गए थे। जयपुर में वाहन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था। दुर्घटना होने के पश्चात् वाहन में गए अधिकारियों को पता चला कि एक बक्सा जिसमें लगभग 22,500/- रुपये के मूल्य का सिल्क का सामान तथा दो दरियां थी, गायब हो गया है। जयपुर तथा दोसा को पुलिस थानों में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई थी। स्थानीय दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों में एक विज्ञापन भी निकाला

गला था। अभी तक पत्रिका बक्सों तथा दरवाजों का कोई पता नहीं चला है। जंच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। चादी और ग्रामोफोन कमीशन को प्रस्तुत की गई प्रार्थनात्मक जांच रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Corruption rampant at I.S.B.T.

1679. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in *Indian Express* dated the 22nd April, 1980 captioning "Corruption rampant at ISBT," and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The important points raised in the newspaper report and the position thereon as reported by the DDA is as under:—

(i) *Unauthorised stalls in the complex and inflated rates of eatables and drinks.*

As a result of the drives undertaken by the ISBT Administration the number of unauthorised shops, stalls and trollies has now come to almost nil. The new shops are being allotted for a period of 11 months on licence fee basis and a clause is being incorporated in the agreements for making the articles available to passengers at fixed rates.

(ii) *Shortage of Drinking Water*

In view of shortage of drinking water in the complex, a tubewell has been constructed and commissioned by the DDA. The cooling plant for drinking water has been put in working condition. In addition to this a number of pias have also been provided at important places. There is now no complaint regarding inadequacy of drinking water supply in the complex.

(iii) *Inadequacy of Public Telephones*

With regard to the inadequacy of public telephones facilities, 4 public telephones have been provided in the complex at suitable locations

(iv) *Bud condition of lavatories*

It is not true that many of the lavatories are permanently locked. Only two lavatories blocks were locked because of repair work. At present all the lavatories blocks are in use in the complex. Working exhaust fans have been provided and lighting arrangements have also been again completed in the lavatory blocks by the DDA.

(v) *Sale of Tickets at wrong places*

The matter regarding issue of tickets through windows instead of from platforms was discussed with the representatives of the Roadways concerned and they have promised to issue tickets from the windows provided on the 1st floor.

(vi) *Pitiable State of Finances of ISBT*

ISBT Administration is taking necessary action to realise arrears from the transporters as well as from the shopkeepers. An amount of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been recovered from the shopkeepers, during the year 1979-80. It is true that a person who was running a Blue Heaven Restaurant in the complex owes about a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs to the DDA and his case is under examination.

(vii) *Misuse of certain places in the Complex*

It is not true that some of the places in ISBT are being used for gambling, prostitution and other illegal activities. Vigilance staff has been posted at ISBT to keep watch on this in the complex. Surprise visits were also made during the night time by the General Manager, ISBT and his staff but no case of this nature was detected.

### Water Famine in West Delhi

1680. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant is not being used to its full capacity and consequently causing water famine in West Delhi Colonies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Only 50 MGD out of 100 MGD installed capacity has been commissioned. There is, however, no water famine in West Delhi Colonies as the supply of 50 MGD is not meager for this area.

The 2nd phase of 50 MGD would be commissioned as soon as the by pass arrangements in the Delhi Tail Distributory are constructed by the Government of Haryana.

### Off take Supp'y and Demand of Sugar

1681. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sugar production for 1979-80 season has worked out only to 37.17 lakh tonnes as against 50.69 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year,

(b) what is the off take of sugar till April, 1980 and stock in hand; and

(c) what is likely to be the gap between supply and demand and how is proposed to bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In the current 1979-80 sugar season (October, 1979—September, 1980) upto 15th April, 1980, sugar production was 37.17 lakh tonnes as against the production of 50.09 lakh tonnes upto the

same date in 1978-79 season. The total sugar production in 1979-80 season is expected to be around 30.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The offtake of sugar in 1979-80 season upto 30th April was 32.71 lakh tonnes, leaving balance stocks of 25.91 lakh tonnes with the factories on the said date. These stocks, together with further production in 1979-80 season and contracted imports of 2 lakh tonnes are expected to meet the requirement of sugar for internal consumption till sugar becomes available from the production of 1980-81 season.

### Amount to be given to States for Urban Development Projects

1682. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be given to the States during the current financial year for urban development projects;

(b) the detail thereof State-wise, and

(c) the salient features of the financial assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan outlay for 1980-81 for Urban Development in the State Sector is Rs. 12,353.45 lakhs. This includes assistance for CMDA and State Capital Projects. The State-wise break up is given in column 3 of the attached statement.

In addition to the above, there is provision of Rs. 2,000 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The tentative allocation of funds, State-wise, under this Scheme is given in column 4 of the statement. The release of funds under the scheme is, however, subject

to certain conditions, such as preparation and timely submission of the Project proposals by the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme, clearance of the project, utilisation of funds released in earlier years if any, and pace of implementation of projects during the year.

(c) The salient features of the financial assistance are that:

(i) the scheme would cover towns with population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) The selected towns will be either the District Headquarters or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town will be around Rs. 1 crores out of which Central assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released for identified works during the plan period.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Schemes, Residential Scheme will include sites and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation,

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(v) It has been emphasized that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

#### Statement

Statement showing the State-wise break up of funds during 1980-81 for Urban Development Projects

S.No.	Name of the States	Amount in Annual Plan	@Amount under Centrally Sponsored Scheme
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	450	160
2	Assam	45	40
3	Bihar	170	15-
4	Gujarat	950	144
5	Haryana	97	56
6	Himachal Pradesh	73	8
7	Jammu & Kashmir	340	8
8	Karnataka	200	136



1	2	3	4
9.	Kerala . . . . .	280@	72
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	416	140
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	750	190
12.	Manipur . . . . .	10	8
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	12	8
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	72	8
15.	Orissa . . . . .	61	44
16.	Punjab . . . . .	400	68
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	102	96
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	20	8
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1069	232
20.	Tripura . . . . .	51	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	350	200
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	4987	170
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		10905	19346
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#### Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	—	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	—	8
3.	Chandigarh . . . . .	543.30	8
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	0 15	8
5.	Delhi . . . . .	798 00	
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	50 00	8
7.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	—	8
8.	Mizoram . . . . .	10 00	8
9.	Pondicherry . . . . .	47.00	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1448.45 <sup>n</sup>	64
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	12353.45	2000

### Funds for Slum Clearance Projects in the Metropolitan City of Delhi

1683. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme and provide adequate funds for slum clearance projects in Delhi;

(b) whether the bottlenecks in the speedy implementation of the scheme have been identified; and

(c) what immediate steps are proposed to be taken to improve physical environments and provide essential services in the sprawling slums in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to launch a new scheme for slum clearance projects in Delhi. However, under the existing scheme of Environmental Improvement Slum Areas, it is proposed to provide necessary amenities in the slum areas of Delhi.

### Air pollution in Delhi

1684. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution has increased tremendously in Delhi due to various factors; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the health of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Apart from the Government of India considering a legislative proposal to provide for the Prevention and

Control of air pollution in the country as a whole, the Coordination Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi periodically reviews the measures recommended for the prevention and control of air pollution in Delhi. The various measures taken include:—

(i) Replacement of Mechanical Precipitator by Electrostatic Precipitator in respect of Unit No. 1 has been completed and similar work in respect of the remaining units is in progress.

(ii) DTC buses emitting excessive smoke are not permitted to outshed.

(iii) State Transport buses emitting excessive smoke are prosecuted and the Transport authorities of neighbouring States have been requested to deploy only those vehicles which do not emit excessive smoke.

(iv) The industrial units have been asked to increase the height of chimneys and to provide devices for the control of excessive smoke etc. in addition to taking penal action against the owners of furnances. Smoke Nuisance Commission has also been set up by the Administration of Delhi under the Delhi Smoke Nuisance Act to combat the problem.

(v) Shifting of polluting industries from non-conforming areas to conforming areas.

### Monthly allotment of sugar to West Bengal

1685. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the monthly allotments of sugar to West Bengal were highly inequitable; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979 the monthly levy sugar quotas are being allotted to the State Governments on the basis of their quotas obtaining during partial control immediately prior to de-control of sugar on 16-8-1978. Thus West Bengal is getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 21,994 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops. In view of steep decline in sugar production in 1979-80 season and consequent very tight availability of levy sugar, it has not been possible to increase the monthly quota of any State.

#### **Pension scheme for destitute widows**

1686. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHURY:** Will the Ministry of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Pension Scheme for Destitute Widows in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any State Government has introduced this scheme;

(d) if so, the names of those States; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Various State Governments have schemes for Old Age Pension which include pension for destitute widows. The Seventh Finance Commission has also recommended adequate provisions in each state to enable payment at the rate of Rs. 60/- per month as social security pension

to 0.1 per cent of the population according to 1971 census. Furthermore the Central Government operates Centrally Sponsored Schemes to assist Voluntary Organisations to set up Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress and for destitute women.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per information available, the following State Governments have pension scheme for destitute widows/widows/old age pension:—

(1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Bihar, (3) Haryana, (4) Himachal Pradesh, (5) Jammu and Kashmir, (6) Karnataka, (7) Kerala, (8) Maharashtra; (9) Orissa, (10) Punjab (11) Rajasthan, (12) Tamil Nadu, (13) Uttar Pradesh and (14) West Bengal.

(e) Some State Governments already have schemes for destitute widows/widows/old age pension. Other States have been advised to introduce similar schemes in the light of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

#### **Sugar allotted and supplied to West Bengal during last three years**

1687. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar allotted for West Bengal during the last three years, month-wise; and

(b) the actual supply so far made during the same period, month-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). Since in the last three years i.e. from 1977 to 1979 there was decontrol of sugar from 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979, it was only during partial control periods i.e. from January, 1977 to 15-9-1978 and from 17-12-1979 onwards that the monthly levy sugar

quotas have been allotted to the States. The monthly levy sugar quotas allotted to West Bengal from January 1977 to August 1978 totalled to 40835 tonnes (excluding small quantities given for pharmaceuticals,

Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force) and the total supplies made by the Food Corporation of India to the State Government totalled to 4,01,737 tonnes, the month-wise breakup being as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Quantity allotted	Quantity supplied
January 1977	18707	18152
February, 1977	18707	17864
March, 1977	18707	18241
April, 1977	18707	18180
May, 1977	18707	17893
June, 1977	18707	17882
July, 1977	18707	18409
August, 1977	18707	18940
September, 1977	18707	22413
October, 1977	21003	20268
November, 1977	21003	17826
December, 1977	21994	21432
January, 1978	21994	22577
February, 1978	21994	20706
March, 1978	21994	22654
April, 1978	21994	21402
May, 1978	21994	21871
June, 1978	21994	21917
July, 1978	21994	21875
August, 1978	21994	20935
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>408315</b>	<b>401737</b>

As regards the allotment of levy sugar to West Bengal from 17th December 1979 when partial control on sugar was again introduced and

the lifting made there against by the Food Corporation of India from the factories, the monthwise position is as under:—

(Tonnes)

Month	Quantity allotted	Quantity lifted from factories and despatched to West Bengal
17-12-79 to 31-1-80	30103.0	5102.1
February, 1980	22615.3	19499.2
March, 1980	22018.5	28267.3
April, 1980	22108.5	25825.6
May, 1980	22018.5	22947.2

The validity period of levy allotment orders is extended from time to time to enable the completion of lifting of entire allotted quantities from the factories and the supply thereof to the State Governments.

**Pension to aged farmers share Croppers and Agricultural Labourers**

1688. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give pension to aged Farmers, share-croppers and Agricultural labourers in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any State has introduced or decided to give the pension;

(d) if so, the names of those States and when they introduced; and

(e) the reaction of Government therefo?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended suitable provision for each State for its forecast period 1979-84 to enable State Governments to pay Rs. 60/- per person per month by way of old-age pension to approximately 0.1 per cent of the old and destitute population on the basis of 1971 census. While some State Governments have introduced general scheme for pension for the destitute aged, it is up to the others to consider such measures. The Government of India has no official information regarding this. However, several State are implementing "Old Age Pension Schemes" for the aged destitute and it is presumed that such farmers, share-croppers and agricultural labourers as come within the definitions of the aged destitute adopted by the State Government would be benefited by the scheme.

**Assistance from World Bank for additional godowns**

1689. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has extended assistance to the Food Corporation of India for construction of additional godowns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank has extended assistance to the Government of India for construction of storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India for two projects. The Joint Financing Agreement for the first project, namely the Wheat Storage Project was signed in August, 1971. The total foreign assistance was U.S. 10 million. A capacity of 1.90 lakh tonnes comprising of nine conventional godowns of 10,000 tonnes capacity each and five Silos of 20,000 tonnes capacity each have been constructed under this project. The project has since been completed except for some minor ancillary works and the reimbursement obtained.

2. The World Bank has also extended assistance for the Second Food-grains Storage Project to the extent of U.S. 107 million. The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 157.5 crores. The Project Agreement was signed in January, 1978 and it was envisaged to construct a total capacity of 35.75 lakh tonnes comprising of conventional godowns (25 lakh tonnes), flat bulk storage (10 lakh tonnes) and Port silos (0.75 lakh tonnes), besides setting up of procurement centres, training and R&D for railways. There has been delay in the completion of this project due to difficulties in land acquisition, non-availability of railway

sidings, cost escalations etc. The Food Corporation of India has accordingly carried out a mid term review and the revision of the project is at present under discussion.

**Posts of Accountants, Assistant Managers etc. in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication in Delhi**

1690. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Accountants, Assistant Managers (Admn.) and Assistant Controllers in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication in Delhi; and

(b) whether these posts are occupied only by non-Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes employees, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total number of posts of Accountants, Assistant Managers (Admn.) and Assistant Controllers in the Offices of Printing, Stationery and Publications in Delhi is 30 (thirty).

(b) No, Sir. Two of these posts are occupied by Scheduled Caste employees and one is occupied by a Scheduled Tribe employee.

**Posting in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication**

1691. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of Accountants, Assistant Managers (Admn.) and Assistant Controllers who are working in the same office or station right from their appointment or promotion in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication, and if so, particulars thereof; and

(b) what is the percentage/number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees which come in the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of Asstt. Managers (Admn.), Asstt. Controllers and Accountants who are working in the same office or station right from the date of their appointment/promotion in the Printing, Stationery and Publications Departments is 36. The Department wise and category wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) out of these 36, there are 8 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees. This works out to 22.2 per cent.

**Statement**

Department	Asstt. Controllers	Asstt. Manager (Adm.)	Accountant	Total
Printing	—	10	14	24
Stationery	3	—	4	7
Publications	2	—	3	5
	5	10	21	36
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe				
Printing	—	1	4	5
Stationery	2	—	—	2
Publications	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	2	1	5	8

**SC/ST Members of the Staff in Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication**

1692. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a practice not to post Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe staff in Delhi in the Office of Printing, Stationery and Publication;

(b) if not, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Accountants, Assistant Managers (Admn.) and Asstt. Controllers posted at Delhi;

(c) whether some requests from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees for posting at Delhi on medical grounds are pending for a long time in the Delhi Office and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir

(b) The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Accountants, Assistant Manager (Admn.) & Asstt. Controller posted at Delhi is 3 (2 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe).

(c) The only request from a Scheduled Caste member of the staff received in the Directorate of Printing on 24-1-80 for his transfer from Government of India Press, Aligarh to Delhi, on medical grounds, relates to one Assistant Manager (Admn.) This Officer stands posted to Simla.

(d) As the Assistant Manager (Admn.) concerned has already stayed in Delhi as Accountant in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, for over 8 years and there

is no vacancy at present available in Delhi, his request for transfer cannot be acceded to for the present. The Assistant Manager (Admn.) concerned was transferred to Government of India Press, Simla, but he has reported sick and has not proceeded to that station. It may be added that postings and transfers are made according to the availability of vacancies and each case is considered on its merits. No specific date can therefore, be given.

**Transfer of Milk Collection-Cum-Chilling Centre of D.M.S. to Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation**

1693. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.M.S. has transferred control of its milk collection-cum-chilling centres in the State to the Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**किसानों को दालों के उत्पादन का प्रशिक्षण**

1694. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए फरवरी, 1980 में दिये गये प्रशिक्षण के लिये चुने गये किसानों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) प्रशिक्षण के लिये किसानों के चयन हेतु सरकार ने क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है?

.कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए फरवरी, 1980 में दिए

गए प्रशिक्षण हेतु चुने गए किसानों की राज्य-वार संख्या नीचे दी गई:--

राज्य का नाम	प्रशिक्षण हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य को प्राबंठित किसानों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षण हेतु प्राबंठित राज्यों के नाम (मेजबान राज्य)	
		मध्य प्रदेश	हरियाणा
1 पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	50	25	25
2 बिहार . . . . .	50	25	25
3 उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	50	25	25
4 तमिलनाडु . . . . .	25	25	-
5 राजस्थान . . . . .	50	25	25
	225	125	100

(ख) प्रशिक्षण के लिए किसानों के चयन हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है वह इस प्रकार है:--

(1) राज्य सरकारों, भारत सरकार तथा अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों के प्रतिनिधियों की राष्ट्रीय बैठक में वार्षिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के व्यौर तैयार किए गए थे।

(2) प्रायोजी राज्य का कृषि निदेशालय प्रशिक्षण हेतु किसानों तथा फार्म महिलाओं का चयन करेगा।

(3) उन जिलों का चयन होना चाहिए जो अपेक्षीकृत कम विकसित हैं और दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता रखते हैं।

(4) 35 वर्ष से कम आयु के युवा किसानों/फार्म महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये।

(5) छोटी जात वाले किसानों को में, जिन्हें सिंचाई की सुनिश्चित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

(6) जिन जिलों में प्रशिक्षण तथा भ्रमण प्रणाली लागू होती है उनमें संपर्क

स्थापित करने वाले किसानों को चुना जाना चाहिए।

**खिलाड़ियों को ही रही कीठनाइयां**

1695. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद ने उनके मंत्रालय को खिलाड़ियों को खेलों के संबंध में हो रही कीठनाइयों के बारे में कोई बार निष्ठा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द): (क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद सरकार को खेलों के विकास से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर सलाह देती है। जब कभी खिलाड़ियों के सामने कीठनाइयां आती हैं और उन्हें इसके ध्यान में लाया जाता है तब यह सरकार में समुचित सिफारिशें करती है। सरकार इन सिफारिशों पर उचित ध्यान देती है और उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अनुसार सहायता प्रदान करती है। सरकार के पास इस संबंध में अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद की कोई सिफारिश विचारार्थ नहीं पड़ी है।



### Central Cooperation with Gujarat for Feeding Centres

1696. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have extended its cooperation financially to Gujarat State for organising feeding centres in all Panchayets for children, nursing mothers, pregnant women and destitutes, particularly in the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the food commodities supplied by CARE (an American voluntary organisation) and the World Food Programme, feeding centres for children and pregnant and nursing mothers are being run in the State under special Nutrition Programme. The Programme is also being implemented in the ten drought prone districts, namely, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Kutch, Amreli, Banskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, and Panchmahals covering 2,23,700 children and mothers. In addition, 1,000 tonnes of foodgrains and Rs. 10 lakhs, are being allotted to the State Government under the "Food for Nutrition" Programme to cover one lakh children below six years, pregnant and nursing mothers, the old, infirm, destitutes and handicapped persons.

### Transfers in Printing Directorate

1697. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to restrict frequent transfers

in the Office of Printing Directorate to ensure economy in public expenditure;

(b) what are the instructions issued in that behalf;

(c) whether inspite of these instructions a number of transfer of officers is a routine; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The general orders of the Ministry of Finance regarding reduction in Central Government expenditure which *inter alia*, restrict the expenditure on TA/DA on account of transfers of Government servants are applicable to the Directorate of Printing also.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Minimum number of transfers are affected in public interest.

### Country Fishing Boats fitted with Outboard Engines

1698. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how far the Central Government have progressed in its programmes to equip country fishing boats with outboard engines as contemplated in the First Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): As envisaged in the First Five Year Plan the Government has been encouraging operation of country craft with outboard motors. During the past 5 years 670 outboard engines of 7 to 12 H.P. have been allowed to be imported by the fisheries public sector undertakings /State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka.

**Progress in Deep Sea Fishing**

1699. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any, made in deep sea fishing in India during the last three years, in terms of catches; and

(b) how many Factory Ships and Mother Ships belonging to State, and Central Government and private interest are now engaged in deep sea fishing at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Of the 68 deep sea fishing vessels, 55 are in the commercial sector and 13 under the Government of India for exploratory survey and training programmes. The public sector undertakings of 5 maritime State Governments are operating 14 vessels. Six small companies are operating 12 vessels. Twenty five vessels are being operated by big companies, in addition to 4 vessels which the big companies have chartered from two small companies. The Government of India also permitted 77 deep sea vessels to be chartered by six companies initially for a period of one year but the firms have been chartering vessels as and when available. At present only about 10 vessels are under charter.

The total marine fish catch through non-mechanised boats, mechanised boats and deep sea vessels has gone up during the last 3 years, the figures are as follows:—

Year	Marine catch (in lakh tonnes)
1977-78	15.5
1978-79	16.26
1979-80	17.13 (provisional)

No separate catch data for deep sea fishing vessels are available.

(b) During 1978-79 two private firms operated 3 large factory ships of 82—87 metre length on charter basis in collaboration with Bulgaria and Poland. While the two Bulgarian vessels have gone back to Bulgaria for major repairs, the Polish vessel has been returned for replacement. At present no Factory Ship/Mother Ship is in operation in the Indian waters.

**Construction of new stadium for Asian Games**

1700. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Stadium for Asian Games is being constructed in the Capital;

(b) if so, its location and estimated cost and when it is likely to be got ready; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the National Stadium for the games?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Stadium is proposed to be constructed in the Capital for use in the Asian Games.

(b) The location and estimates of costs are being finalised. Construction will be completed in time for the Games.

(c) The National Stadium is also proposed to be utilised for the Games.

**Foreign Air Mail Service at Cochin**

1701. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to establish a foreign air mail service at Cochin; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign Air Mail Exchange Office has started functioning at Cochin with effect from 15-4-1980.

**Guidelines regarding Police entry into University Campus and College Premises**

1702. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police can enter the university campus and college premises without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor or the college Principal;

(b) if so, what are the guidelines or conventions if entry is not with the consent or at the request of the Vice-Chancellor; and

(c) whether a ban on police entry into the university campus and college premises has been an off-repeated demand of students, teachers and employees of Delhi University?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) and (b). Government have not laid down any guidelines for the police entry in the University campuses and college premises. The discretion in this behalf rests with the authorities of the Universities/Colleges and the district authorities and it is for them to take a decision in this behalf after taking into account the law and order situation in each case.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the teachers and employees of the University have submitted a demand for a "ban on the use of police for suppressing democratic movements". The Delhi Students Union have also approached the Lt. Governor of Delhi

to give a public assurance that the police will not enter a college or the University campus without prior approval of the appropriate authority.

A convention has already been developed over the years between the University authorities and the police that the police should enter the University campus or the college premises only with the consent or at the written request of the Vice-Chancellor of the College Principal, as the case may be.

**Capitation Fees**

1703. **SHRI N. E. HORO:**

**SHRI A. K. BALAN:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of educational institutions are demanding very high amount from the student as capitation fees for giving admission to students; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to de-affiliate such institutions from universities and de-recognise the degrees, diplomas and certificates granted by them, and if not the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) Yes, Sir, in some institutions.

(b) The Government of India is opposed to the practice of charging capitation fee from students. However, the power of affiliation or disaffiliation rests with the University which is governed under the concerned State Act. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments.

**Ganga Water For Delhi**

1704. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply Ganga water for drinking pur-

poses by the end of 1980 to the people of Delhi; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be done?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). The work on 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in Shahdara is in progress. Raw water for this plant will be obtained from Ganges Canal near Moradnagar (U.P.). The project is expected to be completed by 1983.

### **Nationalisation of Pulse, Wheat and Sugar Trade**

1705. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the pulse, wheat and sugar trade in all over India to control the prices thereof; and

(b) if not, the details of steps to be taken to control the prices of these essential items?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The localised shortages of essential commodities like wheat, sugar, pulses which are due to the cumulative impact of several factors is being tackled vigorously. A number of measures have been taken by Government in the last six months to improve the situation. The monthly releases of cereals from Central Pool for the Public Distribution System has been substantially stepped up. Additional free sale sugar has been released in May and June apart from ensuring regular supply of levy sugar.

Forward trading in gur has been suspended and margins of bank advances against gur and khandsari have been raised. All efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses as there is very little scope for their imports. There has been a significant increase in the number of fair price shops particularly in the drought affected States. Regular measures are being taken to accelerate the movement of foodgrains and levy sugar by the Railways.

The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the orders issued thereunder as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are being enforced by the State Governments.

### **National Education System on Pattern of Central School**

1706. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have national Education system on the pattern of Central Schools and have similar courses for all universities and school boards thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education, 1968 suggested that it would be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country with the ultimate objective of adopting the 10+2+3 pattern. Government of India have been moving towards this objective by persuading the States to adopt this pattern.

### **Demand of Indian Vegetables in Foreign Countries**

1707. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand of Indian vegetables in Western countries or in Australia; and

(b) whether some varieties were put on trial in a research project in co-operation with the National Seeds Corporation of India with some foreign countries also and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, National seeds Corporation supplied seeds of Indian varieties of vegetables for trials to Government of Australia and to an international seed company in Denmark. The results of the trials have been encouraging.

### **Unauthorised Diversion of Telephone Lines**

1709. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Indian Telegraph Act to make unauthorised diversion of telephone lines, a cognizable offence; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have decided to prevent wrong or over-billing also as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints of wrong billing or over billing as a result of misuse of telephone or STD facility are looked after and investigated by squads of vigilance in metropolitan telephone Districts. If, as a result of their investigation it is found that the subscriber is justified in his complaint and actually his telephones have been under misuse, his meter-reading pattern is analysed in detail and rebate is given to the subscriber for any undue spurts detected. In other places these complaints are investigated by the local engineering staff.

### **Universities in India**

1710. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of statutory universities in India and lay a statement showing the number and names of universities under Unitary, Federal, Affiliatory categories;

(b) the number and names of Centrally administered universities; and

(c) the names of institutions which have been given the status of Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). As on May 1, 1980 the number of universities in India, which are functioning under Central or State Legislations stands at 108. Of these, 7 are functioning under Central Acts. In addition, there are 11 other institutions which have been declared as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act. A statement showing the names of all these universities, indicating also their type, is attached.

## Statement

## (A) State-Universities :

State/Union Territory	University	'Type' according to 'A ct'
Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra	Teaching & Affiliating.
	2. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	Residential with three campuses.
	3. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	Unitary with multi-campus University
	4. Kakatiya	Affiliating
	5. Nagarjuna	Affiliating
	6. Ommania	Residential, Affiliating & Teaching.
	7. Sri Venkateswara	Residential, Teaching & Affiliating.
Assam	8. Assam Agricultural	Residential
	9. Dibrugarh	Teaching, Affiliating & Residential.
	10. Gauhati	Teaching, Residential & Affiliating.
Bihar	11. Bhagalpur	Affiliating-cum Teaching
	12. Bihar	Teaching-cum-Affiliating.
	13. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	Teaching & Affiliating.
	14. Magadh	Affiliating-cum-Residential
	15. Mithila	Teaching & Affiliating
	16. Patna	Teaching-cum-Residential
	17. Rajendra Agricultural.	Residential & Teaching
	18. Rancni	Affiliating & Teaching
Gujarat	19. Bhavnagar	Teaching & Residential
	20. Gujarat	Teaching & Affiliating
	21. Gujarat Agricultural	Residential
	22. Gujarat Ayurveda	Teaching & Affiliating.
	23. M.S. University of Baroda	Teaching & Residential.
	24. Sardar Patel	Teaching & Affiliating
	25. Saurashtra	Affiliating
	26. South Gujarat	Affiliating
Haryana	27. Haryana Agricultural	Residential
	28. Kurkshetra	Teaching-cum-Affiliating
	29. Maharishi Dayanand	Residential, Unitary & Teaching

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	30. Himachal Pradesh	Affiliating
	31. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	Residential
Jammu & Kashmir	32. Jammu	Teaching & Affiliating
Kashmir	33. Kashmir	Teaching & Affiliating
	34. Bangalore	Affiliating
	35. Karnatak	Affiliating & Residential
	36. Mysore	Affiliating
	37. University of Agri- cultural Sciences	Residential
Kerala	38. Calicut	Affiliating
	39. Cochin	Federal
	40. Kerala	Teaching, Residential & Affiliating
	41. Kerala Agricultural	Residential
Madhya Pradesh	42. Awadesh Pratap Singh	Affiliating
	43. Bhopal	Affiliating
	44. Indira Kala Sangit	Teaching & Affiliating
	45. Indore	Federal
	46. Jabalpur	Affiliating
	47. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	Residential
	48. Jiwaji	Teaching & Affiliating
	49. Ravi Shankar	Teaching, Affiliating & Residential
	50. Saugar	Residential, Teaching & Affiliating
	51. Vikram	Teaching & Affiliating
Maharashtra	52. Bombay	Teaching, Affiliating & Federal
	53. Konkan Krishi	Teaching, Research, Extension & Residential
	54. Mahatma Phule Krishi	Federal
	55. Marathwada	Affiliating
	56. Marathwada Krishi	Affiliating
	57. Nagpur	Teaching & Affiliating

1	2	3
	58. Poona	Teaching & Affiliating
	59. Punjabrao Krishi	To be finalised
	60. S.N.D.T. Women's	Teaching & Affiliating
	61. Shivaji	Affiliating & Teaching
Orissa . . . . .	62. Berhampur	Affiliating
	63. Orissa University of Agriculture & Tech- nology	Residential
	64. Sambalpur	Affiliating-Cum-Teaching
	65. Utkal	Affiliating-Cum-Teaching
Punjab . . . . .	66. Guru Nanak Dev	Affiliating & Teaching
	67. Panjab	Affiliating & Teaching]
	68 Punjab Agricultural	Residential
	69. Punjabi	Teaching & Affiliating
Rajasthan . . . . .	70. Jodhpur	Residential
	71. Rajasthan	Teaching-Cum-Affiliating
	72. Udaipur	Teaching & Affiliating
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	73. Annamalai	Unitary & Residential
	74. Madras	Teaching & Affiliating
	75. Madurai Kamraj	Teaching & Affiliating
	76. Perari University of Technology & Science	Unitary
	77. Tamil Nadu Agri- cultural	Not Specified
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	78. Agra	Affiliating
	79. Allahabad	Residential & Teaching
	80. Avadh	Affiliating
	81. Bundelkhand	Affiliating
	82. Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	Residential
	83. Garhwal	Residential-Cum-Affiliation
	84. G.B. Pant Univer- sity of Agriculture & Technology	Residential



1	2	3
	85. Gorakhpur	Teaching & Affiliating
	86. Kanpur	Affiliating
	87. Kashi Vidyapith	Residential
	88. Kumaon	Affiliating
	89. Lucknow	Teaching-Cum-Residential
	90. Meerut	Affiliating
	91. Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	Residential
	92. Rohilkhand	Affiliating
	93. Roorkee	Unitary, Teaching & Residential
	94. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	Residential, Affiliating Examining
West Bengal . . . .	95. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	Residential
	96. Burdwan	Affiliating & Teaching
	97. Calcutta	Teaching & Affiliating
	98. Jadavpur	Unitary & Teaching with powers of Affiliation
	99. Kalyani	Affiliating
	100. North Bengal	Teaching & Affiliating
	101. Rabindra Bharati	Teaching & Affiliating
<i>(B) Central Universities</i>		
Andhra Pradesh . . . .	1. Hyderabad	Teaching & Residential
Meghalaya . . . .	2. North Eastern Hill	Teaching & Affiliating
Uttar Pradesh . . . .	3. Aligarh Muslim	Residential
	4. Banaras Hindu	Teaching & Residential
West Bengal . . . .	5. Visva Bharati	Unitary, Teaching & Residential
Delhi . . . .	6. Delhi	Teaching & Affiliating
	7. Jawaharlal Nehru	Residential & Unitary
<i>(C) Institutions 'Deemed to be Universities.</i>		
Andhra Pradesh . . . .	1. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	
Bihar . . . .	2. Indian School of Mines	
Gujarat . . . .	3. Gujarat Vidyapith	

State	University	'Type' according to 'AO'
Karnataka . . . .	4. Indian Institute of Science	
Maharashtra . . . .	5. Tata Institute of Social Sciences	
Rajasthan . . . .	6. Birla Institute of Technology & Science	
Tamil Nadu . . . .	7. Gandhigram Rural Institute	
Uttar Pradesh . . . .	8. Gurukul Kangri	
Delhi . . . .	9. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	
	10. Jamia Millia Islamia	
	11. School of Planning & Architecture	

### Implementation of U.G.C. Scales of Pay

1711. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which University Grants Commission scales of pay under the plan have been implemented;

(b) the names of States in which the above salary revision has not been implemented and the reasons for non-implementation of revised pay scales; and

(c) whether the conditions of implementation of the University Grants Commission scales of pay prescribed by the University Grants Commission have been uniformly observed in all the States where the University Grants Commission scales have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) All the States except those of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala have accepted and implemented the revised UGC scales of pay for both University and College teachers in their respective States. The Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka have sanctioned these scales for University teachers only.

(b) The Government of Kerala have not adopted the revised UGC scales for University and College teachers in the State, while the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka have not sanctioned them to the college teachers. It was left to the State Governments to accept and implement these scales at their discretion.

(c) The conditions attached to the scheme were, by and large, accepted by all the States which implemented the revised scales with Central assistance. However, in some cases certain marginal variations in their implementation proposed by the State Governments were accepted by the Central Government.

### Telephone Connections in Calcutta

1712. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone connections are there in Calcutta as at the end of May, 1980; and

(b) how many telephones are functioning properly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Total number of telephones connections in Calcutta District on 31-5-80 is: 1,68,804 Direct Exchange lines.

(b) Number of telephone connections functioning properly on 31-5-80 = 1,57,566,

**Construction of Low Cost Houses in the country by H.U.D.C.O.**

1713. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many low cost houses have been built by HUDCO for low income groups between 1977-78 and 1979-80 in West Bengal, Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala; and

(b) expenditure incurred in each of the above States and Union Territories by the HUDCO in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) HUDCO normally sanctions loans to various construction agencies in the country for construction of houses. A Statement showing the total number of dwellings sanctioned by HUDCO for Low Income families and others during the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, in the States, named in the Question, is given in the attached statement.

(b) As the construction is undertaken by the construction agencies, the actual expenditure is also incurred by such agencies. However, the total amounts drawn by these States between 1977-78 to 1979-80, are also given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

Number of Dwellings sanctioned and loan amounts drawn by borrowers between 1977-78 to 1979-80.

State	EWS/LIG	Others	Total	Loans drawn by borrower
				(Rs. in crores)
West Bengal . . . . .	4891	2283	7174	5.74
Delhi . . . . .	3517*	2042	5559	4.53
Maharashtra . . . . .	14915	4411	19326	14.95
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	29928	3859	33787	26.13
Gujarat . . . . .	50575	9889	60464	20.66
Bihar . . . . .	3035	1164	4199	1.70
Orissa . . . . .	5282	2360	7642	5.02
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	65406	5113	61519	14.41
Kerala . . . . .	58666	1202	59868	14.08

\*Includes 1180 EWS dwellings being directly built by HUDCO after completion will be handed over to DDA at a loan commitment of Rs. 0.93 crores. The work is in progress.

### Progress of Special Programmes for Rural Areas

1714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the progress of implementation of the special programmes in the rural areas like Small Farmers' Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme etc. to date in physical and financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): A note on the more important schemes being implemented by this Ministry for rural areas alongwith statements showing their progress in physical and financial terms is enclosed.

#### NOTE

More important of the special programmes operated in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction catering to the rural areas are the following:—

#### 1. *Small Farmers Development Agency Programme:*

The scheme of Small Farmers Development Agency was started in the Fourth Plan to improve the economic conditions of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the rural areas. There are at present 168 agencies covering 1818 blocks. The agencies provide subsidy to the target group at the rate of 25 per cent of small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for investment in the field of crop husbandry, minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry etc. In the case of community minor irrigation works, the subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost apportionable to small and marginal farmers. For the tribal participants, the rate of subsidy is 50 per cent both for individual and community works.

#### 2. *Integrated Rural Development Programme:*

This programme was initiated in 1978-79 in 2000 blocks out of the 3000 blocks covered by the SFDA, DPAP and CAD. Every year 300 blocks outside the special programme areas are taken up. Thus this programme will be covering 2900 blocks by the end of 1980-81. This programme is on the lines of the SFDA and envisages integration of the methodology and approach of the 3 programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. Another important objective is to reach the goal of full employment substantially in these blocks.

#### 3. *Drought Prone Areas Programme:*

This programme is designed to tackle the problem of drought with long term perspective based on the strategy of optimum utilisation of land and water resources entailing a package of measures. The major activities are in the sectors of irrigation, dry land development, cattle and dairy development, afforestation and pasture development etc. The programme is in operation in 74 district—56 main and 18 contiguous.

#### 4. *Special Livestock Programmes*

The Special Livestock Programme was initiated in 1975-76. It consists of 2 schemes:—

(a) Rearing of Crossbred heifers: Under this, feed subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent in the case of small and marginal farmers and 66-2/3 per cent in the case of agricultural labourers is given for rearing of crossbred heifers from 4.28 months.

(b) Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units: Under this, assistance is given at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up production units of proper size.

There are 268 projects in all in operation in 183 districts.

The physical and financial progress of the above programmes is given in the

enclosed States No. I, II, III and IV respectively.

Statement—I

Physical and Financial Progress of SFDA Projects  
(Upto 31-1-1980)

Item	During 1979-80* (Upto Jan.80)		Commulative total since inception upto Jan. 1980
	1	2	3
1. No. of participants identified:			
a) SC/ST		64,335	26,26,091
b) Total		2,35,148	1,65,58,467
2. No. enrolled as members of Cooperatives :			
a) SC/ST		25,788	9,57,070
b) Total		95,737	71,27,809
3. No. of beneficiaries under:			
i) Improved Agriculture			
a) SC/ST		1,14,225	9,15,414
b) Total		4,32,256	59,67,601
ii) Minor Irrigation :			
a) SC/ST		13,515	1,28,329
b) Total		16,148	8,57,469
iii) Animal Husbandry			
a) SC/ST		20,220	1,65,790
b) Total		81,218	8,41,152
iv) Village Industries			
a) SC/ST		132	132@
b) Total		545	545@
v) Others (Tertiary Sector)			
a) SC/ST		377	377@
b) Total		21,39	2,139@
vi) Total			
a) SC/ST		1,48,469	12,10,042
b) Total		5,77,306	76,68,906
4. Loans disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)			
a) Through Cooperatives			
i) Short-term		2403.51	—
ii) Medium-term		923.95	10,742.19
iii) Long-term		1039.67	13,528.92
b) Through Commercial Banks			
i) Short-term		414.14	—
ii) Medium-term		1634.19	13,150.66
iii) Long-term		218.11	
5. Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		1934.49	20,952.52
6. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)			
a) SC/ST		223.25	*
b) Total		1941.16	21,572.24

@ For the year 1979-80 only.

\* Not available.

## Statement-II

Physical and Financial Progress of Integrated Rural Development Programme (Upto 31st January 1980).

	1978-79	1979-80
(1) Central share of allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	10,368.00	8,430.00
(2) Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	7,045.00	5,384.875
(3) Expenditure Reported (Rs. in lakhs)	3,266.73	2,766.90
(4) Number of beneficiaries (i.e. families) Assisted under :		
(i) Agricultural	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	4,59,138 80,401
(ii) Irrigation	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	75,844 10,343
(iii) Forestry and Pasture	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	9,694 3,117
(iv) Animal Husbandry	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	1,19,252 26,933
(v) Fishery	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	6,495 1,197
(vi) Sericulture	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	2,216 903
(vii) Bee-Keeping	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	435 103
(viii) Village Industries	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	9,169 1,479
(ix) Tertiary Sector	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	11,506 2,562
(x) Others	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	19,587 1,261
Total	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	6,24,228@ N.A.
(5) Loans Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)		
(i) Through Cooperatives :	(a) Total (b) Share of SC/ST	2,106.92 401.03
(ii) Through Commercial Banks	(a) Total (b) SC/ST	
		5,460.11
		2,506.01 542.38

@ Sector-wise break-up not available.

\* Includes 13, 689 beneficiaries for which sector-wise break-up is not available.

@@ Includes 8,162 beneficiaries for which sector-wise break-up is not available.

NOTE: Figures shown against (3), (4) and (5) are upto January, 1980.

## Statement—III

*Physical and financial progress of Drought Prone Area Programme*

## A. Financial Progress

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
IV Plan . . . . .	92.27
V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78) . . . . .	188.98
1978-79 . . . . .	80.17
1979-80 (upto Jan., 1980) . . . . .	38.40
Total	399.82*

\*Included expenditure under minor irrigation totalling Rs. 13.04 crores.

## B. Physical Progress:

During the Fourth Plan, the Programme helped in the creation of irrigation potential of about 1.64 lakh hectares, soil conservation measures over 4.62 lakh hectares, afforestation

of about 0.97 lakh hectares and construction/upgradation of about 9000 kms of roads.

During 1974—79, irrigation potential of about 2.51 lakh hectares was created, about 12.53 lakh hectares of agricultural land was treated with soil conservation measures, about 3.12 lakh hectares were brought under afforestation and pasture development, 3325 societies of primary milk producers were established and 62193 milch animals distributed to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. 1008 Sheep Co-operative Societies were established.

Wage employment of about 180 million mandays was generated during this period. During 1979-80 (till December, 1979), additional irrigation potential of about 21000 hectares was created, afforestation and pasture development was taken up over 1.65 lakh hectares and about 83,000 hectares were treated with soil and moisture conservative measures. 329 milk producers' cooperative societies and 203 sheep cooperative societies were established. 9417 milch animals were distributed and employment of about 20.65 million mandays generated.

## Physical and Financial progress of Special Livestock Production Programme.

## I. Central Sponsored Scheme :

	During 1979-80	Cumulative Total since inception
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*Cross-bred calf Rearing :*

1. Amount released (Central Share only) (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	268.76	799.75
2. Expenditure reported (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	194.23 (anticipated)	674.60 (anticipated)
3. Beneficiaries Covered (lakhs numbers) . . . . .	1.04*	1.85*

## II. Central Sector Scheme :

### Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Unit

1. Amount released (Central Share only) Rs. in lakhs)	878.78	1882.9
2. Expenditure reported (Rs. in lakhs)	297.52 (anticipated)	1947.15 (anticipated)
3. Beneficiaries covered lakhs nos.)		
i) Poultry	0.36*	0.69*
ii) Piggery	0.09*	0.20*
iii) Sheep	0.68*	1.02*

\*Final figures of achievements for 1979-80 are awaited from some of the State/Union Territories.

### Land under cultivation

1715. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the land, State-wise, which is under cultivation at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India do not directly conduct any survey regarding land under cultivation. Regular arrangements exist in the revenue departments of all major States except Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal to have a field-to-field enumeration in all villages for recording area under crops and other land-uses on an annual basis. In Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal sample surveys organised on a regular annual basis through whole-time statistical staff provide the basis for estimating area under crops and land-uses. The two procedures together cover about 95 per cent of the geographical area. At present

there are no arrangements for a systematic collection of data on areas under various crops in the States of the north-eastern region other than Assam and estimates of area under cultivation are obtained through Government agencies working at district and lower levels on the basis of visual appraisal.

### Telephone Exchanges in West Bengal

1716. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges opened in West Bengal State during the last three years;

(b) the names of places where telephone exchanges have been opened; and

(c) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be opened during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) 41.

(b) A list is annexed.

(c) 20.



## Statement

List of new exchanges opened in West Bengal during each of last three financial years.

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Matiari	1. Sheharabazar	1. Durgachak
2. Keshpur	2. Sarega	2. Gosaba
3. Indus	3. Gurup	3. Pandaveswar
4. Dainhat	4. Fulia	4. Gourhati
5. Kashinagar	5. Raidighi	5. Mathurapur
6. Manteswar	6. Pruba Bishnpur	6. Ratua
7. Nandakumar	7. Madarihat	7. Chitrasenpur
8. Barabazar	8. Bhotepatty	8. Haringhata
9. Nahata	9. Nandanghat	9. Moloypur
10. Bhatpara	10. Kariali	10. Patuli
11. Calcutta-Cossipore	11. Simlapal	11. Chotra
	12. Ilambazar	
	13. Joypur	
	14. Jalangi	
	15. Jagatballupur	
	16. Tiretta Bazar-Calcutta-II	
	17. Tiretta Bazar-Calcutta-III	
	18. Calcutta East-II	
	19. Calcutta-Serampore	

## Houses to Rural Poor

1717. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Government for the provision of houses to the rural poor particularly the landless labourers in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the details of progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The various housing schemes formulated for the benefit of the rural poor including the landless labour are in the State Sector excepting the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labour. The Central financial assistance to the States for all State Sector programmes including housing is given in the shape of block loans and block grants and the State Gov-

ernments are free to allocate and utilise the same on various schemes according to the requirements/priorities determined by them. No separate amounts were allotted by the Central Government for the schemes referred to during the last three years.

However, the various Central Agencies like L.I.C., G.I.C. and the HUDCO have been extending loan assistance for housing schemes in rural areas. The details of this assistance and the Central assistance provided for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers together with outlays approved for the House sites-cum-hut construction scheme for rural labourers forming part of Revised Minimum Needs Programme are given in Annexure.

(b) The details of achievements are also indicated in the annexure to the extent available.

## Statement

Statement showing the amounts provided to the State Governments for rural housing schemes during 1977-78 to 1979-80

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory	Loan assistance from L.I.C.		Loan assistance from G.I.C.		Loan assistance from HUDCO		Assistance given for S.H.S. for Plantation Labour.		Outlays approved for RMNP-House Sites-Cum-Hut Construction Schemes for rural Landless		REMARKS
	Amount sanctioned	No. of dwelling sanctioned/ completed	Amount sanctioned 1978-79	No. of dwellings sanctioned 1979-80 only	Amount sanctioned	No. of dwellings sanctioned	Amount released	Houses completed	Outlay provided*	Progress achieved-Nos. House Sites/Houses 1978-79 1979-80 only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.77	(1)	2.20	(2)	3.86	23829	..	..	.16.00	1,50,000	
2. Assam	0.93		0.40		..	..	3.17	4195	0.78	8,000	
3. Bihar	5.65		2.00		..	..	..	..	1.97	97,000	
4. Gujarat	4.91		2.30		3.12	26417	..	..	5.59	2,19,000	
5. Haryana	2.18		1.10		..	..	..	..	1.66	54,000	
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.80		0.40		..	..	..	..	0.16	Neg	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1.75		0.20		..	..	..	..	0.29	1,000	

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Karnataka	4.95		1.95		9.25	92500	..	..	8.57	1,00,000	
9. Kerala	4.26		1.20		9.50	50000	0.52	171	4.80	N.A.	
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.34		1.61		0.80	400	..	..	2.33	N.A.	
11. Maharashtra	4.05		2.00		..	..	..	..	11.19	87,000	
12. Manipur	0.45		0.10		..	..	..	..	0.05	..	
13. Meghalaya	0.52		0.05		..	..	..	..	0.07	..	
14. Nagaland	..		0.05		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	
15. Orissa	6.88		1.00		..	..	..	..	0.95	7,000	
16. Punjab	2.55		1.12		1.71	8583	..	..	3.29	5,000	
17. Rajasthan	3.72		0.60		..	..	..	..	0.37	8,000	
18. Sikkim	0.18		0.50		..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. TamilNadu	6.61		2.70		3.6	16492	..	38(3)	3.67	50,000	
20. Tripura	0.88		0.21		..	..	0.03	..	0.10	5,000	
21. Uttar Pradesh	11.32		4.81		..	..	..	N.A.	6.51	1,000	
22. West Bengal	6.26		1.50		0.04	200	2.78	4505	5.26	20,000	
<i>Union Territories</i>											
23. A. & N Islands	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Chandigarh	..		..		..	..	..	..	0.09	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26. D. & N. Haveli	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	Neg.	
27. Delhi	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.32	2,000	
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	2,000	
29. Lakshdweep	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
30. Mizoram	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Pondicherry	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	2,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		80.96		28.00		30.62	2184.20	5.50	8908	95.82	8,18,000	

(1) Assistance is given for Social Housing Schemes. The details of dwellings constructed or yet to be constructed have not been furnished by the State Governments.

(2) The assistance is given for (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Construction of houses for economically weaker Sections. The details of dwellings constructed or yet to be constructed have not been furnished by the State Governments. The GIC's assistance was started from the year 1978-79 onwards.

(3) Achievement from earlier year's allocation.

Neg.—Negligible.

\*\*\*\*Outlay Provided : This includes actuals for 1977-78 and 1978-79 and revised outlay for 1979-80.

### Expansion of Storage Capacity of F.C.I. in Northern States

1718. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that F.C.I. is expanding its storage capacity in Northern States;

(b) if so, what is the present storage capacity of F.C.I. in North;

(c) what are the States where the storage capacity of F.C.I. is being increased;

(d) whether in J. & K. State the capacity of storage is being increased also; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached (Annexure 'A').

(c) In the northern zone, the F.C.I. have plans to construct storage capacity in Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A capacity of 15,000 tonnes is proposed to be taken up for construction in the State of J & K by the Food Corporation of India under its Crash Programme during coming years.

### Statement

Present storage capacity available with the F.C.I. in Northern States.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

S. No.	State	Covered storage capacity	Open capacity	Total
1.	Delhi	1.88	0.30	2.18
2.	Haryana	10.27	2.05	12.32
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	—	0.15
4.	J. & K.	0.39	0.17	0.56
5.	Punjab	30.83	16.39	47.22
6.	Rajasthan	8.91	5.38	14.29
7.	Uttar Pradesh	23.66	6.17	29.83
TOTAL		76.09	30.46	106.55

### Functioning of Telephone Exchanges in H. P.

1719. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Exchanges at Simla, Hamirpur, Bilaspur,

Una, Mandi, Solan and Dharamsala in H. P. are not functioning properly for trunk-services for all or any of the direct trunk routes;

(b) if so, the number of days in the months of January to May, 1980 when each one of them was wholly or partly out of order;

(c) if so, the expected loss of revenue to the State on account of this lapse; and

(d) the reasons for this hopeless state of affairs and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) No Sir. The Telephone Exchanges at Simla, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi, Solan and Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh are functioning satisfactorily for Trunk Services for all direct trunk routes.

(b) The average availability of trunk circuits from these exchanges has been more than 90 per cent during the period Jan., 80 to May, 80 except Bilaspur-Mandi circuits for which the average efficiency has been 66 per cent during the period.

Information regarding the number of days in the months of January to May, 1980 when each one of them was wholly or partly out of order will be compiled and laid on the Table of the House

(c) The average efficiency of trunk circuits is comparable with the target limit of 80 per cent. Hence change in revenue is not significant.

(d) The Telecom. service in Himachal Pradesh in respect of trunk calls is fairly satisfactory. Trunk routes on overhead lines are affected due to snowfall and land slides etc. These overhead lines are being replaced by UHF system to minimise interruptions on the trunk circuits. New alignments are being commissioned to further improve trunk performance.

#### **Post Office in every Panchayat Village**

1720. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat villages, State-wise which do not have any post office;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plan to open at least one post office (BPO/EDSO or DSO) in each Panchayat;

(c) if so, the likely date by which all the Panchayat villages in the country would be given at least one post office; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

(b) No, Sir. However, in the norms prescribed by the Department for opening rural post offices there is a provision that in the case of a gram panchayat village, a post office may be opened regardless of the population of the village subject to the other conditions being fulfilled.

(c) and (d). The policy is to extend postal facilities in rural areas consistent with the resources available and taking into account the need as reflected by factor like the population, distance from nearest post office, the anticipated income etc. While gram Panchayat villages are given due consideration, other villages which satisfy the prescribed criteria are also to be kept in view.

#### **Separate Telegraph Division for Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)**

1721. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal to open a separate Telegraph division for Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) is at present; and

(b) whether any request has been received from the people of that area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received and as such zone is under consideration at present. Sir.

**Recommendation of Committee on Status of Women**

1722. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of recommendations made by the Committee on Status of Women have remained unattended;

(b) if not, the main recommendations which have been implemented by Government; and

(c) what are the reasons for non-implementation of the remaining recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, many are of long term nature and relate in essence to continuing programmes. The recommendations were examined by an Empowered Committee. Some of the recommendations were modified by the Committee and some were not recommended for acceptance. The Government accepted the views of the Empowered Committee. Some recommendations have already been implemented and some are in the process of implementation. Implementation of some recommendations is the responsibility of the respective Departments/Ministeries/State Governments/Union Territories. The recommenda-

tions have wide social implications and as such need active help and support of Voluntary agencies, who have also been addressed in the matter.

The main recommendations implemented fully with suitable modifications, wherever recommended, or in the process of implementation are:—

*Recommendation Number 1:* Mobilising public opinion and strengthening social effort against polygamy, dowry, ostentations expenditure etc.

*Recommendation Number 4:* Extension of the Hindu Marriage Act to the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

*Recommendation Number 5(a):* Increase in the age of Marriage of girls to 18 years in the Restraint of Child Marriage Act.

*Recommendation Number 7:* Prevention of Dowry—The Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 have been amended and an amendment to the Dowry Act is under consideration.

*Recommendation Number 5(d) and (8):* Addition of 'cruelty' and 'desertion' as grounds for divorce, mutual consent as ground for divorce, repudiation by girl of a child marriage on attaining majority whether the marriage was consummated or not.

*Recommendation Number 19:* Creation of Cell in the Ministry of Labour to deal with women's problems.

*Recommendation Number 21:* Provision for employers to provide Creches in factories employing 30 women.

*Recommendation Number 22:* Grant of permission to work upto 10 P.M., wherever practicable, provided it does not adversely affect the employment of women.

**Recommendation Number 24:** Legislation for equal pay for equal work.

**Recommendation Numbers 25(iii), (iv), (v) and (vi):** Development of programmes of vocational training in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area, inclusion in polytechnics for women of production centres with the assistance of concerned State Small Scale Industries Department, and Development of training programmes in production and market organisation to develop self-employment.

**Recommendation Number 31-32:** Provision for non-formal education to men and women in the 15—25 age group.

**Recommendation Numbers 33, 34(iv), 36(ix) and (x) and 38(i):** Co-education in primary schools, choice of Vocational and technical course at high school stage, a primary schools within walking distance of every child, developing a system of part time education for those who cannot attend full-time school, and multiple entry system for joining schools.

**Recommendation Number 46:** Inclusion of suitable women in delegations, going abroad and in important Committee, Commissions, or delegations appointed to examine

**Recommendation Number 47(f) and (h):** Promotion of research in the field of female disorders, and Mass campaign for family planning so as to correct hereditary disorders and the sex of the child.

**Recommendation Number 48(c), (d), (e) and (f):** Simplification in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

**Recommendation Number 51:** Need for agencies for Coordination, Communication and Implementation of Measures to Improve the Status of Women.

### **Change in Plan for Rural Reconstruction**

1723. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the plan for the rural reconstruction envisaged by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for this change?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (c). In order to reflect the changed priorities of the new Government, a fresh exercise on formulating a new plan for the five year period (1980—85) is being undertaken in the Planning Commission. All Central Ministries, including the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, have been asked to send their proposals for the 1980—85 plan to the Planning Commission.

(b) Details of the new Plan will be available only when the same is approved by the National development Council.

### **Pending Application of Aided School Teachers for Provident Fund Advance and L. T. C.**

1724. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Department of the Delhi Administration has held-over the applications of the teachers belonging to the aided schools in Delhi for the issue of advances from Provident Fund and re-imburement of L.T.C.;

(b) the number of such applications pending with the Education Department since 1979; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c). According to information given by the Delhi Administration, no application for advance from provident fund is pending. 416 applications of reimbursement of L.T.C. claims are pending with the Directorate of Education for various reasons as follows:

(i) Requisite certificates have not been attached to the L.T.C. claims.

(ii) Original receipts have not been attached to the L.T.C. claims.

(iii) Complete information about the claims of the parents have not been given.

(iv) Verification from the Transport Department about issue of permits by the Transport Authorities for movement of vehicles outside the territory of Delhi is in progress.

(v) Discrepancy in the name of the Transport Company to whom permit was issued and the Transport Company who has issued the receipt.

### Temporary Telephone Connections

1725. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of temporary telephones connections have been given during the past four months;

(b) the number of such connections excluding to those who have contested elections to State Legislative Assemblies;

(c) number of telephones connections, State-wise; and

(d) the number of connections recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c). Temporary telephones can be sanctioned on medical grounds and for other temporary needs by the Divisional Engineers and other telephone authorities throughout the country. Thus it has not been possible to collect this information completely. However for 14 States and 5 Union Territories, the information is given at Annexure 'A'.

(d) It is not the function of the Telephone Advisory Committee to recommend temporary telephone connections. The information as far as the above 14 states and 5 Union Territories is Nil.

### Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Temporary telephone connections provided during the past four months.
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	1
3.	Manipur . . . . .	2
4.	Meghalaya . . . . .	22
5.	Nagaland . . . . .	5
6.	Tripura . . . . .	Nil
7.	J & K . . . . .	182
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	19
9.	Punjab . . . . .	62
10.	Haryana . . . . .	13
11.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	24
12.	Tamilnadu . . . . .	483
13.	West Bengal . . . . .	129
14.	Sikkim . . . . .	Nil

### Union Territories

1.	Delhi Telephone District . . . . .	550
2.	Mizoram . . . . .	Nil
3.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	2
4.	Chandigarh . . . . .	26
5.	Pondicherry . . . . .	Nil

**Taking Over of Cooch Behar Palace**

1726. SHRI AMAR ROYPRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken possession of Cooch Behar Palace for the archaeological purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to renovate it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Palace will be taken over for preservation and maintenance after it has been declared as a protected monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, for which matter is under process.

**Session of World Food Council held at Arusha**

1727. SHRI AMAR ROYPRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sixth Ministerial session of the World Food Council was held recently at Arusha, Tanzania; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that conference?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council has made a number of recommendations on Food Sector strategies, International Food Trade as well as on various issues relating to World Food Security and the measures required to ensure availability of food supply to low-income food deficit countries. The Secretariat of the Council will forward these recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly.

**Inter-Dial System in Rural Areas**

1728. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced inter-dial system to help the rural masses in converting Trunk calls into local calls within 20 kms; and

(b) if so, the States in which it has been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). It is the intention of the Government to eventually introduce subscriber trunk dialling (STD) between all telephone exchanges in the country progressively. Such calls between any two stations upto 20 kms. distance are at present charged on "Unit fee untimed basis" similar to the charge for a local call.

It has not been possible to introduce STD facilities in rural areas on any large scale because of limited supply of switching equipment. Such facilities have however, been provided in almost all Telecommunications Circles and Telephone Districts on a few routes mostly on a trial basis towards the ultimate objective.

**Cost Structure of Sugar**

1729. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what factors have led the Government to reduce the excise duty on free sale sugar from Rs. 83.52 per quintal to Rs. 76.32 from 1st June, 1980;

(b) whether Government have studied the cost structure of sugar and what steps have been taken to reduce overall cost price; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to fix ceiling price of free sale sugar?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The reduction in excise duty on free sale sugar notified from 1st June, 1980 was intended to offset the likely increase in market price which would have resulted from enhancement of the tariff value of sugar from Rs. 430 to Rs. 480 per quintal from 1-6-1980.

(b) Government have recently constituted a High Level Committee to undertake fresh investigation into the cost structure of sugar. The Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government in September, 1980.

(c) Under the present policy of partial control on sugar with dual pricing system, no ceiling price can be statutorily fixed in respect of free-sale portion of sugar. However, in order to bring down the prices of sugar in the open market to reasonable levels, Government had explored the possibility of negotiating with the industry for evolving a scheme of voluntary price regulation in respect of free sale sugar but this was not found workable as there could be no assured movement of sugar to the deficit States without statutory control.

#### **Cotton Production in Gujarat**

**1730. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton in Gujarat this year and the stock lying with cotton cooperatives and Marketing Cooperative Federation;

(b) the export quota demanded by Gujarat and the quantum granted; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take about disposal of large stock at present?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) The final estimates of production of

cotton from Gujarat for the year 1979-80 have not so far been received. However, according to current assessment, the production of cotton is likely to show a slight decline compared to the level of 21.01 lakh bales in 1978-79.

The Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad has reported that between 70,000 to 80,000 bales are estimated to be unsold stock with the Cooperative Societies and Federation in Gujarat at the end of cotton season.

(b) Requests have been received from Gujarat State Cotton Cooperative Marketing Federation and others for permitting export of Cotton of 1979-80 crop. In May, 1980, Gujarat Federation wanted to have an exclusive allocation of 60,000 bales for exports. The Government have recently released for export 50,000 bales of Staple Cotton of 1979-80 crop exclusively by Gujarat State Cotton Cooperative Marketing Federation besides 50,000 bales of staple cotton of 1979-80 crop released in April, 1980 to be exported by State Cooperative Marketing Federation of Cotton growing States, including Gujarat, on first-cum-first served basis.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India has already entered the markets in Gujarat for purchase of Kapas right from the beginning of the season. Against their target of 3.5 lakh bales, Corporation have purchased about 1.59 lakh bales upto 11-6-1980. The Corporation is endeavouring to purchase as much cotton as possible in Gujarat.

#### **Commemorative Postage Stamp on Late Shri Annasaheb Kirloskar**

**1731. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion from Akhil Bhartiya Marathi Natya Parishad to

bring out a special commemorative postage stamp on late Annasaheb Kirloskar to mark the centenary of Marathi Musical drama in November, 1980;

(b) what decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) and (b). The proposal received from the Bhartiya Marathi Natya Parishad was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration. But the committee did not recommend the proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

### Setting up of Forest Survey of India

1732. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission on Agriculture had recommended setting up of an organisation "The Forest Survey of India" on the lines of Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to set up this organisation; and

(c) if so, when the organisation would start functioning, and what would be its functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended to set up a National Forest Survey Organisation.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

### दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पंजीकरण राशि का लाटाया जाना

1733. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत वर्ष सितम्बर-अक्तूबर में "हुडको" पद्धति के मकानों के लिए पंजीकरण कराने वाले सभी लोगों को उनकी पंजीकरण राशि लाटा देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को उक्त राशि लाटा दी गई है और को कब तक लाटा दी जाएगी; और

(ग) "हुडको" पद्धति के मकानों के लिए कितने लोगों ने आवेदन किया था?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। जब तक कि कोई पंजीयित व्यक्ति धन वापिस लेने की मांग न करे जिसकी तब नियमानुसार अनुमति दी जाती है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी वर्ष 1979 की पंजीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत 18 जून, 1980 तक 241 पंजीयितों को उनकी पंजीकरण की जमा राशि वापिस कर दी गई है क्योंकि 6.67 लाख रुपये हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा हुडको टाइप मकानों के लिए बड़ी हुई दरों पर कोई आवेदन नहीं मागे गए हैं।

### Post Office for East Dombivali

1734. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received in the last week of April or first week of May, 1980, a representation from Citizens of Dombivali (Distt. Thane, Maharashtra) demanding a fulfilled post office for East Dombivali (Ram Nagar);

(b) if so, the decision which Government have taken in this regard; and

(e) If no action has so far been taken, when is it likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):**

(a) No, Sir. However, Postmaster-General, Maharashtra Circle, has received a representation for a post office at Ram Nagar in East Dombivli.

(b) The Postmaster-General is exploring the possibility of securing suitable rented accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के अन्दर पानी के मीटरों का लगाना जाना**

1735. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कालोनियों में पानी के मीटर क्वार्टरों के बाहर लगाये गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पानी के मीटरों की कभी भी चोरी हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कालोनियों के निवासियों ने पानी के मीटरों के क्वार्टरों के अन्दर लगाए जाने की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष में पानी के मीटरों की चोरी हो जाने के कारण सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ है और मीटरों के क्वार्टरों के अन्दर लगाए जाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):** (क) दिल्ली में कुछ सरकारी कालोनियों में पानी के मीटर क्वार्टरों के बाहर लगाए गए थे।

(ख) चोरी के कुछ मामले हुए हैं।

(ग) पानी के मीटर अन्दर लगाने के लिए निवासियों से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(घ) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार को हुई हानि की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। दिल्ली में सरकारी कालोनियों में इन पानी के मीटरों के क्वार्टरों के अन्दर करणबद्ध कार्यक्रम में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह कार्य इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध धन को देखते हुए किया जाएगा।

**Potable Water in the Plateau Area of Bihar**

1736. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken to solve the drinking water problem of the drought prone area of Bihar;

(b) whether any long term master plan has been drawn in consultation with the State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role of the Central Ground water source in the Plateau area of Bihar?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) The Government of Bihar has taken up an emergency scheme for providing drinking water in the drought affected areas through drilled tube-wells surface wells etc. The Central Government has assisted the State Government (i) in augmenting its stock of DTH rigs to drill wells in hard rock areas (ii) by providing advance plan assistance (iii) by allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water, in problem villages (iv) in procurement of steel on high priority basis for manufacture of hand pumps, and (v) by guidance in the formulation of Contingency Plans for supply of water to the affected areas.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) is under preparation.

It is expected to cover all the problem villages within the period 1980—85.

(d) The role of the Central Ground Water Board in locating potable water source in the Chota Nagpur plateau area of Bihar State includes conducting Regional Hydrogeological Surveys Water Supply Investigations, Ground water exploration, Photogeological and Geo-physical Studies in the search and evaluation of ground water resources.

#### Harassment of Women Telephone Operators of Janpath, New Delhi

1737. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about harassment of women telephone operators in the Telephone Exchange building on the Janpath, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether action was taken to investigate the facts about these complaints; and

(c) the action taken against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The allegations were not found to be correct.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Government Accommodation to the Children of the Retiring Government Employees

1738. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made a public statement which was reported in the

Press that the children of the retiring Government employees who are in Government service at the time of retirement shall be allowed to retain Government accommodation in their possession and subsequently allotted an accommodation of their entitlement;

(b) if so, has it been implemented;

(c) if not, when it is expected to be given effect; and

(d) when the proposal is to help the retiring Government employees, why an early action is not forthcoming?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The press report referred to in the Question is presumably the news item published in the Statesman, New Delhi on the 12th April, 1980, which gave, *inter alia*, the following information:

“Meanwhile the Government is understood to have decided to allow retired employees to retain their official accommodation if their sons were in service.

This facility was discontinued by the Janata Government on the ground that the housing facilities to the employees should be increased to the maximum.”

The matter is under the active consideration of Government and a final decision is expected to be taken in the near future.

#### Construction of Five Star Hotel on Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi

1739. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to put up a Five Star Hotel on Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether the D. D. A. has taken objection to this proposal, if so, on what grounds; and

(c) what is the reaction of the N.D.M.C. to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The Government have not taken a final decision in the matter.

#### Mughal Monument at Qudsia Garden, Delhi

1740. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mughal Monument of Western Gateway in Qudsia Garden, Delhi collapsed in April, 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said monument was under the protective care of the Archaeological Survey of India since 1904; and

(c) whether Government have started any repair work to preserve this monument and guard it from public nuisance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A part of the north-western chamber in the Western gate of Qudsia garden, Delhi suffered a collapse in April, 1979 due to largely decayed binding mortar.

(b) This monument is being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India since 1913.

(c) Yes, Sir. The restoration work was immediately taken up and Rs. 11,800/- have already been spent on the repairs against an estimate for Rs. 30,200/-. The work is in progress.

Necessary watch-and-ward staff has been posted against misuse by public.

#### Seminar on "Wheat and Your Needs"

1741. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seminar on "Wheat and your needs" organised by the Department of Food has made several important recommendations to prevent storage-losses of wheat;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any in depth survey of losses of foodgrains in storage both at the Food Corporation of India and the State managed organizations,

(c) whether Government have decided to shift storage of wheat from bag to bulk method; and

(d) what steps Government propose to tackle on effective coordinated infra-structure for foodgrain storage and distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Food Department was one of the sponsors of the seminar on "Wheat and your needs", the other being Roller Flour Millers' Federation, Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers of India, Society of Indian Bakers, US Wheat Associates and Food Corporation of India. The final report of the seminar has not been received. However, during the deliberations stress was laid on accurate assessment of losses and popularisation of improved techniques for storage and preservation of foodgrains.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India had constituted a Committee in 1972 to examine the incidence of transit and storage losses of the Corporation and the report was submitted in 1977. Earlier in 1973, another Committee constituted by the Government of India, studied the losses in Food Corporation of India storage besides other problems. A general study including losses in public storage was made by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad in 1976.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Food Corporation of India has been reviewing the position of storage space on a continuing basis. About 60 per cent of the space available with the Warehousing Corporation is also being used for the storage of foodgrains. Besides, the State Governments and the State Food and Civil Supplies Corporations have storage capacity under their control for distribution purposes. Substantial funds are being used by FCI, CWC, SWCs and the Cooperatives for augmenting godown capacity to be able to meet growing needs.

**Amount utilized for Forest Development**

1742. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to develop forests in the country;

(b) if so, the amount actually utilised for development of forests during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the plans for development of forests in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The amount utilised for development of forests during the years is as under:—

Forestry Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Central and Centrally Sponsored Scheme	State Sector Schemes	Total
1977-78	12.65	43.59	56.24
1978-79	13.17	57.04	70.21
1979-80 (likely)	5.84	65.53	71.37

(c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Appreciation for participation in International Sports/Games**

1743. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that our youngmen who are participating in International sports and games have failed to get any appreciation from outsiders;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to constitute an expert Committee to make a thorough study of the problem being faced by youngmen participating in International Sports and Games; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) It would not be correct to say that the performances of our young sportsmen in International sports events have not been appreciated by the outsiders. In fact their participation and performances



have been widely appreciated in many cases. To quote some examples the performance of S/Shri Prakash Padukone in Badminton, Sunil Gavaskar and Kapil Dev in Cricket, Ramesh Krishnan and Vijay Amritraj in Lawn Tennis, Michael Ferreira in Billiards and Shri Md. Shahid in Hockey have won appreciation.

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

#### **Income from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts**

1744. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the income of the Saving Bank Account is not regarded income of respective post office while assessing as to whether the post office is remunerative or not?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): No, Sir. In computing the income of a post office, 3 per cent of the income attributable to postage stamps on articles received/despached, postage collected on unpaid/insufficiently paid articles delivered/posted, money orders issued/paid and postal orders sold/paid is taken as the income on account of all agency and inter-service functions performed by that office. The term 'agency functions' includes post office Savings Bank.

#### **Indian Telephone Industries Factory at Bhubaneswar**

1745. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed I.T.I. factory at Bhubaneswar for which site selection has already been made is being set up there; and

(b) if so, when this is going to start?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). Bhubaneswar in Orissa, was recommended as one of five

possible locations by the Site Selection Committee for setting up an Indian Telephone Industries Factory for manufacture of electro-mechanical switching equipment. Further steps will depend upon the final programme for indigenous production beyond the 3 lakh lines of electro-mechanical switching equipment as per the previously planned production programme for the Rae Bareilly Factory. The said further augmentation of indigenous manufacturing capacity is now under active consideration.

#### **Foodgrains to Orissa**

1746. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Orissa Government for giving to Orissa adequate quantity of foodgrains in view of the severe drought conditions in that State; and

(b) if so, what was the request made and quantity allotted and actually reached Orissa by now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa desired the movement of adequate quantity of foodgrains every month to Orissa. Monthly allotment of foodgrains (rice and wheat) to the Government of Orissa and quantity actually received in Orissa during the

period from January 1980 to June 1980 are indicated below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Month	Allotment			Receipts			
	Rice	Wheat		Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
		PD	Mills				
1980							
January . . .	20.0	8.0	25.93	53.93	12.7	29.5	42.2
February . . .	25.0	8.0	24.53	57.53	11.0	30.7	41.7
March . . .	25.0	8.0	25.93	58.93	7.5	17.8	25.3
April . . .	25.0	10.0	25.06	60.06	16.9	38.4	55.3
May . . .	35.0	10.0	26.13	71.13	25.5	38.3	63.8
June . . .	50.0	10.0	26.13	86.13	—Not available		

#### Opening of Post Offices in Nagaland

1747. SHRI CHINKWANG GON-YAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many administrative centres and villages in Nagaland do not have post offices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for opening these post offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Out of a total of 960 villages in the State 189 are already provided with post offices. As regards administrative centres, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Liberalised norms have been prescribed by the Department for extension of postal facilities in tribal/hilly areas. In accordance with these norms and in the light of targets fixed for opening of rural post offices in the Five Year Annual Plans, post offices are being sanctioned in the tribal hilly areas. This is so in respect of Nagaland also.

#### Admission of Central Government Employees children on priority basis in Central Schools

1748. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the admission on priority for the children of Central Government Employees in the Central schools;

(b) whether the employees of the Government owned Corporations and Undertakings are also covered in this facility; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a) to (c). The following priorities have been laid down for admission to the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) established in the civil and defence sectors:

(i) children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel

in uniform and officers of the All-India Services and the Indian Foreign Service;

(ii) children of transferable employees of autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings fully financed by the Government of India;

(iii) children of non-transferable Central Government employees; and

(iv) other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are also established at places where public sector undertakings are located and in the campuses of institutions of higher learning like I.I.Ts., Universities etc. The entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure, including proportionate overhead charges, in respect of these Vidyalayas is met by the concerned undertaking/institution. In these Vidyalayas, the children of the employees of the concerned undertaking/institution get first priority in admission; the remaining admissions are according to priorities in the same order as in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the civil and defence sectors.

#### **Normal Functioning of Universities**

1749. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities are functioning normally completing their term of education in the country;

(b) how many universities are behind schedule in this matter;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action which Government contemplate to take to regularise the educational terms in the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). There is no uniformity in the commencement and termination of the academic year in all the Universities in the country. These matters are decided by the Universities themselves. There are instances of interruption in the normal functioning of the Universities for brief periods which the Universities are able to adjust without seriously dislocating their schedules. There are also reports of some Universities being behind the schedule by considerably long periods, details about which are not readily available. This information is being collected from the State Governments and Central Universities and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

#### **Permanent value of indoor Stadium to be built for Asian Games**

1750. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state what permanent value, the indoor stadium at the cost of Rs. 25 crores to be built in New Delhi for Asian Games would contain?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): No decision has yet been taken to construct an Indoor Stadium at the cost of Rs. 25 crores for Asian Games.

#### **Dredging operations in Neendakara Fishing Harbour**

1751. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several fishermen met their death during monsoon at the entrance to the Neendakara fishing harbour as a result of these boats crashing around there;

(b) whether the entrance and the channel leading into the harbour and the entire basin require dredging on a large scale;

(c) whether Government are considering any steps to have this operation taken up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHAN): (a) to (d): The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Kerala and the Sabha will be apprised of the facts in due course.

#### **Tube-Well<sub>s</sub> of Central Ground Water Broad lying idle in Kerala**

1752. SHRI NEELAL CHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that 9 tube wells constructed by the Central Ground Water Board are lying idle in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Alleppey, Trichur Madappuram, and Ernakulam in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government are having any proposal to use them;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the State Government of Kerala has requested the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board to get these tube wells transferred to the State Government free of cost;

(d) if so, action taken in this respect; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give directions to the Central Ground Water Board to transfer these tube-wells to the State Government free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Ground Water Board has been constructing exploratory wells with the objective of collection of scientific data for exploration and assessment of ground water resources. While these test wells have thus fully rendered the economic benefit expected of them by way of furnishing scientific information the approach has been that these wells should be handed over to the States for production purposes, i.e. utilisation for irrigation or drinking water. These tubewells are handed over to the State Governments on payment of costs as per norms fixed by the Government of India.

Accordingly, 9 tubewells constructed by the Central Ground water Board in Kerala were offered to the Government of Kerala on payment. Many letters have been addressed to the Government of Kerala but they have not so far taken over these wells.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala had requested for handing over these tubewells free of cost in 1979. However, in accordance with existing policy the request of the Government of Kerala could not be agreed to and they were informed accordingly. A sub-group was recently set-up by the Central Ground Water Board to go once again into the question of pricing of these wells with a view to facilitating handing over tubewells to the State Government. The sub-group has recently submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Arbitration cases against Friends Central Government Employees Co-operative House Building Society "**

1753. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases were admitted for arbitration in accordance

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with the Rule 88 of the Delhi Cooperative Rules 1978 by the Registrar Co-operative Society, Delhi against the Friends Central Government Employees cooperative House Building Society;

(b) if so, total number of such cases filed since 1st January, 1978 alongwith a brief description of each such case;

(c) dates on which preliminary hearing as envisaged in Rule 88(4) was held in respect of each one of such case; and

(d) name of arbitrator for each case?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) and (b). The Registrar, Cooperative Societies has reported that 3 arbitration cases were filed since 1-1-1978. These were filled by

(i) Shri Swaran Singh and Others versus the friends Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society regarding election of Managing Committee;

(ii) Shri N. I. Jain Versus this Society regarding size of the plot; and

(iii) Shri S. K. Duggal Versus this Society regarding allotment of plot.

(c) (i) Preliminary hearings were held in the case of Shri Swaran Singh and Others versus this Society on 28-4-79, 14-5-79, 30-5-79, 6-6-79 and 20-6-79.

(ii) Preliminary hearing was fixed for 19-7-79 in the case of Shri N. L. Jain Versus this Society, but the claim was withdrawn.

(iii) The case of Shri S. K. Duggal Versus this Society was dismissed by the Dy. Registrar, Cooperative Societies on 15-10-79. Shri Duggal has again applied for reopening of the case for which a notice was issued on 7-2-1980

(d) The details are as under:

(i) Shri X. K. Mehto, Dy. Registrar for the case of Shri Swaran Singh and Others.

(ii) Shri Sardar Ali a nominee of the Registrar in the case of Shri N. L. Jain.

(iii) Shri R. M. Pillai, Dy. Registrar in the case of Shri S K. Duggal.

#### **Substitution of Alcohol for Petrol**

1754. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state how far have Government succeeded in its efforts to substitute alcohol produced from sugarcane juice and other commodities, for petrol used by the motor vehicles?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** The Ministry had set up an Inter-Departmental Committee to examine the use of alcohol as fuel in admixture with Motor Spirit (Petrol). The committee has submitted its Report and the feasibility of such admixture is being assessed.

#### **Co-operation with U.S.S.R. in respect of Production and Development of Drugs**

1755. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five year working programme of cooperation between India and USSR into the production and development of drugs has recently been made; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The working programme covered the following:—

(i) Updating a Production Technology and Modernisation of Equipment in the IDPL;

(ii) Co-operation in the production of Basic Drugs, such as Refampicin, Vitamin B6 etc.

(iii) Supply of Technology by Russia for the production of Aspirin, Insulin and Chloramphenicol by private Indian parties.

(iv) Training of Indian experts in Russia in the production of Phytochemicals.

(v) Import by Russia of the drug intermediate B-Ionone on a long term basis.

(vi) Exploring the possibilities of import by Russia of manufactured and semi-manufactured alkaloids and drugs from India.

(vii) Exchange of information on the requirements of third countries for assistance in setting up pharmaceutical units.

(viii) Examination of the possibilities of taking up the production of formulations in India from bulk drugs supplied by USSR for supply to other developing countries.

**Representation against Publication of a Daily Sakal Paper Ltd., Poona**

1756. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kolhapur District Newspaper's Association has made a representation to the Government that Sakal Paper Private Limited, Poona be prohibited from printing and publishing the Daily Sakal at Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action will be taken after examining the legal position and all aspects of the matter.

राजस्थान नहर को भाखड़ा नहर से जोड़ा जाना

1757. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर का पानी निकाल कर उसे भाखड़ा नहर में डालने के लिए एक संपर्क नहर का निर्माण किया था;

(ख) क्या भाखड़ा नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने इस संपर्क नहर का निर्माण करने के लिए अपना अनुमोदन दे दिया था;

(ग) इस नहर का निर्माण कब किया गया था;

(घ) क्या इस संपर्क नहर को अभी तक चालू नहीं किया गया है;

(ड.) क्या भाखड़ा नियंत्रण बोर्ड का विचार इस संपर्क नहर को स्थायी तौर पर चालू करने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। लिंक नहर, जो राजस्थान फीडर को सरहिन्द फीडर से मिलाती है हरियाणा क्षेत्र में पड़ती है और इस का निर्माण कार्य राजस्थान सरकार के लिए एक डिपॉजिट कार्य के रूप में, हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा किया गया था। इस कार्य पर भाखड़ा-ब्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड का कोई क्षेत्राधिकार नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). इस लिंक नहर का निर्माण 1971 में किया गया था और तब से चालू है।

(ड) और (च). जैसाकि ऊपर बताया गया है यह भाखड़ा-ब्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आती। राजस्थान फीडर के पंजाब और हरियाणा वाले भागों का अनुरक्षण कार्य पंजाब सरकार के नियंत्रण में है तथा लिंक नहर के जरिए मांग और सप्लाई का कार्य, राजस्थान द्वारा मांग किए जाने पर पंजाब के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

### **Short-fall in Power Generation due to non-supply of Coal**

1758. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the short-fall in power generation due to non-supply of coal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): As per reports compiled in the Central Electricity Authority, it is estimated that there has been a loss of about 2600 Million Units during 1979 due to shutdown of the generating units from time to time due to shortage of coal, including lignite. There has been some loss on account of backing down of generation due to shortage of coal, but it is difficult to assess the same.

The short-fall in power generation due to non-supply of coal alone during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto 15th June, 1980) has approximately been assessed by Central Electricity Authority at 401, 882 and 251 million units, respectively, due to complete closure of the units.

### **Proposal to change Definition of Dowry**

1759. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the definition of dowry

under the Dowry Prohibition Act so as to include the demands made after marriage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Various proposals to widen the scope of the Act and to make the same more effective are under active consideration of the Government.

### **Supply of Crude by Algeria**

1760. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested Algeria to supply more crude to augment shortage in the country;

(b) if so, quantity expected to be agreed to by that country; and

(c) terms and conditions under which that country has agreed to supply?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Government are exploring several sources including Algeria, for obtaining crude oil. It would not be in the public interest to divulge any details at this stage.

### **Production of Analgin by IDPL**

1761. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity of IDPL to produce Analgin;

(b) their production for the year 1979-80 and expectation for 1980-81 with reasons for shortfall, if any, below licensed capacity; and

(c) whether requirements of users of Analgin were met and will be met in full; if not, how Government proposes to meet the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) 400.00 tonnes per annum.

(b) Production during 1979-80 was Rs. 346.9 tonnes resulting in a shortfall of 13.28 per cent, main reasons being interruptions of Power, Water and breakdown in equipments, incidental to power fluctuations. During 1980-81, IDPL expects the production to be 400.00 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The demand was fully met. At present Analgin is banned for imports as besides IDPL, there are a number of manufacturers of this product. In the event of any shortfall in the availability from indigenous sources, ad hoc imports, to meet such shortfall, could be considered by Government.

रेल और सड़क द्वारा लाये ले जाये गये कोयले की मात्रा

1762. श्री भगवान बवे: क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेल और सड़क द्वारा पृथक-पृथक 1977 से अनुमानतः कोयले की कितनी मात्रा का परिवहन किया गया;

(ख) रेल और सड़क द्वारा अलग-अलग कोयले की वार्षिक कितनी मात्रा का परिवहन किया गया; और

(ग) क्या देश में डीजल की सीमित उपलब्धता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार सड़क द्वारा कोयले का परिवहन जारी रखने का है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) और (ख). कोल इंडिया तथा सिगरैनी से उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1977 से रेल तथा सड़क परिवहन द्वारा अलग अलग भेजे गये कोयले तथा कोयला उत्पादों की अनुमानित मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	भेजा गया कोयला तथा कोयला उत्पाद	
	रेल द्वारा	सड़क द्वारा
1976-77 . . . . .	76.17	13.70
1977-78 . . . . .	77.75	16.77
1978-79 . . . . .	71.42	18.54
1979-80 . . . . .	68.77	24.72

(ग) खान मुहानों से उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों तक कोयला ले जाने का काम प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता ही करता है। वेगनों की उपलब्धि की स्थिति पर के अनुसार वह कभी कभी कोयले को सड़क द्वारा भी ले जाते हैं। किन्तु, रेल द्वारा कोयले का संचलन अधिकतम करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ताकि सड़क द्वारा ढाये जाने वाले कोयले की मात्रा कम की जा सके।

#### Financial Aid to States for Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes

1763. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed for anti-sea erosion schemes among the different States during the past five years and the amount actually utilised by them;



(b) whether complaints of large scale erosion in several places are being received from Kerala; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt and implement a time schedule in regard to the completion of the work in that State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Only Kerala State is being given Central loan assistance for anti-sea erosion works. The total loan assistance given to the Government of Kerala from 1975-76 to 1979-80 is Rs. 13 0685 crores and this has been fully utilised by the State Government.

(b) The State Government has reported that sea erosion is taking place at several places in the districts of Quillon, Ernakulam, Trichur, Calicut, Cannanore and in areas adjoining Alleppey and Trivandrum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के पश्चात कार्य कर रही विदेशी कम्पनियां**

1764. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान समय में भारत में कार्य कर रही विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उन शाखाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो 1973 की विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के पश्चात पांच वर्षों तक कार्य करती रही हैं साथ ही उनका उद्योग-वार और देशवार वार्षिक व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) कम्पनी विभाग को अपनी बैलेंस शीट, लाभ और हानि के खाते अथवा सूचना (रिपोर्ट भेजने वाली शाखाओं) के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन शाखाओं तथा भारतीयकृत सहायक कम्पनियों की देश-वार तथा उद्योग-वार संख्या कितनी है तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें

कि उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान बन्द कर दिया गया है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर): (क) दिनांक 31-3-1980 तक, भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की 315 शाखाएं कार्य कर रही थीं। 1973-74 की अवधि, जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम संशोधित किया था, देश में कार्य कर रही इस प्रकार की शाखाओं की संख्या 540 थी। विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम के संशोधन को अनुगामी करते हुए पांच वर्षों की अवधि में, उनकी संख्या 510 (1974-75), 481 (1975-76), 482 (1976-77), 473 (1977-78) और 358 (1978-79) थी। भारत में, वर्ष 1973-74 में कार्य कर रही 540 शाखाओं के नामों को न उनके वंश-कुल की कम्पनियों के विनियमन के देश के अनुसार व्यवस्थित करते हुए और उनका आर्थोर्गक वर्गीकरण सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण-पत्र 1-क में दिया जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-965/80] विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं, जिनको पांच वर्षों में अर्थात् 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि में बन्द किया/भारतीयकरण किया के नामों को विवरण पत्र 1-ख में दिया जाता है। विदेशी कम्पनियों की नई शाखाओं के नामों को जिनको उसी अवधि में खोला गया था, विवरण-पत्र 1-ग में दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं में अधिकतर के तुलनपत्र और लाभ तथा हानि लेखाओं को अभी प्रस्तुत करना देय नहीं है। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये, उस वर्ष की अवधि में कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियों की 358 शाखाओं में से तुलन-पत्र आदि 141 शाखाओं ने प्रस्तुत किये। इन 141 शाखाओं के नाम विवरण-पत्र 2 में दिये जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी-965/80] शेष 217 शाखाओं में से, 25 नौपरिवहन और विमानन व्यापार में प्रस्तुत थीं और अलग से भारतीय लेखे प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रहीं थीं, 5 पहिले आम बीमा व्यापार से सम्बद्ध थीं (1-1-73 से राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया)

और 24 अन्य कम्पनियों के साथ विलीन हो गईं और इस प्रकार से उस वर्ष के लिये अलग से तुलन-पत्रों आदि को प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित नहीं था। अधिकतर शेष शाखाएँ निष्क्रिय/मृतप्रायः हो गई थीं या बन्द हो गई थीं।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में संदर्भित उन शाखाओं के नामों जो वर्ष 1974-75 से 1978-79 की अवधि में बन्द हो गई थी, विवरण-पत्र 1-ख में दिये जाते हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-965/80] उन शाखाओं के नामों की, जिनकी विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भारतीयकरण का निर्देश दिया गया है, विवरण-पत्र 1-ख और विवरण पत्र 1-क में तारिक चिन्ह से अंकित किया गया है।

प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर में संदर्भित विवरण-पत्रों को अंग्रेजी में संलग्न किया गया है। इन विवरण-पत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है, और विवरण-पत्रों के हिन्दी रूपान्तरण शीघ्र ही लोक सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।

#### **Resentment of the Overseers (Civil) in Coal India Limited**

1765. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the serious resentment of the Overseers (Civil) in Coal India Ltd. over gross discrimination suffered by them in respect of promotion compared to their counterpart in electrical and mechanical departments, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether there are large number of vacant posts in the department affecting the work; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **East Pakistan Refugees**

1766. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who entered India from erstwhile East Pakistan from the 19th July, 1948 to the 25th March, 1971;

(b) how many of them entered the different States, State-wise of the North East; and

(c) of them, referred to in part (a) above—

(i) how many have been registered as refugees;

(ii) how many have been rehabilitated by Government;

(iii) how many rehabilitated themselves; and

(iv) how many are yet to be rehabilitated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 52.31 lakh persons since October 1946. Separate figures from 19th July, 1948 are not available.

(b) Statement (I) is attached.

(c) (i) All these migrants were treated as refugees.

(ii) About 32.35 lakh persons.

(iii) Those who did not join relief camps as a prelude to dispersal to resettlement sites were deemed to have rehabilitated themselves.

(iv) About 6000 families.

## Statement—I

	Number of persons
	lakhs*
(1) Those who migrated from former East Pakistan to India between October, 1946 and March, 1958 (known as "old migrants").	41.17
(2) Those who migrated from former East Pakistan to India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 (known as "new migrants").	11.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.31</b>

\*Of the 41.17 lakhs old migrants, 31.32 lakhs stayed in West Bengal and out of 11.14 lakhs of the new migrants, about 6 lakhs stayed in West Bengal.

(a) State-wise distribution of old migrants (viz. 41.17 lakh persons) as on 31-12-1961.

(North East States have been underlined)

	Number of refugees
(1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,500
(2) Assam	4,87,000
(3) Bihar	65,000
(4) Madhya Pradesh	24,500
(5) Manipur	2,000
(6) Orissa	12,000
(7) Uttar Pradesh	20,000
(8) West Bengal	31,21,000
(9) Tripura	3,74,000
(10) Rajasthan	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,17,000</b>

(b) Statewise distribution of new migrants (viz. 11.14 lakh persons) as on 25-3-1971.

	Number of refugees
(1) West Bengal	7,56,619
(2) Assam	2,14,318
(3) Tripura	1,43,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,13,958</b>
	Say 11.14 lakhs.

गुजरात को मिट्टी के तेल, अशोधित तेल तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल की सप्लाई

1767. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चांधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से अब तक गुजरात से प्रतिमास कितना मिट्टी का तेल, अशोधित तेल तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल दिया गया; और

(ख) गुजरात द्वारा उपरोक्त वस्तुओं की कितनी मासिक मात्रा की मांग की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) सम्भवतः लाइट डीजल तेल (एल.डी.ओ.) को अशोधित तेल कहा गया है। जबकि इस समय इस मंत्रालय द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल और हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच.एस.डी.) का मासिक आबंटन किये जाने की एक प्रणाली है, परन्तु एल.डी.ओ. के लिए मासिक आबंटन की ऐसी कोई प्रणाली नहीं है। जनवरी से मई, 1980 के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल, मिट्टी के तेल और एल.डी.ओ. की वास्तविक सप्लाई तथा जून, 1980 के लिए एच.एस.डी.

ऑर मिट्टी के तेल के आबंटन का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

(बिक्री प्रांकों में टनों में)

महीना	हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल	मिट्टी का तेल	लाइट डीजल तेल
जनवरी, 1980	53,836	33,065	36,262
फरवरी, 1980	55,421	30,577	33,647
मार्च, 1980	56,146	32,938	29,176
अप्रैल, 1980	56,745	25,263	28,769
मई, 1980	60,528 (अस्थायी)	—	—
जून, 1980	61,119	29,776	—

(ख) गुजरात सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 3 अप्रैल, 1980 को हुई मेरी बात-चीत के दौरान बताया गया था कि गुजरात के लिए अप्रैल, 1980 के लिए 61,000 मी. टन एच.एस.डी. तथा 35,000 मी. टन मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन पर्याप्त होगा। तदनुसार अप्रैल, 1980 के लिए मूल आबंटन इन स्तरों तक बढ़ाये गये थे। मई और जून, 1980 के लिए आबंटन के करीब-करीब यही स्तर रखे गये थे।

#### Proposal of FACT for a Caprolactum Project

1768. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FACT has proposed a Caprolactum project as a part of its diversification programme;

(b) what was their conclusion of the group appointed by his Ministry in 1978 regarding the diversification;

(c) what was their conclusion as regards the Caprolactum project;

(d) what was the suggestion of Messrs Engineers India Limited as

regard to the techno-economic feasibility in relation to alternate locations of the project;

(e) whether the Government of Kerala have taken up the issue with the Central Government;

(f) what action has been taken up by Government in this respect; and

(g) when Government are likely to sanction this Project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The group recommended that the only viable solution for diversification of Udyogamandal Unit of the FACT was the setting up of a 50,000 tpa caprolactum plant.

(d) The EIL have analysed the techno-economic implications of various alternative locations.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). The matter is under examination.

**Seminar for Fertiliser Manufacturers  
held in Delhi**

1769. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a seminar held recently in New Delhi, the fertiliser manufacturers and experts suggested to the Central Government that the fertiliser units in the country should have their own captive power units;

(b) whether they have also drawn the attention of the Central Government that the Central directive to States that power cut should be graded and not on uniform basis, is not being followed by the State Electricity Boards;

(c) whether sudden power cut has caused huge loss to machinery also; and

(d) whether Government have considered the above suggestions and their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion was made at the seminar that the fertilizer units should qualify for high priority in power allocations and the power cut on such units, if absolutely necessary, should be graded and not on uniform basis. The Central Government have also been requesting the State Governments to accord high priority to the fertilizer industry in the matter of supply of power.

(c) Power disturbances in the form of frequency fluctuations and sudden interruptions affect the sensitive equipments, though it is difficult to specify the exact magnitude of their impact.

(d) Government have already approved installation of captive power generation facilities at some of the

existing plants to insulate the sensitive plants and equipments against the possible damage due to frequency fluctuations and sudden power interruptions. Some more proposals are under the examination of Government. It is also proposed to have such facilities in all the fertilizer plants to be set up in future.

**Excise Duty Concession to Processing Units of Low Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene**

1770. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Union Carbide and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation have increased the basic price of low density polyethylene and polypropylene instead of passing on the excise duty concession to the processing unit; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to help the processing units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the price of petrochemicals such as Low Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene are not statutorily controlled, no action is contemplated.

**Power Shortage in Tamil Nadu**

1771. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious power shortage in Tamil Nadu, resulting in frequent load shedding;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Centre for any assistance; and

(c) if so, the steps considered for overcoming the power shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Assistance from Kerala is being given to Tamil Nadu to cover a portion of the shortage in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Power cut hits Mining at Jharia**

1772. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the power cut has hit the mining at Jharia; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Power supply to collieries has been adversely affected due to low generation level in Damodar Valley Corporation. The generation in DVC area has improved recently and higher allocation to collieries is being made. Assistance from Northern Region has also been arranged so as to minimise power restriction/cuts to collieries to the extent possible. In addition a task force from the Central Electricity Authority/National Thermal Power Corporation has been deputed to DVC stations to prepare a betterment cum renovation programme in association with DVC engineers and monitor the implementation of the same.

#### **Investment of Drug Companies for stepping up Production**

1773. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several drug companies are planning large scale investment to

step up drug production in the country;

(b) if so, whether fresh investment involving Rs. 100 crores have been already cleared by Government;

(c) if so, whether many other proposals for the investment running into crores of rupees are being processed by Government;

(d) if so, what are the details of these proposals;

(e) whether even the expected investments in the drug industry in the near future will be inadequate to meet the country's requirements considering the demand estimates made by the Working Group that the country would require for bulk drugs by the end of the 6th plan period;

(f) whether additional production of bulk drugs by 1982 would need fresh investment of Rs. 370 crores; and

(g) whether the main reason for the low output of bulk drugs is slackness in investment in the drug industry during the 5th plan?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). The investment intentions reflected in the approvals given for schemes for the manufacture of drugs and formulations point towards sizeable future investment in the drug industry. The aggregate outlays contained in the proposals which were approved during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are of the order of Rs. 130 crores.

(c) and (d). There is continuous receipt of proposals from the drug industry for issue of industrial licences and registration letters which are disposed of in accordance with a time bound programme. A Statement showing the proposals received since the 1st April, 1980 for industrial licences for manufacture of bulk drugs is attached.

(e) and (f). According to the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals set up by the Planning Commission in 1978, the additional investment needed during the five year period 1978-79 to 1982-83 for attaining the estimated requirements of bulk drugs is about Rs. 370 crores.

The Working Group has, however, estimated that the likely investment

by 1982-83 would be only Rs. 250 crores which would yield production of the order of Rs. 475 crores, the balance to be met by imports.

(g) The fact that indigenous bulk drug production increased from Rs. 150 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 200 crores in 1978-79 indicates that bulk drug output is not stagnant.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of Company	Bulk Drug	Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Kothari Plantation & Industries Limited	(1) Chloramphenicol (2) Chloramphenicol Palmitate (3) Chloramphenicol Sod. Succinate	30 tonnes 5 tonnes 5 tonnes
2.	M/s. Albert David Limited	(1) Tolbutamide (2) Chlorpropamide (3) Thiadiazole (4) Isoniazide	10 tonnes 20 tonnes 12 tonnes 20 tonnes
3.	M/s. Sudha Drugs	Chloroquin Salts	20 MT
4.	M/s. Albert David Limited	(1) Acriflavine (2) Calcium lactobionate (3) Iron Choline Citrate (4) Tinidazole	12 tonnes 6 tonnes 6 tonnes 10 tonnes
5.	M/s. Unique Chem.	2-Methylimidazole	300 tonnes
6.	M/s. Pfizer Limited . . . . .	(1) Rifampicin (2) Cephalixin (3) Cephaloridine	30 MT 38 MT 2 MT
7.	M/s. N.V.P. Menon . . . . .	(1) Pheniramina Maleate (2) Chlorpheniramine Maleate (3) Bromopheneramine Maleate (4) Glyceryl quaiacol ether (5) Cetvl Pyridinium Chloride (6) Methocarbamol (7) Metoclopramide	85 MT 90 MT 100 MT 120 MT 170 MT 85 MT 45 MT

S. No.	Name of Company	Bulk Drug	Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	M/s. Roche Products Limited . . . . .	(1) Ornidazole (2) Tiberall Tablets	15 tonnes 16 million
9.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Limited . . . . .	(1) Allergen Extracts (Pollens, Fungi, Insects, Epithelia, Dusts & Foods) for diagnosis and treat- ment. (2) Contact Allergen Extracts for Diagnosis.	} 600 litres of mother extra- cts (10%).
10.	M/s. Glaxo Labs, . . . . .	(1) Sotalol Hcl (2) Levamisole (3) Norethisterone (4) Pentazocaine Hcl/ Lactate (5) Furazolidone (6) Diphenoxylate Hcl (7) Chlorpheniramine Maleate (8) Ibuprofen (9) Dequalinium Chloride	
11.	M/s. Aditya Mills Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	Ampicillin & its derivatives.	24 MT
12.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad . . . . .	Cystine Hydrochlo- ride & its salts.	50 MT
13.	M/s. Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tonnuku . . . . .	(1) Aspirin (2) Sodium Salicylate (3) Methyl Salicylate (4) Salicylamide	1500 MT 300 MT 175 MT 100 MT
14.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	Metronidazole	50 MT
15.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	(1) Nikethamide (2) Chlorpromide (3) Tolbutamide	11.4 MT 10.8 MT 10.8 MT



### **Delay in Commissioning of Hydel Projects**

1774. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realise that the inordinate delay in the commissioning of hydel projects is causing grave concern;

(b) if so, whether Government are in favour of entrusting the jobs to foreign firms on a turn-key basis;

(c) whether some foreign countries have offered technical know-how for quick completion of hydel projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The Government is aware of the long time taken for the completion of hydel projects. Therefore, for exploiting the hydro potential in the country to the maximum extent and with a view to ensuring that these projects are completed in the shortest possible time, it has been decided to take such measures as are necessary to upgrade the capability of the organisations involved in the execution of hydroelectric projects in the country. This would involve updating of the technology used in the construction methods, improvement in investigation techniques and hydro planning etc. to the extent necessary and in areas where know-how is not available within the country, foreign expertise will be inducted with a view to securing this objective.

### **Development of Coal Mines Security Force**

1775. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the reasons for deploying another force names "Coal Mines Security Force" when the Central Government have four Central Forces particularly the CISF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): No decision has yet been taken by the Government for creating coal mines security force.

### **First Gas-based Fertilizer Plant for National Fertilisers Ltd.**

1776. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to grant the first gas-based fertiliser plant to National Fertilisers Limited; and

(b) if so, details in respect of its location, cost and construction schedule?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The first fertilizer complex based on gas from Bombay High fields will be owned and operated by Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, a public sector company.

(b) This complex is being set up at Thal Vaishet in the Kolaba District of Maharashtra. The plants were estimated in January, 1979 to cost about Rs. 512 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 230 crores and are expected to be completed in 45 months after all the approvals are given.

### **Demand of West Bengal Government for Higher Royalty on Coal**

1777. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 885 on 18th March, 1980 regarding demand of the West Bengal Government for higher royalty on coal and state:

(a) whether the examination of the claim of the Government of West Bengal has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the final decision of Government in regard to the claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन के क्षेत्र में बल-गारिया के साथ संयुक्त सहयोग**

1778. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और रसायन के क्षेत्र में बलगारिया के साथ संयुक्त सहयोग के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त सहयोग से भारत को क्या लाभ प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल):** (क) भारत और बल-गारिया सरकार ने रसायनों और भेषजों के क्षेत्र में सहयोग की संभावनाओं की जांच करने का विचार किया है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित सहयोग भेषजों, फोटो ग्राफिक कागज, अल्कोल्वायडस, रिजनस डाई (रंग) आदि के क्षेत्र में होगा।

(ग) इस तरह का सहयोग देश के औद्योगिक प्रगति में अंशदान करेगा और इससे व्यापार में वृद्धि होगी।

### Legislation on Legal aid to the Poor

1779. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL:

SHRIMATI PROMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring any legislation in regard to legal aid to the poor during the current session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Government has decided to constitute a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of a Judge of the Supreme Court to formulate and implement a comprehensive legal aid scheme after taking into account the recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee Report and the working of the various Legal Aid Schemes in different States. The question of bringing in legislation would be considered in the light of work and experience of the Committee.

### T.V. News regarding Prime Minister's Meeting with Opposition Leaders

1780. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi news bulletin on T.V. on 31st May, 1980 carried the news of the meeting convened by the Prime Minister with the Opposition Leaders;

(b) whether the news bulletin also referred to one press conference addressed by the leader of a party which did not attend the meeting;

(c) whether the T.V. had also received the statement issued by another Opposition Party Leader who did not attend this meeting; and

(d) if so, why this statement of one of the leaders of the Opposition who did not attend was blacked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RIAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). Both the Hindi and English News

Bulletins telecast on May 31, 1980 from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra carried the news-item about the meeting convened earlier the same day by the Prime Minister with the leaders of the Opposition Parties in Parliament to discuss the Assam issue. It mentioned the parties which attended the meeting as well as the parties which did not attend it. It also carried a statement made at a gathering of pressmen by the leader of an Opposition Party which did not attend the meeting. As no other statement on the issue made by any other Opposition Party leader or leaders who did not attend the meeting was available in the Delhi Doordarshan News-Room by the time the two bulletins went on the air on that day (31-5-1980), it could not be carried therein. The question of blacking out any Statement made by any Opposition Party Leader in the Hindi and English News Bulletins of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra on 31-5-1980 does not, therefore, arise.

**Reduction in Power supply from  
D.V.C. to Calcutta**

1781. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the power supply from D.V.C. to Calcutta is drastically reducing daily;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Power is supplied to the Calcutta Electric Supply Company from Damodar Valley Corporation in accordance with a contract between the Damodar Valley Corporation and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Actual power supply on day-to-day basis is regu-

lated in accordance with graded priorities drawn up to rationalise distribution of electricity under conditions of reduced generation which have been fixed in consultation with State Electricity Boards. CESC is included in the category of mixed and other loads. There has been some reduction in supply to the CESC between January and April 1980 because of reduced levels of generation in the DVC. The reduction in generation has been on account of frequent outages of the generating units at Chandrapura and Durgapur Thermal Power Stations.

A number of steps are being taken to improve generation from thermal Power Stations to DVC, such as:

(a) ensuring adequate quantity of coal of the right quality;

(b) ensuring sufficient spares at the right time when they are needed;

(c) expeditious action by the suppliers of the boiler and turbo-generating plant of the recently commissioned unit Nos. 4, 5 and 6 at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station to remove deficiencies; and

(d) continuous high-level monitoring.

As a result of these steps, there has also been some improvement in the generation of DVC. The power position in DVC is expected to improve further with the onset of monsoon and with the commissioning of Unit No. 4 of 200 MW at Durgapur Thermal Power Station towards the end of this year.

**Commissioning of 210 MW unit of DVC  
at Durgapur**

1782. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the 210 MW unit in DVC, Durgapur will be commissioned;

(b) whether Government are aware that crores of rupees worth of materials for the station have been left in the open for months together gathering rust and getting corroded because of the frequent work stoppages by contractors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The fourth unit of 200 MW at Durgapur is expected to be commissioned by December, 1980. Some pieces of equipment delivered earlier, which could not be stored in covered areas, are lying in the open spaces. They however have their own packaging, and are thus protected from damage.

#### Failure in Drilling by ONGC

1783. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever the work of drilling under Oil and Natural Gas Commission management is being done, there is inevitable failure of drilling for faulty technique and the work is abandoned;

(b) the number of places where seismic operation was done during the last three years; State-wise;

(c) the number of places the operation was incompleting due to various faults; during the same period State-wise; and

(d) whether Government are considering to probe into the repeated incidents of failure of seismic operation by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission management?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) State/Area On-land	No. of places
Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	36
Bihar	2
Gujarat	41
Himachal Pradesh	2
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	7
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	10
West Bengal	16
<b>Offshore</b>	<b>12</b>

(c) Seismic operation being a continuous process, presuming the operation referred to here is "seismic operation", there is no place where it was not completed due to any faults.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) the question does not arise.

#### Nationalisation of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

1784. SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the enormous delay in introducing Bill for nationalisation of "The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd." in the Parliament; and

(b) whether the said Bill would be introduced in the current session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). This had to be first considered by Screening Committee and since then changes in Government during the last one year, have necessitated some time to finalise a decision. A decision on the proposal to nationalise the Company is expected to be taken soon.

#### Soviet Union's offer to augment Coal Production

1786. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered its help in augmentation of coal production; and

(b) if so, the details and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coal India Limited have entered into a number of contracts with USSR for new underground mining technology, design of large opencast mine projects and washeries, modernisation of coal washeries and mine construction.

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में उपभोक्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि

1787. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य: क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में प्रतिनिधि उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणियों के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में कृषक श्रेणी से (जो बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं) सदस्यों की संख्या और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि ऐसे सदस्य किसी भी राज्य में नहीं हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में प्रतिनिधि उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणियों के आधार पर नहीं लिए जाते। अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों की नियुक्ति जिनसे राज्य बिजली बोर्डों का गठन होता है। वाणिज्यिक मामलों तथा प्रशासन में अनुभव के आधार पर तथा पब्लिक यूटिलिटी उपक्रमों में, अधिमान्यतः किसी विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में विद्युत इंजीनियरों, लेखा और वित्तीय मामलों के क्षेत्र में उनकी योग्यता तथा अनुभव के आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

तथापि, राज्य बिजली परामर्शदात्री परिषद के गठन के लिए प्रावधान जिसमें अन्य श्रेणियों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन, विद्युत सप्लाई उद्योग, वाणिज्य, उद्योग, परिवहन, कृषि जैसी विभिन्न श्रेणियों के प्रतिनिधि भी संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इसमें यह भी प्रावधान है कि परिषद में ऐसे प्रत्येक हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए कम से कम एक सदस्य होगा। राज्य बिजली परामर्शदात्री परिषद का मुख्य कार्य राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की नीति-निर्धारण तथा बड़ी स्कीमों संबंधी प्रमुख मामलों में सलाह देना है।

#### Tata's Proposal to set up Thermal Power Plant at Trombay

1788. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatas have made proposal to Government to set up a second 500 MW thermal power plant at Trombay; and

(b) if so, what are its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In May 1980, M/s Tata Electric Companies have applied to Government of Maharashtra and Maharashtra State Electricity Board for permission to replace the old thermal generating units at Trombay by one unit of 500 MW. No feasibility report has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

**Contract to Siemens India Ltd. for Supply of Power Grid Equipment**

1789. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Central Electricity Authority has awarded a contract for supply of power grid equipment to Siemens India Ltd.;

(b) were there any objections from Northern States against such a contract to Siemens as against low quotation of UK's Westing House to build load despatch centres; and

(c) if so, what are the details and why these objections were overruled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The three Regional Electricity Boards viz. Northern, Western and Eastern floated global tenders, as per the International Development Agency (IDA) procedures, under the guidance of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and consultants (M/s Teshmont, Canada) and after getting approval of Department of Electronics, for the load despatch equipment of the respective Regional Load Despatch Centres and some associated equipment to be installed at the Load Despatch Centres of the constituents. After the

due scrutiny and approval by the International Development Agency (IDA) orders have been placed with M/s Siemens India Ltd. by the Northern Regional Electricity Board (NREB) and Eastern Regional Electricity Board (EREB), and with M/s Hindustan Brown Boveri by the Western Regional Electricity Board (WREB). Load Frequency Control (LFC) feature, was a part of the scheme for which tenders were invited. Some of the constituents of the Northern Regional Electricity Board wanted the bid evaluation to be done excluding the LFC feature as they had some reservations about the inclusion of the LFC feature in the scheme, but the CEA felt that the LFC feature was essential for the satisfactory working of the regional grids. In other regions also, LFC feature is an accepted part of the load despatch scheme being implemented. The tenders were accordingly evaluated in accordance with the specifications and orders were placed on M/s Siemens whose offer was considered cost effective.

**Super Thermal Power Station at Kohalgaon in Bihar**

1790. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister has announced in a Press Conference at Patna, the establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station at Kohalgaon in the State of Bihar;

(b) whether there has been any examination of the relative merits of Kohalgaon vs. Farakka for phase I & II of the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the source and place of coal supply to Farakka and Kohalgaon power stations and the distance of the two projects viz. Farakka and Kohalgaon from the coal pit-heads?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) New sites for Super Thermal Power Stations would include Kohalgaon in Bihar.

(b) The site for detailed investigation of Kohalgaon for locating a Super Thermal Station has been taken up by the NTPC. Action to set up Phase-I of the Farakka Thermal Station has already been taken up. The installation of additional thermal capacity based on Rajmahal Coal, is dependent on the completion of necessary investigations and the development of coal potential, and development of other infrastructural facilities.

(c) The proposed source of coal supply for these projects is Hurra coal basin and Chuperbhita coal basin lying about 28 kms. south of Hurra. The geographical distance from Hurra to Kohalgaon and Farakka is about 43 kms. and 60 kms. respectively and from Chuperbhita to Farakka and Kohalgaon it is 48 and 69 kms. respectively.

**Handing over of the Dandakaranya Project to Orissa State Government**

1791. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hand-over Dandakaranya Project to the Orissa Administration; and

(b) if so, when this is being done?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Programme Advisory Committee for A.I.R. Bombay Station**

1792. SHR R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Programme Advisory Committee for All India Radio, Bombay Station, was constituted in February, 1980;

(b) what are the names/designations/qualifications of the members of the said Committee;

(c) whether the said Committee was dissolved on 5th May, 1980;

(d) what is the normal tenure of such a committee and what are the reasons for the dissolution of the said Committee; and

(e) when the new Programme Advisory Committee is likely to be constituted?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names/designations/qualifications of the members of the Programme Advisory Committee, AIR, Bombay are given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The normal tenure of the Programme Advisory Committee was two years. However, after careful consideration, Government decided to abolish Programme Advisory Committees at AIR Stations.

(e) The question of re-constitution of these Committees will be considered in due course.

**Statement***Programme Advisory Committee, at All India Radio, Bombay.*

1. Shri V. D. Kulkarni . . . . . Head of the Deptt. of Marathi, University of Bombay, Critic, writer and broadcaster.
2. Shri K. A. Gafoor . . . . . Well Known Urdu Writer. Secretary, Urdu Academy of Maharashtra ; retired I. A. S. Regular broadcaster.
3. Prof. Ram P. Panjwani . . . . . Poet, Writer, Playwright of repute in Sindhi Recipient of Sahitya Academi Award Retd. Reader of Sindhi, Bombay University.
4. Smt. Lalita N. Bapat . . . . . Formerly Professor of English in a local College. On the Editorial Board of the FEMINA. Writes short stories, articles in English for newspapers and journals.
5. Shri Nissim Ezekiel. . . . . Professor of English Bombay University. A reputed poet in English Writing a weekly column on Radio and TV programme for the Times of India A good broadcaster.
6. Shri S. V. Gorakshkar . . . . . Director, Prince of Wales Museum.
7. Shri C. C. Mehta . . . . . President, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.
8. Shri Hafeez Noorani . . . . . A connoisseur of Indian classical and light music. Has made a deep study of the mass communication media. A broadcaster.
9. Shri Sudhir Phadke . . . . . Music Director.
10. Shri Manmohan Krishna- . . . . . A Veteran character actor. Has been associated with AIR and Commercial Radio Advertising as a broadcaster for a number of years.
11. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria—MP . . . . . Member of Parliament.
12. Shri R. K. Mhalgi—MP . . . . . Do
13. Shri D. V. Gokhale . . . . . Asstt. Editor, Maharashtra Time.

**महानदी के तट पर तेल की खोज के कार्य में हुई हानि**

1793. श्री एन. के. शंजवलकर:  
श्री तारिक अनवर:

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा उठाये गये आपत्तियों के महानदी के तट पर तेल की खोज के लिये किये जा रहे कार्य में

सरकार को प्रतिदिन 30,000 डालर की हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आपत्तियों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य में सरकार को अब तक कुल कितनी हानि हो चुकी है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेंद्र पाटिल): (क) जी, नहीं आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड, जो कि विदेशी ठेकेदारों



के माध्यम से महानदी बेसिन में अपतटीय कुएँ की खुदाई कर रहा है, प्रतिदिन इस राशि के लगभग व्यय कर रहा है। कुछ दिन तो अनेक कारणों से अनिवार्य रूप से नष्ट हो जाते हैं। इन कारणों में कलकत्ता और पारादीप पत्तनों पर पोर्ट/सीमाशुल्क आदि की अनुमति में लगने वाले समय के कारण महत्वपूर्ण फालतू पूजों का ठेकेदारों को समय पर न मिलना, सम्मिलित है। सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों, जिन्होंने कस्टम से माल के मूल्यांकन और अनुमति देने के लिये निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत नैमी स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और उनके स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त किये की ओर से कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई गई है।

(ख) आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मांगे गये सभी स्पष्टीकरणों का उत्तर भेज दिया है और निकासी के लिये पोर्ट तथा सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों से निकट सम्पर्क भी बनाये हुए हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(c) The excised duty element included is as under:—

	w.e.f. 1-3-78	w.e.f. 1-3-79	w.e.f. 17-8-79
M. S. 83 . . . . .	2215.56	2703.25	2215.56
M. S. 93 . . . . .	2216.92	2704.90	2216.92

### Indigenous Production of Petrol and its Value

1794. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of petrol produced in our country and its value last year;

(b) what was the quantity and value of petrol imported last year; and

(c) what are the taxes and excise levied thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The estimated production of Petrol (motor spirit) in the country during 1979-80 was 1,509,000 tonnes. The total estimated value is Rs. 166.50 crores (ex-refinery).

(b) The production of Petrol in the country is adequate to meet the present demand and no import thereof is made.

in the selling prices of motor spirit

(R s/KL)

### In addition varying rates of sales Expenditure on Various Heads in Dandakaranya Project

1795. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise expenditure being spent on Agriculture, public works and health services in Danda-

karanya Project during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any major difference in expenditure on the said services in Dandakaranya Project of Bastar and Koraput District of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a):

Dandakaranya Project

	Bastar portion (Rupees in lakhs)	Koraput portion (Rupees in lakhs)
(i) <i>Agriculture (including soil conservation)</i>		
1977-78 . . .	24	31
1978-79 . . .	49	59
1979-80 . . .	26	57
Total : . . .	99	147
(ii) <i>Public Works (including irrigation)</i>		
1977-78 . . .	118	238
1978-79 . . .	130	326
1979-80 . . .	114	195
Total : . . .	362	759
(iii) <i>Health services</i>		
1977-78 . . .	36	31
1978-79 . . .	33	40
1979-80 . . .	35	44
Total : . . .	104	115

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Expenditure in Koraput District is comparatively more because of

larger number of families settled/proposed to be settled and a larger scale of operations than in Bastar District.

Upper Sakri Canal Project

1796. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state what is holding up the sanction of the Upper Sakri Canal Project in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): The Upper Sakri project report submitted by Bihar Government has been examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the State Government in August, 1979 and January 1980. Replies to these comments are awaited. The State Government has also been requested by Central Water Commission to depute their officers for discussions so that the clearance of project can be expedited. Response of the State Government is awaited.

Cooking Gas Connection State-wise

1797. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cooking gas connections in the country as on 31st March, 1980 (State-wise);

(b) the total number in each district of Kerala; and

(c) steps being taken to provide cooking gas connections in areas not covered so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total number of cooking gas connec-

tions in the country as on 31st March, 1980 (State-wise) is:

Name of State/Union Territory	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
J and K . . . . .			19,460
Assam . . . . .	25,387		
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	56,953	8,456	132,556
Bihar . . . . .	97,518		5,575
Gujarat . . . . .	223,191	57,333	57,255
Haryana . . . . .	52,788		1,116
Karnataka . . . . .	65,124	5,394	51,637
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	5,358		
Kerala . . . . .	58,412		
Meghalaya . . . . .	3,130		
Manipur . . . . .	1,263		
Mizoram . . . . .	1,077		
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	87,132	8,921	61,530
Nagaland . . . . .	2,400		
Orissa . . . . .	17,026		19,395
Punjab . . . . .	47,105		8,000
Rajasthan . . . . .	44,119		7,180
Sikkim . . . . .	1,204		..
Tripura . . . . .	1,128		..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	270,630		..
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	211,888		1,433
Delhi (U. T.) . . . . .	238,140	47,251	28,130
Chandigarh (U. T.) . . . . .	22,670		4,087
Pondicherry (U. T.) . . . . .	5,641		..
West Bengal . . . . .	136,750		36,399
Goa . . . . .		3,160	8,990
Maharashtra . . . . .		450,224	445,153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,76,034</b>	<b>580,639</b>	<b>890,896</b>

(b) District-wise position of number of gas connections in Kerala is as under:

Name of District	IOC
Kottayam	2864
Cannanore/Tellicherry	3586
Calicut	5221
Trivandrum	14008
Cochin/Ernakulam/Alwaye	19795
Palghat	3027
Trichur	4961
Quilon	3178
Alleppey	1772
Total	58412

(c) New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the country would be drawn up on the following considerations:—

- (i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas availability throughout the years;
- (ii) Source of supply;
- (iii) Potential demand in various States;
- (iv) Logistics of supply; and
- (v) Viability of operations.

**News Item Captioned "Erratic power Supply Hits HEC"**

1798. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

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

in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 8th June, 1980 captioned "Erratic Power supply hits HEC";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to meet the supply of power to HEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VEKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Arrangement for supply of power to Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi is the responsibility of Bihar State Electricity Board. Central Electricity Authority have been assisting Bihar State Electricity Board to improve their generation from the Thermal Power Stations at Patratu and Barauni, by arranging deputation of experts from centre and advising State Electricity Board to improve their maintenance management techniques.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में गण्डक परिवर्धना पर व्यय**

1799. श्री शारदादे राय: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गण्डक परिवर्धना पर अब तक कितने करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं;

(ख) क्या देवरिया जिले में चित्तौरी बंधन में गण्डक नदी पर पुल का निर्माण कार्य रोक दिया गया है;

(ग) जीद नहीं, तो पुल का निर्माण रोक रखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में पूर्ण व्यापक सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(ङ.) सरकार की योजना के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने में कितने वर्ष का समय लगेगा?

**सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केशर पाण्डेय):**

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में गंडक नहर परियोजना पर किए गए खर्च का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

(करोड़ रुपये)

1961 से 1978-79 तक 56.91

1979-80 (प्रत्याशित) 8.85

1980-81 (प्रस्तावित) 9.00

(ख) से (ड). प्रश्न संभवतः रेल पुल के निर्माण से संबंधित है।

रेल मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गंडक नहर ने अपना मार्ग बदल लिया है जिसके कारण रेल पुल के स्थान के बारे में पुनः जांच करने और नदी नियंत्रण वर्क्स के डिजाइन तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है।

**गैस के सिलिण्डरों पर एल्यूमिनियम की सील**

1800. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गैस के सिलिण्डरों पर एल्यूमिनियम की सील लगाने की प्रथा बन्द कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली में कुछ अधिकृत विक्रेताओं द्वारा बिना सील के गैस सिलिण्डरों की सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों के प्राप्त होने पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :** (क) और (ख). गैस सिलिण्डरों पर एल्यूमिनियम सील लगाना, जो इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा संघ शोषित दिल्ली में प्रारम्भ किया गया था इन सीलों के आवश्यकता अनुसार उपयुक्त न पाये जाने के कारण इनका प्रयोग बन्द किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). सभी गैस सिलिण्डरों को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के बितरकों को सप्लाई किये जाने से पहले इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा सील किये जाते हैं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त की जाती हैं तो तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा जांच की जाती है और उनके द्वारा औपचारिक उपाए किये जाते हैं।

**राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में पेट्रोल व डीजल के पम्प**

1801. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में उन तहसीलों और उप-मंडलीय अधिकारी मुख्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पेट्रोल और डीजल के पम्प हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई तहसीलों तथा उपमण्डलीय मुख्यालयों में एक भी पेट्रोल पम्प और डीजल पम्प नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन स्थानों में यथा शीघ्र पम्पों की व्यवस्था करके इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :** (क) से (ख). राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले की 11 तहसीलों में से पांच में पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प स्टेशन हैं। वे भीलवाड़ा मण्डल, शादा, शाहपुर और मण्डलगढ़ हैं। शेष 6 तहसीलों की आवश्यकताएँ इस समय निकट के फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों से पूरी की जा रही हैं। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने पहले ही दो फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों की योजना बनाई है जो प्रत्येक असिन्द और जहांजपुर में होंगे और अन्य 4 तहसीलों के लिए मांग की सम्भावनाओं का उद्योग द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

फुटकर पम्पों की स्थापना तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा मांग सम्भावनाओं और कार्य की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर की जाती है।

**गंगा नदी में बाढ़**

1802. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में गंगा नदी की कुल लम्बाई 2,330 किलोमीटर है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 10 लाख वर्ग मीटर का कुल क्षेत्र गंगा नदी में आने वाली बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण करने और गंगा नदी द्वारा होने वाले भूक्षण को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय): (क) भारत में मुख्य गंगा की कुल लम्बाई 2525 किलोमीटर है।

(ख) गंगा बेसिन में औसतन 43.6 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ों और जल-निकास अवरोध से प्रभावित होती है।

(ग) चूंकि बाढ़-नियंत्रण राज्य विषय है, इसलिए बाढ़ों पर काबू पाने के उपाय करना और तट-कटाव की रोक-थाम करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है। इस कार्य में उनको सहायता करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित गंगा बाढ़-नियंत्रण आयोग ने गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए एक योजना की रूपरेखा की है और राज्यों द्वारा एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर घाघरा, गोमती, अधवाड़ा तथा गहानन्दा नदियों के उप-बेसिनों के लिए व्यापक योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। राज्यों द्वारा संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्र करने के बाद गंगा बेसिन की अन्य नदियों के लिए उप-बेसिन योजनाओं को भी तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है। गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ों पर काबू पाने का कार्य सीमित है क्योंकि कुछ बृहद सहायक नदियों पर जल-संचयन जलाशयों के स्थल नेपाल क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं और ये निर्माण-कार्य नेपाल सरकार की स्वीकृति तथा सहयोग से ही शुरू किए जा

सकते हैं जिसके लिये अनुरोध किया गया है। इस बीच राज्य सरकार कमजोर स्थलों पर बाढ़-सुरक्षा तटबंध, नदी नियंत्रण वक्स और कटाव-रोधी निर्माण-कार्य कर रही है।

**Supply of Diesel and Kerosene to West Bengal**

1803. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Central Government from the West Bengal Government during the last six months for allocation of more diesel and kerosene; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly allocations of high speed diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene to West Bengal have been made after taking into account the overall availability of these products, historical sales and movement capacity. Additional allocations of diesel and kerosene were also made for West Bengal over and above their original allocations in response to the requests of the State Government in the last few months.

**Power cut in Calcutta**

1804. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a drastic cut of power in Calcutta at present; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the supply of power in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is an acute shortage of power in Eastern Region including West Bengal and Calcutta city in particular. Power cuts and load shedding have, therefore, been resorted to.

(b) The performance of thermal stations in West Bengal and DVC are being monitored constantly by Central Electricity Authority and all efforts are being made to improve the performance of thermal stations. Assistance of 30 MW to 40 MW is being given to DVC from the Northern Region whenever the generation in DVC area is low and Calcutta also gets benefited by this. A thermal station of 240 MW is under erection at Titagarh near Calcutta.

New capacity of 1368 MW is under erection in West Bengal for commissioning during 1980—88. In addition a task force has been set up to streamline and improve the operations of Damodar Valley Corporation.

**विभिन्न बिजली बोर्डों को हुआ घाटा**

1805. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न बिजली बोर्डों को गत तीन वर्षों में 1500 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था जिनमें 12000 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो घाटे को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) : यह सच नहीं है कि देश के विभिन्न बिजली बोर्डों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल 1500 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। वस्तुतः, अक्सर, और कश्मीर तथा मेघालय को छोड़कर, जिनसे संबंधित बन्धित धरोहर उपलब्ध नहीं है, 31-3-1979 को समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के, सरकारी ऋणों पर व्याज

की व्यवस्था करने के बाद तथा ग्राम बिजली-कारण के लिए सरकारी वार्षिक सहायता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुल लगभग 155 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। यदि सरकारी वार्षिक सहायता का बायकॉमन नहीं किया जाता तो 31-3-1979 को समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों का कुल घाटा लगभग 435 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(ख) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों स्वायत्त-शासी संस्थाएं हैं जो राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में कार्य कर रही हैं। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के घाटे को रोकना मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है।

**Second Mine cut at Neyveli**

1806. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work has been completed for the II Mine cut at Neyveli;

(b) the actual amount sanctioned for the project; and

(c) the amount so far utilized in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The work has commenced only recently. So far, contracts have been concluded for the supply of the main mining equipment.

(b) Rs. 144.47 crores.

(c) Rs. 11.45 crores (Provisional upto May, 1980).

**राजस्थान में शमीच खोई को उत्तरे रोज़ेको सेटों का विस्तार कार्य**

1807. श्री मूलचन्द डाला : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में रोज़ेको कार्यालय को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए वर्ष 1980 में कार्य कोयला के रोज़ेको सेटों को उपलब्ध कराने की एक योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

दुबारा और प्रसारण संरक्षण में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सखी कुमारी सिन्हा) :

(क) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Workers engaged in Fertilizer Industry**

1808. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay on the Table a Statement showing the following details:

(a) the total number of workers engaged in the fertilizer industry during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80;

(b) the total wage bills paid to workers in the industry for each of the above years;

(c) the total amount which had been invested in the industry at the close of each of the above years; and

(d) the profit index of the industry for the above years with 1970-71 as the base year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Production and Import of Titanium Dioxide**

1809. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rutile grade Titanium Dioxide is being produced in India at present and if so, the yearly production thereof;

(b) has any effort been made to produce the above material regularly; and

(c) is India importing T.I.02 Rutile grade at present and if so, the annual value of such imports for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Trivandrum (a Kerala Government Undertaking) are producing Rutile grade Titanium Dioxide and their production during recent years has been as under:

1976	.	.	.	1233	Tonnes
1977	.	.	.	886	Tonnes
1978	.	.	.	576	Tonnes
1979	.	.	.	762.5	Tonnes

(b) Yes, Sir. In addition to the above company, another Industrial Licence has been issued to M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited, Quilon (a Kerala Government Undertaking) on 12th March, 1980 for the manufacture of 48,000 tonnes per annum of Titanium Dioxide. The Company propose to manufacture Rutile grade Titanium Dioxide through the Chloride route. They are expected to start commercial production by 1982-83.

(c) The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd., New Delhi have reported the following imports of Rutile grade Titanium Dioxide during the last two years:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value RS. in Crores)
1979-80	5815	6.03
1978-79	5947	5.98



### Consumption and Production of Sulphur

1810. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement giving the following details:

(a) the quantity of sulphur consumed in India in the years 1975-76 to 1979-80;

(b) the quantity of Sulphuric Acid produced in the country in each of the above years; and

(c) the quantity of Sulphur imported into India from each country in each of the above years and the C.I.F. values paid for imports to each country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a)

There are no deposits of elemental sulphur in India. The entire requirements are met through imports by M.M.T.C. The quantity of sulphur imported by M.M.T.C. during 1975-76 to 1979-80 was as under:—

	(Quantity in '000 tonnes)
1975-76 . . . . .	561
1976-77 . . . . .	788
1977-78 . . . . .	908
1978-79 . . . . .	813
1979-80 . . . . .	1092 (Approx.)

(b) The quantities of sulphuric acid produced from elemental sulphur and from other sources like smelter gases and iron pyrites during 1975-76 to 1979-80 was as follows:—

Year	Production of sulphuric acid from sulphur	Production of sulphuric acid from smelter gases and iron pyrites
	(In lakh tonnes)	
1975-76 . . . . .	13.13	0.89
1976-77 . . . . .	16.39	1.01
1977-78 . . . . .	19.33	1.23
1978-79 . . . . .	20.20	1.43
1979-80 . . . . .	18.69 (Approx.)	1.31 (Approx.)

(c) The quantity of sulphur imported from the various countries during 1975-76 to 1979-80 and the total CIF value are given below:—

Country	Quantity of sulphur imported				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Poland . . . . .	64	78	195	77	51
USSR . . . . .	26	43	..	13	31
Iran . . . . .	172	153	286	137	32
Canada . . . . .	84	265	174	157	200
Iraq . . . . .	178	181	186	322	381
Kuwait . . . . .	17	60	57	96	33
Bahrain . . . . .	20	..	..	..	66
Korea . . . . .	..	8	10	..	11
USA . . . . .	..	..	..	11	287
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1092</b>
<b>CIF Value (Rs./Crores)</b>	<b>34.75</b>	<b>40.69</b>	<b>43.15</b>	<b>41.37</b>	<b>100.86</b>

### Export of Coal to Nepal

1811. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to export coal to Nepal despite its own shortages;

(b) if so, the quantity of various types of coal to be exported viz., slack coal, hard coke, soft coke etc.;

(c) the term and conditions for this export; and

(d) whether payment will be made for this coal in Indian or foreign currency or it is a part of any barter deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Coal requirement of Nepal has been met traditionally by India. Further under the terms of Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade India and Nepal have agreed to supply to each other such essential commodities that one country requires from the other.

(b) Quantity of various types of coal and coke programmed to be exported to Nepal in 1980 is as under:

	tonnes
Coal . . . . .	90,000
Hard coke . . . . .	1,000
Soft coke . . . . .	1,000
Breeze coke . . . . .	20,000

(c) The terms and conditions for supply of coal and coke to Nepal are as under:—

The price of coal depending on the grade varies from Rs. 198 per tonne to Rs. 137.50 per tonne. The

value of the coke depending on the grade varies from Rs. 120 to Rs. 464 per tonne. These prices are exclusive of all statutory charges (royalty, cesses etc.) which are payable by the consumer from time to time and are F.O.R. colliery. The freight from the pithead to the consuming point in Nepal would be extra, payable by the consumer.

(d) The payment for the sale of coal and coke to Nepal is made in India in Indian Rupees.

### Time allotted for programme in Pahari Language at Simla A.I.R. Station

1812. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of time allotted for programmes of Pahari language and its dialects at the Simla, Jullundur and Chandigarh Stations of AIR;

(b) whether more time is proposed to be allotted at Simla in view of the fact that Pahari happens to be the Regional language of the State;

(c) if so, the increase proposed in the durations; and

(d) whether more programmes are proposed to be introduced in Pahari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A number of dialects spoken in hill regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are referred to as 'Pahari'. The weekly duration allotted to various dialects from Simla is as follows:—

DIALECT	DURATION	DIALECT	DURATION
Lahaul/Spiti . . . . .	90 mts.	Mandiali	60 mts.
Kinnari . . . . .	60 mts.	Sirmauri	60 mts.
Chambiali/Pangwali . . . . .	60 mts.	Kangri	60 mts.
Mahasuvi . . . . .	60 mts.	Kulvi	60 mts.
Bilaspuri . . . . .	60 mts.		

Julkundur and Chandigarh do not have broadcasts in any of these dialects.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Sir.

#### **Silting in the Govind Sagar Lake**

1813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of Silting in the Govind Sagar Lake which would cause a threat to the longevity of the Bhakra Dam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the prevention of silting at the site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the overall rate of the siltation so far has been more or less the same as anticipated and necessary steps are being taken to ensure that this does not cause a threat to the longevity of the Bhakra Dam.

(b) The filling of the Bhakra Reservoir started in 1958. The capacity survey studies carried out up to 1978-79 indicate that the rate of sedimentation which decreased subsequently was a little on the higher side in the initial years after construction, due to development activities in the catchment area. In 1960 an Inter State Soil Conservation Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor H. P. with representatives from concerned States to ensure speedy and co-ordinated efforts to safeguard against silting up of the Bhakra and Beas Reservoirs. This Board was subsequently dissolved with the re-organisation of the erstwhile State of Punjab w.e.f. 1-11-1966. Subsequently in pursuance of the decision taken by the BBMB a Committee was constituted in July, 1968 to advise the BBMB on 'Soil Conservation measures to be

taken to combat the problem of siltation. In 1975, Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) constituted a Study Team to review the past works, study the on-going programmes and suggest ways and means of removing the bottlenecks in the proper implementation of the programme. The Team visited the catchment area and had detailed discussions. As recommended by the Study Team action to create a green belt between EL 1680/—1700/ around the periphery of Bhakra Reservoir is being taken for checking the entry of silt in the Gobind Sagar Lake. At present Soil Conservation measures are being carried out by the Forest Department of H.P. Government under centrally sponsored scheme. Since the IIIrd Plan Period, approximately a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been spent on this activity covering about 132,000 hectares.

#### **Proposal to revise the Evidence Act**

1814. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise and streamline the Indian Evidence Act in view of the fact that the present Act was enacted long ago and does not take into account the socio-economic changes that have taken place since then;

(b) if so, the nature of revision being envisaged and the likely period by which it would be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Law Commission of India made a careful study of the Indian Evidence Act after taking into account the new concepts which the compulsion of the changing needs of socio-economic considerations has given rise to. The Report of the

Commission (Sixty-ninth Report) on the Act was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 29th January, 1980. The Report is being examined and it will take some time to arrive at final decisions.

### Proposal to use Computers in Elections

1815. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use computers and electronic devices in future elections in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to use computers and electronic devices in future elections in India. However, the Election Commission has decided to have the English version of the electoral rolls for New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency computerised, on an experimental basis, through M/s. Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad. (A Government of India Enterprise).

### अजमेर में रीडियो स्टेशन खोलना

1816. श्री भगवान देव: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर शहर राजस्थान में पुराना ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक शहर है जिसकी बहुत अधिक आवादी है तथा देश और विदेशों के पर्यटक ख्वाजा मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह देखने आते हैं और वहां पुष्कर मन्दिर नामक बड़ा तीर्थ-स्थान भी है जहां प्रतिवर्ष बड़ी संख्या में तीर्थ-यात्री आते हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार वहां रीडियो स्टेशन (स्टूडियो) खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा और रीडियो स्टेशन कब तक खोला जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रीडियो स्टेशन (स्टूडियो) खोलने के लिए सरकार क्या मान-दण्ड अपना रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राय बल्लारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). अजमेर में बहुमुखी स्टूडियो केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान को संशोधित छोटी "योजना" 1980-85 में शामिल करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इस परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन योजना को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत कर लिए जाने और संसाधनों की उपलब्धि और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### राजस्थान को अन्य राज्यों से बिजली की सप्लाई

1817. श्री भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए वहां बाहर से बिजली सप्लाई की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अप्रैल और मई, 1980 में और 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान बाहर से कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की गई;

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई मांग की तुलना में राजस्थान को कितने प्रतिशत बिजली सप्लाई की गई; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के लिए एक नई परियोजना की मंजूरी देने का है जिससे राज्य में बिजली की कमी को दूर किया जा सके?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राजस्थान को संयुक्त उपक्रम परि-  
सोचनाओं से मिलने वाले अपने भाग के अति-  
रिक्त, राज्य के बाहर से सप्लाई की गई  
विद्युत की मात्रा नीचे लिखे अनुसार थी:--

1977-78 - 169.72 मिलियन यूनिट  
(बदरपुर विद्युत केन्द्र तथा  
पंजाब से)।

1978-79 - बदरपुर विद्युत केन्द्र से तथा  
पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश से  
124.44 मिलियन यूनिट।

1979-80 - बदरपुर विद्युत केन्द्र तथा  
हरियाणा से 56.93 मिलि-  
यन यूनिट।

अप्रैल-मई, - बदरपुर से 6.84 मिलियन  
80 यूनिट।

(ग) सामान्यतः राजस्थान अपनी आव-  
श्यकता अपने ही उत्पादन से, भाखड़ा-व्यास  
प्रबन्ध बोर्ड में अपने भाग से तथा राजस्थान  
परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र न्यूक्लीय केन्द्र पर  
होने वाले उत्पादन से पूरी कर सकने में  
समर्थ है। तथापि, जब राजस्थान परमाणु  
विद्युत संयंत्र के यूनिट कार्य करना बन्द  
कर देते हैं तब स्थिति गंभीर हो जाती  
है। जब राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र  
यूनिट कार्य करना बन्द कर देते हैं, उस  
अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान को बदरपुर से  
जितनी अधिक बिजली भेज सकना संभव  
होता है उतनी अधिक बिजली भेजने के प्रयास  
किए जाते हैं। भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड  
प्रणाली से भी विशेष सहायता की व्यवस्था  
की जाती है। जब राजस्थान परमाणु विद्-  
युत संयंत्र के यूनिट कार्य करना बन्द  
कर देते हैं तब राजस्थान में विद्युत की  
कमी लगभग 3 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन  
होती है। बदरपुर प्रणाली से प्रतिदिन केवल  
0.5 से 0.6 मिलियन यूनिट तक की  
अधिकतम सहायता को ही व्यवस्था की जा  
सकती है। तथापि मांग और उपलब्धता के  
बीच के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए राज-  
स्थान को भाखड़ा प्रणाली से भी, उस प्रणाली  
में अपने भाग के अतिरिक्त, 0.7 से 1.0  
मिलियन यूनिट के बीच विद्युत मिलती रही  
है।

(घ) राजस्थान में 440 मेगावाट (ताप  
विद्युत) तथा 140 मेगावाट (जल विद्युत)

की कुल क्षमता के नए यूनिट निर्माणाधीन हैं।  
इसके अलावा 349 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त  
क्षमता वाली स्कीमों को भी केन्द्रीय विद्युत  
प्राधिकरण ने तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति  
प्रदान कर दी है।

### विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम का संशोधन करने से पूर्व कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियां

1818. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या  
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कार्यरत विदेशी  
कम्पनियों की शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी  
है और वर्ष 1973 में विदेशी मुद्रा विनि-  
यमन अधिनियम में संशोधन किये जाने से  
पहले के पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत में कार्य-  
रत तत्संबंधी शाखाओं के नाम क्या हैं और  
तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार, उद्योग-वार और राष्ट्र-  
वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से उन शाखाओं के नाम क्या  
हैं जो अपने तुलन-पत्र, लाभ-हानि विवरण  
अथवा लेखा-प्रतिवेदन कम्पनी कार्य विभाग  
को प्रस्तुत करते हैं; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित  
अवधि के दौरान वर्ष-वार क्रमशः बन्द की  
गई अथवा भारतीयकरण की गई शाखाओं  
अथवा सहायक कम्पनियों के नामों और संख्या  
का राष्ट्र-वार और उद्योग-वार ब्यौरा क्या  
है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री  
(श्री पी. शिवशंकर) : (क) 31-3-1980  
तक भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की 315  
शाखाएँ कार्य कर रही थीं। 1973 के मध्य  
विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम-अधिनियम, के संशो-  
धन से पूर्ववर्ती, शीघ्रतिशीघ्र वर्ष, जिसकी  
देश में कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियों की  
शाखाओं के नामों की बाबत सूचना उपलब्ध  
है, 1969-70 है। उक्त वर्ष में ऐसी  
561 शाखाएँ थीं। विदेशी कम्पनियों की  
शाखाओं की संख्या 1970-71 में 543,  
1971-72 में 541, 1972-73 में 538  
तथा 1973-74 में 540 थी। औद्योगिक  
वर्गीकरण सहित, उनकी मूल कम्पनियों

के विनिम्नन को देश के अनुसार क्रमिक, 1969-70 के मध्य कार्यरत 561 शाखाओं के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण-पत्र 1-क में दिये गये हैं। विवरण-पत्र 1-ख में उन शाखाओं के नाम हैं, जो 1970-71 तथा 1973-74 के मध्य बन्द हो गई थी; तथा विवरण-पत्र 1-ग में उन विदेशी कर्मचारियों की शाखाओं के नामों का वर्णन है, जो इस अवधि में खोली गई थीं। [प्रन्थालय में रखे गये। बौखये संख्या एल टी-966/180]

(ख) सूचना उन शाखाओं के नामों के बारे में उपलब्ध है, जिन्होंने 1973-74 के वर्ष के तुलन-पत्र, लाभ-हानि लेखे आदि प्रस्तुत किये थे। यह सूचना पहले के वर्षों की उपलब्ध नहीं है। देश में 1973-74 में कार्य कर रही 540 शाखाओं में से 301 ने अपने तुलन-पत्र तथा लाभ-हानि लेखे प्रस्तुत किये। इन 301 शाखाओं के नाम विवरण-पत्र 2 में दिये गये हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बौखये संख्या एल टी-966/80] 18 शाखायें अपने तुलन-पत्रों तथा लाभ-हानि लेखाओं के प्रस्तुत करने से मूक्त कर दी गई थीं।

(ग) 1970-71 से 1973-74 तक की अवधि के मध्य, विदेशी कर्मचारियों को 61 शाखायें बन्द हो गई थीं। इन शाखाओं के नाम प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में निर्देशित विवरण-पत्र 1-ख में दिये गये हैं।

प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तरों में निर्दिष्ट विवरण-पत्र अंग्रेजी में संलग्न हैं। इन विवरण-पत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है, तथा इनके हिन्दी संस्करण लोक सभा के पटल में शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत कर दिये जायेंगे।

### East Pakistan Refugees

1819. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who entered India from erstwhile East Pakistan immediately after the communal riots in erstwhile East Bengal just before Independence or after the partition of India till 25th March, 1971;

(b) how many of them entered the different States, State-wise of the North-East; and

(c) of them, referred to in part (a) above, in the different States of the North-East:—

(i) how many have been registered as refugees;

(ii) how many have been rehabilitated by Government;

(iii) how many of them have rehabilitated themselves; and

(iv) how many are yet to be rehabilitated State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 52.31 lakh persons.

(b) Statement (1) is attached.

(c):—

(i) All these migrants were treated as refugees.

(ii) About 8.39 lakh persons.

(iii) Those who did not join relief camps as a prelude to their dispersal to resettlement sites where deemed to have rehabilitated themselves.

(iv) NIL.

### Statement

	Number of persons
	(in lakhs)
(1) Those who migrated from former East Pakistan to India between October, 1946 and March, 1958 (known as "old migrants") . . . . .	41.17*
(2) Those who migrated from former East Pakistan to India between 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 (known as "new migrants") . . . . .	11.14*
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>52.31</b>

\* Of the 41.17 lakhs old migrants, 31.32 lakhs stayed in West Bengal and out of 12.85 lakhs of the new migrants, about 6 lakhs stayed in West Bengal.

(a) State-wise distribution of told migrants (viz. 41.17 lakh persons) as on 31-12-61

(North East States have been underlined)

	Number of refugees.
(1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,500
(2) Assam . . . . .	4,87,000
(3) Bihar . . . . .	65,000
(4) Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	24,500
(5) Manipur . . . . .	2,000
(6) Orissa . . . . .	12,000
(7) Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	20,000
(8) West Bengal . . . . .	31,21,000
(9) Tripura . . . . .	3,74,000
(10) Rajasthan . . . . .	1,000
	41,17,000

(b) Statewise distribution of new migrants (viz. 11.14 lakh persons) as on 25-3-1971

(1) West Bengal . . . . .	7,56,619
(2) Assam . . . . .	2,14,318
(3) Tripura . . . . .	1,43,021
	Total . . . . .
	11,13,958
	Say 11.14 Lakhs.

### Exploiting River Waters for Power Generation

1820. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to exploit the country's river waters for generating power;

(b) whether any experiment has been made; and

(c) if so, the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Government is anxious to exploit the country's hydro power potential. In this connection, following steps have been taken:—

(i) Hydro-electric projects with a total installed capacity of 10,169.5 MW are already at different stages of construction.

(ii) The reassessment of hydro-electric potential in the country is being carried out in the Central Electricity Authority.

(iii) In pursuance of the above reassessment, the Central Electricity Authority has undertaken a study to identify further hydel schemes that could be taken up for execution in a phased manner.

(iv) With a view to increasing the hydro component in the power plan, the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation have been established in the Central Sector, for taking up the execution of suitable projects and thus supplementing the efforts of the States, in this regard.

(v) Serious attention is also being given to improving the methods of investigation and construction, with a view to executing the projects within the shortest time-frame.

### Oil Exploration of Kerala Coast

1821. SHRI K. KUNNHAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil exploration of Kerala Coast is still going on; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). The ONGC drilled an exploratory well 60 Kms. North-West of Cochin to a depth of approximately 1755 metres during April-May, 1978. This well proved dry. They drilled a well on another structure namely Kasargod to the North of Calicut to a depth of 2733 metres during April-May, 1980. This well has also proved dry.

Geophysical survey has been conducted in the shelf area between Calicut and Mangalore on contract basis during February-April, 1980. Arrangements to process and interpret the data obtained by this survey are being made. Further exploratory programme will depend upon the evaluation of this data.

#### **Supply of Kerosene in drought affected Districts of Orissa**

1822. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the Central Government have made efforts to have adequate stocks and ensure the supply of kerosene to the common people on fair price shops in the drought affected districts of Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** The Central Government makes allocation of kerosene to the States and Union Territories on a monthly basis. The retail distribution of this product through fair price shops or other outlets to the different parts of Orissa State, including the drought-affected districts of the State, is the responsibility of the State Government.

#### **Opening of New Radio and T.V. Stations**

(a) whether Government are pre-Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are preparing a scheme to expedite the

opening of the new radio stations in different parts of the country within the next 10 years;

(b) if so, how many stations are likely to be opened and names of those places; and

(c) whether Government are also planning to open new Television Station during next 10 years, if so how many T.V. Stations are going to be opened and with what cost?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) and (b). The setting up of new stations depends upon the availability of resources and relative priorities. The approved Plan for 1978-83 provided for the setting up of the following new stations:—

1. Tura in Meghalaya
2. Gangtok in Sikkim
3. Agra in Uttar Pradesh
4. Madurai in Tamil Nadu
5. Jamshedpur in Bihar

Provision has also been made for setting up district level radio stations at 5 centres in the country. Tentatively it has been decided to locate these at:

1. Kota in Rajasthan
2. Diphu in Assam
3. Keonjhar in Orissa
4. Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh
5. Nagarcoil in Tamil Nadu

The preparation of the new Five Year Plan (1980-85) is, however, in process.

(c) Plans for expansion of TV service in the country by relaying programmes through INSAT, setting up relay centres on P and T microwave link routes and additional T.V. centres in other parts of the country are yet to be finalised for the VIth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The approved Plan for 1978-83, however, provides for the



opening of the following T.V. Centres:—

(i) Full Fledged T.V. Centres

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalôre
3. Trivandrum
4. Permanent Studio Building at Jaipur
5. Permanent Studio Building at Hyderabad.

(ii) T.V. Relay Centres

1. Ajmer
2. Panaji
3. Madurai
4. Vijayawada
5. Asansol
6. Cuttack
7. Jammu
8. Murshidabad
9. Varanasi
10. Kasauli

(iii) Programme Production Centres

1. Gulbarga
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Raipur

The cost of putting up the above stations is estimated at Rs. 3749.65 lakhs.

**Cost of Imported Oil/Oil Products and Self Sufficiency in Oil**

1824. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the cost of oil and oil products imports during the last three years and what is the likely cost for the current year;

(b) whether Government have worked out a comprehensive plan to make India self sufficient in oil and oil-products; and

(c) if so, by which year and what is being done to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Quantities of imported crude oil and petroleum products, and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during the last three years are as under:

YEAR	CRUDE OIL.		PET. PRODUCTS	
	Qty./Million Tonnes	Value Rs./in crores	Qty./Million Tonnes	Value Rs./in crores
1977-78	14.5	1246.20	2.9	305.34
1978-79	14.7	1251.17	3.9	429.99
1979-80	16.2	2194.64	4.5	1014.12

For the year 1980-81 the anticipated imports of crude oil and petroleum products would be of the following order:—

	Qty : Million Tonnes	Value (Rs./in crores)
Crude	16	3138
Petroleum Products	6.5	1792

(b) and (c). All attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities and plans are being made for the exploitation of our established re-

serves. Keeping in view the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self sufficiency in crude oil.

Our exploration policy is being pursued vigorously.

### Allotment of Gas Agencies/Petrol Pumps in Himachal Pradesh

1825. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the particulars of the persons/societies who were allotted gas agencies/petrol or diesel pumps in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years alongwith the names of the places (district-wise);

(b) the criteria followed in the sanction of these agencies/pumps; and

(c) the number and names of applicants on each case alongwith the reasons for the rejection of those who were not allotted these items?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Particulars of the persons/parties who were allotted gas agencies/petrol or diesel pumps in the last three years are given in the statement.

(b) According to the guidelines in-force during the relevant period, 25

per cent of all types of agencies of the public sector oil companies, were reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent were reserved for physically handicapped persons and the remaining 73 per cent were to be awarded on commercial consideration, preference being given to genuine and efficient Consumer Co-operative Societies and Agro-Industries Corporations. No person would be awarded a new dealership/agency if he or his other close relative like his spouse, father, brother or son already holds a dealership/agency with any oil company. All appointments were to be made after inviting applications by giving advertisements in newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Selection of candidates has to be made by duly constituted Selection Committees set up for the purpose by respective oil companies.

(c) A large number of persons apply in respect of these dealerships and full records as to names of all these applicants are not readily available in respect of all the oil companies. After selection of the dealer is completed from among the applicants, the remaining applications are deemed rejected.

#### Statement

*Particulars of persons/parties awarded gas agencies/petrol/diesel pumps in the last three years in Himachal Pradesh*

Dealerships/ agencies	Name of party	Location	District	
<i>Petrol/diesel pumps</i>				
(i)	M/s. Ramsons Filling Station . . . . .	Mubarakpur	Una	
(ii)	Shri Sohan Singh Dutt . . . . .	Damtal	Kangra	
(iii)	M/s. Nerula Service Station . . . . .	Damtal	Kangra	
	Sardar Joginder Singh Shri Daljit Singh Shri Narinder Singh Shri Rashpal Singh	} Partners		
<i>Gas Agencies</i>				
(i)	Shri Vincet Kumar . . . . .		Simla	Simla
(ii)	Shri Vijay Singh . . . . .		Dharamshala	Kangra

### Production of Fertilizers

1826. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is gap, in tonnes, between demand and indigenous production of fertilizers, year-wise from 1970-71 to 1980-81;

(b) quantity and value of imported fertilizers (year-wise) from 1970-71 to 1980-81;

(c) why indigenous production is lagging behind in demand; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to increase internal production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite details is enclosed.

(c) and (d). While the indigenous production of fertilizers has increased considerably over the years, it is still inadequate to meet the increasing demand. As part of a large scale programme for augmentation of indi-

genous fertilizer capacity, 9 large sized fertilizer projects are, at present, under implementation. With the implementation of these projects, the fertilizer capacity, which stood at 38.9 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 12.3 lakhs tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  at the end of 1979-80, would increase to 53.3 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14.6 lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  by 1982-83. Since, however, the production from this capacity would still not be adequate to meet the expected demand for fertilizers by the end of the Sixth Plan period, the Government have embarked upon another massive programme for augmentation of indigenous fertilizer capacity. Under this programme, it has been decided to set up 5 large sized gas-based fertilizer projects, 2 each in Maharashtra and Gujarat, based on the Bombay High/Bassein gas, and one at Namrup in Assam based on the gas available from the oilfields of O.N.G.C. and Oil India Limited. Besides, M/s Nagarjuna Fertilizers are also setting up a large sized fuel oil based fertilizer plant at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. These 6 plants would contribute an additional capacity of 17.3 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen.

### Statement

(a) The gap between consumption and indigenous production of fertilizers is indicated below:

Year	Quantity in terms of nutrients (in tonnes)		
	Consumption (N+P+K)	Production (N+P)*	Gap (N+P+K)
1970-71	21,76,455	10,59,000	11,17,455
1971-72	26,56,270	12,30,000	14,26,270
1972-73	27,67,870	13,86,000	13,81,870
1973-74	28,38,550	13,83,000	14,55,550
1974-75	25,73,300	15,12,000	10,61,300
1975-76	28,93,730	18,50,000	10,38,730
1976-77	34,10,880	23,80,000	10,30,880
1977-78	42,85,820	26,70,000	16,15,820
1978-79	51,16,940	29,40,000	21,76,940
1979-80	52,55,818 (Estimated)	29,83,000	22,72,818

[ \*There is no indigenous production of Potash (K) ]

As regards 1980-81, while the indigenous production would fall short of the domestic demand for fertilizers, it is difficult to quantify the exact gap.

(b) Imports of Fertilizers

Year	Quantity in terms of nutrients (N+P+K in lakh tonnes)	C&F Value (Rupees in Crores)
1970-71	6.30	76.78
1971-72	9.97	89.96
1972-73	11.94	121.26
1973-74	12.44	176.95
1974-75	16.12	599.13
1975-76	15.54	699.45
1976-77	10.51	229.37
1977-78	15.21	394.95
1978-79	19.88	458.66
1979-80	20.05	555.34

It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the proposed imports of fertilizers for the year 1980-81.

**Share Holders of Bata Shoe Company**

1827. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) description of the principal shareholders of Bata Shoe Company;

(b) value and number of shares held by each;

(c) whether the company was charged by the MRTP Commission with restrictive and monopolistic trade practices;

(d) if so, details of the charges; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Information relating to the names of the principal shareholders of Bata India Ltd. and the value and number of shares held by each as per the annual returns of the company made upto 18-5-1979 is given below:—

Names of principal shareholders	Number of equity shares held of Rs. 10/- each
1. Leader A.G. St. Moritz, Switzerland.	12,00,000
2. Mr. Charles Joseph Sequeira & Mrs. Ooilia Sequeira, Goa.	1,210
3. Mrs. Bimla Sawhney, Delhi.	1,500
4. Smt. Anita Picarde, Bombay.	1,000
5. Mr. Basant Kumar Bhuwalka, Calcutta.	1,700
6. M/s. Jai Commercial Company Ltd., Delhi.	5,000

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted an enquiry against M/s Bata India Ltd. on 5-3-1974 under Section 10(a) (iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 on the basis of an application filed by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements alleging, with regard to the sale of footwear, that the price lists circulated by the company to wholesalers, dealers, etc. and the agreements entered into with these parties revealed restrictive trade practices such as full-line forcing, payment of discount/bonus and resale price maintenance. It was also alleged that the agreements between the company and different manufacturers whose

products were purchased and marketed by the company revealed several restrictive trade practices which have the effect of preventing, distorting and restricting competition, restricting the flow of capital and resources into the stream of production and manipulation of prices and conditions of delivery.

The Commission passed an order in the matter on 15-5-1975 imposing certain modifications in the standard agreement entered into by the company with the wholesales and the price lists circulated by the company and also ordering immediate discontinuance and prohibiting further repetition of the restrictive trade practices of full-line forcing, resale price maintenance and other practices specified in the Commission's order. The company filed an affidavit of compliance on 19-9-1975. The same having been accepted by the Commission on 26-9-1975, the matter was closed.

#### Capital Structure of Hindustan Lever

1828. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) present capital structure of Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of the Multi-National Corporation Unilever, London;

(b) who are its principal shareholders and value and number of shares held by each;

(c) whether this company was charged by the MRTP Commission with Monopolistic and restrictive trade practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has an authorised capital of Rs. 35 crores divided

into 8,50,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each, out of which 2,91,63,940 shares are subscribed and fully paid-up.

(b) Details relating to the top 12 shareholders of Hindustan Lever Ltd. as on 15-5-1980 are given below:—

Names of the shareholders	No. of shares (of Rs. 10/- each) held
1. Unilever Limited . . . . .	1,48,73,610
2. Unit Trust of India . . . . .	10,83,492
3. Life Insurance Corpn. . . . .	6,05,619
4. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company. . . . .	3,39,936
5. New India Assurance Co.. . . . .	4,29,685
6. United India Fire & General Insurance Co. . . . .	3,64,715
7. National Insurance Co. Ltd. . . . .	2,06,502
8. General Insurance Corpn. of India . . . . .	1,46,352
9. Industrial Investment Trust Ltd. . . . .	52,112
10. Bank of India . . . . .	54,177
11. Mr. Vasant J. Sheth . . . . .	35,411
12. Calcutta Hospital & Nursing Home Benefits Association Ltd. . . . .	28,251

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted two enquiries against Hindustan Lever Ltd. for indulging in restrictive trade practices, the details whereof are given as under:—

- (1) A notice of enquiry was issued on 5th July, 1974 wherein it was alleged that M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. were indulging in restrictive trade practices regarding resale price maintenance and

full line forcing. The commission passed an order on 17th March, 1976 that among other things clause 5 of the agreement between the company and the redistribution stockists stands modified and the practice of resale price maintenance and full line line forcing shall be discontinued and shall not be repeated. The Company went in appeal to the Supreme Court under section 55 of the MRTP Act, 1969. By their order dated 7th April, 1977 the Supreme Court uphold the Commission's Order. The company filed affidavit of compliance on 6-12-1977 and a supplementary affidavit on 6-12-77. The Commission accepted the affidavits on 3-2-1978, and cases have been closed, since the company has complied with the Commission's orders.

- (2) In the other enquiry, a notice was issued on 17-5-1978 alleging that M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd. had acted in concert by revising from the same date the prices of certain brands of toilet soaps manufactured by them. The enquiry is still pending before the Commission.

### Special Courts Act

1829. SHRI JYOTIRMOY ROSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Courts Act was enacted by the previous Government after getting necessary constitutional clearance from the Supreme Court;

(b) whether two Special Courts were constituted under the provisions of the Special Courts Act;

(c) if so, on what grounds those two Special Courts have been abolished; and

(d) whether Government are planning to repeal the Special Courts Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Special Courts Act, 1979 was passed by the Parliament after the previous Government had obtained the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court Under article 143 of the Constitution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Both the Special Courts held that the notification by which they were established was not made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and was of no effect. The Court ceased to exist as a result of their judgements and the question of Government abolishing them did not arise.

(d) No decision to this effect has yet been taken by Government.

### Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

1830. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of vacancies of judges in various High Courts and Supreme Court; High Court-wise; separately; and

(b) steps taken by Government to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are two vacancies in the Supreme Court. A statement indicating the vacancies in the High Courts is attached.

(b) Proposals received are engaging the attention of the Government and wherever required consultations with

the various constitutional authorities are being completed. As regards vacancies in respect of which pro-

posals have not been received, the authorities concerned are being requested to expedite their proposals.

*Statement*

*STATEMENT SHOWING THE VACANCY POSITION IN VARIOUS HIGH COURTS AS ON 20-6-1980*

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies in existing posts	Newly created*	Total
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)
1.	Allahabad . . . . .	4	4	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2	..	2
3.	Bombay . . . . .	..	2	2
4.	Calcutta . . . . .	8	..	8
5.	Delhi . . . . .	2	..	2
6.	Gauhati . . . . .	3	1	4
7.	Gujarat . . . . .	3	.	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1	..	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	1	2	3
10.	Karnataka . . . . .	2	..	2
11.	Kerala . . . . .	2	.	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1	4	5
13.	Madras . . . . .	4	..	4
14.	Orissa . . . . .	1	..	1
15.	Patna . . . . .	2	8	10
16.	Punjab & Haryana . . . . .	2	..	2
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	1	1	2
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..
Total		39	22	61

\* Every newly created post is sanctioned with effect from the date it is filled in. It may not be treated as a vacancy until an appointment is made against it at least once. Hence, the newly created posts have been shown in a separate column.

**Moderate Voting in Elections to Nine State Assemblies**

1831. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the moderate voting held in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, M. P., Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Gujarat in recent elections for their Assemblies; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available and is being collected.

**Steps to make Siliguri a full fledged Radio station**

1832. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to make Siliguri Radio Station a full fledged one; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a high frequency transmitter so that the neighbouring Bangladesh Radio Station would not be able to disturb?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) permanent studios are under installation at All India Radio Siliguri and are expected to be ready by about August, 1980. On completion of this project, All India Radio Siliguri will become a full-fledged radio station. However, interim studio facilities have already been provided for originating local programmes daily for about 3 hours.

(b) Provision has been made in the (1978-83) Plan to upgrade the power of the existing medium wave transmitter at Siliguri from 20 KW to 200

KW. After implementation of this scheme, interference is expected to be countered considerably. There is no proposal to set up a high frequency (short wave) transmitter at Siliguri.

**Supply of Additional Crude and H.S.D. from U.S.S.R.**

1833. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has agreed to supply additional crude and HSD to India; and

(b) if so, quantity to be supplied and its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to divulge any details.

**Paper allotted to Times of India group**

1834. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Times of India' group of Newspaper was allocated huge quantity of paper for its consumption; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order an enquiry thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. (The Times of India Group was allocated newsprint as per their entitlement in accordance with the provisions of Newsprint Allocation Policy of the Government).

(b) Question does not arise.



वाराणसी में खाना पकाने के गैस के कनेक्शन

1835. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में खाना पकाने की गैस के पहले से ही दिये गये कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) कनेक्शन के लिये विचाराधीन पड़े हुये आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है और इन आवेदकों को गैस कनेक्शन मिलने की संभावना कब तक है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम शर्मा): (क) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ही केवल एक तेल कम्पनी है जो वाराणसी में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का विपणन कर रहा है। उक्त कारपोरेशन के पास अप्रैल 1980 के अन्त तक वाराणसी शहर में 17668 ग्राहक हैं।

(ख) आई ओ सी के पास वाराणसी में अप्रैल 1980 के अन्त तक कुल 5234 व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर नये गैस कनेक्शन बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त होने वाली गैस

से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस को त्रिकालने और मथुरा और कौर्याली शोधनशालाओं में इस उत्पाद की अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता होने की सुविधाओं के चालू होने से 1981 के प्रारम्भ में दिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

श्रीता कालोनी और कालकाजी नई दिल्ली में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्मित मकान

1836. श्री विहाल सिंह: क्या पुनर्वास और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नई दिल्ली के गीता कालोनी और कालकाजी में अलग-अलग विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया और ये मकान कितने भू-क्षेत्र पर बनाये गये और इन पर कितनी लागत आई; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उक्त कालोनियों में निर्मित मकानों की रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी जिम्मेदारी निभाने से मना कर दिया है और उसके कारण क्या है?

पुनर्वास और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री पी. के. थुंगन): (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:--

	मकानों की संख्या भू-क्षेत्र		कुल लागत
			(लाख रुपये में)
गीता कालोनी	3056	3,05,600 वर्ग गज	45.07
कालकाजी कालोनी	1490	2,33,380 वर्ग गज	86.18

(ख) मकानों के रख-रखाव के लिये सामान्यतया पृथक-पृथक मालिक जिम्मेदार होने चाहिए।

**दिल्ली घरों को कोयले की सांख्यिक आवश्यकता**

1837. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राजधानी में बिजली घरों द्वारा मागी गई कोयले की

मात्रा कितनी है और उन्हें सप्लाइ किये गये कोयले की मात्रा कितनी है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान राजधानी के बिजली घरों को स्थायी लिंकेज सर्जिट द्वारा किया गया कोयले का सहयोग अक्टूबर तथा वास्तविक प्राप्तियां विधाने वाला बिबरन उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण

उपाबन्ध

वर्ष 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान बरसपुर, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान (1) इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र तथा (2) राजघाट के लिये स्थायी लिकेज समिति द्वारा किया गया कोयले का माहवार आवंटन (लिकेज) तथा वास्तविक प्राप्ति दिखाने वाला विवरण

आंकड़े हजार मीटरी टनों में हैं

1978-79

क्रम सं०	ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम	4/78	5/78	6/78	7/78	8/78	9/78	10/78	11/78	12/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	जोड़
	1. बरसपुर :													
	लिकेज	60	60	70	100	150	150	100	110	110	125	125	125	1285
	प्राप्ति	42	37	50	71	48	57	55	19	27	70	70	58	604
	2. दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान :													
	(i) इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र													
	लिकेज	120	120	120	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	120	120	1380
	प्राप्ति	129	52	70	108	82	39	103	69	65	92	81	98	988
	(ii) राजघाट													
	लिकेज	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	180
	प्राप्ति	11	10	15	16	10	13	13	9	10	2	7	10	126



### Work to Rule Agitation by Power Engineers

1838. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHRA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether power engineers of many States have been on work to rule agitation from 21st of May, 1980;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) the main reasons for this;

(d) to what extent it has affected power supply; and

(e) what steps have been taken to concede their demands so that power stations will be able to run smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): According to information being made available by the State authorities so far, power engineers of Haryana, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh observed work to rule agitation from 21st May, 1980.

(c) Engineers demands include integrated pay scales and parity in allowances with neighbouring states, removal of disparity in promotion since 1972, D.A. merged scales, evolving work load norms, creation of additional posts and improving service conditions of engineers in generating stations and sub-stations.

(d) In the case of Haryana, there was little effect on power supply in the State but re-starting of Unit No. II at Panipat Thermal was delayed by a few days. In the case of West Bengal, generation in the gas turbine station at Haldia was affected for some time and in the case of Andhra Pradesh, generation was not as per programme as Unit No. VII at Kothagudam thermal power station was not available.

(e) The demands of power engineers of these states are under consideration by the respective state Governments and efforts are being made to normalise relations between the management and the power engineers.

### Release of Additional Cooking Gas

1839. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to release additional cooking gas connections to nearly thirty lakh customers;

(b) if so, when the same are likely to be provided;

(c) in how many States new gas connections will be provided and how many will still be pending; and

(d) by what time Government are confident to meet the demand fully in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d): New gas connections on a significant scale are expected to be given from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of the facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Associated Gas followed by additional availability of the product at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. The release of about 30 lakh new connections would be possible with the commissioning of the above facilities. A plan for equitable distribution of the products throughout the country would be drawn up on the following considerations:—

- (i) Liquefied Petroleum Gas availability throughout the years;
- (ii) Source of supply;
- (iii) Potential demand in various States;

(iv) Logistics of supply, and

(v) Viability of operations.

It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the potential demand in all the States will be met fully.

#### Setting up of a Phenol Manufacturing Plant at Cochin

1840. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a phenol manufacturing plant at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed plant will be for the manufacture of phenol (40 000 tonnes per annum) and by-product, Acetone (24,640 tonnes per annum). The plant will be based on propylene to be made available from the LPG fraction produced in the Fluid Catalytic Cracker to be set up by the Cochin Refineries Limited and is estimated to cost Rs. 49.33 crores.

#### Supply of Power to Coal Mines in Bihar from other States

1841. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power supply to coal mines of Bihar has been arranged from other State Electricity Boards and the authorities of these States have protested against it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether power cut in coal mines is still resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b):

Surplus power, available mostly during the night hours, was diverted from the Northern Grid to the Damodar Valley Corporation for meeting the essential needs of the collieries when there was steep drop in generation in the DVC system. This has to be done as dislocation of mining operations in Bihar-Bengal coal fields would have affected thermal generation throughout the country. There has been no protests from any State for such diversion.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, with the marginal assistance received from Northern Regional Electricity Board power restrictions on collieries are minimised to the extent possible.

#### Violation of Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts by Sahu-Jain Companies

1842. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many units managed by Sahu-Jain family have violated the Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts and the concerned Government machinery has not taken any action thereon.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order an inquiry into working of all units of Sahu-Jain family; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Acceptance of Public Deposits by Companies at Higher Rate

1843. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies have publicly announced subscription to deposits at higher rate

of interest in contravention of the Companies Act and Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 1975;

(b) if so, how many companies have taken public deposits at higher rate of interest, the names of the Companies and the deposit amount taken during the period 1-4-1979 to 31-6-1980; and

(c) what action has been taken against these companies for contravening provision of the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder relating to public deposits do not prescribe any restriction on interest rates offered by non-banking non-financial companies. As such the announcement of higher rates of interest by such companies does not involve any contravention of the provisions of law.

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

#### Shortage of Skilled Technicians in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1844. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil exploration programme of Oil and Natural Gas Commission is seriously hampered due to shortage of skilled technicians, geoscientists and engineers;

(b) if so, what is the requirement of such skilled techno-scientists;

(c) whether a crash recruitment programme has been undertaken to fill up the gap; and

(d) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is suffering from staffing in the administrative and support personnel, while several technicians have left their service?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a): Due to rapid expansion in work there is continuous need for more personnel, however, work has not been seriously hampered.

(b) In the next few months about 1400 positions are required to be filled.

(c) Recruitment is done wherever vacancies exist as per ONGC's Recruitment and Promotion Regulations, 1980. The majority of vacancies are filled up by departmental promotion only and vacancies in the pay scales of Rs. 1500—2000/-, Rs. 700—1300/ and Rs. 595—1140 by the direct recruitment.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Utilisation of Installed Capacity of Thermal Power Plants

1845. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that installed capacity of thermal power plants is not being fully utilised;

(b) if so, the percentage of utilisation capacity of the power plants and the reasons for non-utilisation of the full capacity; and

(c) have Government prepared any short-term and long-term schemes for full utilisation of the installed capacity of the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The capacity utilisation of power plants in Western region is generally satisfactory. However, capacity utilisation of a number of other thermal power stations in other regions is low.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the thermal power stations including nuclear stations in the country during the year 1979-80 was 45 per cent.

The main reasons for poor utilisation of installed capacity of thermal

power stations in the various parts of the country are (i) High forced outage rate as a result of deficiency in design and manufacture of some of the equipments (ii) inadequate trained manpower for operation and maintenance of power station, (iii) prolonged periods of stabilisation of recently commissioned units; (iv) poor quality and inadequate supply of coal to thermal power plants; (v) poor industrial relations in the areas of source of the State Electricity Boards/generating stations and (vi) lack of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power stations. These steps include:

(i) concerted efforts including evolving proper commissioning procedures for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and expeditious completion of the project renovation programme at a number of thermal power stations;

(iii) organisation of intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants;

(iv) visit of roving specialist teams to various thermal power stations for introducing better operational practices in identified thermal power stations.

(v) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations;

(vi) arranging assistance to the power stations in repairing/recommissioning generating units under prolonged shutdowns;

(vii) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices; and

(viii) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power

stations for suggestions for improving the performance of power stations.

### Awarding of Cooking Gas Agencies

1846. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Union Government are considering to revise the norms for awarding cooking gas agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The policy for award of dealerships/agencies including cooking gas agencies, has recently been revised and the following reservations for different categories of persons have been made with regard to appointment of all new dealers/agents:

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	.. 25%
Defence personnel disabled in war and war-widows	.. 10%
Physically handicapped	.. 10%
Unemployed graduates/engineers	.. 25%
Commercial considerations	.. 30%

Prior to it, 25 per cent of all the agencies were reserved to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent for physically handicapped persons and remaining 73 per cent were being awarded on commercial considerations.

### Rise in Oil Price by Four Oil Producing Countries

1847. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four more large oil producing countries have decided to raise the prices of oil;

(b) if so, whether this price rise of oil by these four countries will have a further setback to our economy; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government will have to pay more for importing oil?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) Yes Sir. These increases were effective 1-4-80|1.5.80.

(b) and (c). On the quantities expected to be imported from these countries during 1980, the additional cost would be about Rs. 100 crores

**Time Bound Programme of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for Oil Research**

1848. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has prepared a time bound programme for inland and off-shore search for oil;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved; and to what extent this will meet out oil demand?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b). Plans for intensification of exploration operations have been drawn up by ONGC from time to time and are under implementation. During the sixth Five Year Plan for the

period 1980-85, the following quantum of work has been proposed:

	Offshore	Onshore
Seismic Surveys (Line Kms) . . . . .	75,000	44,600
Exploratory Drilling (Metres) . . . . .	2,75,000	7,51,000
Exploratory Wells (Nos.) . . . . .	95	261
Development Drilling (Metres) . . . . .	3,32,200	5,80,300
Development Wells (Nos.) . . . . .	158	305

(c) The total plan outlay proposed for the five year period from 1980—85 is of the order of Rs. 2944 crores. In view of increasing demand even the increased indigenous production is not expected to fully meet the country's needs in the near future

**Scheme for Production of Films by F.F.C.**

1849. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Finance Corporation has decided to embark upon a scheme to produce films itself instead of financing film makers;

(b) if so, the rationale behind it;

(c) the details of the scheme; and

(d) financial implications thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA):** (a) No, Sir.

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



**Super Thermal Plant at Bankura,  
West Bengal**

1850. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up a super thermal pithead plant in the district of Bankura (West Bengal);

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

(c) action already initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Government have initiated action to investigate the coal potential of the Majhia block in West Bengal to establish the coal potential. The setting up of a thermal power station in the district of Bankura would depend on the geological findings in respect of coal availability in that area.

**समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन देने के लिए योजना**

1851. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने छोटे, मझले तथा भाषायी समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के लिए एक नई योजना बना ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बल्लारी सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। वर्तमान विज्ञापन नीति का पुनर्विचार करने का कार्य शुरू हो गया है और इसके शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

**फिल्म निदेशक श्री मणि कौल के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही**

1852. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चलचित्र वित्त निगम (बब एन. एफ. डी. सी. ने फिल्म निदेशक श्री मणि कौल के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या कुछ प्रभावान व्यक्तियों, अध्यापकों तथा सिने-लेखकों ने उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न करने के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बल्लारी सिन्हा): (क) सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति (पांचवीं लोक सभा) की 79वीं रिपोर्ट और फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा फिल्म निर्माताओं से ऋणों की धीमी वसूली संबंधी समिति (छठी लोक सभा) की 30वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, निगम के निदेशक मंडल ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि जो निर्माता/निदेशक अपने ऋण वापस नहीं कर सके उनके विरुद्ध डिफिक्रिया प्राप्त करने की अवस्था तक सभी कानूनी कार्रवाहियां पूरी कर ली जाएं, किन्तु डिफिक्रियों का निष्पादन प्रत्येक मामले पर विचार करने के बाद किया जाना चाहिए। इस नीति के अनुसरण से, निगम ने श्री मणि कौल को एक नोटिस जारी कर उनसे यह अनुरोध किया था कि वह डिफिक्री की राशि का 15 दिन के अंदर भुगतान कर दे अन्यथा निगम डिफिक्री का निष्पादन करने पर विचार करेगी। इसी प्रकार के नोटिस अन्य संबंधित फिल्म निर्माताओं/निदेशकों को भेजे गए हैं। डिफिक्री का निष्पादन किया जाए या नहीं, इसके बारे में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम जिसमें फिल्म वित्त निगम का 11 अप्रैल, 1980 को विलय हो चुका है, के निदेशक मंडल द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह श्री मणि कौल के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। इन अभ्यावेदनों को राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के डिफ़ेंस की राशि को वसूल करने की नीति का निर्णय करते समय विचार हेतु ध्यान में ला दिया गया है।

#### Multi Channel System in T.V.

1853. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start multi channel system in T.V.; and

(b) the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The existing TV coverage in India is only 6.1 per cent by area and 15.2 per cent by population. With such a low level of service and the limitation of resources, the priority is for providing TV service to uncovered areas rather than adding another channel to the existing stations. However, the feasibility of providing a second channel to one or more existing TV stations will be kept in view while formulating the VIth Plan (1980—85).

#### Issue of L.P. Gas Connections on Ad-Hoc Basis

1854. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of gas connections (LPG)

were issued in the month of April, 1980 to a large number of individuals on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) how many of these were on the waiting lists?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In view of the present shortage of LPG new gas connections are not being generally given. However, exceptions are made for certain categories like foreign diplomats, newly elected M.Ps etc.

#### Location of Gas in Bombay High

1855. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more sources of gas have been located in the Bombay High;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the estimated yield of this newly found source?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The latest discovery of free gas in Bombay Offshore area has been in a structure called Mid-Taptj, in the Gulf of Cambay.

(b) An exploratory well was drilled to a depth of 2400 metres in January/February, 1980. During testing, a good flow of gas was observed.

(c) Production potential of this structure is being assessed.

**Power Supply by D.V.C. to Calcutta,  
Asansol, E.C.L. and Steel Plants**

1856. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-  
DHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY  
AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how much power was supplied  
by the D.V.C. to Calcutta, Asansol,  
Eastern Coalfield Ltd. and Steel  
Plants from January, 1980 to date;  
and

(b) what is the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI  
VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b).  
The Damodar Valley Corporation is  
not supplying power directly to  
Asansol town and Eastern Coalfield  
Ltd. (ECL). The ECL is receiving  
power from the Associated Power  
Company and Disergarh Power Supply  
Company which draw power by Shib-  
pur, Lachipur and Disergarh feeders  
from the DVC. ECL is also receiving  
power through MUGMA of Bihar State  
Electricity Board. The power supply  
to Calcutta Electric Supply Company,  
Steel and Shjbpur, Lachipur and  
Disergarh feeders from January to  
May, 1980, as against their require-  
ments (DVC allocations) may please  
be seen in the attached statement.

## STATEMENT

DVC Allocation MVA	Aggregate Maximum Demand (MVA)					Energy Consumption (MKWH)				
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
CEESC	75.60	93.38	78.75	104.4	54	25,650	29,181	24,306	25,161	22,428
Steel	341.48	218.80	341.37	304.29	303.31	121,753	150,479	94,80	83,910	81,66
Shibpur Lachipur Divergarh Feeders & MUGMA of BSEB	64.66	62.24	68.12	63.01	70.17	24.34	21,727	22,714	20.55	22,691

### Setting up of a Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

1857. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any reply from the State Government of Kerala to its letter asking to complete certain statutory consultations as regard to the proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court with filing powers at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, when it was received;

(c) whether Government of India has received any communication from the State Government of Kerala this year;

(d) if not so, whether the Government of India propose to ask the State Government of Kerala to complete the statutory consultation at the earliest and send the report; and

(e) what is the nature of statutory consultation by the Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Statutory consultations are required to be completed in terms of section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

It is for the State Government to take appropriate steps to complete the statutory consultations. Further consideration to the matter can be given only after a communication in this regard is received from the State Government.

### Memorandum by the Employees of Gummidipundi Camp, Tamil Nadu

1858. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a Memorandum from the employees of Gummidipundi Camp in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the demands put forwarded by them;

(c) the action which the Central Government have in this regard;

(d) whether the Central Government have conducted a comparative study of the conditions prevailing in the Mana Camp of Madhya Pradesh and Gummidipundi Camp in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, what is the impression of the Central Government after this study; and

(f) whether Government intend to accept the demands of the employees of HVMDC in Gummidipundi Camp in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following demands were put forward by them:—

(i) Grant of rent-free accommodation.

(ii) Grant of Camp Allowance.

(iii) Grant of Disturbance Allowance for one year on account of shifting of Heavy Vehicles Mechanic-cum-Driving Centre from Mana, Raipur, to Gummidipundi in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The above demands were considered but not found admissible under the rules. However, the employees were paid advance of two months' pay, as a special case, on their shifting from Mana to Gummidipundi.

(d) The conditions prevailing in Mana Camp and Gummidipundi are different.

(e) and (f). After considering the prevailing conditions at Gummidipundi, it has not been found possible for Government to accept the demands.

### Expansion and Commissioning of Fertilizer Units

1859. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the expansion of commissioning of a few fertilizer units has been delayed; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving names of the plants whose commissioning has been delayed and the reasons thereof is attached.

#### Statement

Name of the project	Original date of commissioning.	Anticipated date of commissioning	Reasons for delay
1. Trombay V.	July, 1980.	April, 1981	Delay in engineering and supply of indigenous and imported equipment.
2. Phulphur	June, 1979	..	The plant was mechanically completed in March, 1980 but commissioning is held up due to non-availability of naphtha on account of closure of Barauni refinery as a result of agitation in Assam. The commissioning will start as soon as naphtha supplies become available.
3. Ramagundam	} July, 1975 Do.	August, 1980. October, 1980.	(i) More time was required for firming up the scope of the projects based on coal; these being set up for the first time in the country.  (ii) Delay in detailed engineering.  (iii) Mechanical problem during testing.  (iv) Inadequate supply of power from the State Electricity Board from January, 1980.
4. Talcher			
5. Haldia	October, 1976	April, 1981	(i) Change in the source of supplies of equipment.  (ii) Need for driving of piles for foundation.  (iii) Delay in delivery of some of critical equipments.  (iv) Labour unrest in the premises of contractors.  (v) Delay in commissioning due to adequate power supply by the State Electricity Board.
6. Bharuch (GNFC)	March, 1980	June, 1981	Delay in engineering and supply of indigenous equipment.

**Vacancies of Judges in District and Sessions Courts, Delhi**

1860. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies of judges in the District and Sessions Courts, Delhi have not yet been filled up;

(b) if so, what is their number; and

(c) what steps have been taken to fill up the vacancies in the District and Sessions Courts, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi High Court, there is no post lying vacant in the Delhi Higher Judicial Service, which consists of District/Additional District and Sessions Judges.

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

**Implications of the verdict of Supreme Court on certain sections of Forty-second Constitution Amendment Act**

1861. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

PROFESSOR MADHU DAN-DAVATE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what according to Government thinking are implications of Supreme Court award striking down Sections 55 and 4 of forty-second Constitution Amendment Act, 1976;

(b) whether Supreme Court has announced full reasons thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government have decided to file an appeal for review by full bench; and

(d) what other measures are to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.

SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As a result of striking down Section 4 of the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, laws made to give effect to the Directive Principles of the Constitution would not be immune from the attack under Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution except those falling within the ambit of Article 39(b) or (c) of the Constitution. Further, the effect of striking down clauses (4) and (5) of Article 368 introduced by Section 55 of the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act would be that any amendment of the Constitution would be subject to judicial review.

(b) Fuller reasons have not yet been given by the Supreme Court.

(c) The question of "filing appeal for review by full bench" does not arise in view of the existing provisions of the law; and

(d) The matter would be considered after fuller reasons are given by the Supreme Court.

**Proposal to increase prices of Bulk Drugs**

1862. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending before Government to increase the prices of 20 bulk drugs, if so, at what level the proposal is pending;

(b) at what stage the issue of applying FERA regulations to foreign drug units is lying at present; and

(c) whether these units would be compelled to dilute foreign equity share under FERA rules?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There is no specified proposal to increase the prices of 20 bulk drugs. However, cost studies of price controlled bulk drugs taken in hand are likely to

result both in increases as well as reductions in the prices of bulk drugs. These revisions can be possible only after the procedure and principles for such price revision are finalised, which will take some more time.

(b) 7 foreign drug companies, which are engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations only, had been directed to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent. 4 of them have already done so. Action is also under way to reduce to 40 per cent the non-resident equity of foreign companies which manufacture only bulk drugs involving low technology. In regard to the firms who are manufacturing bulk drugs, one of more of which involve high technology the Reserve Bank of India is collecting further data from the concerned companies.

(c) The level of permissible foreign equity in Foreign Drug Companies is to be decided in accordance with FERA Guidelines and the New Drug Policy.

#### **Report of Working Groups on National Film Policy**

1863. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Working Group on national film policy has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this report and what action Government propose to take on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report has just been received in the Ministry on 2nd June, 1980. Arrangements have been made to get it printed (both in Hindi and English). A copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House shortly. Then the recommendations contained in the report will be examined in detail and suitable action

taken in consultation with other Ministries/Department concerned.

#### **Huge Deposits of Coal in Rajmahal Hill Zone of Bihar**

1864. SHRI D. P. YADAV:  
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a huge deposit of coal in the Rajmahal hill zones of Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to mine this coal for the power stations of eastern part of the country; if so, when the actual extraction will start;

(c) whether his Ministry is in touch with the Ministry of Railways for laying the railway tracks and other rail facilities in and around the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the 5 coal basins in the Rajmahal coalfield in Santhal Parganas District of Bihar, Geological Survey of India has carried out regional exploration in 4 and has estimated a total of 3,572 m.t. of coal reserves.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rajmahal Opencast 'A' Project has been formulated to meet the demand of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station and other local consumers. This project is expected to commence production in 1982-83.

(c) and (d). The possibility of developing the railway facilities to move coal from Rajmahal Coalfield are being discussed in consultation with the Railways. However, National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to lay a 80 km long private railway line for transportation of coal for the Farakka STPS.



### Committee constituted to Examine Allocation of Gas

1865. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the question of allocation of gas for various purposes was studied in detail by a Government of India Committee, headed by Dr. T. R. Satishchandran, Adviser (Energy) Planning Commission, during the year 1979, which has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) what are the recommendations of the said committee;

(c) what decision Government have taken in the light of these recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking decision on the vital issue, and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The recommendations have been broadly accepted by the Government. The question of the alignment including landfall point of the proposed gas pipeline from South Bassein is being examined by an Expert Committee in the light of the recommendations contained in the report and decision thereon will be taken on receipt of the report of the Expert Committee.

#### Statement

The main recommendations and conclusions of the Working Group are as under:—

(i) The Working Group fixed the priorities in the use of natural gas on the basis of the opportunity cost for each of the fractions contained in the

natural gas. The optimum economic use of the C4 fraction alongwith some C3 fraction is in the production of LPG, the C2 and C3 fractions in the production of petrochemicals and the C1 fraction (lean gas) in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers.

(ii) As the highest opportunity cost for lean gas is in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, the Working Group came to the conclusion that almost all the available lean gas could be utilised for production of fertilizers in six new fertilizers plants apart from 2 plants each in Maharashtra & Gujarat already agreed to.

(iii) The Working Group did not recommend substitution of naphtha or fuel oil by gas in the fertilizer plants of GNFC & GSFC in Gujarat.

(iv) The Working Group recognised the usefulness of establishing some capacity for sponge iron using the gaseous reduction process and has recommended installation of one unit of a capacity not exceeding 0.5 million tonnes per annum on the basis of economic viability.

(v) The Working Group did not make any recommendation regarding utilisation of gas for production of chemicals, etc. in view of insufficient techno-economic data available and desired that a detailed examination was necessary before a view could be taken. It also did not make any recommendations regarding use of lean gas for town gas supply in Bombay as the Study Group appointed by the Maharashtra Government has yet to submit its report. In its opinion, a view could be taken after the report is received on detailed cost estimates, pricing, financial & economic viability etc.

(vi) The Working Group also did not recommend the utilisation of off-shore gas in other industries such as glass industry except for production of a small quantity of special variety of glass as per technical recommendation. In its opinion the use of the gas

as fuel in the general run of glass industry is not essential since fuel oil or electricity can be used.

(vii) The Working Group could not find justification for using gas for power generation under any of the circumstances mentioned by the various States including Gujarat. The Working Group is of the view that the long term electricity generation policy has to be based on maximum exploitation of hydro-potential and reliance on coal as the primary fuel for power generation. Keeping this in view the Working Group did not recommend utilisation of gas in the turbine units at Dhuvaran & Uran in Gujarat & MSEB's units being set up at Uran in Maharashtra.

(viii) The Working Group was of the view that the precise location of the landfall point of the off-shore gas pipeline from South Bassein would have to be determined on techno-economic considerations as long as gas for the expected end-uses was assured; this issue in its view was not of any significance to the users of the gas.

**Recommendation of Study Group appointed by Maharashtra Government about requirement and allocation of Bombay High Gas**

1866. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what are the conclusions and recommendations of the study group appointed by the Maharashtra Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. S. Sethna, about the requirements and allocation of 'Bombay High Gas' for various purposes such as feedstock for fertilizer projects (existing at Trombay and proposed at Thal Vaishet) LPG and fuel to textile mills etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The Working Group appointed by the Central Government in 1977 under the

Chairmanship of Shri Lovraj Kumar to study the requirements of off-shore gas of the Maharashtra State *inter-alia* recommended that the Maharashtra Government should study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of off-shore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers as well as to the 45 textile mills listed in the Working Group's report including the question of textile mills using a mixture of LSHS and fuel oil instead of gas for the purpose of reducing the level of pollution. The Maharashtra Government accordingly appointed a Study Group in September, 1978 to undertake the required study. As the report of the Study Group has not yet been received by the Central Government, it is not possible to give the conclusions and the recommendations of the Study Group.

**Construction of Bombay-Pune Pipe Line**

1867. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a proposal regarding construction of Bombay-Pune pipe line for transportation of petroleum products, is pending with Government;

(b) what are the salient features of this project;

(c) what decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposal are:

(i) Construction of a 12 inch pipeline from Bombay to the outskirts of Pune for transshipment of white petroleum pro-

ducts such as motor spirit, kerosene and High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil.

(ii) The pipeline will have an ultimate capacity of transshipment of 3 million tonnes of petroleum products per year by installing an intermediate Booster Station.

(iii) A receiving terminal will be constructed at the outskirts of Pune.

(iv) The project envisages a capital outlay of about Rs. 21.17 crores.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under active consideration.

#### **Increase in Wages of workers of C.I.L. since Nationalisation**

1868. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) have the wages of workers employed by Coal India Limited risen four times since Nationalisation in 1973;

(b) is it true that there is large scale absenteeism, and at the same time there are about 6,200 surplus workers with CIL,

(c) is it true that loss to CIL due to pilferage is Rs. 40 crores a year; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During certain periods of the year a large number of workers do absent themselves from work.

As regards surplus workers, in 1978 the Bavaja Committee has estimated

that there was a surplus of 50,000 persons.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Facilities provided to Repatriates from different Countries**

1869. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities which Government propose to give to repatriates from different countries, particularly Burma and Sri Lanka;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the rehabilitation of such repatriates at Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), a Burma Bazar complex at Yanaikulam Maidan was to be constructed and the land was to be provided; and

(c) if so, whether there is any charge in the scheme and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Repatriates from different countries requiring rehabilitation assistance and covered by the schemes of rehabilitation are being assisted in their resettlement. Such assistance includes loans, grants for housing, help in securing employment etc. etc. depending on the needs and the specific scheme applicable. Besides, repatriates from Sri Lanka bringing cash assets upto Rs. 5000/- and all repatriates coming from Burma are also granted necessary relief assistance prior to their resettlement.

(b) and (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu had a proposal to provide land free of cost to the Municipal Council, Tiruchirapalli for construction of shops for Burma repatriates. As the financial position of the Municipality was not sound, the proposed scheme

was not implemented. The State Government has reported that alternative proposals are being worked out.

### Setting up of Gas Cracker Unit

1870. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding proposed gas cracker unit from Bombay High to be built in joint or State Sector;

(b) if so, what are the details and if not, which different industrial houses have made offers to participate in joint sector unit and with what terms; and

(c) what decision has been taken about location of site of this project in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No final decision in this regard has yet been taken.

(b) No industrial houses have made such offers.

(c) A Site Selection Committee has been recently appointed to recommend a suitable location for the project.

### Development of Coal Mines in Bankura and Burdwan Districts of West Bengal

1871. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central is willing to invest Rs. 500 crores for developing new coal mines in Bankura and Burdwan districts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The initial exploration conducted by Geological Survey of India in Bankura district has indicated that the Mejhia block offers good prospects for mining. Detailed exploration is being carried out by the Mineral Exploration Corporation. Initial work has already started on the Kalidaspur mine in this district. The Raniganj Coalfield in Burdwan district has already got about 100 running collieries with a production of about 11.8 million tonnes (1979-80). A capital outlay of about Rs. 60 crores has been proposed for the development of mines and ancillary activities during the current financial year. Further investment will continue to be made in subsequent years.

### Proposal to amend M.R.T.P. Act

1872. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal before Government to amend the M.R.T.P. Act;

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

(c) whether Government propose to make certain amendments in the present Act which is insufficient to deal with problems of large Houses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The High-Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) appointed by the Government in June, 1977 has, in its Report submitted to the Government in August, 1978, recommended, *inter alia*, various amendments to the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. A copy of the report of the Committee was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1978. The recommendations of the Committee are now under Government's consideration.

**Cost of Low Temperature Carbonisation Project at Dankuni, West Bengal**

1873. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total cost of low temperature carbonisation project at Dankuni, West Bengal;

(b) whether its execution is proposed to be entrusted to the H.E.C., Ranchi; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The estimated cost of low temperature carbonisation project at Dankuni is Rs. 49.27 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project will be implemented in about 4 years from the date of placement of orders.

**Rehabilitation of Refugees in Madhya Pradesh**

1874. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee families settled so far during the last ten years, zone-wise, in Jagdalpur and Paralkot Zone of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there are still unsettled families in the above said zones;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to speed up the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 5372 families, in

Paralkote Zone and 185 families in Kondagaon Zone (which covers Jagdalpur).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

**Economic conditions of Language News Agencies**

1875. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic conditions of the language news agencies are such that there is a danger of their closure in the near future; and

(b) if so, whether Government have initiated any remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) News agencies are in the private sector. They are independent bodies and Government do not interfere in their working including their financial management.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loan to Orissa State Electricity Board**

1876. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have invested or loaned out any amount in or to Orissa State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the total amount invested or loaned out up-to-date;

(c) the total amount re-paid by O.S.E.B. so far; and

(d) whether the O.S.E.B. is running in loss or profit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Orissa State Electricity Board was in loss in the financial year ending 31st March, 1979 upto which accounts are available.

### Shortage of Coal faced by Industries

1877. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of coal for the industry in the country especially in Punjab where a number of small scale industries have been closed due to the said reason; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure regular and adequate supply of wagons of coal to the small scale industries in the country, with special reference to Punjab?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) There has been some shortfall in the movement of coal to consumers in the country including Punjab and as a result a number of small scale industries are reported to be facing closure.

(b) The coal companies particularly Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd., and Eastern Coalfields Ltd., which meet the requirements of Punjab are in constant touch with the Railways to maximise the movement of coal by rail to Punjab. The coal companies also release coal by road against sponsored quantities and shortfall in movement by rail. Further a high level Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure also regularly monitors the loading of coal

by railway wagons with a view to increasing the supply of wagons for movement of coal.

### विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियाँ

1878. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह जानकारी दार्शयि गयी हो कि भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों ने कितने वर्षों में तथा कितने तारीखों को इस देश में कार्य करना आरम्भ किया?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर): 31-3-1979 तक, भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों की 125 भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियाँ कार्य कर रही थीं। संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में इन भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों के नाम तथा भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उनके विनिगम की तारीख को निर्दिष्ट करके उनके इस देश में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की तारीखें दी गई हैं।

### विवरण

भारत में 31-3-1979 तक कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियाँ

क्रम सं०	सहायक कम्पनी तथा धारिता का नाम	कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सहायक कम्पनी के विनिगमन की तारीख
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<b>कनाडा</b>		
1	इंडियन अणुमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	17-12-1938
2	के० एस० बी० एम्पस् लिमिटेड	11-4-1960
<b>डेनमार्क</b>		
3	पीयरलस फैब्रीकेरन इंडिया प्रा वेट लिमिटेड	18-8-1977
<b>इटली</b>		
4	मिनगोम्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-9-1957
5	सीसागोम्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25-6-1965

1	2	3
<b>मीडरलेण्ड</b>		
6.	पीको इलक्ट्रोनिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० (भारतपूर्व फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड)	31 3-1930
<b>पनामा</b>		
7.	फीजर लिमिटेड	21-11 1950
<b>स्वीड</b>		
8.	एसोसियेटेड बीयरिंग कम्पनी लि०	12-4-1961
9.	एस०एफ० इंडिया लिमिटेड	30-7-1960
10.	सैण्डविक एशिया लिमिटेड	8-7-1960
<b>स्वीटजरलण्ड</b>		
11.	एम्बलौ-क्रान्च ड्रग कं० (इस्टर्न) लि०	1-2-1923
12.	सीबा नेगी ग्राफ इंडिया लि०	13-12-1947
13.	जनरल सुपरटेन्टेन्स कम्पनी (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	8-6-1950
14.	ग्रेड-बीकर्ट साबू लिमिटेड	23-12-1963
15.	रोवे ग्रेडवुल्स लिमिटेड	1-4-1958
16.	सैण्डोज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	2-1-1947
<b>यूनटाइडेड किंगडम (ब्रिटेन)</b>		
17.	असकली एण्ड केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन ग्राफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	8-12-1937
18.	ग्राल इंडिया टोबाक् कं० प्रा० लि०	26-6-1935
19.	अलूमोनियम हिन्दुस्तान प्रा० लि०	30-12-1947
20.	अमगोरे इंडिया लिमिटेड	4-5-1977
21.	एसबीस्टोज सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड	3-4-1934
22.	अशोक लेलेण्ड लिमिटेड	7-9-1948
23.	एबरी इंडिया लिमिटेड	26-2-1947
24.	भूलनबारी कोल कम्पनी लि०	9-8-1906
25.	ब्लैक बुड हीज (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	17-4-1948
26.	बुट्स कम्पनी (इंडिया) लि०	22-8-1940

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27.	ब्रिटिश स्टील फाइलिंग कं० (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०,	5-6-1943
28.	बरीस वैलकम एण्ड कम्पनी (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	31-8-1948
29.	कैडबरी इंडिया लिमिटेड	19-7-1946
30.	सी० ई० फुन्फर्ड (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	2-3-1948
31.	कैमिकल्स एण्ड फाइबर्स ग्राफ इंडिया लि०	29-3 1961
32.	क्लवलैण्ड कन्स्ट्रक्शन कं० प्रा० लि०	21-7 0-1957
33.	क्लोराइड इंडिया लिमिटेड	31-1-1947
34.	क्लाईव स्ट्रीट नीमीनीज प्रा० लि०	17-4-1935
35.	कोलम्बिया ग्रामोफोन कं० ग्राफ इंडिया प्रा० लि०	13-8-1946
36.	कन्सोलिडेटेड म्यूमेटिक टूल कं० (इंडिया) लि०	28-2-1957
37.	साइकल एण्ड माटोमोबाइल कम्पोनन्ट्स (प्रा०) लि०	7-11-1945
38.	दार्जिलिंग प्लान्टेशन इन्डस्ट्रीज (लि०)	24-12-1976
39.	डावसन एण्ड बारलो (रेयन प्लान्ट्स) प्रा० लि०	6-9-1947
40.	डनलप इंडिया लिमिटेड	15-3-1936
41.	ईस्टर्न बैंक ट्रस्टी एक्जीक्यूटिव कम्पनी (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	19-9-1934
42.	बुक्स डोभारस टी० कं० इंडिया लि०	29-1-1975
43.	सीमिन्डिया लिमिटेड	24-6-1978
44.	एम्पायर प्लान्टेशन (इंडिया) लि०	19-2-1977
45.	ई० हिल० एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	9-8-1920
46.	इंगलिश इलेक्ट्रिक कं० ग्राफ इंडिया लि०	13-3-1957
47.	इन्नीर फाउन्डरीज लिमिटेड	30-7-1959
48.	एयर स्मैल्टिंग प्रा० लि०	18-3-1931
49.	फाइबर ग्लास पिप्लिंगटन लि०	27-6-1962
50.	जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कं० ग्राफ इंडिया लि०	4-11-1911
51.	जार्ज स्पेन्सर मील्डन एण्ड कम्पनी (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	9-7-1928

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52.	ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेटरीज (इंडिया) लि०	13-11-1924
53.	गुडलासन रोलक पेन्ट्स लि०	2-9-1920
54.	गोरडन थुडराफ एण्ड कम्पनी (मद्रास) प्रा० लि०	14-12-1964
55.	ग्रेगम एण्ड क्रावल ग्राफ इंडिया प्रा० लि०	26-11-1935
56.	गैस्ट कीन विलियम्स लि०	17-2-1931
57.	हिन्दुस्तान फ़ैरोडो लिमिटेड	1-7-1964
58.	हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड	17-10-1933
59.	हिन्दुस्तान मिलकिंगटन ग्लास बक्से लिमिटेड	7-6-1951
60.	होलमैन क्लाइमैक्स मैन्यु-फैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड	3-10-1958
61.	होलमैन क्लाइमैक्स रोक ब्रिल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	[7-1-1964
62.	हुगली बंक कम्पनी लिमिटेड	26-9-1928
63.	इन्डिया फोयर्स लिमिटेड	8-11-1960
64.	इन्डिया ट्रेडिंग (होल्डिंग) प्रा० लिमिटेड	8-10-1965
65.	इन्डियन कार्ड क्लोथिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	25-6-1955
66.	इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिभ्स लि०	12-3-1953
67.	इन्डियन स्केरिंग लिमिटेड	26-4-1947
68.	इन्डियन टैक्सटाइल इन्जी-निअर्स प्रा० लि०	21-12-1932
69.	इन्डियन टैक्सटाल पेपर ट्यूब कम्पनी लि०	11-3-1955
70.	इन्डियन टायर एण्ड रबर कम्पनी (इन्डिया) प्रा० लि०	17-6-1938
71.	इन्टरनेशनल कोम्बूशन (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	22-4-1936
72.	इन्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स (इन्डिया) प्रा० लि०	25-4-1952
73.	जे० सी० डफस एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12-4-1905

1	2	3
74.	जोकाई इन्डिया लिमिटेड	10-10-1975
75.	लिफ्टन टी इन्डिया लिमिटेड	28-6-1977
76.	लुकास टी वी एस लिमिटेड	20-12-1961
77.	मैकमिलन कम्पनी ग्राफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड	19-1-1970
78.	माजूली टी कम्पनी इन्डिया लिमिटेड	15-3-1977
79.	मार्शल (डाइरेक्शन) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12-12-1925
80.	माथर एण्ड प्लाट इन्डिया लिमिटेड	6-8-1959
81.	मै० एण्ड बेकर (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-3-1950
82.	मर्कन्टाइल बैंक (एजेन्सी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	21-6-1928
83.	मेकम टी कम्पनी (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	17-12-1971
84.	मेक्सिलयड रस्सल (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	19-3-1976
85.	मैटल बाक्स कम्पनी ग्राफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड	1-5-1963
86.	मौलिन्स ग्राफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड	23-6-1960
87.	नामडांग टी कम्पनी (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	17-12-1971
88.	पीरिट्स एण्ड स्पेन्सर (एशिया) लिमिटेड	20-6-1968
89.	भार० एच० विन्डसर (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	4-5-1963
90.	भार० के० प्रो० रेडियो पब्लिशर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	9-1-1942
91.	सिंग्ला इन्डिया टी कम्पनी लिमिटेड	19-2-1977
92.	सर लिडसे पर्किन्स (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-6-1946
93.	स्पाइरेक्स मार्शल लिमिटेड	21-4-1959



1	2	3
94.	स्टोन प्लाट इलूमिनेटिङ कल (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	15-1-1931
95.	टी एस्टेट (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12-8-1922
96.	श्यामस मौगट एण्ड कम्पनी इन्डिया लिमिटेड	25-9-1961
97.	त्रिवेणी टिश्यूज लिमिटेड	16-11-1946
98.	विकर्स इन्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	7-7-1953
99.	वाल्डिस लिमिटेड	30-9-1935
100.	वारन टी लिमिटेड	31-5-1977
101.	वड्डल (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	30-4-1947
102.	विपिन्स (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	16-2-1961
<b>यू०एच०ए०</b>		
103.	एवौटट लेबोरेटरीज (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-3-1946
104.	एमैक्सिको नोमीनीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-3-1963
105.	साइनामाइड इन्डिया लिमिटेड	20-9-1947
106.	बाम्बे टायर इन्टरनेशनल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1-9-1939
107.	फ्रिक इन्डिया लिमिटेड	4-8-1962
108.	गुडईयर इन्डिया लिमिटेड	27-9-1937
109.	इन्डोपिल कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड	23-3-1962
110.	इन्यरसोल रैंड (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	31-7-1963
111.	जानसन्स एण्ड जानसन्स लिमिटेड	5-9-1957
112.	मर्क शार्प एण्ड थोम ब्राक इन्डिया लिमिटेड	4-11-1958

1	2	3
113.	ओटिस इलैवेटर कम्पनी (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	30-10-1950
114.	पार्क डेविस (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	18-4-1958
115.	रिडर्स डाइजेस्ट एसोसियेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-4-1963
116.	रिचर्डसन हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड	20-7-1964
117.	20 सेन्चुरी पाक्स कार-पोरेशन (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लि०	25-8-1944
118.	यूनियन कार्बाइड इन्डिया लिमिटेड	20-6-1934
119.	यूनिवर्सल पिक्चर्स (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	31-10-1936
120.	वेयथ (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-4-1950
121.	वेयथ लेबोरेटरीज लिमिटेड	12-12-1960
<b>बैस्ट जर्भनी</b>		
122.	बेयर (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड	9-9-1958
123.	मोटर इण्डस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड	12-11-1951
124.	साइमन्स इन्डिया लिमिटेड	2-3-1957
125.	उझे इन्डिया लिमिटेड	23-12-1977

### Pending Cases

1879. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what is the back log of pending civil and criminal cases of more than 5 years pending judgement in the Supreme Court and in the various High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): A statement giving the requisite information as on 31st December 1979, as furnished by the Supreme Court and the High Courts, is attached.

## Statement

Number of Civil and Criminal cases pending for more than 5 years in the Supreme Court and in the various High Courts as on 31-12-1979.

Cases pending for more than 5 years as on 31-12-1979

Supreme Court**	Constitutional Appeals	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Total
	145	4,105	232	4,482

\*\*Excluding writ petitions numbering 193.

HIGH COURTS	Civil	Criminal	Total
Allahabad	17,257	328	17,585
Andhra Pradesh	8	..	8
Bombay	9,708	4	9,712
Calcutta*	18,679	263	18,942
Delhi	7,602	102	7,704
Gauhati	1,051	72	1,123
Gujarat	251	..	251
Himachal Pradesh	621	17	638
Jammu & Kashmir	216	25	241
Karnataka*	2,626	..	2,626
Kerala	44	..	44
Madhya Pradesh*	5,446	547	5,993
Madras	492	13	505
Orissa	551	..	551
Patna*	5,358	290	5,648
Punjab and Haryana	9,516	2	9,518
Rajasthan*	4,694	290	4,984
Sikkim	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84,120</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>86,073</b>

\* Main cases only

### Demand for Protection of Women

1880. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand voiced by large section of our population that:

(i) where the wife dies due to dowry, dispute, the death must be investigated;

(ii) if rape takes place by a public servant, the onus of proof should be on him;

(iii) women should not be kept in police custody;

(iv) the cases of divorce must be decided quickly; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Government have received memoranda about these demands. The position regarding each item is indicated below:—

Item (i), Section 174 Cr. P. C. already has provisions requiring that cases in which a person is reported to have committed suicide or been killed by another or has met with an accident or has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence should be investigated and report drawn up of the apparent cause of death.

Item (ii): The Law Commission has submitted its 84th Report on Rape and Allied Offences, wherein the Commission has also made a recommendation about the amendment of the law of evidence in re-

gard to the burden of proof. The recommendation is under consideration.

Item (iii): Guidelines have already been issued to the State Governments. A statement giving these guidelines is attached.

Item (iv): The Law Commission in their 77th report recommended that matrimonial cases by their very nature should receive prompt attention. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of all the High Courts and all Chief Justices have been requested to take suitable measures for the expeditious disposal of such cases.

### Statement

Instructions issued to the State Governments and Union Territories on 14th March, 1980 regarding taking of effective steps to prevent the police from subjecting women to any indignity of misbehaviour.

In view of frequent allegations about misbehaviour with women arrested or kept for interrogation by the police, it is necessary that effective steps are taken to prevent the police from subjecting women to any indignity or misbehaviour.

2. Certain safeguards are provided in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the State Police Manuals. In the normal legitimate discharge of their duties, policemen generally come in contact with women in the following circumstances:

- (a) Search of person,
- (b) Arrest,
- (c) Detention in police lock up,
- (d) Police remand, and
- (e) Examination of women as witnesses.

3. Sections 51(2) and 100(3) of Cr. P.C. make it obligatory that a woman

should be searched by another woman, and with strict regard to decency. These provisions may be reinforced by a circular instruction that as far as possible, one of the two or more independent witnesses to the search should be a female.

4. Police officers are vested with wide discretionary powers of arrest. According to Section 46 (1) Cr. P. C. a police officer making arrest is required to actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action. In case of women, their submission to the custody should be presumed unless proved otherwise, and there should be no occasion for a police officer making arrest of a woman to touch her person. It is also necessary to ensure that except in unavoidable circumstances, no woman should be arrested between sunset and sunrise. If one has to be arrested during night, the police officer must obtain prior permission of his next superior officer and furnish written reasons therefor. If the circumstances make the arrest imminent, the justification for making arrest during night should be reported to the next superior officer without delay. In some States, only police officers of the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector or above are empowered to effect arrest of women, and also to report all such arrests to their Sub-Divisional Police Officers/District Superintendents of Police. In bailable cases, bail should be granted without delay. If the offence is non-bailable, the arrested woman should be remanded to judicial custody with utmost expedition. While being escorted to jail, a male relative should be permitted to accompany the escort party.

5. If for good and valid reasons woman has to be detained in police custody, it should be ensured that she is kept in the female lock-up at the police station, and where a separate lock-up is not provided for females, she should be kept in a separate room and not in the male lock-up. In addition,

a male or female relative of the arrested woman should be permitted to stay on the premises of the police station and the place of custody of the arrested woman should be within his/her view. If no male or female relative is available, the services of some local female should be requisitioned and if necessary, she should be paid for the services.

6. In every exceptional circumstances, police should ask for the custody of an arrested woman on remand. Before any such request is made, a gazetted police officer must satisfy himself about the grounds and the arrangements made for the safety of the arrested woman.

7. Whenever a woman is required to be examined as a witness in connection with a case, she should not be summoned to the police station as the proviso to Section 160(1) Cr. P. C. prohibits any male person under the age of 15 years of woman to appear at any place other than the place of his/her residence for the purpose of examination by the police.

8. Women police, wherever available, should be utilised for dealing with women and, in particular, for searching their person, escorting them to jail, and keeping watch on them while in police lock-up. As magisterial enquiry is mandatory into any case of death in police custody, a provision should be made in the Police Manual for prompt enquiry by a magistrate into every case of complaint of misbehaviour with women in police custody.

9. There is also the need for a change in the attitude of the police and, in particular, of the subordinate ranks, towards women. It is, therefore, suggested that there should be adequate emphasis on the status of women and the need to treat them with respect and consideration in the

various basic, 'in-service' and orientation training courses.

### Decline to Industrial Growth rate

1881. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial growth rate has declined as compared to 'fifties' and 'sixties'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Based on the different series available with base 1951, 1960, and 1970 as well as based on a single series linked backward upto 1951 with base 1970, the average annual rate of growth during 1970's was lower than the average rates of growth registered both during 1950's and 1960's.

(b) The reasons for the lower rate of growth in individual years between 1950 and 1979 would differ from year to year. However, the reasons for decline in industrial production can be generally traced to shortage of power, sluggish in demand for certain commodities, paucity of basic inputs like steel, coal and non-ferrous metals, shortage of foreign exchange, transport bottlenecks and drought conditions. The lower rate of production during 1970's as compared to the fifties and sixties can also be attributed to the comparatively larger production base during the seventies.

अशोक आश्रम, देहरादून की कार्यप्रणाली में अनियमितताएँ

1882. श्री भगवान बब: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जैनसार बाबर नामक पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के अशोक आश्रम

देहरादून में हो रही वित्तीय तथा दूसरी अनियमितताओं के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है कि क्या इस संस्थान को दिए जा रहे लाखों रुपए के अनुदान को जैनसार बाबर नामक पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के कल्याण पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अनियमितताओं का पता लगा लिया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अनियमितताओं से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि अभी तक कोई जांच नहीं की गई है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अनियमितताओं को इन शिकायतों की जांच कराने तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा देने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र शुकवाणा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

### Memorandum from Gourepore Containers and Closures Labour Union

1883. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Gourepore Containers and Closures Labour Union;

(b) if so, what are the demands contained in the said memorandum;

(c) whether in spite of take-over by Government this company continues to be a sick unit;

(d) the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation to make this unit viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A copy of the memorandum submitted by the Union to the Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., has been received. It has been alleged therein that there has been total failure of the management by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India as authorised Controller to revive the sick unit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) After the 'take over' of the management by the I.R.C.I. there was distinct improvement in the performance of the company in the year 1974. This, however, could not be maintained on account of general recession in the tin containers industry in 1975-76 which hit the sick units more adversely than the normally healthy units. Of late there has again been some improvement in the performance but several factors such as old and run down plant and machinery, chronic shortages of working capital, shortages of essential inputs like steel, diesel oil etc., during the last 18 months, prolonged and uncheduled load shedding etc., are the major constraints on the way to the recovery of the unit.

(e) A three-year modernisation plan for major repair, renovation and overhauling of the plant and machinery has been drawn up. The expenditure will be partly met out of loan by I.R.C.I. and partly by company's own projected cash generation. Other options like merger/amalgamation of the company with large company having modern organisational set-up for giving it an integrated management support are also being considered.

### गुजरात को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1884. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1980 से आज तक गुजरात को कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया और राज्य में कितनी मांग थी ; और

(ख) 1980-81 में देश में सीमेंट का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीत चानना): (क) गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने प्रति तिमाही 8 लाख मी. टन सीमेंट की मांग का अनुमान लगाया है। गुजरात राज्य को चालू वर्ष की प्रथम दो तिमाहियों में निम्न प्रकार सीमेंट का आवंटन किया गया था:--

तिमाही	मी. टन सीमेंट
प्रथम तिमाही (जनवरी-मर्च)	3,91,000
दूसरी तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून)	3,67,000

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 में 220 लाख मी. टन उत्पादन लक्ष्य की प्राक्कल्पित है।

### Bangladesh Nationals in India

1885. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladeshi nationals, who entered India, after 25th March, 1971 or immediately after the emergence of Bangladesh in different States of the North East State-wise;

(b) how many were in the Government Camps, how many outside; and how many were repatriated and when; State-wise; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken about those who could not be repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### Missile base by China in Tibet

1886. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that China has built a huge Nuclear Missile at Nagchu in Tibet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that its hitting range is between 2,400 kilometres leading to endangering most of the cities in our country; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There is no reliable information to suggest that China has established a missile base in Tibet.

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

### न्यायालयों में प्रादेशिक भाषा का उपयोग

1888. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर के विभिन्न निम्न और उच्च न्यायालयों का दैनिक कार्य अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग के आदेशों के बावजूद इन आदेशों का कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अंग्रेजी भाषा में निर्णय दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि आम आदमी की भाषा हिन्दी है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कारवर्क करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेंद्र मकवाना): (क) से (घ). विभिन्न निम्न और उच्च न्यायालयों के कार्य के लिये भाषा (भाषाओं) के प्रयोग से संबंधित स्थिति इस प्रकार है :--

(1) जहां तक निम्न न्यायालयों का सम्बंध है, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 272 और सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 137 के अनुसार, इन न्यायालयों की कार्यवाही के लिये प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली भाषा (भाषाओं) के संबंध में निर्णय लेने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है। इस संबंध में वे ही आवश्यक आदेश जारी करने के लिये सक्षम हैं।

(2) जहां तक उच्च न्यायालयों का संबंध है, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963, की धारा 7 के साथ पठित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 248(2) के अनुसार, किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सम्मति से, उस राज्य में स्थित उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाहियों में अथवा उसके द्वारा पारित या दिए गए किसी निर्णय, डिक्री या आदेश के प्रयोजनों के लिये, अंग्रेजी भाषा के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी या संबंधित राज्य की राजभाषा का प्रयोग प्राधिकृत कर सकता है। इस प्रावधान के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेशों राज्यों के राज्यपालों ने इन प्रदेशों के उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों, आदि में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिये राष्ट्रपति की सम्मति प्राप्त कर ली है। इन प्रदेशों के उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों आदि में, न्यूनधिक मात्रा में, हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया भी जा रहा है।

(3) अंग्रेजी भाषा के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग के सम्बंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया है।

उपर्युक्त से यह स्पष्ट है कि जहां निम्न न्यायालयों का मामला राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में, अंग्रेजी भाषा के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी अथवा राज्य की राजभाषा के प्रयोग के सम्बंध में राष्ट्रपति की सम्मति

प्राप्त करने के लिये पहल करने का निर्णय भी सम्बन्धित राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

### **Bihari Students in Manipur in Distress**

1889. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 12th May, 1980 that the Bihari students living in different parts of Manipur have sent urgent messages to the Patna University students Union requesting to rescue them from imminent death;

(b) whether Government are in a position to state the grim picture of how hundreds of non-Manipuris have been subjected to brutal treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A series of violent incidents directed against 'outsiders' took place in Imphal valley during the end of April and beginning of May, 1980. Government of Manipur have however, informed that no students from Bihar or any other States were threatened or harassed in Imphal or adjacent areas during the recent agitations. Non-locals including students who wanted to take shelter were accommodated in relief camps.

### **Demand for a Separate State for Vidharbha Region**

1890. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Minister of Information

and Broadcasting to the effect that the people of Vidharbha region of Maharashtra would be justified, in reviving their demand for a separate State, if the region continued to be neglected industrially as published in the Delhi Edition of Statesman on April 8, 1980; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of this press report but, the Government are not considering any proposal for the formation of a separate State of Vidharbha.

### **Loss in National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta**

1891. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulated loss of National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, Government of India Enterprise has risen to Rs. 376.70 lakhs in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The accumulated loss of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta upto the year ended 31st March, 1978 was Rs. 376.70 lakhs.

(b) The main reasons for losses are as follows:

(i) Decline in the orders for Defence Equipment which used to account for a substantial part of the rated capacity of the company.



(ii) Severe competition from private sector as also small scale sector for traditional items.

(iii) Heavy burden on account of borrowings and the interest thereon.

### पंजाब में खालिस्तान सरकार

1892. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 1980 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि क्रान्तिकारी शिरोमणि अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष, डा. जगजीत सिंह ने पंजाब में "खालिस्तान" सरकार की स्थापना की घोषणा की है और इस कथित सरकार ने करन्सी नोट छापने तथा इनका जनता में चलाना शुरू करने के बारे में भी निर्णय ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा): (क) सरकार ने सम्बद्ध समाचार देखा है। उसके बाद 16 जून, 1980 को श्री बलवीर सिंह संधू नामक एक व्यक्ति ने पंजाब में "खालिस्तान" सरकार की स्थापना की सूचना देते हुए छ: पृष्ठ के एक हस्त-लिखित घोषणा पत्र की कुछ प्रतिलिपियां पत्रकारों को वितरित कीं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कोई करन्सी नोट नहीं छापे गए हैं।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार को मामले की कानूनी उलझनों की जांच करने के बाद उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

### Shortage of Cement in Tripura

1893. SHRI BAJUBAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura State experienced chronic shortage of cement throughout the year due to non-availability of railway wagons;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to help the States; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Constraint of rail movement has resulted in short supplies of cement to the State of Tripura.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to maximise rail movement of cement into the North Eastern Region including the State of Tripura. In addition, reimbursement of freight for moving cement by road has been liberalised. Requests for extension of validity of release orders in respect of North Eastern States are also considered sympathetically.

### Cement Supplied to Tripura

1894. SHRI AJAY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much cement was supplied to Tripura during the last three years; month-wise;

(b) what is the demand of cement by Tripura; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the supply position?

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

(a) The allocation/supply of cement to State is made on a quarterly basis. Supplies of cement made to the State

of Tripura during the last three years

quarter-wise is indicated below:—

Quarter	1977	1978	1979
	(tonnes of Cement)		
Ist Quarter . . . . .	2830	4533	4216
IIInd. Quarter . . . . .	3041	3953	7219
IIIrd Quarter . . . . .	3674	6548	6155
IVth Quarter . . . . .	3390	5797	4140
Total	12935	20831	21730

(b) State Government of Tripura has estimated their demand of cement as 63000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Every effort is being made to maximise rail movement of cement into the North Eastern Region including the State of Tripura. In addition reimbursement of freight for moving cement by road has been liberalised. Requests for extension of validity of release orders in respect of North Eastern States are also considered sympathetically.

#### Demand of Salt by West Bengal

1895. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government demanded four ship loads and 12 railway rakes of salt per month;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) steps so far taken if any, by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demand of the State Government is as per accepted programme of the Central Government. However the actual quantity of Salt moved by rail depends upon

timely placement of orders for salt by the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation the agency nominated by the State Government, while that moved by ship depends upon the number of ships made available for the purpose by the Director General of Shipping.

#### Concentration of Poverty Population in States

1896. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report Prof. Rajkrishna has pointed out that the total 72 per cent poverty population in the country is concentrated in seven States;

(b) whether it has also been pointed out by him that if Orissa and Karnataka are added to the list the percentage would be about 83;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two-thirds of the total pool of unemployment is confined to these seven States; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These estimates relate to 1972-73.

(d) The broad approach to the removal of poverty and reduction in unemployment will be outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan which is now under preparation.

### Proposal to Replace Avro HS-748

1897. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited propose to stop production of HS-748 Avro-aircraft; and

(b) whether Indian Air Force propose to replace these by any other aircraft if so, their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited propose to stop production of HS-748 AVRO aircraft after 1982-83.

(b) Indian Air Force have no plans at present to replace the HS-748 AVRO by any other aircraft.

### जेलों की दशा

1898. श्री छोटू भाई गाँमत:

श्री एन. इ. होरो:

श्री अर्जुन सेठी:

श्री के. मालाम्मा:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जेलों और राज्य जेलों की दशा बड़ी खेदजनक है और उनमें शाँचालय, पानी और बिजली तक की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ जेलों में महिला कैदियों को अलग रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और क्या उनमें सुधार के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकपाणा): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की अपनी जेल नहीं है और सभी जेलों—केन्द्रीय,

जिला, विशेष, खुली, उप-जेल, राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है। भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जेलों की दशाएं भिन्न भिन्न हैं। कुछ जेलों में बिजली नहीं है अथवा आंशिक रूप से बिजली लगाई गई है और कुछ जेलों में शाँचालय तथा पानी जैसी सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं।

(ख) स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है।

(ग) जेलों का रख रखाव राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समय समय पर जेलों के सुधार की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। राज्य सरकारें इस संबंध में निधियां उपलब्ध होने पर आवश्यकतानुसार उपयुक्त कदम उठा रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी राज्यों को जेलों के सुधार के लिये 1977-79 के दौरान 6 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी है। इसमें 4.71 करोड़ रु. सुविधाओं और मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण तथा जेल भवनों के निर्माण के लिये है। सातवें वित्त आयोग के निर्माण के अनुसार 11 राज्यों में पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जेल प्रशासन के स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये 48.31 करोड़ रु. की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। इस राशि में से 20.18 करोड़ रुपये सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने और नये विद्यमान भवनों के विस्तार निर्माण के लिये खर्च किए जाएंगे।

### Antenna as accessory of T.V.

1899. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a TV set costing about Rs. 3,000 can be operated only with an antenna which is an integral part of T. V. but the manufacturers say it is an accessory which costs about Rs. 125 only;

(b) whether the antenna is an accessory or an integral part of T.V.; and

(c) whether it is a fact that radio, electronic watches and calculators do not require buying accessories, if so, the reasons why a T.V. set should require?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). No, Sir, a TV set can be operated within the primary service area of the TV transmitter without an antenna. However, if the reception needs to be improved, an antenna may be needed. Whether such an antenna is an accessory or an integral part of the TV set depends on the design of the TV set.

(c) Yes, Sir, radio receivers, electronic watches and calculators do not normally require the buying of accessories. As indicated in the answer to parts (a) and (b), whether a TV set does or does not require an antenna depends on the design of the set. It is also often desirable to use such accessories as, a voltage stabilizer to protect the TV set from possible electrical damage due to voltage fluctuations, as also, of a booster amplifier, to enhance reception capability of TV sets located on the fringes of the coverage area of the TV transmission.

#### **Supply of Heavy Water by USSR**

1900. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR have supplied first instalment of heavy water to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). In March 1980 we signed an Addendum to the September 1978 contract with the USSR for the supply of 256

tonnes of heavy water, in addition to the 200 tonnes which had already been supplied under the contract. Out of the fresh supply of 256 tonnes contracted, the first instalment of 20 tonnes was received on May 27, 1980.

#### **Import of War Planes**

1901. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are importing war planes; and

(b) if so, the category of planes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) and (b). Re-equipment of IAF squadrons by replacing old aircraft with new aircraft is a continuing process. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details. ....

#### **Schemes launched for Benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1980-81**

1902. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the plans/schemes launched by Union Government for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** A statement showing the plans/schemes launched for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by some of the Ministries is laid on the Table of the House. Information about other Ministries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**


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 Name of the Ministry/  
Department

Name of the Scheme

1. Ministry of Agriculture .

1. *Crop Oriented Programmes :*

- (a) Minikit programme of Millets (excluding maize) including propagation of New Technology.
- (b) Minikit programme of Maize including propagation of New Technology.

2. *Minor irrigation:*

- 3. (a) Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar;
- (b) Regional Stations for Forage Demonstration;
- (c) Minikit Demonstrations;
- (d) Central Poultry Breeding Farm and Central Duck Breeding Farm.

4. *Cooperation:*5. *Crop Oriented programme :*

- (i) (a) Extension of Oilseeds in New Irrigated Areas;
- (b) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programmes;
- (c) Sunflower Development;
- (d) Soyabean Development.
- (ii) Soil and Water Conservation:
  - (a) Soil Conservation in the catchment of RVPS;
  - (b) Amendment of Acid and Alkali Soils in Compact Areas;
  - (c) Pilot Project for control of shifting cultivations;
  - (d) Integrated Water shed Management in the Catchment Flood Prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry:*

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.

(iv) *Fisheries :*

- (a) Development of Aquaculture (FFDA);
- (b) Inland Fisheries Project with world Bank Assistance.

(v) *Forestry :*

- (a) Social Forestry;
  - (b) Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in Himalayan Region (Operation Soil Watch).<sup>28</sup>
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6. Agriculture Extension and Training.
7. Crop-Oriented Programmes.
8. C.A.D. Programme.
9. Soil Conservation Programmes.
10. Dairy Development.
11. Animal Husbandry.
12. Fisheries Development.
13. Forestry Programme.
14. Development of Cooperatives in Tribal Areas.

**Ministry of Rural Reconstruction**

1. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA).
2. Integrated Rural Development (IRD).

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

1. Tribal Sub-plan (Special Central Assistance).
2. Pockets of Tribal Concentration (M.A.D.A.).
3. Welfare of Primitive Tribes.
4. Girls Hostels.
5. Research and Training (Tribal Research Institutes).
6. Aid to Voluntary Organisations.
7. Central Assistance to States for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in States.
8. Post-matric Scholarship Scheme.
9. Establishment of Book Banks in Medical and Engineering Colleges.
10. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarship to children to those engaged in un-clean occupations.
11. Coaching and Allied Scheme for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes :
  - (a) Pre-examination training to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing in the competitive examinations;
  - (b) Coaching-cum-guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Sch. Tribes candidates whose names are on the live registers of Employment exchange for Grade 'C' posts;
  - (c) Coaching programme to prepare Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates for various clerical/ Stenography grades.
12. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes.
13. Machinery for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act.
14. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme.

### Shortage of Paper and Loan to Paper Industry

1903. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be an acute shortage of paper in the country in the coming five years ;

(b) whether Government have decided to provide soft loan facilities to the paper mills; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to boost production of paper?

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

(a) The indigenous production of paper is likely to be marginally short of the demand in the near future.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken for increasing the production of paper are as follows:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The facility of imports of second hand paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(iv) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(v) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilisation of bagasse for paper making.

### Low Output in Hindustan Cables due to Shortage of Raw Material

1904. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the output of Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Rupnarayanpur is below target due to shortage of raw materials and inadequate finance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the production?

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

(a) Among other factors like power cut etc., acute financial stringency on account of credit squeeze and consequent difficulties in the procurement of raw materials contributed to the short fall in the production as compared to the targets fixed.

(b) Government have already approached the Reserve Bank of India to raise the cash credit limit from 16.00 crores to Rs. 19.50 crores. Simultaneously P & T Department who are major customer for tele-communication cables have advanced Rs. 3 crores against supplies to be made by the company.

### Problems of Tribal People in West Bengal

1905. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to solve the problems of the tribal people in West Bengal State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The major development

programme launched for solving the problem of Scheduled Tribes in the country is the Tribal sub-plan. Under it, areas of tribal concentration in West Bengal have been identified, as sub-plan areas and schemes for the development of these areas have been taken up in various sectors like agriculture, horticulture, irrigation cooperation, forestry, small industry, health, education etc. Apart from this, the Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal have also been covered under the comprehensive programme for Primitive Tribes and the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Tribes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are girls' hostels, post-matric scholarship, coaching and allied schemes, reasearch and training, aid voluntary organisations.

#### Expansion of Paper Plants

1906. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper machinery manufacturers have urged the Government to permit unrestricted expansion of their existing plants; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

(a) No such request has been received from any of the paper machinery manufacturers.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Return of British Jaguar Aircraft Squadron for Training purposes

1907. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the squadron of Jaguar aircraft loaned from Britain for

training purposes will be returned soon by India;

(b) when the new Jaguars contracted for will actually start arriving in India; and

(c) by when their indigenous manufacture by HAL is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Jagaur aircraft on free use with IAF pending delivery of new aircraft is due for return to UK only in 1982.

(b) The first new aircraft is expected to be delivered by September, 1980.

(c) Indigenous manufacture is generally undertaken in different phases Preliminary steps in this regard are under way.

#### Deaths due to Atrocities on SC and ST

1908. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths due to murders, beating or burning of (i) Harijans, (ii) Adivasis, (iii) Tribals in each of the States since the 1st January, 1980;

(b) in how many cases the reasons were established as (i) Political, (ii) Communal, (iii) Casteism; and

(c) what action has Government taken to curb the above and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.



### Manufacture of Toilet Soap by Big and Multinational Companies

1909. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Multinational companies and big industrialists which are manufacturing toilet soap in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot this item only to small scale sector and ban these big concerns to manufacture toilet soap;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) (i) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Asiatic Soap Company.

(iii) M/s. Tata Oil Mills.

(iv) M/s. Godrej Soaps.

(v) M/s Swastik Household and Industrial Products.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Manufacture of toilet soap requires specialised process equipment and technology, which is generally beyond the technical and financial capability of the small scale sector. Under present circumstances, therefore, it is not feasible to reserve the manufacture of toilet soap for the small scale sector.

### बस्तर जिले में सिगरेट का कारखाना स्थापित करना

1910. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में सिगरेट का कारखाना स्थापित करने का है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### Names of Industries having Low Industrial Production

1911. SHRI P. K. KODYAN:

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production was very low in 1979-80 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what are the industries the production of which has gone down considerably and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) The index of industrial production for April—February 1979-80 shows a decline of 0.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The average annual rate of growth of industrial production from 1975-76 to 1978-79 was 6.9 per cent. The general index of industrial production increased by 7.2 per cent in 1975-76, 9.5 per cent in 1976-77, 3.3 per cent in 1977-78 and 7.6 per cent, in 1978-79.

(c) Of the 147 industries for which provisional production data are available for 1979-80, 24 industries registered a decline of more than 10 per cent. These are: cement machinery (-34.6 per cent); diesel engines (veh.) (-32.4 per cent); aluminium foils (-29.1 per cent), sugar (-26.2 per cent); malathion (-26.0 per cent); metallurgical machinery (incl. steel plant equipment) (-21.0 per cent); P.V.C. resins (-20.0 per cent); structurals (-18.6 per cent); zinc (-18.1 per cent); copper and brass sheets and circles (-18.0 per cent); cycle tyres (-17.4 per cent); polysty-

rene (-17.2 per cent); Vitamin 'A' (-13.5 per cent); paints and varnishes (-12.7 per cent); winding wires (-12.5 per cent); viscose staple fibre (-12.1 per cent); aluminium sheets and circles (-11.7 per cent); streptomycin (-11.6 per cent); auto rickshaws (-11.3 per cent); pencils (-11.3 per cent); sugar machinery (-10.3 per cent); aluminium (-10.2 per cent); seamless tubes (-10.2 per cent); and viscose tyre cord (-10.1 per cent).

Several factors were responsible for the decline in industrial production, the most important being shortage of power, paucity of certain critical raw materials, labour unrest and transport bottlenecks. The drought led to fall in production in agro-based industries such as sugar and tea.

#### Setting up Cement Projects in next Five Year Plan

1912 SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up new cement projects during the next Five Year Plan to meet the acute shortage of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A total capacity of 21.99 million tonnes is expected to materialize in both the Public and Private Sectors during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85. The details are follows:—

Years	Capacity in millions tonnes
1980-81	3.56
1981-82	3.13
1982-83	5.31
1983-84	4.05
1984-85	5.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.99</b>

#### Employment in some States

1913. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in States like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar the rate of unemployment exceeds 8 per cent; and

(b) if so, what special attention is being paid to create more employment opportunities in these States rapidly?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) According to the latest available data for 1977-78, it is true that the rate of unemployment in these States exceeds 8 per cent.

(b) The schemes for the creation of new job opportunities will be examined in the context of the Five Year Plan 1980-85 which is currently under preparation.

#### Duncan Company entering into a deal for Manufacturing T.V. Sets

1914. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Duncan Company of Calcutta have entered into any deal with a small scale T.V. manufacturing company in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to prevent infiltration of this large house in manufacturing of TV Sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

### Setting up of plywood veneer and solvent extraction plant from sal seed

1915. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parties are keen to establish units for the production of plywood veneer and solvent extraction plant from sal seed; and

(b) if so, the details of the parties and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No unit has applied or has been licensed/registered for the manufacture of veneers based on sal wood only. Sal oil can be extracted by utilising any solvent extraction plant. The following parties have shown interest in the manufacture of sal oil by solvent extraction:—

(1) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.

(2) M/s. Bharat General and Textile Industries Limited, Calcutta.

(3) M/s. Anand Taluka Coop. Cotton Sale Ginning & Pressing Society Ltd. Gunarat.

(4) M/s. Rasoi Vanaspati & Industries Limited.

The proposal of M/s. Bharat General & Textile Industries Limited, Calcutta, has since been rejected. The applications of the remaining parties are still under examination.

### Price of Tyres

1916. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the present prices of different tyres respectively of truck, car, motorcycle, scooter and cycle;

(b) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices (BICP) conducted any study in this price rise; if so, what are their findings;

(c) what concrete steps Government propose to take to control this trend of rising prices;

(d) the yearly figures of excise duty and sales tax collected from the tyre industry since 1975;

(e) which raw material required to be imported at present by the industries due to shortages in domestic supplies;

(f) the yearly figures for the last 3 years of import duty collected on imported raw material for the industry;

(g) how many new licences are issued for joint sector ventures in 1978-79 in tyre production and how many of these have started production the reason for not starting production of remaining licence; and

(h) whether the industry is fulfilling its compulsory export commitments; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement showing the wholesale prices of tyres respectively of truck, car, motorcycle, scooter and cycle as on 31-5-80 is attached.

(b) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices conducted a study on the impact of increase in the cost of raw materials on the prices of automobile tyres and tubes in 1978. According to the Report submitted by the B.I.C.P., the increase in the net dealer prices effected by the companies in the last week of March, 1978 substantially exceeded the increase in the prices of major raw materials in respect of rayon truck tyres, nylon truck tyres and tubes but in passenger tyres and jeep tyres the price increase more or less accorded with the rise in the prices of major raw materials. The Report also mentions that the contention of the tyre manufacturers was that the increase in tyre prices towards the last week of March, 1978 was based not on the increase in raw material costs alone but

also on conversion cost-items like fuel, coal, electricity, salaries and wages and also losses on exports. These companies also pointed out that the profitability on tyres and tubes had been on the decline for some time and in 1977 some of them suffered a loss. The B.I.C.P. study also reveals that the profitability of most of the companies declined in 1977 as against the previous years and some companies incurred a loss in 1977.

(c) At present there is no statutory control on prices of tyres.

(d) Year-wise realisation of excise duties on tyres including tubes and flaps is given below:—

Year	Amount of Central Excise duties realised (Rs. thousands)
1974-75	1290978
1975-76	1341851
1976-77	1276108
1977-78	1271954
1978-79	1771323
1979-80	2055502 (provisional)

Levy of tax on sales or purchase taking place inside a State is a State subject. The administration of Central Sales Tax levied on inter-State sales of goods has also been entrusted by law to the States. The proceeds from sales tax including Central Sales Tax have also been assigned to the States. Central Government has no information regarding the figures of sale tax collected from the tyre industry.

(e) The main raw materials required to be imported due to shortages in domestic supplies are mainly natural rubber, Furnace carbon black, synthetic rubber (SBR) and nylon yarn.

(f) Yearly figures of import duty on raw materials exclusively for the tyre industry are not available.

(g) No new licences were issued for joint sector ventures in 1978-79 for the manufacture of tyres.

(h) Some of the tyre manufacturing units having export obligation are not fulfilling their export commitment as according to them export of tyres is not economical.

#### Statement

Wholesale Prices of Tyres as on 31-5-1980

Truck Tyres	Prices as on 31-5-80			
1. 25—20	12	PRHW	105-rayon	1485.00
2. 9.00—20	12	PRSW	105-rayon	1760.00
<i>Car Tyres Standard Rayon BSW</i>				
1. 6.70—15	6	Ply	rating C. 49	400.00
2. 5.90—15	6	Ply	rating C. 49	345.00
3. 5.20—14	6	Ply	rating C. 49	295.00
4. 5.60—13	6	Ply	rating C. 49	280.00
<i>Motor Cycle Tyres</i>				
1. 3.25—19—4		Ply		155.00
<i>Scooter Tyres</i>				
1. 3.50—18—4		Ply		99.00
<i>Cycle Tyres</i>				
1. 28—1½ W/O.				12.65

### Naval Armament Production Unit at Cochin

1917. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala has no Defence Public Sector Undertaking at all and that Cochin, with its natural harbour and naval establishments, has all the infrastructural facilities for Naval Armament Production Unit;

(b) whether Government would examine the possibility of setting up such a unit; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take or have already taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, at present no Defence Public Sector Undertaking is in Kerala. As to Naval Armament Production Unit, no such separate unit is under consideration.

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

### Ban on Creation of Hindi Posts

1918. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban on the creation of posts;

(b) if so, whether the ban is also applicable to the creation of Hindi posts; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the ban in the case of Hindi posts as has been done in the case of plan posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir, in view of the need of

economy in the non-plan expenditure, the Government have imposed general ban on the creation of posts on non-plan side. However, no ban has been imposed on the plan posts. In addition, necessary posts for fulfilment of the statutory requirements have also been exempted from this ban.

(b) This ban is applicable to all the posts except Hindi posts necessary for the fulfilment of statutory requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

### Loss in Assam Agitation

1919. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the extent of loss sustained during the recent Assam Agitation (including North Eastern States) by way of (i) loss of life (ii) loss of properties (iii) loss of man hours and (iv) loss on account of stopping the production of petroleum and other bye products?

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

### Inundation due to Mining of Mineral Sand by Indian Rare Earths

1920. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chavara, is mining mineral sand on the coastal belt;

(b) whether this operation has led to inundation of the area by sea water during the monsoon;

(c) whether several dwellings of fishermen and other poor folk have been destroyed or damaged as a consequence thereof; and

(d) whether the factory management is being directed to compensate

the victims and also to arrange for the construction of sea walls along this affected stretch of land?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Establishment of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Backward Districts of States**

1921. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage the establishment of cottage and small scale industries in the most backward districts of different States to generate more employment;

(b) if so, what is the criteria of selecting the districts;

(c) whether Ghazipur district of U.P. has been considered in this matter; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the scheme for this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following set of criteria, which was evolved at the National Development Council Committee meeting, was adopted by the Planning Commission for identification of industrially backward districts:—

(1) Per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).

(2) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(3) Per capita industrial output.

(4) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(5) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(6) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following incentives are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the backward districts:—

(1) Concessional Finance Facilities by the All India Term Lending, Financial Institutions.

(2) Tax Concessions.

(3) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale units.

(4) Consultancy for Technical services.

(5) Interest subsidy.

(6) Special Facilities for Import of Raw Materials.

(7) District Industries Centres.

(8) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

**लघु उद्योगों के लिए सरणीकृत वस्तुएं और पैराफिन मोम की सप्लाई**

1922. श्री समीन्द्रजीन: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लघु उद्योगों के लिए कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं सरणीकृत की गई हैं, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मोमबत्तियां बनाने के लिये लघु उद्योग को पैराफिन मोम की सप्लाई का तरीका क्या है; और

(ग) 'सलाज' मोम से पैराफिन मोम बनाने के लिए सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) लघु उद्योगों के लिए आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की कोई अलग से सूची नहीं बनाई गई है। ये वस्तुएं बड़े व लघु दोनों प्रकार के एककों के उपयोग में आती हैं। इन की सूची को 1980-81 की आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट 8 और 9 के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम, रसायन व उर्वरक मंत्रालय राज्यों व संघशासित प्रदेशों को तिमाही या वार्षिक आधार पर पैराफिन वैक्स का आबंटन करता है। इसके बाद राज्यों व संघ शासित प्रदेशों के उद्योग निदेशालय अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं (जिनमें मोमबत्ती उत्पादक भी शामिल हैं) को इसका आबंटन करते हैं।

(ग) लघु क्षेत्र के स्लैक वैक्स का परिष्करण करने वाले एककों को पैराफिन वैक्स में परिष्करण के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम से स्लैक वैक्स का आबंटन किया जाता है।

#### Induction of Rural Talents in All India Civil Services

1923. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present UPSC Examination is English-dominated; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to induct rural talent in All India Civil Services, as rural talent needs to be helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The only paper on English included in the Civil Services Main Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C.

for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Central Services is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and of a qualifying nature. The marks obtained in this paper are not counted for competitive ranking. The candidates can write the subject papers either in English or in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. In the Interview test, the Interview Board can allow a candidate to answer in an Indian language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express himself adequately in English.

The scheme of the examination known as the Civil Services Examination has been introduced from the year 1979. Though no special dispensation can be made only in respect of candidates having rural background, the new scheme of the examination has been so modelled as to attract meritorious candidates with rural background. The salient features of the new scheme of the examination which are expected to help candidates with rural background are contained in the attached statement.

#### Statement

#### SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME OF EXAMINATION KNOWN AS THE CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO HELP CANDIDATES WITH RURAL BACKGROUND

(i) The paper on English is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and qualifying in nature. The marks in this paper are not counted for the competitive ranking.

(ii) Option to answer the subject papers either in English or in any of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been given to the candidates.

(iii) Marks allotted for optional papers have sought to reduce the weightage of papers in General

Studies (optional papers carry 1200 marks while General Studies papers carry 600 marks).

(iv) Lesser weightage has been given to the Interview test. The Interview Board can allow the candidate to answer in an Indian Language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express adequately in English.

(v) The upper-age limit has been raised from 26 to 28 years.

(vi) Additional papers of post-graduation level for IAS/Indian Foreign Service included in the old scheme of the examination have been dispensed with in the new system of examination.

### Rajadhyaksha Committee Report

1924. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to consider and examine problems facing Defence production, a committee was formed named Rajadhyaksha Committee;

(b) what are the main recommendation of the report; and

(c) whether Government are going to implement them and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee on Ordnance Factories under the chairmanship of Shri V. G. Fajadhyaksha was set up in August 1975.

(b) This Committee on Ordnance Factories submitted its First Report on the working of Ordnance Factories in May 1978. The main recommendations of the Committee are:

(i) Creation of an Ordnance Factory Board.

(ii) Integration of Finance and Accounts functions with the Organisation.

(iii) Merger of Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi with the Ordnance Factory Board.

(iv) Separation of the Ordnance Equipment Group of Factories from the Ordnance Factory Board.

(c) Two of the recommendations, namely, (i) & (ii) have been implemented. The remaining two are under active consideration of the Government.

### "Charter of Demands" of Workers of Sen-Raleigh

1925. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received "Charter of Demands" from the workers of Sen-Raleigh Ltd.;

(b) if so, what are those demands; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The workers of Sen Raleigh Ltd., Asansol presented in January, 1979 a Charter of Demands to the management, the more important of which was the demand for the implementation of the Tripartite Wage Settlement applicable to the engineering industries in the State of West Bengal. The details of the demands are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The demand for the implementation of the Tripartite Wage Settlement was accepted and has been implemented. As the acceptance of this demand entails substantial financial liability, the management was also advised to increase productivity/profitability with the co-operation of the workers.

### Statement

1. Immediate repulsion of 1975 agreement.



2. Immediate implementation of Tripartite Engineering Wage-Settlement dt. 11-1-79.

3. Revision of Pay-scales, D.A. and Incentive Bonus Scheme, suitable Pay-scales for service department for proper motivation and their categorisation.

4. Revision of Pay-scales for Hotel Staff/D.B. Staff, adrena Operators, increase of daily allowance of Dak Peons.

5. Increase of night shift allowance.

6. Suitable House-rent should be paid to the employees.

7. Annual Bonus should be treated as deferred wage minimum 8.33 per cent should be paid as Annual Bonus to all employees. Annual Bonus @ 8.33 per cent which is due for the year 1975-76 should be paid immediately.

8. Suitable scheme for advance payment to the employees, to meet extra emergency nature of expenditure to be developed.

9. Regularisation of services of the employees superannuated already given extension with all benefits.

10. Festival Holidays to be extended to 17 days in a year instead of 12 days (i.e. National Holidays to be sanctioned separately, beyond normal festival Holidays). Anomalies of casual leave as enjoyed by the staff to be resolved.

11. Revival of medical facilities as enjoyed by employees prior to 1975—Agreement, revision of T.B. subsidy special medical aids to be given to the workmen as per the agreement dt. 17-7-78.

12. Canteen facilities to be extended to all workmen and improvement of existing services.

13. Standard protective clothings and other special facilities to be

given to the employees engaged in hazardous jobs.

14. Extension of housing facilities to all employees Development, maintenance and proper up-keeping of existing I.H.P.

15. Principles and guide-lines to be determined for transfer, promotion and allocation of jobs. Avenue of promotion to be made for deserving employees. Cases reverted during 1975—Agreement to be reconsidered. Arbitrary change of designation to be stopped.

16. Suitable light jobs to be provided temporarily for the workmen who met with accidents or suffered long from illness and joined during their convalescence period. Suitable rehabilitation policy to be worked out for the existing misfits. Alternate suitable jobs to be provided for permanently disabled persons.

Workmen involved in accidents should be given full wages/salary till complete recovery. Suitable scheme for payment of compensation to temporary/permanent disabled workmen/employees to be developed

17. Normal retirement age to be fixed at 60 (sixty). Employees attaining the age of sixty to be sent for medical examination and his services should be extended till he remains fit for work.

Discrepancies and errors in service-records to be rectified prior to implementation of the principles.

18. Retirement benefits including full and final dues, gratuity, provident fund, should be paid to workmen within 30 days from the date of retirement. Retired employees should be retained till receipt of their final dues including P.F.

19. Employment of next to kin of the retired/dead/medically unfit employees to be given to the factory.

20. Suitable policy of recruitment to be determined. Before recruiting new personnels following cases are to be considered:—

(a) Reinstatement of persons forced to retire voluntarily.

(b) Appointment of the nominees of the super-annuated persons who could not be given extension, after the age of 55.

(c) Appointment of the nominees of deceased/invalid/sick workers.

(d) Reinstatement of the workers discharged on the ground of alleged medical cases.

(e) Appointment of Trade-apprentices who completed their training in the years 1978 and 1979.

21. Suitable provisions to be made in the factory, for the Apprentices and Diploma holders after successful completion of their training.

22. Abolition of contract system of work, Employees engaged in permanent and perennial nature of jobs, should be absorbed in the company's role immediately.

23. Working condition of the entire factory to be improved scientifically.

24. An agreed standing orders for the guidance of both management and employees to be introduced.

25. Bicycles to be issued to the employees on hire-purchase system at subsidised price.

26. Supply of essential commodities to the workmen at subsidised prices to be made by the company.

27. Security and safety of bicycles kept in the company's cycle shed to be undertaken by the company.

28. Revival of company's grant for educational, social and cultural welfare of the employees and their families.

29. Constitution of death-benefits fund to be revised suitably for all out benefit of the members and contribution of the management towards the fund to be determined.

30. Optimum utilisation of the plant and other capacities of the concern to guarantee to the effective running of the industry. Stoppage of farming out and bought out components, contract method of work, keeping idle the existing potentialities of the concern.

31. Corruption should be wiped off; immediately steps to be taken for eradication of corruption and plugging of revenue leakage.

32. Re-structuring and re-orientation of the management to pull down the over-head expenditure. A Board of management to be constituted with the representatives of Financial Institutions, Central Government, State Government and Employees of the concern to look after the affairs of the industry.

33. Purchase of Sub-standard materials should be stopped, duplicate nature of jobs to be eliminated and fullest salvation of usable rejects to be made. Economy should also be made by controlling the consumption of raw-materials, tools and consumables.

34. No more increase of work-load on the employees and standardisation of work throughout the factory at a rational basis.

35. All possible preventive measures to be taken to avoid accidents.

36. The agreement should be given effect from 1-1-79.

लघु उद्योगों को स्थापना हेतु हरिजनों को दिए गये ऋण

1926. श्री धर्मदास झास्त्री: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) 1979-80 के दौरान उद्योग निदेशालय, दिल्ली द्वारा लघु उद्योगों/अन्य उद्योगों के लिए दिल्ली के हरिजन उद्यमियों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए और ये किन मदों के लिए दिये गए थे;

(ख) क्या उद्योग निदेशालय, दिल्ली द्वारा किसी मद के लिए हरिजनों को भी कोई अनुदान दिया गया था; और

(ग) आगामी वर्ष हरिजनों को लघु तथा अन्य उद्योगों के लिए ऋण/अनुदान के लिए सरकार की नीति क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीत चानन्दा): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उद्योग निदेशालय दिल्ली द्वारा हरिजन उद्यमियों को दी गई ऋणों/अनुदानों की राशि संबंधित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) विद्यमान नीति में इस समय कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

#### विवरण

ऋण घनराशि	वस्तु	योजना
₹ 0		
2,53,500	चमड़ा एवं हथ- करघा	ज्लाक ऋण
1,92,750	चमड़ा	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग
40,575	तेल घानी	वही
3,000	माबुन	वही
2,500	पापड़ बड़िया	वही

अनुदान घनराशि	वस्तु	योजना
22,750	चमड़ा	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग
2,075	तेल घानी	वही
500	पापड़ बड़िया	वही
42,000	हथकरघा	उन्नत प्रौजारों की खरीद करने और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हथकरघा सहकारी प्रौद्योगिक समितियों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु।

#### Space Programme for next two Decades

1927. SHRI KUNWAR RAM. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the country's Space Programme in next two decades?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI): A Profile for Space Research for the ten year period 1980—90 (Science and Technology Sector) is under consideration by the Government. The main elements in this Profile are aimed at greater application of Remote Sensing, Communications and self-reliant space technology for the benefit of the nation. In view of the complex and dynamic nature of space technology, it would not be practical at this stage to evolve a 20 Year Programme of Space Research since experience gained and other developments would have to be taken into account.

#### ट्रांसफार्मर निर्माता एककी का ब्यारा

1928. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) देश में ट्रांसफार्मर निर्माण करने वाले लघु एककों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा

इनमें से प्रत्येक एकक में कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इन एककों में निर्मित ट्रांस-फार्मर्स की बिक्री न होने के कारण अनेक मजदूरों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की संभावना हो गयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-श्रीत खानना): (क) देश में ट्रांसफार्मर बनाने वाले लगभग 116 लघु एककों में कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में केन्द्रित हैं। प्रति एकक में औसतन लगभग 35 व्यक्तियों के रोजगार का अनुमान लगाना गया है और प्रत्येक एकक का अनुमानित औसत निवेश लगभग 4 लाख रुपये होगा।

(ख) लघु क्षेत्रों के द्वारा बनाये गये ट्रांस-फार्मर काफी मात्रा में विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली बांडों द्वारा खरीदे जाते हैं और लघु एककों को राज्यों के बिजली बांडों से ऋयादेशों की प्राप्ति में कमी के बारे में कोई विकल्प नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Memorandum presented by All Party Delegation from Kerala**

1929. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an all party delegation from Kerala headed by the Chief Minister met her on or about 7th June, 1980 and presented her a memorandum;

(b) if so, the problems and demands presented; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) The issues raised in the memorandum relate to :

(i) Import Policy in respect of raw cashewnuts, cocoa and natural rubber.

(ii) Establishment of an Aeromatics Project in Cochin and the FACT Caprolactum project.

(iii) Permanent location of the Naval Academy in Kerala.

(c) The matters raised in the memorandum are under examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

**Fishing by Foreign Vessels within Territorial Waters**

1930. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present fishing within India's territorial waters is carried on by fishing vessels belonging to foreign countries;

(b) whether the Central Government have any estimate of the extent of fishing by foreign vessels from the High Seas within India's territorial waters; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any effective steps to ensure that fishing vessels of foreign countries do not fish in India's territorial waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b): No, Sir. Government of India are not aware of any vessels belonging to foreign countries carrying out unauthorised fishing within the territorial waters of India.

(c) Regular patrolling of our territorial waters is carried out by Indian

Naval Ships and vessels belonging to the Coast Guards.

**Talks between Mr. Laldenga and Prime Minister**

1931. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister and the Mizo leader, Mr. Laldenga had talks to effect a settlement between the Centre and the Mizo National Front within the frame work of the Indian Constitution; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Shri Laldenga met the Prime Minister some time ago and promised his cooperation in bringing normalcy in Mizoram.

**Increase in Import Bill for White Printing Paper**

1932. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's import bill for white printing paper is likely to escalate sharply by at least another Rs. 13 crores during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check this and bring it down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Imports of writing and printing paper would take place from time to

time, depending on the requirements and acceptability of offers received. Although international prices of paper have increased, a substantial quantity of import would be against earlier contracts. It would, therefore, be difficult to assess whether there would be an overall escalation in the value of imports.

(c) Imports are being planned only to the minimum extent necessary, and at the most economic prices. Adequate capacity is being set up to meet the country's requirement of paper and with the expected improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation leading to increased production.

**IAS/IPS/IFS allotted to Kerala**

1933. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service officials allotted to Kerala;

(b) whether such allotment of Central cadre officers is being made under any rule or agreement between the Government of India and Kerala; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the rule/agreement concerned on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) As on 1-1-1980 the number of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service officers, recruited by various methods, allocated to the Kerala Cadre was 133, 75 and 40 respectively.

(b) and (c). Allocation of All India Service officers to various State/Joint Cadres including Kerala is made by the Central Government under the provisions of Rule 5(1) of I.A.S./

**I.P.S./I.F.S. (Cadre) Rules.** The relevant rules are reproduced in the attached statement.

### Statement

#### 1. THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (CADRE) RULES, 1954

5. Allocation of members of various cadres—(1),

The allocation of cadre officers to the various cadres shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government or the State Governments concerned.

#### 2. THE INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (CADRE) RULES, 1954.

5. Allocation of members to various cadres—(1).

The allocation of cadre officers to the various cadres shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government or State Governments concerned.

#### 3. THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (CADRE) RULES, 1966.

5. Allocation of members to various cadres—(1)

The allocation of cadre officers to the various cadres shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government concerned.

#### Married Woman raped in Bandra

1934. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the *Indian Express* (Bombay Edition of the 6th April, 1980, regarding the alleged rape of a married woman at Bandra in Bombay by a group of anti-social elements and her consequent suicide;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister had given instructions to make a thorough investigation about the episode expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the results of the investigations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). The State Home Department had reported the appearance of the report in two Bombay newspapers and the facts of the case to P.M's Secretariat and the Union Home Ministry on 7th April, 1980.

The investigations made in the matter by the State Government revealed that no such case was registered in any Police Station in Bombay. The records of the coroner's court did not indicate any such case of death by burning. The cremation of a dead body, in Bombay without proper certificate is not possible and no foul play was suspected in the cremation of any dead body in the cremation grounds. The Press Reporter who gave this news item was also questioned, but was unable to furnish information about the identity of the victim or the source of his information. The bonafides of the alleged incident could not therefore be proved.

#### Indo Soviet Pact on Science

1935. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet pact on Science has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) A programme of Cooperation between India and USSR in the fields of Science and Technology for the period 1980 to 1983 was signed in New Delhi on 28th March 1980.

(b) The Programme identifies the areas of Powder Metallurgy, Standardization and Metrology, Corrosion Research, MHD Power Generation,

Solar Energy, Building Materials, large Scale Housing Construction Techniques, Meteorology, Water Resources, Industrial Design and Information Sciences for cooperation between the two countries. The time schedules for the activities in some of these areas, the distribution of work, and names of Indian and Soviet institutions which will participate in the cooperative activities have been incorporated in the Programme. The two sides have also agreed to initiate cooperation in Coal Utilization, Systems Analysis, Semi-Conductors, Lasers and Earthquake Prediction Techniques.

#### Entrepreneurship Training in Backward Areas

1936. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt at entrepreneurship training in backward areas by those States which are industrially backward and investment by those States in the training of both entrepreneurs and labour has been suggested by the Chairman, National Committee on Development of Backward Areas;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations made by him in this regard;

(c) whether Government have considered all his suggestions; and

(d) if so, whether his suggestions have been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has not so far submitted its report to the Planning Commission. Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the discussions which took place in the Seminar for

the industrial development of backward areas organised by the Industrial Development Bank of India at the instance of the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas.

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

#### Setting up of Cement Factory in Kangra and Chamba

1937. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up cement factory in Kangra and Chamba Districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any sites have been selected for this purpose;

(c) if so, the names of these sites alongwith the quantity and quality of lime stone deposits, as per survey reports available for exploitation at these sites; and

(d) the likely dates on which the factories would be set up?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The sites will be selected by the prospective entrepreneurs. Government of Himachal Pradesh have reported that lime stone deposits were prospected near Dharampur in District Kangra and Proshing in Chamba District. About 18.80 million tons of cement grade lime stone have been found to occur at Dharamkot, about 12 kms from Dharamsala. A large cement grade limestone deposit is known to occur near Broh about 42 kms from Chamba. An inferred reserve of 240 million tonnes have been indicated here.

(d) It is difficult to indicate at this stage the likely dates on which factories would be set up.

### Expenditure on Six Plans

1938. SHRI VRIDHI CHAND JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on previous Six Plans; and

(b) the amount allocated for plans of the States, State-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) The information is given below:

### Actual Expenditure from first Plan onwards

Period	Amount (Rs. crores)
first Plan . . . . .	1960
Second Plan . . . . .	4672
Third Plan . . . . .	8577
Annual Plans :— 1966—67 to 1968—79 . . . . .	6625
Fourth Plan . . . . .	15779
Fifth Plan (1974—78) . . . . .	28562
Annual Plan—1978-79 . . . . .	11004

(b) The information is furnished in attached Statement.

### Statement

States	(Rs. lakhs)					
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	15780	26235	36875	44900	42150	
2. Assam . . . . .	5862	7266	11939	15500	15500	
3. Bihar . . . . .	18910	24204	30694	38414	35685	
4. Gujarat . . . . .	17265	19325	29158	33500	39200	
5. Haryana . . . . .	9225	11053	15440	21000	22700	
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	3208	3736	5685	7300	7300	
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	5375	7924	8968	10800	11800	
8. Karnataka . . . . .	13900	20018	24350	30900	29900	
9. Kerala . . . . .	9000	11150	14252	17600	17000	
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	21536	27200	35777	41300	45500	
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	35000	45950	66380	73500	76250	
12. Manipur . . . . .	1400	1659	2319	2826	3100	
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	1460	2022	2446	2911	3300	
14. Nagaland . . . . .	1524	1770	1927	2453	2605	
15. Orissa . . . . .	8925	12467	15550	19100	19100	
16. Punjab . . . . .	16330	21900	26550	26000	26000	
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	10550	13500	17530	23500	27500	
18. Sikkim . . . . .	631	1220	1247	1580	1788	
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	14259	20100	26012	30500	30700	
20. Tripura . . . . .	1208	1456	1578	2270	2800	
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	38800	51800	65475	75500	69000	
22. West Bengal . . . . .	17000	23200	31642	37140	45000	
<b>Total-All States</b>	<b>267148</b>	<b>355155</b>	<b>471794</b>	<b>558494</b>	<b>573878</b>	



राजस्थान में लघु और आनुषांगिक उद्योगों के विकास के लिये चुने गए स्थान

1939. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जानकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लघु तथा आनुषांगिक उद्योगों का विकास करने संबंधी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में कौन-कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं; और

(ख) यह स्कीम वहां कब शुरू की जाएगी और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीत चानना): (क) सहायक उद्योगों के विकास कार्यक्रमों में बड़े एककों तथा उनके आसपास मध्यवर्ती माल की मप्लाई करने हेतु लघु एककों की स्थापना करना प्रकल्पित है। राजस्थान में दो पिछड़े जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्री-उद्योग समूह, भुनभुनू तथा हिन्दुस्तान जिक कार-पारेशन लि., उदयपुर स्थापित किये गये हैं। हाल ही में दो अन्य पिछड़े जिलों में तीन निजी क्षेत्र के एकक स्थापित हुए हैं। ये हैं—ईधर ट्रेक्टर इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा अशोक लेलैंड, अल्वर तथा अलकोबेवस मेटल्स कं. जोधपुर।

(ख) सहायक उद्योगों के स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम जिसमें सहायक एककों को स्थापित करने के लिये बढावा देना भी शामिल है, एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

तीनों उपक्रमों द्वारा लघु क्षेत्र के सहायक एककों से की गई कुल खरीद की रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	
खेतड़ी	32 लाख रुपये
भुनभुनू	अक्टूबर 79 से मार्च 80 तक
(ख) इन्स्ट्रुमेण्टेशन लि०	88.34 लाख रुपये
कोटा	(1979-80)
(ग) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स	
अजमेर	8.8 लाख रुपये
	(1978-79)

Restriction on Entry of Nepali Citizens into India

1940. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restriction has been imposed on the entry of Nepali citizens into India;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether, prior to such restriction, they were free to enter India, settle in India and acquire the nationality of India;

(d) if no restriction has been imposed, whether they are free to settle in India and acquire the nationality of India; and

(e) whether Indian citizens are free to go to Nepal, settle in Nepal, and acquire the citizenship of Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). Citizens of Nepal and India are free to enter into and stay in each other's country and also acquire citizenship in accordance with local laws/orders in force.

सेना में जवानों की भर्ती

1941. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान राज्य में इस समय सेना में जवानों की भर्ती केवल शहरों में ही की जाती है और कस्बों में नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) क्या रक्षा विभाग का विचार बाड़मेर सीमावर्ती जिले के मुख्यालय बाड़मेर शहर में भर्ती केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक खोला जायेगा?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) जी नहीं राजस्थान राज्य में शाखा भरती कार्यालयों द्वारा शहरों, कस्बों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भरती की जाती है। दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में भी इन भरती दलों को नियमित रूप से भेजा जाता है। इसके अलावा भरती रैलियों का आयोजन करके भी भरती की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). बाड़मेर में एक नये भरती केन्द्र की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अजमेर, जोधपुर, अलवर, कोटा और भुनभुन में स्थित वर्तमान भरती केन्द्रों द्वारा पूरे राज्य में भरती का काम सुचारू रूप से कर लिया जाता है। अतः बाड़मेर में एक नये भरती केन्द्र की स्थापना की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई।

**Exclusion of Government Director from National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta**

1942. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of National Instruments Ltd., ceased to include a Director from Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it would affect the Company's performance due to such departure from its previous policy?

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

(a) to (c). The Board of Directors of the company is constituted from time to time keeping in view the need to associate persons connected with the company's programme of activities, like technical experts, representatives of user organisation, etc. The present Board of Directors does not include a representative of the State Government. The company is, however, maintaining close liaison with the State Government to ensure that its performance is not affected.

**Chinese trained Rebels active in North East Region**

1943. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in *Hindustan Times* dated the 30th May, 1980 that China trained rebels are active in North East India;

(b) whether it is a fact that China has been giving training to the people of Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh for anti Indian activities;

(c) if so, whether Chinese arms and ammunition were found in their possession;

(d) whether Government has taken up this question with Chinese Government; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to check the borders of all these States with Burma and China?

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

(a) Government have seen reports in this regard.

(b) to (e). According to information available, some gangs of Nagas, Mizos and Mainpuri underground had gone to China and returned with arms in the past. The matter was taken up at high levels with the Chinese Government. In February, 1979, the Chinese Minister gave an assurance, that such support as might have been given earlier could be looked upon as a thing of the past. Subsequently, this assurance has been reiterated by the Chinese through

diplomatic channels. Strict vigil continues to be maintained by the Security Forces along the international border to check any clandestine crossing of the border.

#### Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

1944. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to setting up of a Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when exactly a firm decision is expected to be arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision on the proposal to set up a Ship repair Yard at Haldia will be taken, taking into account all relevant aspects. It is not possible to indicate any definite date by which a final decision will be taken either way.

#### Addition of Value by Manufacture

1945. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) value added by manufacture year-wise from 1959-60 to 1979-80; and

(b) share of wages, salaries and other benefits separately in rupees as well as in percentage in the total value added by manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The value added on account of manufacturing activity for purposes of determining national income for the years 1959-60 to 1978-79 as estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation has already been published in the February 1964, October 1976, January 1979 and February, 1980 issues of the National Accounts Statistics and the Press Note issued in February 1980. However, a statement giving these figures is attached (Statement-I). The current price estimates in respect of 1959-60 were based on completely different coverage, norms and methodology and therefore are not comparable with figures for subsequent years. The estimates for 1979-80 have not yet been compiled.

(b) Necessary information is available only for the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 and is given in the October 1976 and February 1980 issues of National Accounts Statistics. It is also given in Statement II (Attached).

#### Statement I

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING : 1959-60 to 1978-79

(Rs. crores)

Year	At current prices		At constant prices (1970-71)	
	Manufacture Registered	Manufacture Unregistered	Manufacture Registered	Manufacture Unregistered
1	2	3	4	5
1959-60	1110	1070	1510	1189
1960-61	1071	785	1674	1244
1961-62	1165	858	1841	1335

1	2	3	4	5
1962-63 . . . . .	1292	944	2017	1400
1963-64 . . . . .	1520	1070	2222	1493
1964-65 . . . . .	1686	1160	2416	1576
1965-66 . . . . .	1822	1192	2477	1541
1966-67 . . . . .	1979	1287	2375	1568
1967-68 . . . . .	2034	1439	2338	1655
1968-69 . . . . .	2212	1518	2469	1712
1969-70 . . . . .	2693	1649	2855	1739
1970-71 . . . . .	2874	1745	2874	1745
1971-72 . . . . .	3124	1965	2923	1827
1972-73 . . . . .	3465	2186	3049	1905
1973-74 . . . . .	4226	2565	3277	1975
1974-75 . . . . .	5636	3350	3392	2078
1975-76 . . . . .	5831	3591	3396	2183
1976-77 . . . . .	6623	3886	3795	2306
1977-78 . . . . .	7256	4440	4013	2467
1978-79@ . . . . .	8135	4936	4336	2651

@ Quick estimates.

- Source: 1. Estimates of National Income, 1948-49 to 1962-63 (Feb. 1964)  
 2. National Accounts Statistics, 1960-61 to 1974-75 (Oct. 1976)  
 3. National Accounts Statistics, 1970-71 to 1976-77 (Jan. 1979)  
 4. National Accounts Statistics, 1970-71 to 1977-78 (Feb. 1980)  
 5. Press Note : Estimates of National Product, Saving and Capital Formation, 1978-79 (Feb. 1980)

Note: The Current price estimates for 1959-60 were based on completely different coverage, norms and methodology and are therefore not comparable with figures for subsequent years. The coverage of the registered sector for the year 1959-60 additionally included electricity but excluded railway work-shops mints etc. The unregistered sector included additionally the construction activity.

## Statement

*Share of wages, salaries and other benefits in value added by Manufacturing*

(at current prices)

Year	Manufacturing : Registered		Manufacturing : Unregistered		
	Wages, salaries and other benefits (Rs. lakhs)	% of total value added	Wages, salaries and other benefits (Rs. lakhs)	% of total value added	
	1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	.	58560	54.7	22527	28.7
1961-62	.	62893	54.0	24305	28.3
1962-63	.	72812	56.4	25551	27.1
1963-64	.	83960	55.2	26810	25.1
1964-65	.	96157	57.0	28839	24.9
1965-66	.	107197	58.8	33134	27.8
1966-67	.	118858	60.1	37809	29.4
1967-68	.	130210	64.0	43433	30.2
1968-69	.	142290	64.3	48141	31.7
1969-70	.	158575	58.9	52517	31.8
1970-71	.	178043	61.9	56649	32.5
1971-72	.	198666	63.6	62920	32.0
1972-73	.	220015	63.5	69011	31.6
1973-74	.	260366	61.6	76680	29.9
1974-75	.	320822	56.9	85365	25.5
1975-76	.	358244	61.4	91853	25.6
1976-77	.	373759	56.4	96206	24.8
1977-78	.	434588	59.9	104051	23.4

Source: (i) National Accounts Statistics 1960-61—1974-75 (Oct., 76)

(ii) National Accounts Statistics 1970-71—1977-78 (Feb., 80)

Note: (i) The estimates for unregistered sector exclude Labour income of account workers and thus do not give a complete picture of labour income. The figures for registered and unregistered sectors are therefore not comparable.

(ii) The estimates for the year 1978-79 have not yet been prepared.

### Direction to States for 'Garibi Hatao' Programme

1946. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has directed all the States and Union Ministries to give priority to 'Garibi Hatao' programme;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposals of 'Garibi Hatao';

(c) to what extent financial assistance will be provided to States for implementation of the schemes under this programme;

(d) how many States have agreed to implement the programme; and

(e) whether progress for its implementation has also been watched?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) to (e). Government accords high priority to the goal of removal of poverty. Pending finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan increased provision has been made in the 1980-81 budget for schemes designed to help weaker sections of society, viz; National Rural Employment Programme, Special component plans for the Scheduled Castes, tribal sub-plans, small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc. In addition the 20 Point Programme as well as the Minimum Needs Programme are being implemented more vigorously.

Exercises are under way to work out details of the Plan (1980-85) which is expected to be ready by the end of the year. The approach to the goal of removal of poverty and the measures to achieve it will be spelt out the Plan.

### Recognition of Nepali Language

1947. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the West Bengal State Government has given official recognition of Nepali language at the State level;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give constitutional recognition to this language; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Section 2(a) of the West Bengal Official languages Act, 1961, as amended in 1963, provides that in the three hill-sub-divisions of the districts of Darjeeling, namely, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong, the Bengali language and the Nepali language shall be the languages to be used for the official purposes.

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

### Manufacture of Lamps by Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited

1948. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited has a proposal to manufacture high technology lamps in collaboration with Westing House Corporation of the United States; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's decision thereon?

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

(a) No formal proposal has been received in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

**Deaths during Assembly Elections**

1949. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the total number of deaths during the recent elections to assemblies in nine States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of deaths were more than those in any elections since 1952; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to information available with the Central Government 84 persons were killed during the recent Assembly elections.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments.

(c) The violent incidents can be attributed to a large number of causes and factors, the main being localised contest within a limited area, caste considerations and tensions, group politics, polarisation of voters on 'forward' and 'backward' lines, personal jealousy, old disputes and enmity, keen rivalry, sharp political animosity, socio-economic tensions and a lack of tolerance among the workers of various political parties.

ट्रकों, जीपों आदि की रियायती दरों पर की गई सप्लाई

1950. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 31 मई 1980 तक

रियायती दरों पर ट्रक, बसें, जीप, मोटर साइकिल तथा स्क्रप सप्लाई किया गया तथा उनकी मात्रा और संख्या क्या हैं; और

(ख) कितने संगठनों के मामले विचाराधीन हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। दीर्घ संख्या एल टी-967/80]

(ख) 12. (7 संगठनों को वाहन देने के अधिकार-पत्र दे दिए गए हैं लेकिन उन्हें वाहनों की सप्लाई अभी की जानी है।)

**Industrial Licences and Letter of Intent issued to Hindustan Levers and Cadbury**

1951. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) each type of industrial licence and letter of intent issued to Hindustan Levers and Cadbury India, year-wise from 1976-77 to 1979-80;

(b) particulars of these licences including description of industries proposed to be set up;

(c) names of places where the proposed industries are to be set up; and

(d) description of plants already set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement—I**

Statement showing the type of Industrial Licences (ILS) and Letters of Intent (LIS) issued to M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd. and M/s. Cadbury India Ltd., during the year 1976 to 1980 (upto April).

Name of the company and type of IL/LI	Industrial Licences issued	Letters of Intent issued
<b>HINDUSTAN LEVERS LTD.</b>		
<i>New Undertakings</i>		
1976 . . . . .	1	—
1979 . . . . .	—	1
<i>New Articles</i>		
1976 . . . . .	1	—
<i>Substantial Expansion</i>		
1976 . . . . .	—	1
1979 . . . . .	1	—
<b>CADBURY INDIA LTD.</b>		
<i>New Articles</i>		
1976 . . . . .	—	1
1977 . . . . .	—	1
1978 . . . . .	—	1
1979 . . . . .	1	—

**Statement—II**

Statement showing details and present stage of implementation of Industrial Licences issued to M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd. & M/s. Cadbury India Ltd. during 1976 to 1980 (upto April, 1980).

Sl. No.	Name of undertaking & location of the unit.	Item of manufacture & capacity.	Present stage of implementation.
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd., Bombay—(Midnapore—West Bengal).	Sodium Tripolyphosphate = 30,000 tonnes Sulphuric Acid= 54,000 tonnes (for captive use only in the manufacture of STPP). Phosphoric Acid= 19,500 tonnes (for captive use only in the manufacture of STPP). (N.U.)	In Production.

N.U.= New Undertaking.



1	2	3	4
2	M/s. HindustanLever; Ltd., Bombay—Maharashtra)	1. Stamping Machines 2. Extruding/ Ploiding Machines 3. Milling Machines (Plastic Materials) 4. Weigh Belts 5. Cutting/Billeting Machines 6. Proportionating Pump = Total Capacity 24 Nos. (N.A.)	In Production.
3	Do. (Andheri-Bombay-Maharashtra)	Linalool = 12 tonnes (existing) = 50 tonne. (after expn.) S.E.	In production
4	M/s. Cadbury India Ltd., (Baramula-J & K)	Apple Juice Concentrate = To process 10,000 tonnes of apples. (N.A.)	Expected to go into trial production in July, 1980.

N.A. = New Article.

S.E. = Substantial Expansion.

### Filling up of Posts of Secretaries

1952. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Secretaries in Central Secretariat remain to be filled and since how long in each case, Ministry and Department-wise;

(b) how many top officials of secretary level have been replaced during the last six months, Ministry and Organisation-wise; and

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given below:—

(c) how many of these are yet waiting for new posts and how many have gone on leave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Only the post of Secretary, Department of Company Affairs which fell vacant on 1-5-80 remains to be filled up at present.

Ministry/Department	No. of Secretaries replaced	Remarks
M.H.A. . . .	1	On leave.
M/o I & B . . .	1	On leave.
M/o Shipping & Transport	1	Ordered to be reverted to the State Cadre but on leave.
..		
D/Personnel & A.R. . .	1	Do.
M/Steel and Mines . . .	1	On leave & has also sought. Voluntary retirement.
D/Power . . . . .	1	Was appointed on contract basis.

**बिहार में परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना संबंधी मांग**

1953. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में बिजली की भारी कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए बिहार में किसी स्थान पर परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिए समय-समय पर मांग की जाती रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(ख) और (ग). वैकल्पिक ईंधनों, उदाहरणार्थ कोयला, की उपलब्धता, याता-यात सुविधाओं तथा अन्य तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक अपेक्षाओं जैसे पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बिहार राज्य की बिजली संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान में उस राज्य में परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

**विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान जल्मी होने वालों की राजनीतिक सम्बद्धता**

1954. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह:

श्री पी. जे. कुरियन:

श्री बृद्ध चन्द्र जैन

श्री एस. आर. ए. एस.

अप्पालानायडू:

श्री आर. के. महालगी:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल ही के राज्य विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान राज्य-वार हताहत होने वालों की संख्या क्या थी और वे किन-किन राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बद्ध थे; और

(ख) इन हिंसक घटनाओं के कारण क्या है और सरकार द्वारा एठाये गये उपचारी उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र शुकलाणा): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हाल के विधान सभा चुनावों में 84 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 1674 व्यक्ति जल्मी हुए। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

मारे गये/जल्मी हुए व्यक्ति किस दल से संबंध रखते थे, इसकी सूचना सहल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) हिंसक घटनाओं के कई कारण हैं, मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार है:--सीमित क्षेत्र में स्थानीय मुकाबला, जातिवाद और तनाव, ग्रुप राजनीति, 'पिछड़ी' और 'उन्नत' आधार पर मतदाताओं का ध्रुवीकरण, व्यक्तिगत इर्षा, पुराने विवाद और दूश्मनी, गहरी प्रतिद्वन्दिता, बहुत अधिक राजनीतिक बैर-भाव, सामाजिक आर्थिक तनाव और विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं में सहन शक्ति का अभाव।

केन्द्र सरकार ने विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को बनाए रखने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को विस्तृत निर्देश जारी किए थे। राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबंध करने की सलाह दी गयी थी कि अन्तर-पाटी भगड़े न्यायसंगत चुनाव प्रचार साधनों में हस्तक्षेप और मतदाताओं का अभि-त्रास न हों। यह सुझाया गया था कि पुलिस को सतर्क रहना चाहिए, चुनाव की तारीख से कम से कम एक महीने पहले बड़ी संख्या में समाजविरोधी तत्वों के क्षेत्रों का सफाया करना चाहिए और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107 के अधीन कार्रवाई शुरू करके उनके विरुद्ध निवारक कार्रवाही करनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों से जिला प्राधिकारियों पर कड़ी निगरानी बनाए रखने और गुण्डा तत्वों की गतिविधियों के विषय में आसूचना को तेज करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देने का अनुरोध भी किया गया था। राज्य सरकारों से बिना लाइसेंस वाले हथियारों और गोला बारूद को

बुरामद करने के लिए अभियान शुरू करने के लिए भी कहा गया था। राज्य सरकार को हरिजनों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध करने की भी सलाह दी गयी थी। कुछ राज्यों से प्रबंधों को सख्त करने के लिए कहा गया था ताकि "मतदान केन्द्र पर कब्जे" की घटनाएं हो सकें।

राज्यों के कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार केन्द्रीय पुलिस बलों को सहायता दी गयी थी। वास्तव में कुछ राज्यों, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के मामले में यह सहायता लोकसभा चुनावों में दी गयी सहायता से काफी अधिक थी।

#### विवरण

मई, 1980 में हुए विधान सभा चुनावों के दौरान मारे गए और ज़ख्मी हुए व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण।

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	ज़ख्मी हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1	बिहार	58	281
2	गुजरात	2	62
3	मध्य प्रदेश	1	97
4	महाराष्ट्र	1	309
5	उड़ीसा	2	71
6	पंजाब	2	70
7	राजस्थान	शून्य	114
8	तमिलनाडु	6	512
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	12	158
	कुल	84	1674

#### Scarcity of Raw Materials for Cast Iron Products

1955. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that non-availability of basic raw materials has become the main hurdle for export of Cast iron products; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The main raw materials for manufacture of Cast Iron Products are pig iron and coal. During the year 1979-80 Steel Authority of India Limited had supplied 120,627 tonnes of pig iron for exports of 57 C No. 721 orders issued by Engineering Export Promotion Council, as against 106, 125 tonnes of pig iron supplied during 1978-79. Thus during the year 1979-80, the supply of pig iron for export was more by about 13.7 percent. For the year 1980-81 it has been planned to increase the supply of pig iron by about 8 per cent to the engineering export sector.

So far as the availability of coke is concerned, there is no distribution control for the same. However, there is some constrain in the availability of railway wagons for which the matter is taken up with Ministry of Railways, as and when specific problems are brought to the Ministry of Industry.

#### Orders to HEC Ranchi

1956. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether HEC, Ranchi has been shown of huge orders, which instead have been imported; and

(b) how much rolling mill equipment has been imported instead of getting them fabricated by HEC?

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

(a) No, Sir. Only those items of machinery and equipment have been allowed to be imported where HEC was not able to match quotations or

meet the delivery and/or specifications of the equipment required by the customers.

(b) Import of rolling mill equipment coming in the range of manufacture of HEC where there was any possibility of their meeting the delivery scheduled has not been permitted to be imported in the recent past.

#### Recommendations of Sondhi Committee Report

1957. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sondhi Committee's Report on the role of small scale sector in the development of Electronics industry has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The reports of the Review Committee on Electronics (Sondhi Committee) and the Menon Committee on Electronics Exports, have been remitted to the Electronics Commission for consideration and recommendation to Government, along with such other proposals as the Commission may deem necessary and appropriate for further accelerating the balanced and self-reliant development of the electronics industry.

#### Shortage of Raw Materials for Cottage and Small Scale Units in West Bengal

1958. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to great difficulties faced by the Cottage and Small Scale Units in West Bengal in obtaining raw materials;

(b) whether Government are aware that even all those raw materials on which control has been imposed by the Central Government are not distributed to the States on a rational basis; and

(c) if so, the constraints in following a rational policy in regard to the distribution of raw materials to the States?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by small scale units all over the country (including those in West Bengal) due to the general shortage of some of the basic raw-materials.

(b) A uniform basis is adopted in respect of those items which are regularly allocated in bulk by the Central to the States i.e., Iron & Steel, Mutton Tallow and Paraffin Wax. The allocations to States are made on the basis of availability and past offtake of the States.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Display of Road Tax Token by Scooterists

1959. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice of traffic Police to challan two-wheeler scooter drivers, who do not display the Road Tax Token somewhere on the body of the vehicle;

(b) whether such scooterists who do not display the Tax token but keep it ready with them and show the same on demand, come under the category of traffic offenders and are challaned by Traffic Police for this count and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is no fool-proof system for

displaying the tax token on the two-wheeler scooters/vehicles;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give directions to the Traffic Police not to challan the two-wheeler drivers who do not display but produce the same there and then; and

(e) whether Traffic Police will be instructed to give large publicity through newspapers or otherwise of the traffic offending rules so that the scooter drivers can take suitable precautionary measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The two-wheeler scooter driver is challaned when he does not display the Road Tax Token and also fails to produce it on demand.

(c) The tax token can be easily displayed in a plastic disc screwed to the body of the scooter.

(d) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

(e) Publicity is given from time to time.

#### Decline in issue of Industrial Licences to Engineering Industry

1961. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the issue of industrial licences to the engineering industry in 1979;

(b) if so, what was the total decline in comparison to that in the year 1978 and what are the main reasons for this decline; and

(c) what steps are being taken to overcome this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No., Sir. A statement is enclosed, which will show that there was in fact a rise in industrial licences/letters of intent issued in 1979 over 1978.

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

#### Statement

Statement Showing Scheduled Industry-wise break-up of Letters of Intent & Industrial Licences issued during 1978 & 1979 which includes engineering items.

Scheduled Industry;	1978		1979	
	LI 2	IL 3	LI 4	IL 5
1. Metallurgical Industries . . . . .	25	24	51	47
2. Boilers & Steam Generating Plants . . . . .	—	—	2	—
3. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators) . . . . .	2	3	—	2
4. Electrical Equipments. . . . .	73	58	73	52
5. Telecommunications . . . . .	1	3	1	4
6. Transportation . . . . .	20	13	19	24
7. Industrial Machinery . . . . .	21	29	23	15
8. Machine Tools . . . . .	5	9	12	5

	1	2	3	4	5
9. Agricultural Machinery . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1
10. Earth Moving Machinery . . . . .	3	—	1	1	2
11. Misc., Mech. & Engg. Inds. . . . .	41	—	11	23	21
12. Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	4	—	—	2	1
13. Medical & Surgical Appliances . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
14. Industrial Instruments. . . . .	5	—	6	13	3
15. Scientific Instruments . . . . .	—	—	1	2	—
16. Mathematical, Surveying & Drawing Instru- ments. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>200</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>177</b>

L.I. : LETTERS OF INTENT }  
 I.L. : INDUSTRIAL LICENCES }

### High-Level Working Group on Cement Industry

1962. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-  
KHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the members of the high level working group for cement industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The following is the composition of the Working Group for Cement Industry:—

1. Shri S. S. Marathe Secretary,  
Deptt. of Industrial Develop-  
ment Chairman
2. Shri N. Rajan Addl. Secy. & F.A.  
Deptt. of Industrial Develop-  
ment Member
3. A Representative of Department  
of Heavy Industry Member

4. Shri K. V. Ramachandran Joint  
Director (TT) Member  
Ministry of Railways.
5. Shri S. G. Kale, Director, Plan  
Finance Ministry of Finance  
Member
6. Shri S. R. Khanna Industrial Ad-  
viser, Directorate General of  
Technical Development Mem-  
ber.
7. Shri K. V. S. Murthy, Joint Ad-  
viser (I & M Division), Member  
Planning Commission.
8. Shri M. R. Kulkarni, Joint Direc-  
tor (PP Division) Planning Com-  
mission. Member
9. Dr. K. V. Swaminathan, Director,  
Department of Science & Tech-  
nology.
10. Dr. S.K. Chopra, Acting Director  
General, Cement Research In-  
stitute Member
11. Shri Manish Bahl, Joint Secretary,  
Department of Industrial Develop-  
ment Member-Secy.

### Expansion of Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarayanpur

1963. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand the Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarayanpur;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons expected to be given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Administrative approval for the projects for expansion, modernisation and diversification of production in the Hindustan Cables Ltd. involving an outlay of Rs. 1566 lakhs was accorded on 24th May, 1979.

(b) The projects are briefly as follows:

I. Project for the manufacture of Coaxial Cables at Rupnarayanpur Unit:

(a) Expansion capacity for manufacture of Type-174 Coaxial Cables by 200 TKM.

(b) Modernisation of 4600 TKM Coaxial Cables in Steel Sheathing instead of lead sheathing.

II. Project for manufacture of Jelly Filled Cables.

(a) Manufacture of 6 lac CKM Jelly Filled Cables at Rupnarayanpur.

(b) Expansion capacity for manufacture of 3.4 lac CKM Jelly Filled Cables at Hyderabad.

(c) The implementation of the projects is expected to create employment opportunities for about 500 persons.

### घड़ियों की बढ़ती हुई मांग

1964. श्री छोटू भाई गामित: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में घड़ियों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए कुछ विदेशी कंपनियों के साथ करार किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन कम्पनियों से और करार की शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरन-जीन चानना): (क) सरकार ने घड़ियों के देशी उत्पादन को जो अनुमानित देशी मांग से कम है, बढ़ाने के लिए देश में कलाई की घड़ियों की परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए भारतीय पार्टियों द्वारा विदेशी कम्पनियों से विदेशी सहयोग करने के अनेक प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी है।

(ख) विदेशी कम्पनियों के सहयोग से कलाई की घड़ियों की परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए जिन कम्पनियों को स्वीकृतियां दी गई हैं, उनके नाम तथा अन्य ब्यौरों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।





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(7) श्री सी एम वाई इंडिया, बम्बई	श्री. केपी वाच कं. स्विटजरलैंड	10-8-1973	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	30 लाख रु०	5 वर्ष
(8) श्री जी० ए०० पुरवास एंड एंथोसिएट्स लि०, सोवत (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	श्री. रिव्यू थोम्सन स्विटजरलैंड	21-12-1974 6 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	5.75 लाख रु०	5 वर्ष
(9) श्री इंडो-स्विस टाइम लि०, गुडगांव	श्री. रोन्डा एस० ए० स्विटजरलैंड	13-8-1976 6.00 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	15 लाख रु०	5 वर्ष
(10) श्री जयाना टाइम इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, गाजियाबाद	श्री. बिकारो उहरेन गर्मबी, एफ० आर०जी०	16-10-1976 5.00 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	कुछ नहीं	5 वर्ष
(11) श्री अमर वाचेज प्रा० लि०, बड़ौदा	श्री. मेविता ए० जी० स्विटजरलैंड	28-12-1976 5.00 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	15 लाख रु०	5 वर्ष
(12) श्री आंध्र प्रदेश इंडो डब० कारपोरेशन, हैदराबाद	श्री. मोडन ग्रुप स्विटजरलैंड	27-6-1978 6.00 लाख सं०	5 प्रतिगत	2 प्रतिगत	यू एस \$ 100,000	5 वर्ष
(13) श्री नासा वाच प्रा० लि० बड़ौदा	श्री. जनरल वाच कं० ; लि०, स्विटजरलैंड	24-5-1978 5.00 लाख सं०	10 प्रतिगत	3 प्रतिगत	कुछ नहीं	5 वर्ष
(14) श्री श्रीमती कुर्मा पेरीबाल, नई दिल्ली	श्री. काटक्स वाच कं०	30-10-78 3.00 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	कुछ नहीं	5 वर्ष
(15) श्री भगवान दास एंड संम, नई दिल्ली	श्री. ओरिस वाच स्विटजरलैंड	13-2-1979	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	कुछ नहीं	5 वर्ष
(16) श्री एच० के० निटवलीन प्रा० लि० बम्बई	श्री. जोविता वाच स्विटजरलैंड	7-6-1979 6.00 लाख सं०	कुछ नहीं	3 प्रतिगत	स्विस फ्रैंक्स 2,50,000	5 वर्ष

### Formation of Inter-State Council

1965. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government policy regarding formation of 'Inter State Council' proposed by West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Tripura; and

(b) if Government do not agree, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Article 263 of the Constitution enables the setting up of an Inter-State Council. However, there is no proposal to constitute one at present as adequate alternative arrangements exist.

### Complaints on Deletion of Names of Minorities from Voters' List to Minorities Commission

1966. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minorities Commission have received complaints about the large scale deletion of names of members of religious and linguistic minorities from the voters' lists in certain States particularly in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Minorities Commission, several representations have been received by the Commission complaining of large scale deletion of names of Muslims and other bonafide residents from the voters' list in Assam. The Commission has stated that no such complaint has been received by them from any other State/Union Territory.

(b) Broadly, the complaints relate to deletion of names of the bonafide residents from voter's lists labelling them as illegal foreign nationals and depriving them of their right of franchise, non-observance of the prescribed procedure and casual and summary manner of dealing with the objection and claims by the election machinery of the State Government, insecurity to the life and property of the minorities in Assam, lack of faith in the administrative capability of the State Government and harassment at the hands of the majority community and the police and civil officials of the State.

### Price Comparison of Trucks and Cars Manufactured in India

1967. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how do prices of cars and trucks manufactured in India compare to corresponding models manufactured by the collaborators with the help of whom Indian manufacturers had set up their units; and

(b) are royalties being paid now on cars and trucks to collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The models of cars and trucks presently being manufactured in India do not correspond to the models of cars & trucks being manufactured by the foreign firms with whom the Indian firms had collaboration agreements. In the case of passenger cars the change in models in India has not kept pace with the changes effected by the manufacturers abroad. In the case of commercial vehicles the original models have been substantially modified to suit Indian conditions. Hence prices are not comparable on like-to-like basis. However, M/s. Ashok Leyland have reported that the prices of their Ashok Chassis is approximately 8 to 10 per cent cheaper than an equivalent

chassis manufactured by their collaborators.

(b) No, Sir.

**Factory Manufacturing 12 Bore Guns unearthed in Delhi**

1968. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big illegal ammunition factory manufacturing 12 bore shot guns has recently been unearthed in the capital;

(b) whether any investigation has been made to find out the source of raw materials and how these were sold in the market;

(c) whether the licensed gun-shops had been purchasing and selling this ammunition throughout the country;

(d) whether any check is being exercised about the receipt and sale of ammunition by the gun-shops; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the sale of such illegal and unauthorised ammunition could not be detected earlier?

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

(b) and (c). Investigation are in progress.

(d) There are provisions under the Arms Rules, 1962, on maintenance of record of transactions in arms and ammunition by the licensed dealers and inspection of premises, stocks and records of the licensed dealers by the authorities of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) The matter is reportedly under investigation by the Delhi Police authorities.

**Implementation of Recommendations of National Police Commission**

1969. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the reports from the States regarding implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have by now implemented the recommendations of the Police Commission;

(c) how many States which have not initiated any action so far; and

(d) whether the Central Government have offered financial help to these States in implementing the recommendations?

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

(a) The Government of India have received reports from all the States regarding implementation of some of the recommendations contained in their first report of the National Police Commission;

(b) Reports on acceptance and implementation of each recommendation are being obtained from State Governments.

(c) All States have initiated action on the recommendations of the National Police Commission contained in their first report.

(d) No, Sir.

**Scheme for Absorption of Imported Technology for Industries**

1970. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology has

launched a scheme to help specified industries to absorb or adapt imported technology; and

(b) if so, what are the industries identified for help and what are the main points to the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A new scheme involving funding some of the research and development work directed at absorption and adaptation of imported technology is being worked out, and a token provision for this of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed in the Budget Estimates of DST for the year 1980-81.

The scheme *inter alia* is intended to avoid further import of technology already in use, to promote conditions for horizontal transfer of technology already imported, and to enable export of technology based on imported technology that has been absorbed and modified etc.

#### **New Class Frigates Construction commenced at Mazagaon Docks**

1971. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a new class of frigates for the Indian Navy has commenced at Mazagaon Docks, Bombay;

(b) whether the design of the new frigates is totally indigenous as distinct from that of the British 'Leander' type; and

(c) whether the missiles, guns, torpedoes and other weapons to be used will also be Indian made, or imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The weapons package including missiles, guns and torpedoes for the new class of frigates would be imported.

#### **Decision for Rehabilitation of Jawans**

1972. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of retired Jawans during 1977, 78 and 79;

(b) what was the amount of pensions due to the retired Jawans during the above three years;

(c) whether the Defence Services has suggested utilisation of retiring Jawans in para-Military forces to give them Defence oriented base; and

(d) if so, the Government's decision on the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a)

#### **(a) NUMBER OF RETIRING JAWANS**

	1977	1978	1978
Army	28,585	51,305	40,661
Navy	1,432	1,694	1,770
Air Force	3,874	4,223	4,561

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-968/80].

(c) and (d). A proposal to laterally induct retiring Jawans into para-Military forces is under consideration of the Government.

#### **National Grid Inter Connection among Computers**

1973. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing need to establish National Grid for inter connection among various computers in the country;

(b) whether the Department of Electronics has worked out any scheme or plan to establish such a grid; and

(c) if so, the details and time-table thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Plans are being worked out for establishing intra-city computer grids. Experiments are also being conducted for developing the technology and operational experience for intercity computer communication.

#### Changes in the Plan Projects of Karnataka State

1974. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan projects in the Karnataka State are being changed;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) what are the changes likely to be made; and

(d) whether annual plan for Karnataka for 1980-81 has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Annual Plan for 1980-81 of Karnataka has been finalised and approved outlay is Rs. 352 crores.

#### Rally by Bengalis in Delhi for Protection in Assam

1975. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a silent rally by Bengalis was held recently in New Delhi demanding protection of Bengalis and other minorities in Assam; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government is taking all necessary steps for the protection of minorities in Assam.

#### Rape on Women

1976. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of rape on women have been reported throughout India after the present Government at the Centre assumed office;

(b) in how many incidents, the victims are Harijan women out of them;

(c) out of the total number of incidents, in how many incidents the cases have been registered;

(d) out of those cases, in how many the culprits have been found out; and

(e) in how many cases, the culprits happen to be policemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

प्रत्येक इच्छीय दणो गजारा-रोजगार बने की योजना

1978. श्री मूल चन्द्र डोगा : क्या गीजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में करोड़ों व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन्हें न पूरा भोजन है न पूरा वस्त्र ;

(ख) इस समस्या के युद्धस्तर पर किस प्रकार समाधान करने का सरकार का विचार है तथा इस कार्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक ग्रामीण को कम से कम गुजारा-रोजगार देने की योजना बनाने का है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) उपभोक्ता व्यय के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों को देखते हुए, यह सच है कि भारत में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को आय गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे है ।

(ख) और (ग) . गरीबी को दूर करने और रोजगारी को कम करने के लिए नीति और दृष्टिकोण तथा इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तावित उपाय छूट पंचवर्षीय योजना में बताए जाएंगे जो इस समय तैयार हो रही है ।

#### People crossing over from occupied Kashmir

1979. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards newspaper reports that people from occupied Kashmir are crossing over to the Indian side in the Jammu region in large numbers;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to evict these illegal entrants; and

(c) the effective steps proposed to be taken to check the clandestine border crossing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the available information there has not been any large-scale crossing over of persons from occupied Kashmir into Indian side in Jammu region. Only about 40 persons were apprehended during April and May, 1980.

(b) and (c). Our security forces are maintaining constant vigil.

#### Increase in Cantonments

1980. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any increase in the number of cantonments, since 1947, adequate in proportion to the expansion of our Army;

(b) how many "A class" Cantonments were in India in 1947, and what is their present number; and

(c) are Government contemplating increasing the number of cantonments near the border areas and/or proposing to improve the facilities in the existing cantonments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As against 56 Cantonments in 1947, their present number is 62.

(b) There were 18 Class I Cantonments in 1947. At present the number is 30.

(c) No, Sir. However, certain Military Stations have been set up due to Operational reasons. The Government are making every possible effort within the existing resources to improve facilities in the existing Cantonments.

#### Registration of Bush India Ltd. to produce T.V. Sets

1981. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration of the large company, Bush India Ltd., to produce T.V. sets done by DGTD is due to existing provision of exemption from Industrial licensing;

(b) if so, the details of such provision for exemption; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to abolish such exemptions so as to protect the small sector in this field?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of such provision for exemption are set out in the attached statement.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

### Statement

Under the prevailing industrial licensing policy, a certain liberalisation is available by which industrial units have been exempted from licensing provisions subject to certain conditions. Broadly, these conditions are:—

(1) The undertaking should not be one covered by the provisions of the MRTP Act, or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(2) The product proposed to be manufactured should not be reserved for the small scale sector or the public sector, and should not be one covered in the industries mentioned in Annexures I and II to this statement.

(3) The proposed investment in land, building, plant and machinery in one or more activities should not exceed Rs. 3 crores.

(4) The foreign exchange requirement excluding items under OGL, should be within the following limits:—

(a) Not in excess of 10 per cent of the ex-factory value of the annual production arising from such investment, or Rs. 25 lakhs, whichever is less, for the import of raw materials (other than steel and aluminium) required for such manufacture.

(b) Not in excess of 10 per cent of the ex-factory value of the

annual production arising from such investment, or Rs. 15 lakhs, which ever is less, in any year after three years of the commencement of production, for the import of parts and components for such manufacture.

(5) The proposed location of the units should not be:—

(a) within the standard urban area limit, as determined in the census of India, 1971 of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs or

(b) within the municipal limits of a town having a population of more than 5 lakhs as in the 1971 census.

### Annexure—I

1. Coal falling under '(1), Coal, lignite, coke and their derivatives' under the heading "2. Fuels";

2. Textile, falling under the heading "23. Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed) manufactured, produced or processed on powerlooms";

3. Milk foods, falling under '(2) Milk 'foods'; Malted foods falling under '(3) Malted Foods' and Roller flour milling falling under '(4) Flour' under the heading "27. Food processing Industries";

4. (a) Oil seed crushing, falling under '(1) Vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils' and (b) vanaspati falling under '(2) Vanaspati' under the heading "28. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati";

5. Leather falling under the heading "31. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers";

6. Matches falling under '(3) Matches' under the heading "36. Timber Products";

7. Distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks falling under the heading "26. Fermentation".

**Annexure—II**

1. All qualities of steel manufactured from electric furnaces based on scrap, falling under '(1) Iron and Steel (Metal)' and '(6) Special Steel' under the heading: "1. Metallurgical Industries: A. Ferrous".

2. Iron and steel pipes and tubes and stainless tubes falling under '(5) Iron and Steel Pipes' under the heading, "1. Metallurgical Industries: A. Ferrous".

3. Bright Bars.

4. Tin containers and metal containers.

5. Drums and barrels.

6. Wires of mild steel, special steel and alloy steel—coated and uncoated.

7. Re-rolling of steel including manufacture of hot-rolled bars/rods and sections using billets or rerollable scrap as raw materials and also cold rolled steel straps and box strappings. The above items 3 to 7 fall under '(7) Other products of iron and steel under the heading "1. Metallurgical Industries: A. Ferrous".

8. Non-ferrous semis alloys, flat products and extrusion excluding aluminium semis falling under the heading "1. Metallurgical Industries: B. Non-ferrous".

9. Plastic processed goods falling under '(1) Plastic moulded goods' under the heading, "12 Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries".

10. Industrial gases falling under '(14) Miscellaneous Chemicals' under the heading, "19. Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)".

11. Steel forgings falling under '(3) Iron and steel castings and forgings' under the heading "1. Metallurgical Industries".

12. AAC/ACSR Conductors falling under '(6) Electrical cables and wires'

under the heading "5. Electrical Equipment".

13. Formaldehyde falling under '(2) Organic heavy chemicals' under the heading "19. Chemicals (other than Fertilisers)".

**Rates of Cinema Tickets**

1982. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Cinema theatres have been charging very high rates of tickets for about a year;

(b) what steps have been taken so far to reduce the rates; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time-limit to bring down these rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. At present Government does not have any power to regulate the rates of cinema tickets in Delhi. The question of adopting suitable legislation for the purpose is engaging Government's attention.

**Expiration of Term of Board of National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd.**

1983. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when did the term of office of the last Board of National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd. expire;

(b) if the term is already over, whether new members have been appointed; and

(c) if not, when this formation of new Board would be done and whether Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India would be given representation therein?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). On 30th September, 1978 all the Directors of National Small Industries Corporation except the Chairman retired and the Board was reconstituted with four Official Directors only. The Board of Directors consists of a maximum of eleven Directors (including the Chairman) and all the Directors except the Chairman retire after every third annual general meeting. At present, however, there are four Directors including the Chairman and nomination of other Directors is receiving attention of the Government.

**News Item Captioned "Largesse to Large"**

1984. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a report on front page of Calcutta Economic daily "Business Standard" dated 5th April, 1980 titled "Largesse to Large";

(b) what is the truth about this and whether the proposals to handover three big concerns to their original owners are under consideration;

(c) whether the original owners, Jaipurias, Jains and Raunaq Singh had made any representations directly or indirectly for handing over these units back to them; and

(d) what is the record of performance of these three units after take-over during Janata rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The take over of managements of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Apollo Tyres have been challenged in the courts, and are thus sub-judice. The management of Jaipur Udyog Ltd., has not been taken over under the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

(d) Swadeshi Cotton Mills earned a cash profit of Rs. 130 lakhs during April 1979 to February, 1980. The other two undertakings are not being managed by Govt.

**Shortage of cement in States**

1985. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of shortage of cement in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, J & K and Delhi;

(b) the steps taken to overcome the shortage; and

(c) the likely date by which shortage would be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). Allocation and despatches of cement made to these States during the four quarters from July-Sept., 1979 to April-June, 1980 are given in the attached statement.

(b) Shortfall in supply is due to lesser availability of cement on account of external constraints such as power cut and short supply of coal to cement factories and also due to inadequate rail movement of cement from the cement factories in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Every effort is being made to step up indigenous production to improve the availability position. Close liaison is also being maintained with the Railways to ensure better supply of cement to these States. As a measure of extra relief, an allocation of imported cement from Kandla has also been made in favour of the States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) while every effort is being made to improve supplies, it is difficult at this stage to indicate the date by which the shortage would be overcome.

## Statement

(Figures in 000 Tonnes)

Period	Hirachal Pradesh		Punjab		Haryana		Jammu and Kashmir		Delhi					
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D				
Qr. III/79 (July—September)	33	32	248	218	30	168	113	25	50	36	14	139	121	18
Qr. IV/79 (October—December)	31	18	235	125	110	160	106	54	47	28	19	132	97	35
Qr. I/80 (January—March)	27	27	239	112	127	159	79	60	47	30	10	117	85	32
Qr. II/80 (April—June)	26	11*	222	69*	145	60*	50	13*	121	50*				

Note :—A—Allocations

D—Despatches

S—Shortfall vis-a-vis allocation.

\*—Despatches for April and May, 1980 only.

### Transferring of Central Sector Schemes to State Sector

1986. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any plan to transfer some (about 2000) Central sector schemes to State sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the transfer has taken place and also whether this has affected smooth functioning of these schemes; and

(c) if transfer has not yet been made, whether Government have allocated funds to implement them and amount allocated?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). National Development Council had decided in 1979 that out of a total of 147 schemes in the Draft Plan 1978—83, 15 schemes be continued as Centrally Sponsored on 100 per cent funding basis and 60 schemes be continued on 50:50 sharing basis. The remaining 72 schemes ceased to be Centrally Sponsored. The modification in the pattern of assistance for the schemes has taken place, but no general review has yet been made of the functioning of the schemes.

(c) A sum of Rs. 430 crores was allocated among the States during 1979-80 in respect of schemes transferred/discontinued. A sum of Rs. 494.49 crores has been allocated for the year 1980-81.

### Shortage of Commercial and X-Ray Films

1987. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of commercial films and X-Ray films affecting X-Ray service to consumers and hospitals;

(b) whether the Hindustan Photo Films has requested the Government for supply of silver at fixed rates; if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to allow import of X-Ray films on the basis of Actual Users Licence; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to remove the crisis in X-Ray films required for health purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some time ago Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (HPF) had approached the Government for supply of silver at fixed price under annual rate contract. This request could not be acceded to due to fluctuations in price.

(c) As HPF is in a position to meet the country's requirements of X-ray films and is currently holding buffer stocks in all its sale depots, there is no need to import X-ray films. However, import of certain special types of Medical X-ray films not being manufactured by HPF is allowed.

(d) Does not arise.

### Recognition of Associations in Ministries

1988. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules governing the recognition of Association in Ministries and Departments of Government of India, its attached and subordinate offices;

(b) whether there is any Constitutional bar for Class I officers joining the Association of Class II Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers;

(c) the number of Associations having Class I Officers as their members; and

(d) whether Government will adhere to the policy of one Union in one office?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) There are at present no formal rules for recognition of Service Associations of Central Government employees. However, certain guidelines are being followed for the purpose of informal recognition of service associations.

(b) There is no bar to a category or class of employees forming or joining an association under the Constitution which, in Art. 19 (1) (c), guarantees all citizens a right to form associations or unions.

(c) Unless the Service Associations apply for and obtain recognition, Government may not be aware of the formation of such associations, and will not, in such cases, know their number.

(d) In the case of Service Associations of non-industrial employees, policy of one Union in one office is not followed.

#### **Work done on contract basis in Indian Rare Earths**

1989. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many major items of work in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chavara like mining, transport, loading and unloading and shipping involving an outlay of several lakhs of rupees as wages are being carried out on contract basis;

(b) whether the contract is being entrusted without tender to a Co-operative Society;

(c) whether there have been complaints of unfair labour practices and exploitation of workmen;

(d) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for the immediate abolition of the contract system and absorption of the workmen directly on the rolls of the concern; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Presently contract labour is engaged in the following operations at the Chavara unit of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE) :

(i) *Mining:* Scrapping raw sand from the beach, drying, collecting at one place on the beach and transporting it to the factory by country boats/trucks and unloading the sand to elevators at the Plant site.

(ii) *Shipping:* Transporting minerals in bags from the factory to the Neendakara port, loading to barges and unloading bags in ships holds and returning the bags to the Plant site.

The total value of the contracts for the above operations in 1979-80 was Rs. 74.1 lakhs.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The question of abolishing the contract labour system has been engaging the attention of the Company. The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad has conducted a detailed study about the modality and based on their Report, a detailed engineering consultancy arrangement is under negotiation. Simultaneously, discussions are being held with the Unions in regard to the modality for abolition of the contract labour system, improvements in working methods and regulation in the labour force. As these are in the preliminary stage, no detailed scheme for immediate abolition of the contract system and absorption of workmen directly on the rolls of the Company is at present under consideration of the Government.

### **Introduction of Police Commissioner system in States**

1990. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of Police Commissioner system in Delhi has produced any good result; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to advise the State Governments to introduce such system in big cities of different States?

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

(a) There has been decline in the number of crimes in recent months.

(b) The recommendations of the Inspector Generals of Police Conference of 1976 for adoption of the commissioner of Police system in big cities has been circulated among State Governments.

### **Tours undertaken by Hindi Officers for implementation of Hindi Orders**

1991. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the duties of Hindi Officers is to undertake the tours of offices to see the implementation of Hindi Orders;

(b) if so, the number of such officers who have not taken any such tour for the last two years; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the various Departments to prompt the Hindi Officers to undertake such tours so that the implementation of Hindi Orders may be speeded up?

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

(a) and (b). In 1975 Government of

India laid down the duties of Hindi Officers appointed in various Ministries/Departments/Officers. The tour of the offices is not included in these duties as a separate item. However complying of the provisions of the Official Language Act and the orders relating to the Hindi Teaching Schm and Official Language appropriately in their Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices, companies, Corporations etc., is included in the duties of Hindi officers. In this context Hindi Officers of Ministries/Departments can under take tour of the subordinate offices of the concerned Ministries/Departments according to the requirements.

(c) It has been the policy of the Government that the inspection of various offices with a view to see compliance of the statutory provisions relating to Official Language issued in this regard may not be confined to the Hindi Officers only but the cooperation of the Departmental Officers may also be obtained. It is also maintained that for ensuring the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Official Language) prepares an annual programme every year and circulates it to all the Ministries/Departments. In the programme for year of 1978-79 and thereafter an item has been included that during the tours, the Departmental Officers would check the position regarding the compliance of the instructions about Official Language. It was also requested that each Ministry/Department should prepare a programme for inspection of their subordinate offices located in at least five cities in Hindi speaking areas.

### **Pension to Ex-INA Freedom Fighters in Orissa**

1992. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-INA freedom fighters who are receiving pension, district-wise in Orissa;

(b) whether some of their applications are pending with Government for long; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of these cases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) Upto 31-5-80, 271 ex-I. N. A. freedom fighters have been sanctioned pension, districewise in Orissa as under :—

District	Number Sanctioned
Puri . . . . .	114
Ganjam . . . . .	146
Koraput . . . . .	3
Sambalpur . . . . .	2
Sundergarh . . . . .	1
Cuttack . . . . .	4
Phulbani . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	271

(b) and (c). No application for the grant of pension is pending initial scrutiny. However, 149 cases could not be finalised for want of acceptable documentary evidence/information from the applicants concerned. As and when the requisite information is received, the cases will be finalised and pension granted in eligible cases.

#### Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Orissa

1993. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20-Point Programme is being implemented in Orissa since January, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme being implemented and places where implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI):** (a) and (b). Certain items of the 20-point programme were included in the Annual Plan, 1979-80 and, accordingly, these were being implemented by both the Central and State Governments in that year. As mentioned in President's Address to Parliament in January 1980, it is the policy of Government to revitalise the programme and implement it in a dynamic manner. The Annual Plan, 1980-81 makes provision for the various items of the programme and steps are being taken to get these implemented in a more effective way by both the Central and State Governments.

#### Pension to Freedom Fighters in Orissa

1994. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who are getting pension in Orissa up-to-date;

(b) whether pensions were withheld from some freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when that will be restored?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) 3526.

(b) to (d). Yes Sir. Pensions are suspended/cancelled on one or more of the following grounds :—

(a) Applicant is not a genuine freedom fighter.

(b) Suffering is less than six months.

(c) Suffering not in connection with freedom movement.

(d) Submission of false documentary evidence.

(e) Internment|externment|absence is not supported by evidence.

(f) Annual income from all sources is more than Rs. 1500/-.

When pensions are suspended, opportunity is given to the concerned persons to explain their position and to adduce additional documentary evidence. When these are received the cases are remitted to the State Government for reverification and depending on their report, pensions are restored in eligible cases.

### परमाणु खनिज डिबीजन द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

1996. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु खनिज तथा यूरैनियम का पता लगाने के लिए परमाणु खनिज डिबीजन द्वारा देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों में पाये गये निक्षेपों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में उक्त सर्वेक्षण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

### प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी):

(क) परमाणु उर्जा विभाग के परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग ने पिछले 3 वर्षों में निम्नलिखित स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया है :

क्षेत्र	राज्य
1. हमीरपुर जिले में मिबल तथा पनिवाली	हिमाचल प्रदेश
2. सहारनपुर जिले में तिमली, टिहरी जिले में ब्रजराजीगढ़	उत्तर प्रदेश
3. नैल्लूर जिले में अन्नावरम	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
4. दक्षिणी कनारा जिले में बालकुंजी, येल्लिकहोले इचलगुंडा बंगलौर जिले में बनेरघट्टा	कर्नाटक

क्षेत्र	राज्य
5. जगदम्ब, पारबिग, मनि-राम, भंजन	सिक्किम
6. दार्जिलिंग जिले में गेरी-खोला, यिम्पूखोलाटेले, पम्बिखोला	पश्चिमी बंगाल
7. मिहभूमि जिले में जुबला-टोला	बिहार
8. गारोपहाड़ी जिले में अमनान गिरी, जेजलनाला, रिगीनाला, गनोल, डिडानीवाला, दाहगिरी खासी पहाड़ी जिले में गोमाघाट-ग्रानुक्वाडी का विस्तार	मेघालय
9. गुरू-होवा-ताड-लिकाबाली-वामर	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
10. राजनंद गांव जिले में भंडारीटोला, बस्तर जिले में दरमा-कागलपुर-बम्ननार-निरनेन	मध्य प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश के हमीरपुर जिले में अस्थाटा, कर्नाटक के उत्तरी कनारा जिले में बालकुंजी, बिहार के सिंहभूम जिले में जुबलाटोला, उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में तिमली, मेघालय के खासी पहाड़ी जिले में गोमघाट तथा शीला, तथा मध्य प्रदेश के राजनंदगांव जिले के भंडारीटोला में खनिज भंडार मिले हैं।

उक्त स्थानों पर खनिज की मात्रा का निर्धारण करने के लिए विस्तार से अन्वेषण किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग ने पिछले 3 वर्षों में अपने सभी प्रकार के कार्य-कलाप पर, जिसमें समन्वेषी भू-वेधन तथा पूर्वोक्षण स्थलों का विकास करते हुए खनिज निकालना, एवं सर्वेक्षण शामिल है, कुल मिलाकर 1171 लाख रुपये व्यय किए हैं।

### **Dacoities and Robberies in the Country**

**1997. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that dacoities and robberies in many parts of the country including attack and loot of railway passengers are increasing; and

(b) the effective steps Government propose to take with the cooperation of State Governments to check the loot and attack by the unsocial elements?

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

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt of the same a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Sending of an Indian Cosmonaut into Space**

**1998. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had agreed with Soviet Union to a proposal to send an Indian Cosmonaut in space;

(b) if so, when the name of the Indian Cosmonaut is going to be announced; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps for the selection of Indian Cosmonaut and how much time is likely to be taken when the Indian Cosmonaut will be trained in space?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) The Soviet Union has offered to fly an Indian Cosmonaut in space. We have agreed in principle. No details have been worked out.

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

### **Loans to Scheduled Castes and weaker sections for Small Scale Industries**

**1999. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the proposal made by the Industrial Loans Advisory Board to provide loans of Rs 2000/- for small scale industries to 50 applicants who belonged to Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections has been finally rejected by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Under the Delhi Administration Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1970, a loan upto Rs. 2,000/- is admissible to proposed small scale and cottage industrial units in household group provided the applicants adduced proof of technical knowledge to run such industries. The Delhi Administration Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Advisory Board had recommended grant of such loan to 63 applicants including 45 (not 50) applicants who did not conform to the Rules also in relaxation of the provisions contained in Rule 14(A) of the Delhi Administration to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1970. The recommendation for grant of loan in relaxation of Rules was not agreed to as it would remove the very basis of grant of such loans. However, in 35 of these 45 cases the applicants subsequently produced proof of eligibility and obtained the loan in question. Only the remaining 10 applicants, none of whom belongs to Scheduled Castes, did not do so and therefore no loan was sanctioned to them.



### Railway Out Agency at Jagadhari

2000. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for grant of Railway Out Agencies on Northern Railways; if so, what;

(b) the manner in which these Out Agencies are allotted; whether these are for a specified period or for lifetime of the agent;

(c) the manner in which the Out Agency at Jagadhari town was given, its terms and conditions, qualifications of the present agent, since how long he is holding the agency and period for which Out Agency has been allotted to him;

(d) whether the present out agent in Jagadhari town is indulging in malpractices and charging a premium for each out-going and in-coming parcel;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to get the matter investigated and take necessary action to stop such malpractices; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, The existing guidelines for grant of Railway Out Agencies provide for submission of Income Tax clearance certificate and the proof for sound financial standing including transport experience of the applicant. The traffic justification for opening an Out Agency is also taken into consideration.

(b) Applications for Out Agencies are invited through the Press and the contract there for is awarded for a limited period initially not exceeding 3 years. The contracts are renewed for a further specified term on satisfactory performance of the contractors

during the previous term. No contract for Out Agency is given for life time.

(c) Contract for an Out Agency at Jagadhari Town (Haryana) on Northern Railway was awarded in 1970 for a period of 3 years to M/s Saral Kumar Sita Ram for carrying out the functions of an Out Agency in respect of Parcels and Goods in small as well as wagons load both inward and outward. The Out Agent had executed the standard form of Agreement with the Railway Administration on the basis of cartage rates tendered by him and accepted by the Northern Railway. The contract of Jagadhari Out Agency in favour of M/s. Saral Kumar Sita Ram was renewed in 1973 and again in 1976, on the same terms and conditions. The term of the last contract executed in 1976 will expire on 15-8-1981.

(d) to (f). A complaint alleging malpractices indulged in by the Out Agent at Jagadhari Town has been received by the Northern Railway Administration which is under consideration of the Vigilance Organisation.

### Promotion Channel of Cabinmen

2001. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cabinmen in the Indian Railway; have any direct channel of promotion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Channels of promotion have been laid down by the various Railway Administrations in consultation with their recognised Unions. As local conditions vary, some differences in the channel of promotion obtain on different Railways. However, generally, Cabinmen Grade II in scale

Rs. 210—270 (RS) are promoted as Cabinmen Grade I in scale Rs. 225—308 (RS). They are eligible for further promotion as Assistant Station Masters and Assistant Yard Masters in scale Rs. 330—560 (RS) subject to fulfilment of certain qualifications. Further Channel of promotion is also available to posts of Station Masters etc.

#### Double-Way Tunnel between Asansol and K. T. Road

2002. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of the tunnel from Asansol Railway Station to K. T. Road is in a serious condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to construct a double-way tunnel there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The subway under the track (consisting of two lanes of traffic under the two arches is maintained in a safe condition.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Declaration of Ballasore-Kharagpur Road as National Highway

2003 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has placed any proposal for declaration of Ballasore-Kharagpur road as National Highway in view of the fact the road is an inter-State communication and commanding economic importance; and

(b) the reasons why the proposal has not so far been accepted by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes.

(b) Due to financial constraints and other priority considerations, it is not possible to declare any new road as a National Highway. This also applies to the road in question.

#### 150 किलोमीटर उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ी यात्रा सुविधा

2004. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बम्बई में 150 किलोमीटर उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ी यात्रा की जो सुविधा मासिक टिकट धारियों को उपलब्ध है, वही सुविधा रेल कर्मचारियों को भी उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह सुविधा रेल कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में भी उपलब्ध है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बम्बई में रेल कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध रेल-सुविधा दिल्ली में रेल कर्मचारियों को न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यह सुविधा उन को कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) आम जनता को उपनगरीय टिकटों 150 कि.मी. तक की दूरी के लिये जारी की जाती है और रेल कर्मचारी भी उन्हीं शर्तों पर इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों को रोजाना अपने काम और निवास के स्थान के बीच यात्रा करने के लिए आगन्वीश कार्ड पास/रियायती सीजन टिकटों के संबंध में भिन्न नियम हैं ।

(ग) वर्तमान नीति यह है कि रेल कर्मचारियों को केवल उन्हीं खंडों के लिए आवास-संग कार्ड पास/रियायती सीजन टिकट जारी किये जाएं (ताकि वे अपने आवास और काम के स्थान के बीच रोजाना यात्रा कर सकें) । जहां पर ये 14-12-1953 से पहले जारी

किये जाती हैं। इसलिए, यह सुविधा प्रत्येक रेलवे पर एक खंड से दूसरे खंड पर भिन्न होती है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Shortage of Cement in Tripura

2005. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura State is experiencing shortage of cement throughout the year due to non-availability of railway wagons; and

(b) if so, details of steps taken by Government to help the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Shortfall in rail movement of cement to all North Eastern States in recent months *viz* April and May is due to preferential movement of higher quantum of foodgrains to meet drought conditions and partly due to dislocation in rail operations in the area on account of civil agitations.

(b) Efforts are being made to achieve a higher rate of clearance of cement also to Tripura.

### Jobs to Skilled and Unskilled Persons

2006. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled and unskilled persons registered with the Employment Exchange during 1979 & upto May, 1980; and

(b) the number of skilled and unskilled persons provided jobs through these employment exchanges during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The available information relates to the number of skilled and unskilled job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1979 which was 6.25 lakhs and 39.66 lakhs respectively.

(b) The available information relates to the number of vacancies filled in respect of skilled and unskilled job seekers by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1979 which was 0.36 lakhs and 1.98 lakhs respectively.

### Cadre Review of Railway Officers

2007. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent cadre review of the Railway officers from various departments excludes the Railway Medical officers who constitute 25 per cent of all Class I Railway officers;

(b) if so, whether an early cadre review of the Railway medical officers will be undertaken; and

(c) whether pending such a cadre review, *ad hoc* upgradation of some posts of the Railway medical officers will be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The cadre review of the Indian Railway Medical Service has been taken up separately in view of its special problems and the proposals of the Ministry of Railways in this regard are now under the examination of the other concerned Ministries.

(c) There are no such proposals on hand at present.

**Steps to avoid outbreak of Epidemic/Deaths due to lack of Medical Aid in drought affected Areas**

2008. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in the drought-affected areas to avoid outbreak of any epidemic and/or deaths either due to malnutrition or lack of medical aid;

(b) whether foreign voluntary agencies have also offered any medical aid in the drought-affected areas this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the medical aid in terms of cash, medicines and medical services (doctors and nurses)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) The following measures have been taken to avoid outbreak of epidemic/deaths due to malnutrition or lack of medical aid:—

(i) Arranging supply of essential medicines, disinfectants, insecticides and vaccines to the drought affected States as and when needed. State-wise details of medical supplies made are given in Annexure-I.

(ii) Substantial amount of Central Assistance was provided for health|medical and nutrition|special nutrition programme during 1979-80. and 1980-81 after the field visit of the Central Team to the drought affected States. The details thereof are given in Annexure II.

(iii) In order to check increase in the cases of Vitamin A deficiency diseases such as night blindness etc. as a result of drought, existing programme for the administration of Vitamin A solution to pre-school children (1—5 year), has been extended to older children specially those enrolled in primary schools and nursing and expectant mothers.

(iv) In order to check increase in the cases of malnutrition, the Ministry of Social Welfare is implementing 'Food for Nutrition Programme' in all the drought-affected States. Under this Programme nearly 66,700 feeding Centres have been opened for free distribution of food to the children below 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers. One lakh tonne of food grain (wheat and rice) has been supplied free of cost to all the affected States.

(b) and (c). Details are not available with Government.

**Statement I**

*Details of essential medicines, disinfectants, insecticides and Vaccines supplied to the drought affected States*

Name of State	Amount of Essential medicines, disinfectants, insecticides and vaccines supplied.	Remarks
	Rs.	
1. Rajasthan . . . . .	22,661 + 80	Including 5 Metric tonnes Bleaching Powder. 500 doses TAB Vaccine.
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	5,13,020 3,12,460	Including 14 metric tonnes Bleaching powder & 2.5 Million Chlorine Tabs. and 10,11,000 anticholera vaccine + 25, 37,500 doses Anticholera & 18,000 TAB Vaccine.

1	2	3
3. Bihar . . . . .	8,04,750	Including 200 Metric tonnes Bleaching Powder and 2,70,00ML concentrated anti-cholera vaccine.
4. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,49,677.60	13,98,800 ML of anticholera vaccine.
5. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	16,724.20	39,600 ML of anticholera vaccine.
6. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	10,200.00 + 550.00	1 lakh ML Anticholera Vaccine. Another 10 lakh chlorine Tabs are being supplied 4500 doses TAB Vaccine.
7. West Bengal . . . . .	24,400	2,00,000 doses Anticholera vaccine.
8. Gujarat . . . . .	320	2000 doses TAB vaccine.
9. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	Orders for supply of 2 crores chlorine tablet received and arrangement for supply is being made.
10. Orissa . . . . .	..	2 lakh ML anticholera vaccine being supplied.
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	3,07,540	23,94,000 doses Anticholera and 96,700 doses TAB vaccine.

### Statement II

Central assistance sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance or recommended by the High Level Committee on Relief for Public Health and Nutrition Special Nutrition Programme as under :

State	₹ (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Public Health		Nutrition/Special Nutrition Programme	
	79-80	80-81	79-80	80-81
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	35.00	..	..	..
2. Bihar . . . . .	..	25.00	22.00	429.00
3. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	46.50	8.00	31.00
4. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	71.00	..	..
5. Orissa . . . . .	20.00	80.00	150.00	68.00
6. Rajasthan . . . . .	15.00	20.00	10.00	50.00
7. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	40.00	110.00	..	15.00
8. West Bengal . . . . .	50.00	..	24.00	..
9. Gujarat . . . . .	..	20.00	10.00	10.00
10. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	15.00	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>372.50</b>	<b>224.00</b>	<b>603.00</b>

**Tara Devi Railway Station**

2009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for providing a new siding for loading, etc. at Tara Devi Railway Station on Kalka-Simla Section has been received by Government so as to increase revenue from goods traffic; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard alongwith the period by which the siding would be constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A suggestion has been received very recently in this regard.

(b) The matter is under examination.

**Revision of basis of Price Index for purpose of D. A.**

2010. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of revision of the basis of determining the Consumers Price Index for purposes of grant of D. A. to Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission Central Government employees are at present being granted D.A. with reference to the All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) (1960-100). In May, 1977 Government con-

stituted a committee (Rath Committee) to go into various aspects of these Consumer Price Index Numbers and to make recommendations. The committee submitted its report in February 1978. A copy of the report was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 31-8-78. A decision on the various recommendations in the report is expected to be taken soon.

**Non Payment of dues to retired Employees of Lok Nayak J. P. Hospital**

2011. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain class-IV employees of the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi retired in the year 1978 have not been paid their salary and allowances for a few months before their retirement;

(b) if so, the number of such retired persons with period for which they have not been paid their salary and allowances and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The salary and allowances of one retired person have been withheld for the months of May and June, 1978. The reason for the non-payment is that dues on account of overpayment of H.R.A. and electricity charges are still to be recovered from this person. Correspondence with him is pending. On receipt of the reply, payment of arrears will be made. The Delhi Administration has been requested to ensure quick settlement of this issue.

### Tourist Car Coach Carriages

2012. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tourist Car Coach Carriages available class-wise (i.e. 1st and 2nd) on the Central Railway, Division-wise;

(b) the total number of applications received in the office of Bombay V.T. for allotment of 1st and 2nd class Tourist Car Coach Carriages during 1st April, 1980 to 31st May, 1980 with date of receipt of each application;

(c) how many of the above said applications have been granted and how many of them rejected and the reasons for rejection;

(d) whether the Central Railway had attached any unreserved/unallotted Tourist Carriage to any trains to be used by general passengers during the above said period; and

(e) if so, the details of such train numbers date-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 6 First Class Tourist Cars and 13 Second Class Tourist Cars are in Bombay Division and one Second Class Tourist Coach each is in Jhansi, Jabalpur, Bhausaval and Nagpur Divisions.

(b) A total of 11 applications for First Class Tourist Car and 107 applications for Second Class Tourist Car were received for allotment during the period 1st April, 1980 to 31st May, 1980. Details of the applicants along with date of application are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-969/80].

(c) Out of 11 applications for First Class Tourist Car, 4 applications were withdrawn and 6 were accepted and one was regretted due to non availability of First Class Tourist Car. In

case of Second Class Tourist Cars, 21 applications were withdrawn, 2 applicants did not fulfil the conditions and in case of 7 allotment was regretted on account of vigilance inquiry. Out of remaining 77 cases, 52 cases were accepted for allotment of either Second Class Tourist Cars or in the alternative ordinary bogies and remaining 25 were regretted due to non-availability of Second Class Tourist Cars or ordinary bogies.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

### रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दुग्ध केन्द्र

2013. श्री भगवान देवे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अधिकांशतः छोटे बच्चों तथा बूढ़े और बीमार व्यक्तियों तक के लिए भी दूध नहीं मिलता है और यदि कभी मिलता भी है तो वह बहुत खराब किस्म का होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी दुग्धशालाओं को समस्त रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अपने विक्रय केन्द्र खोलने के लिए कहने का है ताकि यात्रियों को निर्धारित मूल्यों पर शुद्ध दूध उपलब्ध हो सके; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रेलों के सभी महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर दूध उपलब्ध होता है। अनेक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर दूध की बिक्री के लिए दूध की अलग दुकानें होती हैं और ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार अधिकांश चाय स्टाल और खानपान प्रतिष्ठानों मांग करने पर, यात्रियों को दूध सप्लाई करते हैं। कुछ स्टेशनों पर दूध की दुकानें पहले से ही सरकारी और सहकारी डीरियों द्वारा चलायी जा रही हैं और नीति के रूप में रेलों खानपान प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए दूध की

सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी और सहकारी डोरियों को प्राथमिकता देती है। लेकिन, रेलों का अनुभव रहा है कि सरकारी और सहकारी डोरियां न तो विभागीय खानपान प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए दूध को मांग पूरी करने में समर्थ हैं और न ही वे क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा अनुरोध किये जाने के बावजूद रेलवे स्टेशनों में दूध की दुकानें खोलने की स्थिति में हैं। रेलों का यह प्रयास रहा है कि यात्रियों को शुद्ध और ताजा दूध मुहैया किया जाए और घटिया दूध की सप्लाई की स्थिति में, निवारक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

**Meeting of Representatives of All India Station Masters' Association with Minister**

2014 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the representatives of All India Station Masters' Association with him on 24th August, 1978 and adviser Industrial Relations and other officers of the Railway Board on 26th August, 1978 on their charter of demands;

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

(c) action taken by the Ministry to redress each item of demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) There were a number of demands put forward by the Association which *inter alia* included the following:

- (i) Restructuring of pay scales;
- (ii) Time bound promotion on seniority;
- (iii) Rent free quarters;
- (iv) Grant of Gazetted holidays; etc.

(c) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and action as considered necessary is taken. The demands contained in the memorandum submitted by the All India Station Masters' Association have been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

**विदेशों में जा रहे भारतीय श्रमिकों को सहायता**

2015. श्री कृष्णा राम आर्य: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुशल और अकुशल भारतीय श्रमिक रोजगार की तलाश में बड़ी संख्या में विदेशों में जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी सविधा और सहायता के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये, प्रवन्धों का ब्यौरा क्या है ताकि उनके लिये सुचारु और किफायती यात्रा सुनिश्चित की जा सके?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) वर्तमान आधार पर सरकार से यह अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था करे। इस प्रकार की सारी व्यवस्था नियोक्ता द्वारा प्राधिकृत भती एजेंटों के माध्यम से की जाता है।

**Steps taken to improve the working of Railways**

2016. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken since the present Ministry assumed office to improve the working of Railways, especially in matter like adherence to service schedule punctuality and elimination of corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the result thereof?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Railways have been asked to pay special attention to the punctual running of trains and arrange for day-to-day monitoring of important Mail/Express trains not only at the field level, but also at the Zonal Head Quarters level. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. General Managers have also been instructed that slackness of staff in this matter should be dealt with firmly and promptly. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose-pipes by miscreants. In order to eliminate corruption, Vigilance Organisation has been strengthened at appropriate levels. Besides normal duties of investigation of complaints and conducting preventive checks etc, Special drives on all India basis in sensitive areas prone to corruption and corrupt practices with an element of surprise in close cooperation with the officers of the commercial department and CBI are also being conducted.

(c) As a result of sustained efforts alongwith continuous monitoring at various levels, the punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains, which was about 84.0 per cent by end of 1979, improved to around 90.0 per cent during the month of March, 1980. The punctuality of trains during April and May, 80 was, however, affected slightly due to increased incidences of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, public demonstrations, accidents, excessive summer heat and water shortage in many parts of the country aggravated by the power shortage. In addition, there are detentions also caused by reasons which are within the control of the Railways, such as, engine failure,

signal failure/defects, and other operating failures. Sustained efforts are continued to improve the punctuality further. During the special drive conducted in February 80 a total of 1188 checks were conducted on trains, 557 checks in Reservation offices and 154 checks on platforms to detect malpractices in reservation which resulted in the realisation of an amount of Rs. 79,208.20 from unauthorised passengers etc. 2648 touts and towel spreaders and other anti-social elements at Reservation offices and on trains were apprehended. Out of these 702 were sent to Jail. 1715 touts were fined and 36 touts were let off after being admonished. Railway staff found responsible or irregular working etc., have been taken up for departmental action.

#### **Decline in Freight Earning**

2017. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there have been decline in freight earning which is less than Budgetary allocation of Railways

(b) if so figures for the last three years for freight earnings and Budgetary allocation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing figures of freight earnings, for the last 3 years, as compared with the budget anticipations, is attached.

(c) All efforts to increase productivity and to introduce modernisation for better utilisation of assets are being made to achieve the targetted quantum of revenue earnings freight traffic.

## Statement

Rupees in crores

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals	Variation as Budget Estimates	Compared with Revised Estimates
1977-78 . . . . .	1,382.94	1,379.00	1,348.45	(- )34.49	(- )30.55
1978-79 . . . . .	1,430.55	1,359.15	1,305.41	(- )125.14	(- )53.74
1979-80 . . . . .	1,554.34	1,447.95	*1,443.78	(- )110.56	(- )4.17

\*It includes actuals for the period of 11 months from April 1979 to February 1980 and approximates for March, 1980 as the accounts for this month are not yet due for closing.

### सिविल अस्पताल शाहदरा में एक्स-रे और रक्त परीक्षा की व्यवस्था

2018. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सिविल अस्पताल, शाहदरा में एक्स-रे और रक्त परीक्षण आदि के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या क्षेत्र के लगभग चार लाख व्यक्तियों के प्रयोजनार्थ उपरोक्त अस्पताल में केवल 12 शय्याएँ हैं;

(ग) क्या मध्य और कम आय वर्ग के लगभग 15,000 व्यक्ति इस अस्पताल में प्रतिदिन आते हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश व्यक्ति वहाँ से निराश होकर जाते हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रचार है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) सिविल अस्पताल शाहदरा में एक्स-रे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन चैस्ट क्लिनिक, शाहदरा में एक्स-रे की व्यवस्था है जो उसी अहाते में स्थित है। तथापि, रक्त आदि की रूटीन जांच के पर्याप्त प्रबंध हैं।

(ख) जहाँ इस अस्पताल में पलंग सीमित संख्या में हैं वहाँ शाहदरा में स्वामी दयानन्द नामक एक और अस्पताल है जिसमें 220 पलंग हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। लगभग औसतन 500 रोगी रोजाना इस अस्पताल में आते हैं और उनका उचित उपचार किया जाता है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Working of E.S.I. Hospitals

2019. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many Employees' State Insurance (E.S.I.) hospitals are not working satisfactorily both in respect of proper medicines and good treatment to the employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to improve the condition of Employees' State Insurance hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). No specific report regarding unsatisfactory

working of ESI hospitals has been received. Nevertheless, the ESI Corporation and the State Governments, who are responsible for provision of medical care under the ESI Scheme, are making continuous efforts to improve the quality and standard of medical services. A General Purpose Sub-Committee of ESI Corporation has been going round various States periodically to review the medical arrangements and to suggest further improvements. In addition, the ESI Corporation has taken the following steps for providing better medical hospitalisation facilities:—

(i) The norms for provision of equipment in ESI hospitals/dispensaries have been revised;

(ii) 67 ESI hospitals and 33 ESI annexes with 14,772 beds have been constructed and commissioned and 22 hospitals and 9 annexes with 3,758 beds are under construction; and

(iii) To ensure regular supply of quality drugs to the beneficiaries, the Corporation has entered into a Central rate contract with reputed firms.

#### **Proposed visit by U.S. Ambassador to North-Eastern Region**

2020. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time back, the present U.S. Ambassador in India, wished to pay a visit to the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether the Ambassador was told by the Government of India not to visit that region at this moment;

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present U.S. Ambassador paid a visit

to the North-Eastern Region immediately before starting of Assam agitation; and

(e) if so, what was the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The U. S. Ambassador, along with his wife, wanted to visit Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Sikkim for purposes of tourism for 8 days from 8th May, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the fact that conditions in North-East India were generally disturbed, we advised the U.S. Ambassador to postpone his visit to the region. Our advice was accepted by the U.S. Ambassador.

(d) and (e). The U. S. Ambassador had earlier visited the North-East region some time in March, 1979. It was stated to be a routine tour.

#### **Assistance to Zimbabwe**

2021. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has offered India's assistance for the reconstruction and development of the war shattered economy of Zimbabwe during her recent visit to that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Zimbabwe Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). In response to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's request made during the visit of our

Prime Minister to Zimbabwe to witness the Independence Day celebrations, she offered all possible technical assistance for the economic development of Zimbabwe. At present, details regarding these are being worked out through diplomatic channels. These relate to facilities for training of upto 4 Zimbabwean commercial pilots in the next two to three years in India, technical assistance for the rehabilitation and extension of the Railway Systems and assistance in the field of small scale industries.

**अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में रोगियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधायें**

2022. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में रोगियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधायें न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में गरीब और निर्धन रोगियों को उनका इलाज कर रहे चिकित्सक परामर्शदाता की सिफारिश पर मुफ्त चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। अन्य सभी दाखिल रोगियों में केवल 5/- रुपये प्रति दिन के हिसाब से मामूली रकम ली जाती है जिसमें आहार, दवा, नैदानिक परीक्षण तथा उपचार का खर्च भी शामिल है।

इसके अलावा दाह्य रोगी विभाग में पहली बार आने पर एक रुपये का मामूली शुल्क लिया जाता है।

#### **Rakes with Less than Six Motors**

2023. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those rakes having less than six motors cannot maintain proper speed, nor they can carry the load during the peak period; and

(b) if so, how do they run in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rakes with a minimum of six motors (on Eastern Railway) can maintain proper speed and can carry the full load during peak periods. Rakes with less than six motors are not pressed into regular service to carry peak load trains.

#### **Flag Station between Kankinara and Shyamnagar**

2024. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations from local population for establishment of a flag station between Kankinara and Shyamnagar in 24 Parganas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are taking steps to fulfil this demand; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking early steps to meet this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The work has already been taken in hand. The progress is dependent on availability of funds, which is limited.

#### **Exploitation of Workers in Stone Quarries in Mehrauli**

2025. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAULHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that labourers, mostly from Rajasthan, working in stone quarries in

Mehrauli are being exploited by the contractors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these labourers have meagre wages with a bonded labour sort system existing, no medical facilities nor compensation for on-duty casualties; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). According to available information, the labourers working in the stone quarries in Mehrauli are self-employed groups and do not qualify either as bonded labourers or contract labour. The matter, however, is under investigation.

#### **Hindu Pilgrims Visit to Kailash and Mansarover**

2026 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have made any efforts with the Government of China to open route to Kailash, Mansarover for Hindu Pilgrims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Our request to facilitate visits by Indian pilgrims to Kailash and Mansarover has been conveyed in the past to the Chinese side. The then Indian Minister of External Affairs, when he visited China in February 1979, had also taken it up with the Chinese. The Chinese side explained that communication and accommodation facilities had still not been restored in the area. We, therefore, have no indication yet when Indian pilgrims will be afforded facilities to visit these sites. We shall continue to

press the matter with the Chinese suitably.

#### **Memorandum from N.F. Railway Cooperative Staff Welfare Committee Alipurduar**

2027. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SUBHODH SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum dated 10th May, 1980 from the Secretary, North Frontier Railway Cooperative Staff Welfare Committee, Alipurduar Junction Branch;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps, so far taken by Government to fulfil the demands raised in the memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The salient points are:

(i) to treat all staff serving in different cooperatives run by railwaymen under each zonal railway as full-fledged railwaymen with all benefits entitled to railwaymen;

(ii) to allot railway quarters to cooperative staff;

(iii) to extend medical facility both indoor and outdoor for full family;

(iv) to sanction 4 sets of passes and 3 sets of PTOs to all cooperative staff.

(c) The Cooperative Societies formed by the Railway employees are autonomous bodies and their employees are not railwaymen. They cannot therefore, be termed as railwaymen and cannot be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the Railway employees. However, the

undermentioned concessions have been extended to them:—

(i) They are considered for absorption in Class IV vacancies after eligible Casual Labour and substitutes have been considered. For this purpose, they are given relaxation in age limit to the extent of 5 years or service rendered whichever is less. The age concession is also admissible for appearing before the Railway Service Commission for selection to Class III categories. On absorption, they become entitled to all benefits given to other railwaymen, including allotment of quarters.

(ii) The staff are granted Passes/PTOs, as an ex-gratia measure, on the restricted scale as given below:—

#### Passes:

First two years—Nil

3rd to 20th year—1 set per annum.

21st year and over—2 sets per annum.

#### P.T.Os.

2nd year onward—3 sets per annum.

(iii) Family members of staff of Consumer Cooperative Societies are given indoor and outdoor medical facilities on *per capita* basis.

#### Railway Platform Bookstalls

2028. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted it as a policy since 1975 that the bookstalls on the Railway platforms would be allotted only to unemployed graduates;

(b) if so, how many bookstalls were allotted to unemployed graduates/

their organisations since then in various Zonal Railways;

(c) whether it is a fact that some big contractors continued to get allotted the bookstalls in various zonal railways after 1975, despite applications from unemployed graduates; and

(d) if so, the details of such parties and action taken to terminate their contracts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the year 1973, it was decided that all fresh allotments of bookstalls at stations having no bookstalls and at new stations will be made only to Cooperative Societies of unemployed graduates in the age group of 18 to 30 years. There have been some modifications to this policy since then and as per present policy, all fresh allotments of bookstalls are exclusively meant for individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years, their partnerships, cooperatives, associations and the cooperative societies of actual workers and vendors of railway bookstalls at:—

(i) stations having no bookstalls at present but where a bookstall may be considered necessary;

(ii) new stations which may be opened in future;

(iii) new platforms added on or after 1.1.76 to existing stations even if there is already a bookstall.

(b) 159 bookstalls at stations and 6 mobile library-cum-bookstalls on trains.

(c) and (d). No bookstall has been allotted to any major bookstall contractor at stations. However, 2 mobile library-cum-bookstalls each are being operated by M/s Higginbothams & Sons and M/s Wheeler & Co. on *ad hoc* temporary basis pending final allotments to eligible categories.

**Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor Line**

2029. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for the construction of Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor Railway lines; and

(b) when the railway line is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Updating of the earlier survey for a B.G. line from Trichur to Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor has been included in the budget for 1980-81. Further action will be taken after the survey has been completed and the report examined.

**Shipping Corporation's Office at Madras Port**

2030. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India is not having their own office at Madras port; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the amount of cargo handled by the Shipping Corporation of India during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 in Madras Port;

(c) whether Commission/Agency Fee or other remuneration is being

paid to their Agent at Madras; if so, the amount paid during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(d) the amount of total earnings from all Shipping business handled at Madras port by the Shipping Corporation of India during each of the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) The Shipping Corporation of India Limited is not having their own office at Madras Port because the existing arrangement of handling commercial operation through an agency at Madras has been found financially more advantageous than establishing a full-fledged office there.

(b) Year            Quantity of cargo handled

1978-79	2.68 lakhs freight tons. 28.29 lakhs metric tonnes 0.20 lakhs dead weight tons 0.22 lakhs CBM.
1979-80 (upto 31-6-79)	0.01 lakhs freight tons. 7.35 lakhs metric tonnes 0.07 lakhs dead weight tons. 0.12 lakhs CBM.

(c) Yes. Following amounts were paid by the Shipping Corporation of India by way of Commission, Agency fees or other remuneration at Madras.

(Figures-Rupees Lakhs)

Year	Commission paid to Madras Agents.	Agency fees paid to Madras Agents.	Brokerage paid	
			To Madras Agents.	To Freight brokers.
1978-79	26.60	2.59	1.27	0.73
1979-80 (upto Feb. 80)	23.58	2.15	0.88	0.55

(Rs. in lakhs)

(d)	Year	Gross earnings from all Shipping business handled at Madras Port
	1977-78	2582 02
	1978-79	3665.88
	1979-80 (upto 30-6-79 Estimated)	1271 61

### Cushioned seats in IInd Class Railway Compartments

2031. SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seats in IInd Class in Railway compartments are being cushioned; and

(b) if so, whether the work is to be completed this year and the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Only the newly built IInd Class Coaches are being provided with cushioned seats/berths and it is anticipated that all long distance Mail/Express trains as also fast inter-city day trains would be provided with Coaches fitted with cushioned seats in next 6 to 7 years.

### Railway Communication between Jagdalpur and Raipur

2032. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-availability of railway communication between Jagdalpur and Raipur, tribals are not

getting legitimate price for the things produced by them; and

(b) the time by which the tribal population will be brought into the main stream of economic development of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. At present Raipur is linked with Dhalli-Rajhara by a BG line. The proposal for construction of a BG link from Dhalli-Rajhara to Jagdalpur is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

### EMU Coaches running in Howrah and Sealdah Division

2033. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of EMU coaches running in Howrah and Sealdah division daily, section-wise;

(b) whether all coaches are running in time;

(c) whether all the coaches are maintained properly; and

(d) if not, the steps so far taken by Government thereon?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Sealdah division 376 coaches. Howrah division 221 coaches.

(b) 88 per cent of the trains are running in time.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Durgapur Highway**

2034. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Durgapur Highway in West Bengal has been stopped for quite some time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have decided to begin work for completion of the Durgapur Highway; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (d). To start with the construction of the expressway between Calcutta and Durgapur via Palsit was taken up by the State Government. The work was suspended on account of financial stringency. Subsequently, the Government of India on request of the State Government declared Calcutta-Palsit section of the Durgapur Expressway as a part of N.H.2 in July, 1975. It has not been possible to resume work on this stretch so far due to financial constraints since the project involves heavy investment. Commencement of work on the Calcutta-Palsit section and its completion will depend on the availability of funds.

### **Normal Life of a Traction Motor**

2035. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal life of a traction motor;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Railway authorities use these motors after the normal life;

(c) whether these motors are repaired and maintained properly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Normal life of a traction motor is 25 years.

(b) Yes. Some motors are continued in service beyond their normal life to meet exigencies of service, if found serviceable.

(c) Over-aged traction motors are re-conditioned and rehabilitated to ensure proper service.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Ports in Western Coast**

2036. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number and details of major and minor ports functioning in Western Coast of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There are 5 major ports on the Western Coast viz., Kandla, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore and Cochin and all of them are functioning. There are 121 intermediate and minor ports functioning on the Western Coast.

The State-wise break-up is as under:

State	Inter-mediate	Minor
Gujarat . . . . .	11	28
Maharashtra . . . . .	2	46
Karnataka . . . . .	2	19
Kerala . . . . .	4	9
	19	102

### दुमंजिली रेलगाडी में असुविधा

2037. श्री छोटूभाई गामित: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ यात्रियों ने उनके मंत्रालय का ध्यान दुमंजिली रेलगाड़ी में यात्रा के दौरान उन्हें हुई असुविधा की ओर दिलाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) कुछ यात्रियों ने मुख्यतः इस आशय की शिकायतें कि हैं कि पायदान तंग और ऊंचे हैं, खिड़कियां और टके लगाने के ऊपरी और पिछले स्थान असुविधाजनक हैं, ऊपरी मंजिल में पंखों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है, टांगों और सामान रखने के लिए स्थान कम है।

(ग) इन डिब्बों की कमियाँ/खराबियों को दूर/न्यूनतम करने के उद्देश्य से इनमें सुधार करने की व्यावहारिकता की जांच की जा रही है और इस पर यथाव्यावहारिक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

### Establishing New Bases by USA

2038. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.A. has recently planned a greater build-up of military base in the Indian Ocean and have established a new base near Perth on the West Coast of Australia, and gained access to Berbera Port in Somalia in its quest for greater naval mobility in the Indian Ocean;

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

(c) whether any steps have since been initiated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Government of India is aware that the USA is trying to secure military bases in the Indian Ocean area in pursuance of its declared policy of enhancing its military presence in this area.

(b) India is committed to the UN Resolution of 1971 regarding the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean. Moves by outside powers to seek bases or to reinforce their presence in the area in other ways are unfortunate in that they could heighten the possibility of military rivalry and confrontation of outside powers in the Indian Ocean.

(c) and (d). Our concern has been conveyed to the United States Government in this regard.

### Trains cancelled in Gujarat

2039. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of trains cancelled in Gujarat during

last five months (month-wise) due to coal shortage and other factors; and

(b) what steps were taken to resume those trains and how many trains stand cancelled at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Prior to 1-1-1980, 41 pairs of trains stood cancelled in Gujarat area due to loco coal shortage and also breaches. All these trains have since been restored excepting 15 pairs of trains which have been permanently cancelled on account of poor patronisation. Since January, 1980 only six pairs of trains were temporarily cancelled for a period of one week from 4-6-80 to 11-6-80 for temporary coal shortage and all these have been restored.

बलिया, गाजीपुर और ओधिहर डिवीजनों का पर गाड़ियों का डेर से पहुंचना

2040. श्री जैनस बशर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बलिया, गाजीपुर तथा ओधिहर पर रेल-गाड़ियां निरन्तर डेर से पहुंच रही हैं?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में राधार के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) द्वाराणमी-छपरा खण्ड पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों के समय-पालन में गिरावट आयी है जिसके मुख्य कारण हैं—बिजली की भारी कटौतियां, जिनसे रेल इंजनों के रख रखाव और उनमें पानी की व्यवस्था करने के प्रबन्धों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है, अष्टिया किस्म के कोयले की मप्लाई, अधिक संख्या में कर्मचारियों का अनपस्थित रहना, ताप और गर्मी की परिस्थितियां, खतरों की जंजीर हीचने और हाँज पाइप को अलग कर देने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि आदि हैं।

(ग) समय पालन में सुधार लाने के लिए जो उपाय किये गये हैं, वे हैं—छपरा रेल इंजन कारखाने में अतिरिक्त चेनरॉटिंग सेटों की व्यवस्था, समय पालन के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाना, अधिकारियों और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारियों की गाड़ियों के साथ लेनाती, और प्रायः विलम्ब से चलने वाली गाड़ियों पर विशेष नजर रखना आदि।

#### Non-availability of Parcel Vans in Southern Railway

2041. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that difficulties are being experienced by betel-leaves traders at Tirur (Olavakot Division, Southern Railway) as a result of non-availability of parcel vans (VPUs) for carrying betel leaves parcels;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the entire period from July, 1979 to 7th March 1980, no scheduled VPU was provided while the actual requirement was about one scheduled VPU per day; and

(c) whether firm steps have been taken to provide required VPUs for betel-leaves parcels at Tirur to save the business of betel-leaves in this backward area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On an average 800 baskets of betel leaves are being cleared daily from Tirur towards Delhi against the demand for 1500 baskets.

(b) Only 3 VPUs could be provided during this period for want of VPUs.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide VPUs having regard to the availability of VPUs.

**Jamalpur Railway Workshop**

2042. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the numerical strength of the railway workers in Railway workshop, Jamalpur as on 31-3-1980;

(b) the number of persons retired every month in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the number of persons appointed in 1978-79-80 upto 31st March, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN). (a) 13,553.

(b) Month	19-8-79	1979-80
April . . . . .	21	31
May . . . . .	29	24
June . . . . .	30	47
July . . . . .	55	54
August . . . . .	38	34
September . . . . .	18	20
October . . . . .	26	26
November . . . . .	22	14
December . . . . .	25	43
January . . . . .	74	69
February . . . . .	64	46
March . . . . .	22	40

(c) 1978-79	740
1979-80	597

**Wagon building Factory at Bolangir**

2043. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted proposals to his Ministry to set-up a wagon building

factory at Bolangir or any other place in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the decision in this regard is expected to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cargo handled by Paradip Port**

2044. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1979-80, Paradip Port has handled the targeted cargo for export;

(b) if not, what was the capacity and what was the shortfall; and

(c) what is the loss incurred by Paradip Port in 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Against an export target of 23.25 lakh tonnes, 19.15 lakh tonnes of cargo was exported during 1979-80.

(c) The details of the loss incurred by Paradip Port were as follows:—

Year	Loss (In crores of rupees)
1978-79 . . . . .	3 60
1979-80 . . . . .	4 00

(provisional)

**भागलपुर-भाण्डार-हिल लूप (बाप) लाइन**

2045. श्री समीन्द्रबीन: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भागलपुर और भाण्डार हिल के बीच एक लूप लाइन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का भाण्डार हिल में देवघर तक एक लूप लाइन के निर्माण करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग). जी हां। मंदार-हिल से दैधनाथ धाम (देवगढ़) तक 55 किलोमीटर लम्बी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो गया है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट और अनुमान का संकलन किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और वित्तीय क्षमता और धन की उपलब्धता आदि सभी पहलुओं में उसकी जांच हो जाने के बाद ही इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

**Domohani-Changrabandha Line**

2046. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for the restoration of Domohani-Changrabandha (North Frontier Railway) section of Railway, abandoned since 1968 flood; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A fresh traffic survey carried out during 1978 for the restoration of Domohani-Changrabandha line revealed that the project would not be financially viable (return being (—)28.96

per cent in the 6th year of opening of the line). Due to limited financial resources which are not adequate even to progress the schemes already in hand and to complete them in a reasonable time, it is not possible to take up restoration of this unremunerative line at present. However, the Planning Commission had appointed a National Transport Policy Committee in April, 1978 to evolve rational criteria for construction of new lines including unremunerative lines and the mode of financing them. The report of this Committee has just been received by the Planning Commission and the restoration of this line will be given due consideration in the light of the accepted recommendations of this Committee.

**Trains Suspended in Western Railway due to shortage of Coal**

2047. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of trains on the Baroda Division of the Western Railway have been suspended due to shortage of coal;

(b) if so, how many trains stand suspended and from which dates;

(c) when these trains are likely to be re-started; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation in order to mitigate hardship of Railway passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Six pairs of trains were suspended due to coal shortage on Baroda Division of Western Railway from 4-6-1980. All these trains were restored by 11-6-1980.

(d) Close liaison is being maintained with the coal producing authorities and the Deptt. of Coal for stepping up the availability of steam coal to the Railways.

**उटावना गांव के निकट रेलवे के खम्बे**

2048. श्री मूल चन्ध डागा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तहसील वाली के उटावना गांव के सभी कृषक नये खम्बे लगाये जाने के कारण ताकि खेतों के लिये उनका रास्ता रुक जाने के कारण परेशान है अथवा कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गांव वालों ने इस सम्बन्ध में डिवीजनल मैनेजर जोधपुर के शिकायत की है और जिलाधीश पाती ने स्पष्टीकरण की है कि गांव उटावना के निकट लगाये गये रेलवे के खम्बे हटाये जाए;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):**  
(क) से (घ). इधर हाल में इस सम्बन्ध में उटावना गांव के कृषकों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इस क्षेत्र में पटरियों को पार करने के लिए केवल पशुओं और पैदल जाने वालों के लिए न कि वाहनों के लिए, एक 'डी' श्रेणी का पारपथ बना हुआ है। इस पारपथ के दोनों ओर पहुँच मार्गों पर खम्बे लगाये गये हैं ताकि रेलवे लाइन पार करने के लिए वाहन उधर से न गुजरें और दुर्घटनाएं न हों।

हाल में राज्य सरकार से पशुओं के आने जाने के लिए बनाये गये इस पारपथ को 'सी' श्रेणी के नियमित पारपथ में बदलने का सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ताकि नहर का निरीक्षण करने के लिए आने वाले वाहन यहां से लाइन पार कर सकें। इस काम को निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में किया जाना है। इस काम के लिए रेलवे ने रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त की स्वीकृति मांगी है जिन्का अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के बाद शीघ्र ही इस काम को शुरु किया जायेगा।

**Closure of Food Testing Laboratory in Delhi Administration**

2049. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food testing laboratory in Delhi Administration is practically closed as a result of charges levelled against the staff for corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). As a result of serious malfunctioning of the Food Laboratory of Delhi Administration and charges of corruption levelled against the technical staff, the Administration took a policy decision to transfer the entire staff including Public Analyst out of the Laboratory and replace them with fresh, properly qualified and trained staff. The erstwhile staff was transferred out between January and March, 1980. Replacement staff at the level of the Chemists and Senior Chemists have already been appointed and have been given proper training at the Central Food Laboratory, Ghaziabad. The incumbent selected as Public Analyst has not yet joined. As an interim measure, the Public Analyst of Haryana is functioning as the Public Analyst for Delhi also.

The complaints of corruption levelled against certain members of the erstwhile staff are under investigation by the anti-corruption department.

**Investment in Kerala Road Transport Corporation by Central Government**

2050. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any investment or provided

any funds to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) whether Government get yearly audit reports of the concurrent audit made by the Accountant General?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 809.17 lakhs upto 31.3.80.

(c) The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation gets the yearly audit reports of the concurrent audit made by the Accountant General and there are three representatives of the Railways on the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Kerala State Government also receives these reports but these are not submitted to Central Government (Railways) separately.

#### Stand by Generators in tokenless section

2051. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether standby generators are provided in tokenless section of North Eastern Railway;

(b) who are maintaining the generators in case of power failure;

(c) whether North Frontier Railway ESMS are forced to operate generators even if they are not trained mechanically;

(d) whether any staff who refused to operate has been victimised on this account; and

(e) if so, what arrangement has since been made to provide shift-wise mechanic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, at stations wherever required.

(b) Diesel machines are maintaining the generators.

(c) and (d). No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Vocational Training to Rural Women

2052. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a scheme for imparting vocational training to rural women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government signed an agreement with ILO/SIDA in 1977 for the first phase of the Women's Vocational Training Programme and have set up three Institutes in New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore for training women in the trades of Dress Making, Secretarial Practice, Electronics, Garment Knitting, Beautician Business Services etc. ILO Experts are assisting in implementation of the scheme.

The Government has planned to continue the project into a second phase with the object of expending activities to other regions, including rural areas. At present, surveys have been planned in all the major States of the country. These surveys will be conducted by eminent research institutions who have agreed to undertake the work. They will identify training needs of rural women in the States allotted to them. These surveys will be funded by ILO. The contract between the institutions and ILO is expected to be signed shortly. Further action for training of rural women will be taken after the survey reports from the said institutions become available to the Government.

### Fleet strength of Shipping Corporation of India

2053. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the fleet strength of the Shipping Corporation of India, at present and how many steamers were sea-worthy on the 1st January, 1980;

(b) how many such steamers are equipped to carry frozen sea foods as cargo;

(c) whether Government are aware that foreign buyers have instructed their agents in India not to send cargo in Indian Ships; and

(d) the total of frozen cargo carried by vessels of Indian Shipping Corporation in the years 1977-78 to 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) The Shipping Corporation of India have a fleet strength of 143 vessels at present. The sea-worthy fleet stood at 140 vessels as on 1.1.1980.

(b) Out of the above 48 vessels are equipped to carry frozen sea good as cargo.

(c) In a few cases buyers from New York have insisted that shipments of cargo consisting of seeds of various kinds may not be made by Indian ships. However, SCI is persuading them to use Indian ships for the shipment.

(d) The total frozen cargo carried by vessels of Shipping Corporation of India during the calendar years 1977 to 1979 is as follows:

.	.	.	8978 M. Tonnes.
1978.	.	.	6608 M. Tonnes
1979.	.	.	4020 M. Tonnes

### Steamer Service from Cochin Port to Middle East

2054. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the possibility of conducting regular passenger Steamer services from Cochin Port to Ports in the Middle East;

(b) if so, the result of such investigation; and

(c) whether the steamer traffic potential of Cochin port has been investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Mogul Line Limited planned a sailing from Bombay *via* Cochin to West Asia Gulf on an experimental basis, but investigations showed that traffic available at Cochin was expected to be very small and was not commensurate with the additional cost of making a call of the vessel at Cochin.

### Ship repairing yards

2055. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the development of ship repairing yards during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b). A 15-year Perspective Plan for ship-repair facilities in the country is under preparation and is



expected to be ready in 1980-81. M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers have also prepared a project report for the establishment of a ship repair complex at Haldia to repair vessels of upto 45,000 DWT. The establishment of this complex as well as other ship repair facilities will depend on the availability of resources and relative priorities.

### Shipping Vessels

2056. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shipping vessels, indicating DWT, owned by Government as well as those owned by private shipping companies of India indicating company-wise details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to acquire more vessels from foreign countries during 1980-81 by the Shipping Corporation of India and also by the private shipping companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) The information is as per Annexure—I.

(b) and (c). In addition to the vessels already on order with various foreign shipyards and expected to be delivered in 1980-81, a proposal for acquisition of two tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India is under consideration. Private companies proposals for acquisition of ships from foreign countries are as per Annexure—II.

### Statement

#### INDIAN TONNAGE AS ON 31-5-80.

Name of Company	No. of vessel	G. R. T.	D. W. T.
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>			
1. Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	142	28,65,099	47,99,008
2. Mogul Line Ltd.	16	1,91,640	2,91,024
3. Poompuhar Shipping Corpn. (Tamil Nadu Govt. undertaking)	1	8,307	11,433
4. Karnataka Shipping Corpn. Ltd. (Karnataka Govt.-undertaking)	2	25,344	43,005
5. Kerala Shipping Corpn. Ltd. (Govt. of Kerala undertaking)	1	13,819	21,550
6. Union of India (MOS&T)	6	8,688	3,439
	168	31,12,897	51,69,459

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

7. Scindia Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	46	5,93,584	9,25,046
8. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	18	3,91,710	6,80,207
9. India Steamship Co. Ltd.	20	2,03,773	3,10,600

Name of Company	No. of Vessel	G R T.	D.W.T.
10. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	5	1,59,823	2,73,959
11. South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	6	1,51,144	2,72,683
12. Dempo Steamships Ltd.	8	1,60,250	1,66,131
13. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	6	1,38,134	2,46,090
14. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	6	97,165	1,67,116
15. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	4	85,637	1,44,434
16. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	4	42,438	67,128
17. South East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd.	5	35,060	44,280
18. Nilhat Shipping Co. Ltd.	2	33,390	49,200
19. Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.	2	31,508	54,595
20. Pant Ocean Steamships Ltd.	3	28,318	41,027
21. Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	4	26,037	38,148
22. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.	3	24,958	40,049
23. Tolani Limited.	2	22,440	33,993
24. Jay Shree Shipping	3	35,925	59,732
25. Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.	2	19,632	29,028
26. Himalaya Shipping Co. Ltd.	3	17,148	26,08
27. Varun Shipping Co. Ltd.	2	15,803	27,070
28. Hede Nav. Pvt. Ltd.	1	15,387	27,418
29. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	3	15,376	25,318
30. Pookh Ocean Carriers Ltd.	2	14,576	19,063
31. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	1	13,325	21,892
32. Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.	2	11,473	17,817
33. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	3	10,217	15,387
34. Vijay Lines Ltd.	3	1,156	11,685
35. Jal Doot Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	2	9,053	13,359
36. Fulad Lines Pvt. Ltd.	1	9,412	12,254
37. Maini Shipping Ltd.	2	7,819	12,231
38. Collis Line Pvt. Ltd.	3	7,632	11,784
39. Essar Bulk Carriers	5	20,394	34,835
40. RAJ Line Ltd.	2	4,382	6,542
41. Western Star Line Ltd.	2	3,059	4,360
42. Deccan Shipping Ltd.	1	2,989	4,615

Name of Company	No. of Vessel	G.R.T.	D.W.T.
43. M.M.P. Lines Ltd.	1	2,988	5,080
44. Universal Shipping Co.	1	2,671	3,480
45. Panchsheel Shipping Co. Ltd.	1	2,501	4,166
46. Kerala Lines Limited	2	2,396	4,042
47. Allanasons Pvt. Ltd.	1	2,359	2,789
48. Streamline Shipping Co. Ltd.	1	1,971	3,384
49. Sudarsan Liners Ltd.	1	1,764	3,180
50. Bombay Marine Engg. Works	3	1,459	2,094
51. Reshamwala Pvt. Ltd.	1	1,220	2,036
52. Arcot Shipping Co. Ltd.	1	2,000	3,000
53. United Shipping Agency	1	1,219	1,777
54. Hinengo Lines Ltd.	1	499	1,175
55. Lakshmi Lines Ltd.	1	499	1,012
56. Sagar Lines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1	497	712
57. Sujwala Shipping Co. Ltd.	1	489	1,188
58. Mohurgong & Gulma Tea Estates	1	450	600
59. Darabshaw B. Gursetji's sons Shipping Co. Ltd.	1	431	618
60. Hauers Lines Pvt. Ltd.	2	700	1,818
61. Andaman Lines Pvt. Ltd.	1	300	618
62. Nicobarese Commercial Co.	1	198	250
	211	24,95,738	39,79,759
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	379	56,08,635	91,49,218

### Statement II

- Arabian Shipping Co. . . . . 'PITRIA SUN'—3446 DWT  
PITRIA RAINBOW—3551 DWT
  - Surrendra Overseas . . . . . Two new Ships of 27,000 DWT Each
  - Streamline Shipping Co. . . . . m.v. 'EISHAN MARU' No. 8—4375 DWT
  - Esar Bulk Carriers . . . . . One new product carrier of 19,500 DWT
  - Maini Shipping Ltd. . . . . m.v. KOEI MARU—5850 DWT  
m.v. YOGHIUMI MARU—5692 DWT
  - Hede Nav. Pvt. Ltd. . . . . m.v. St. John—15925 DWT
  - Jay Shree Shipping . . . . . m.v. 'EVEE'—26511 DWT
  - National Nav. Ltd. . . . . m.v. 'ANJA'—4780 DWT
- The Company has not taken delivery of the Ship through sanction has been issued by the Govt.

**Vessels built in Indian Shipyards**

2057. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and type of vessels build in Indian shipyards each year during the last three years and the number and type of vessels proposed to be built in 1980-81;

(b) whether Government are allowing any subsidy for purchase of ships built in Indian shipyards to counter the higher cost in relation to the foreign shipyards; and

(c) if so, what is the present rate of subsidy and the total amount of subsidy in this behalf given during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of ocean going vessels built in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. at Visakhapatnam during the last 3 years is as follows:—

1977-78 . . . . .	21
1978-79 . . . . .	11
1979-80 . . . . .	2

All these vessels are multipurpose bulk carriers of 'Pioneer class'. Three vessels of this type are proposed to be constructed during 1980-81.

The Cochin Shipyard Ltd. have under construction their first vessel, a Panamax type bulk carrier of 75,000 DWT. During 1980-81, this vessel will be delivered and the construction of the second vessel of this type, already taken up, will continue.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In terms of the existing pricing formula, the Government provides direct subsidy to the Shipyards on a tapering scale commencing with 5 per cent in 1971 and reduced by 1 per

cent every two years, of the international parity price of the vessel. The Shipyards also get the actual price differential between the indigenous price and the lowest international price of six specified items, subject to a ceiling of 10 per cent of the international price of the vessel. In addition, the shipowner pays to the shipyard 5 per cent over and above the international price towards partial cost of import substitution. The amounts of subsidy provided by Government to HSL and CSL during the last three years are given below:—

Year	HSL	CSL
(Rupees in lakhs)		
1977-78 . . . . .	156.73	54.00
1978-79 . . . . .	65.52	16.33
1979-80 . . . . .	173.93	Nil

**Transportation of Wheat and Essential Goods by Rail**

2058. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat transported by rail during each of the last 6 months from Punjab and Haryana to the deficit States and

(b) the quantities of various food-grains and other essential needs (commodity-wise) transported by rail to the drought-affected areas during the last 6 months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Total movement of wheat and rice from stations in Punjab and Haryana on Northern Railway to deficit States is given in Statement I attached.

(b) Railways do not maintain statistics of movement of foodgrains or other commodities to specific areas or States. The total quantity of foodgrains (including coarse grains and pulses) and other essential commodities like petroleum products (POL), imported edible oil, soft coke, sugar and salt moved by the Indian Railways during the last 6 months is given in Statement II attached. Particulars of movement of Government sponsored foodgrains from Northern Railway to drought-affected States like Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and North Eastern Region (including States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya) are available and are given in Statement III attached.

#### Statement I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2058 to be answered on 26-6-80 showing total loading of foodgrains (wheat & rice) from stations on Northern Railway serving Punjab & Haryana.

(figures in tonnes)

Month	Punjab	Haryana
December, 79 . . .	488736	144392
January, 80 . . .	488400	128528
February, 80 . . .	434352	116936
March, 80 . . .	552112	175784
April, 80 . . .	564240	150696
May, 80 . . .	594368	144600

## Statement II

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2058 to be answered on 26-6-80 showing loading of foodgrains, petroleum products, imported edible oil, soft coke, sugar and salt on all Indian Railways.

## Loading in wagons

Month	Foodgrains		P. O. L.		Imported Edible Oil		Soft Coke		Sugar		Salt	
	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG
1979												
December	49696	19782	48958	2656	464	367	3348	694	960	5082	8101	
1980												
January	47966	18105	48840	7529	586	206	2976	1971	961	5553	7261	
February	44428	17327	45065	8069	647	187	2407	3335	1885	4004	7830	
March	52134	15818	49904	8949	655	205	3937	4931	3430	4223	7476	
April	*45450	*14640	47700	8850	940	250	2340	3709	2765	4003	6968	
May	*50530	*15438	47058	7874	1021	235	3100	4538	2987	*4867	*5797	

\*Provisional figures.

## Statement III

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2058 to be answered on 26-6-80 showing movement of sponsored foodgrains from stations on Northern Railway to Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh & North Eastern Region.

(In tonnes)

Month	West Bengal	Bihar	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	North Eastern Region*
December, 79 . . . . .	195744	66672	39720	53094	67736
January, 80 . . . . .	168432	74280	38664	53016	58056
February, 80 . . . . .	159408	79128	34656	35352	58576
March, 80 . . . . .	216648	101336	65544	65160	64376
April, 80 . . . . .	173376	110040	64368	73512	91584
May, 80 . . . . .	165808	135336	54360	78504	94800

\*This includes movement to the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura & Meghalaya.

#### Provision of Water Coolers at Stations

2059. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway Stations on K. V. Railway of Northern Railway where water coolers have been provided for public use; and

(b) whether the facility would be extended to other stations on this section, especially Guler, Nandpur and Jawalamukhi Road in view of the heavy public demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Pathankot Railway Station.

(b) No water cooler is proposed for installation in the current programme for any of the stations in this section.

#### News Item 'Baby with Tail First of its Kind in India'

2060. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Baby with Tail First of its Kind in India' appearing in the *Sunday Standard*, dated the 1st June, 1980;

(b) if so, whether any expert study has been conducted into such a case of the embrionic tail; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No special study has been launched in the matter so far.

### Coal Pilferage during Transit

2061. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large-scale pilferage of coal during transit from the coalfields; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to plug this leakage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No large scale pilferage of coal during transit by rail has been reported by the Zonal Railways.

(b) The following steps are being taken to prevent theft and pilferage of coal on the Railways:

(i) Escorting of block loads of coal from coal fields to Steel Plants, Power Houses etc. by armed R.P.F. is undertaken as far as possible.

(ii) R.P.F. track patrolling parties on duty for prevention of overhead electric wire thefts have been instructed to keep a sharp eye on coal loads and prevent pilferage of coal from them.

(iii) Beat-cum-patrolling duties have been introduced in big yards.

(iv) Crime Intelligence Staff has been deputed to collect intelligence about the activities of criminals and to arrange surprise raids on criminals and receivers of stolen Railway property, which also includes coal moving on the railways.

(v) Joint raids on spurious coal depots near Railway Yards are organised by RPF/GRP/ Civil Police.

(vi) Recently a special drive was launched in the Bihar portion of the Eastern, South Eastern and North Eastern Railways wherein armed escorting of coal rakes by armed RPF/RPSF/CRP was undertaken.

### Visit of French President

2062. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the French President visited India recently and held talks with the Minister of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) President Giscard d'Estaing of France paid a state visit to India from 25th—29th January, 1980. The President held talks with the Prime Minister of India. The Minister of External Affairs participated in these talks.

(b) The talks covered bilateral and international issues. During the visit, the two countries concluded seven protocols and memoranda of understanding on industrial and commercial co-operation, coal mining, an aluminium complex in Orissa, agriculture and rural development, petrochemicals, fertilizers, drugs and chemicals, renewable energies, ocean science and technology.

A Joint Declaration on the international situation was signed by the President of France and the Prime Minister of India.

### Peak Hours in regard to Bombay Suburban Trains

2063. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what constitutes "Peak-hours" with respect to Bombay Suburban Trains;

(b) on what basis and since when it was decided;

(c) whether in spite of the changed circumstances like population rise of industries in Thane and around the



scope and definition of "peak-hours" has remained unchanged; and

(d) what action Railway Administration propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Periods when there is heavy movement of commuters in Bombay Metropolis have been defined as 'peak-periods' which are:

Rly.	Morning	Evening
Central	8 to 11	17 to 20
Western	8.30 to 11.30	17 to 20.

The concept of 'peak periods' and 'non peak periods' traffic started right from the beginning of commuter services.

(c) Studies carried out by the Railways and the latest survey by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee have revealed that the concept of 'peak period' traffic remain unaltered with growth in population and industries in and around Bombay Metropolis.

(d) The number of trains per hour of 'peak periods' has already been increased.

#### Express Train to link Madras bound Passengers

2064. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation in February 1980 from the President of Ranchi Tamil Sangam, Ranchi (Bihar) in regard to an Express Train to link Madras bound passengers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Question of linking Madras with Ranchi by introducing an Express train between Ranchi and Rourkela to be amalgamated with 89/90 Madras-Bokaro Express has been agreed to in principle. However, this can be done only after dieselisation of 89/90 Express, which is not feasible at present due to short availability of spare diesel locos.

यमुना विहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना अविधालय का खोला जाना

2065. श्री चन्द्रपाल झैलानी: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यमुना विहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के एक अविधालय के खोले जाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निर्हार रंजन लास्कर): (क) से (ग). वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Labourers engaged in parcel and goods handling at Dhanbad station

2066. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of labourers engaged in parcel and goods handling at Dhanbad Station;

(b) whether the labourers are getting the minimum wage on the basis of work done by them, if so, details of their earnings on average in last three months; and

(c) if not, justification of making low payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 8 labourers are engaged in parcel handling and 10 labourers on goods handling on part time basis, as and when required by the Railways. They normally work for private parties and paid by them.

(b) and (c). These labourers have been engaged on part time basis as and when required by the Chief Goods Clerk and Commercial Supervisor who work ex-officio as handling contractors. The payment is done strictly on the basis of traffic handled. The average monthly payments made per labourer on this account comes to Rs. 35.63 and Rs. 40.00 approximately for handling parcels and goods traffic respectively during the last 3 months. These labourers are working only on a part time basis with the Railways when required and they normally work for the private parties at Dhanbad station.

**Minimum wages to Labourers in parcel and goods handling contracts, Dhanbad**

2067. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labourers engaged in Parcel and goods handling contracts in Dhanbad Station are paid the minimum wages or not; and

(b) the action taken by the RLC(c), Dhanbad to ensure payment of minimum wages, weekly leave and other benefits to these labourers as admissible under the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Employment in Parcel and Goods handling is not yet covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) In view of the answer at (a) above, the RLC(c) cannot take any action under the Minimum Wages Act.

**Minimum wages in Coal and Ash handling Contractors, Dhanbad**

2068. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of labourers working under the Coal and Ash handling contractors in different sheds of Dhanbad Division E. Railway;

(b) whether they are paid the minimum wages, weekly rest, leave and other facilities;

(c) whether proper records are maintained and payments are supervised by the Railway Officers;

(d) the facts in details regarding action taken by the RLC(c) Dhanbad to enforce statutory provisions of law; and

(e) whether the work is of regular nature and if so, whether it is proposed to be departmentalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Total number of contract labour working under the coal and ash handling contractors in different sheds of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway, is 888.

(b) Minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have not yet been fixed for these categories of workers. Contractors are, however, required to pay the workers the minimum rates of wages prevailing in the area for similar employment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is not applicable to these employments the question of action under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by the RLC(c) Dhanbad, does not arise.

(e) Since the receipt of coal traffic, in loco shed is not uniform in all the days around the year, the Railways have found contract labour more suitable for coal and ash handling work. The Railways have also not considered

it desirable to abolish the contract system because the pattern of traction is undergoing rapid changes and gauge conversion is in progress.

### **Invention of a drug useful in Child Birth and termination of pregnancy**

2069. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new drug, useful in child birth and also for medical termination of pregnancy has been developed by the scientists at the Regional Research Laboratory Jammu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Scientists at Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu have been studying the anti-implantation and abortifacient activity of Pueraria Tuberosa. The results of the experiments in rats are quite encouraging. Further studies are continuing. Another drug vasicine Hydrochloride is also being tested for its abortifacient properties.

### **Railway expansion programme**

2070 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion programme of railways during the last two Five Year Plans was not rapid as was planned;

(b) the number of new lines in Kilometres against planned target; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). During the 4th Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)

modernisation and its concomitant emphasis on efficient and economical aspects of rail transport became the focal point. 790 kms. of new lines were built during this plan.

The stress during the Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78) was to provide carrying capacity for the increased passenger and freight traffic. Construction of 848 kms. of new lines was completed during this plan period.

The route kilometres on the Indian Railways during the past 30 years have grown by about 7000 kms. or by about 13 per cent, while track kms. have increased by about 26 per cent due to double tracking etc. During the previous plans outlay on new railway lines was around Rs 100 crores in each Five Year period.

### **जयंत विटामिन कम्पनी, रतलाम पर भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशि**

2071. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयंत विटामिन कम्पनी, रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) अपने दर्जे के अनुसार अपने कर्मचारियों को वेतन और मंहगाई भत्ता आदि का वितरण नहीं कर रही है और इस प्रकार वह कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन कर रही है और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में उसके खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और भविष्य निधि की भारी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

धर्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी. अंबेडकर): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की सज पर रख दी जाएगी।

### बिहार की पाइराइट खान में ठेका मजदूर प्रणाली

2072. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री: क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के रोहतास जिले में पाइराइट खान, अमभोर में ठेका मजदूर प्रणाली अब भी प्रचलित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितने ठेका मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या अमभोर खान मजदूर संघ ने ठेका मजदूरों की 7-सूत्री मांगों के सिल-सिले में खान के महाप्रबन्धक को हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन मजदूरों की मांग क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी. अंबेड्कार): (क) जी, हा।

(ख) 91

(ग) और (घ). पाइराइट खान में अमभोर खान मजदूर संघ नाम का क्रेई संघ नहीं है। संभवतः आशय कैमरे रोज मजदूर यूनियन, अमभोर से है, जिसने 11 फरवरी, 1980 को पाइराइट्स, फासफेट्स एण्ड क्रीमिकल्स लिमिटेड, अमभोर के महाप्रबन्धक को हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया था। हड़ताल के नोटिस के अंतर्गत ठेका श्रमिकों सहित सभी श्रमिक आते थे। उनकी मुख्य मांगें इस प्रकार थी :-

(1) धूल तथा सल्फर डार्ट-आक्साइड का परिशोधन और न्यूनीकरण (2) बढ़िया देना, (3) शांति, स्नानगृह, पीने के पानी तथा विश्रामगृहों जैसी कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था (4) सही वर्गीकरण, (5) श्रेष्ठ बढ़ाव और (6) जनशक्ति योजना।

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंधतंत्र के अधिकारियों के हस्तक्षेप करने पर दोनों पक्षों में सौहार्दपूर्ण समझौता हो गया और उसके परिणामस्वरूप, यूनियन ने हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस ले लिया।

### यात्री गाड़ियों में बिना बुक किये गये सामान का लदान

2073. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से चलने वाली एन.डी. एच. यात्री गाड़ी पर बिना बुक किया गया सामान बेतहास लादा जाता है और फिर साहदरा स्टेशन से भी घी के डिब्बे, डबल रोटियां और अन्य वस्तुएं बोरियों तथा बक्सों में भर कर गाड़ी में लादी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) नयी दिल्ली-हापुड़ गाड़ियों में बिना बुक किये गये सामान के कुछ मामले पकड़े गये थे।

(ख) इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिए समय-समय पर अचानक जांच की जाती है। पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान नयी दिल्ली और दिल्ली साहदरा में 2, नयी दिल्ली-हापुड़ सवारी गाड़ियों में 13 बार जांच की गयी थी। बिना बुक किये गये सामान के 51 मामले पकड़े गये और रेलवे शुल्क के रूप में 520 रु. वसूल किये गये थे।

### Casual Labourers in Southern Railway

2074. SHRI E BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are 45000 casual labourers now working in Southern Railway;

(b) whether no Personnel Branch Clerks have been sanctioned to prepare the salary bills etc. for these casual labourers; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction the required number of clerical posts in Personnel Branch to deal with the personnel matters of the above casual labourers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) The total number of casual labourers now working in Southern Railway is about 35,093.

(b) There are no separate clerks exclusively for dealing establishment work connected with casual labourers.

(c) At present, there is a complete ban on creation of new posts. However, a yardstick for provision of clerical staff in the Personnel Branches is being evolved and sanctioning of any additional posts can be considered, after the yardstick is evolved and accepted by Government. Meanwhile, as an interim measure, some ad-hoc relief has been given recently to the Personnel Branches as a whole.

#### **Constitution of Consultative Committee**

2075. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consultative Committee have been constituted for various Ministries;

(b) if so, the names of the Consultative Committees and their members; and

(c) whether all the political parties have been represented on these Committees?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) Yes.

(b) Lists showing the names of the Ministries/Departments for which these committees have been constituted alongwith the names of members represented on them have been kept in the Parliamentary Library.

(c) Yes.

#### **Report of Pay Committee for All India Employees Provident Fund Staff**

2076. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Pay Committee for All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH):** (a) and (b). Final report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, is yet to be submitted to Government. However, on the basis of interim report submitted by the Sub-Committee decisions in respect of washing allowance, House Rent Allowance and Encashment of leave have recently been taken. On the remaining recommendations of the Sub-Committee decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

#### **Delegates to ILO Conference**

2077. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**  
**SHRI AMAR ROY**  
**PRADHAN:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the names of the members of the Indian delegation to the International Labour Organisation Conference to be held in Geneva in June, 1980?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH):** A statement is attached.

#### **Statement**

##### *Delegates*

1. Shri G. Venkatswamy, Labour Minister, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

2. Shri K. S. Raghupathi, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Presently adviser to the Governor of Orissa.

**Advisers**

3. Shri A. P. Venkateswaran, Permanent Representative in the PMI, Geneva.

4. Shri R. K. A. Subrahmanya, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

5. Shri H. Pais, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

6. Shri Ishwari Prasad, Chief Labour Commissioner(C) Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

7. Shri C. R. Nair, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

8. Shri A. S. Das, First Secretary, PMI, Geneva.

**Workers' Group***Delegate*

1. Shri V. R. Hoshing, Vice President, INTUC, Mazdoor Manzil, G. D. Ambkar Marg, Parel, Bombay.

*Alternate Delegate*

2. Shri Subrata Mockerjee, Working President, INTUC-Bengal Branch, Calcutta.

*Advisers*

3. Shri N. P. Roy, General Secretary, Eastern Railwaymen's Congress, 3, Church Road, Howrah.

4. Shri V. P. Marakkar, President, INTUC Kerala Branch, Edappally, Cochin-24.

5. Shri K. Ramamurthy, M. P. Secretary, Indian National Rural Labour Federation, 69, Dr. Subbarayan Road, Salem (Tamil Nadu).

6. Miss E. D. Souza, Chairman, INTUC Central Women Committee, G. D. Ambkar Marg, Parel, Bombay.

**Employers' Group***Delegate*

1. Shri Kan Dharamdas Mariwalla, Chairman, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises and Chairman & Managing Director, National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chankya Bhavan, Vinay Marg, New Delhi.

*Alternate Delegate*

2. Dr. S. K. Somaiya, President, All India Organisation of Employers Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, M. G. Road, Bombay.

**Advisers**

3. Shri M. Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta.

4. Shri B. M. Sethi, Secretary, All India Organisation of Employers, Federation House, New Delhi.

5. Shri A. P. Gupta, Vice Chairman, & Director, Cawnpore Chemical Works Ltd. Kanpur.

6. Shri Hemant Kumar Jadavji Viadya, Hon. Treasurer, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Jadavji Mansions, 3, Cuffee Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

(Note: Shri J. B. Patnaik, Union Minister of Labour and Shri A. K. Pandey, Special Assistant to the Minister who were included in the delegation could not attend the Conference)

**कियूल-बरहरवा लाइन को दोहरा करना**

2078. श्री राम विलास पासवान:

श्री डी. पी. यादव:

श्री समीन्द्रदीन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने कियूल से बरहरवा तक की इकहरी रेल लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि वर्तमान रेल-लाइन लगभग साँ वर्ष पुरानी है और इसलिए इसमें कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं तथा यातायात में विलम्ब होता है; और

(घ) उक्त लाइन को कब तक दोहरी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) . किउल-भागलपुर खंड में 51 कि.मी. दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के कार्य को 6.80 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1980-81 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

**आराह से सासाराम तक रेल-सेवा**

2079. श्री रामविलास पासपान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आराह से सासाराम तक कोई सीधा रेल सेवा नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आराह से सासाराम तक सीधी रेल-सेवा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) फरवरी, 1978 से, जय आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे ने इसका संचालन समाप्त किया और कंपनी का एंजिन्डरिंग परिसमापन किया गया, आरा और सासाराम के बीच कोई सीधी रेल सेवा नहीं रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) . 1980-81 के बजट में 1 लाख रु. के प्रारम्भिक परिव्यय सहित 5 लाख रु. की प्रत्याशित लागत से, आरा और सासाराम के बीच एक बड़ी लाइन के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण को शामिल किया गया है । सर्वेक्षण कार्य संसद में रेल बजट पास हो जाने और अनुमान मंजूर हो जाने के बाद, प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ।

### **Late Running of Trains**

2080. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the late running of trains has become a regular feature of the Indian

Railways in recent times, particularly since the present Government has come into power; and

(b) the proposals of Government to regularise the railway system of our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains 'Not losing time' which was about 84.0 per cent by end of 1979, had improved to around 90.0 per cent during the month of March, 1980. Punctuality of trains during April and May, 1980 has been slightly affected due to increased incidences of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, public demonstrations, accidents, excessive summer heat and water shortage in many parts of the country aggravated by the power shortage. In addition, there are detentions also caused by reasons which are within the control of the Railways, such as, engine failure, signal failure/defects, and other operating failures.

(b) The Railways have been asked to pay special attention to the punctual running of trains and arrange for day-to-day monitoring of important Mail/Express trains not only at the field level, but also at the Zonal Head Quarters level. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. General Managers have also been instructed that slackness of staff in this matter should be dealt with firmly and promptly. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Government to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and dis-connection of hose-pipes by miscreants.

### **Visit of Foreign Dignitaries**

2081. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign dignitaries/delegations who visited India during the last 3 months; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held and details of the agreement signed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of foreign dignitaries/delegations who visited India during March-May, 1980, and particulars of

agreements signed during these visits, is laid on the Table of the House.

The visits contributed to strengthening India's bilateral relations with these countries and to a better understanding of each other's point of view on various important international issues.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of dignitary/delegation	Dates of visit	Agreements signed, if any
1	2	3	4
1	H.E. Mr. Frigyes Puja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.	29-2-80 to 5-3-80	—
2	Delegation of 4 Sri Lanka Assistant Commissioners of Election.	6-3-80 to 7-3-80	—
3	Their Majesties King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal.	6-3-80 to 8-3-80	—
4	H.E. Mr. Sunao Sonoda, Special Envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister.	7-3-80 to 11-3-80	—
5	H.E. Major General (Rtd) Nurul Islam, Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Bangladesh.	9-3-80 to 14-3-80	—
6	H. E. Mr. Taieb Slim, Special Envoy of Tunisia.	13-3-80 to 16-3-80	—
7	H.E. Lt. Gen. G.P.H. Djatikusumo, Supreme Advisory Council of Indonesia.	22-3-80	—
8	Their Highnesses the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan.	24-3-80 to 26-3-80	—
9	H.E. Mr. Peter Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.	25-3-80 to 29-3-80	—
10	H.E. Mr Shridath Surendranath Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary General.	26-3-80 to 2-4-80	—
11	FRG Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. Schroder.	28-3-80 to 3-4-80	—
12	H.E. Mr. Tong Jin Park, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.	30-3-80 to 1-4-80	—
13	H.E. Mr. Mobuto Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu WA Za Banga, President of Republic of Zaire.	31-3-80 to 2-4-80	—
14	H.E. Dr. Bourtros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	2-4-80 to 4-4-80	—
15	H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of P.L.O.	28-3-80 to 30-3-80	—



1	2	3	4
16	H.E. Mr. Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, Foreign Minister of Tanzania.	5-4-80 to 7-4-80	—
17	H.E. Mr. S. Munguambe, Minister of External Trade, Mozambique.	4-4-80 to 11-4-80	—
18	H.E. Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	7-4-80 to 12-4-80	Credit Agreement of credit of Rupees 5 crores to Vietnam for buying equipment and machinery from India.  A Memorandum of Understanding on the Scientific and Technological cooperation between India and Vietnam. ¶  Cultural Exchange Programme for 1980-81.
19	H.E. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca Peopli Foreign Minister of Cuba.	7-4-80 to 9-4-80	—
20	H.E. Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.	9-4-80 to 13-4-80	—
21	H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia.	15-4-80 to 16-4-80	—
22	H.E. Mr. Tayeb Abdul Karim, Minister of Oil of Iraq.	17-4-80 to 11-1-80	—
23	H.E. Madame Vilma Espin Guillois, President of the Federation of Cuban Women.	23-4-80	—
24	Mr. Jose Andres Oteyza, Secretary (Minister) for Patrimony and Industrial Development of Mexico.	14-4-80 to 17-4-80	—
25	Bangladesh delegation headed by Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmed, Deputy Prime Minister of Bangladesh, for resumed session of XVIII JRC Meeting.	25-4-80 to 28-4-80	—
26	H.E. Mr. Stefan Andrei, Foreign Minister of Rumania. ¶	26-4-80 to 28-4-80	—
27	H.E. Mr. Hamed Alwan, Minister of State, Republic of Iraq.	25-4-80 to 28-4-80	—
28	H.E. Mr. Nasser Khaddour, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Syria.	28-4-80	—
29	Chairman of Atomic Energy of Syria.	28-4-80	Indo-Syrian Agreement on Nuclear Energy.
30	H.E. Mr. France Albert Rene, President of Seychelles, and Mme. Rene.	2-5-80 to 11-5-80	—
31	H.E. Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission of the European Communities.	1-5-80 to 8-5-80	—

1	2	3	4
32	Mr. Jorge E. Navarete, Vice-Minister for External Affairs, and Special Envoy of the President of Mexico.	9-5-80 to 10-5-80	--
33	H.E. Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Foreign Minister of Maldives.	22-5-80 to 23-5-80	
34	Member US Congressional Delegation led by Mr. Lester Wolff, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Asian and Pacific Affairs.	29-5-80 to 31-5-80	--
35	Dutch Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. H.J.B. Aarts.	29-5-80 to 8-6-80	--
36	H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Sayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives.	3-5-80 to 1-6-80	--
37	A Civil Aviation Delegation led by Mr. E.N. Ole-Kambaine, Director Air Services, Ministry of Communications, Tanzania.	May 1980	Air Services agreement between India and Tanzania.
38	A Civil Aviation Delegation of Zambia led by Capt. Kamanu, Director, Civil Aviation.	May 1980	Civil Aviation Agreement was initiated.
39	A Zambian Public Service Commission Delegation led by Mr. A.M. Phiri, Chairman.	May 1980	--

### Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat

2082. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family welfare centres functioning in Gujarat State, district-wise as on 31st December, 1979; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such Centres in Adivasi area of Gujarat State during the next five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The position of the Family Welfare Centres functioning in Gujarat State is as under:—

Rural Areas	251
Urban Areas	158

District-wise break-up of the centres-functioning in Gujarat is being

collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha when received.

(c) The detailed proposals for the Sixth Five Year Plan, (1980—85) beginning from 180-81 are being drawn and a decision will be taken after the finalisation of the Plan proposals.

### Purchase of Medicines

2083. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government for the inclusion of all the approved Chemists and Druggists to serve the Central Government Health Scheme in regard to the purchase of medicines; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). There is no representation under the consideration of the Government for recognising all the Chemists and druggists for supplying medicines to Central Government Health Scheme which now cover 15 Cities. However, this Ministry has been receiving several representations from time to time for recognising private chemists and druggists. All such representations are duly considered and replied.

#### Representation of Allopathy B Class Medical Practitioner Union

2084. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All Kerala Allopathy B Class Medical Practitioners Union;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government of India on it?

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

(b) The main demand is for the registration of the unqualified medical practitioners as B Class Medical Practitioners under the Travancore-Cochin Medical Practitioners Act of 1953.

(c) The matter has been referred to the State Government of Kerala for necessary action.

#### Visit of Officials Team to South East Asian Nations

2085. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Officials team had been on tour of South East Asian nations to apprise them of the

Indian Government's stand on the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the officers and the countries visited by them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Shri E. Gonalves, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, visited the ASEAN capitals, viz: Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur in May 1980 to exchange views on the first official level meeting between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations and other matters of mutual interest and concern which, *inter alia*, permitted Shri Gonsalves to apprise his opposite numbers of the Government of India's stand on Afghanistan & Kampuchea. He was accompanied to the ASEAN capitals by Shri R. C. Arora, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and was also assisted at the India-ASEAN dialogue held in Kuala Lumpur on May 15 and 16 by Smt. Usha Vohra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Shri M. C. Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, and Shri D. K. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Prior to his visit to the ASEAN countries, Shri Gonsalves visited Burma for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

#### Addition of Special Compartments for Women

2086. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of women commuters in the Suburban Railways in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Pune have increased;

(b) whether any special compartments for women have been added;

(c) whether due to shortage of reserved compartments for women the women commuters have been harassed by other commuters while travelling in common compartments;

(d) whether men passengers have been deliberately making use of women compartments during rush hours;

(e) whether police protection has been given to the women commuters against the encroachment by men commuters; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Separate compartments are earmarked for ladies in all trains. On some Railways, vendors/luggage compartments are also earmarked for ladies during peak hours.

(c) When general compartments are overcrowded, ladies travelling in such compartments are inconvenienced some times.

(d) to (f). Sometimes male passengers are found travelling in ladies compartments and they are dealt with under Section 119 of Indian Railways Act 1890 as and when apprehended. Police escorts are provided on trains wherever warranted.

### Proposal to Combat the ever increasing Population

2087. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh Ministry on the family planning programme to combat the ever increasing population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government attaches great importance to the success of the Family Planning Programme and as such its strategy is to control population growth through the willing acceptance of the small family norm by the people through a process of motivation and education. The success of the programme depends to a large extent on the change of social attitude in favour of acceptance of the small family norm which again is linked with other socio-economic factors. Government is very hopeful that through a process of education and motivation of the people, the conviction can be brought home to them of the benefits of the small family norm. The programme is being pursued as a wholly voluntary programme and as an integral part of a comprehensive policy covering education, health, maternity and child care, family welfare women's rights and nutrition. Particular emphasis is being laid on the promotion of maternal and child health.

2. All media resources of Government are being utilised for promoting the programme. A large number of opinion leaders camps are being held throughout the country to motivate and educate influential groups. A large infrastructure for delivery of services has been built up and people are given the choice to accept on a free and voluntary basis, the method acceptable to them for limiting the family. Special attention is given to the promotion of maternal and child health, immunization and nutrition programmes. Special drives are also launched during the year in certain periods for highlighting the beneficial aspects of the programme. All these measures it is felt, will make a dent on the rate of growth of the population.

रेल मंत्रालय में सहायकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को स्थायी करना

2088. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मई, 1980 को रेल मंत्रालय में सहायकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी थी जो गत वर्षों से इसी पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में कितने सहायक, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक स्थायी किए गए थे ;

(ग) पांच वर्ष की सेवाविधि पूरा करने वाले सहायकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों को स्थायी करने में सामान्यतः कितना समय लगता है ;

(घ) क्या अन्य कार्यालयों में समकक्ष पदों के व्यक्तियों को, जो 1975 से पूर्व रेलवे मंत्रालय में अपने समकक्ष पदों वाले व्यक्तियों से कनिष्ठ थे, स्थायी कर दिया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार के भेद-भाव से रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) सहायक	376
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	52
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	58

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) इन कोटियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का समय-समय पर स्थायी पदों में मूलतः उपलब्ध होने वाली रिक्तियों में स्थायीकरण किया जाता है ।

चूंकि इस प्रकार की रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों का उच्च पदों पर स्थायीकरण, अस्थायी पदों का स्थायी पदों में बदलाव जैसी बातों पर निर्भर करता है, इसलिए अलग-अलग मामलों में समय भी अलग-अलग लगता है ।

(घ) रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) में कार्यरत लिपिकों और सहायकों आदि कर्मचारियों की भर्ती, वरिष्ठता, स्थायीकरण और पदोन्नति रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियमों से शासित होती है और रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के नियम अन्य मंत्रालयों के नियमों से स्वतन्त्र हैं । ये सेवाएं भी अलग हैं और अन्य मंत्रालय की सचिवालय सेवाओं से भिन्न हैं ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (घ) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Postponement of Examination at AIIMS

2089. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether examinations at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have been postponed;

(b) if so, whether the main reason was due to lack of proper academic atmosphere and a shortage of personnel created by the strike of the Resident Doctors Association;

(c) if so, whether even now the examinations have not taken place as the strike is still continuing in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

(d) when the examinations are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The strike by the Resident doctors at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has since been called off, from the evening of

the 15th June, 1980 and the examinations have been re-scheduled. The examinations are now scheduled to be held from 30th June, 1980 and are likely to be completed by 15th July, 1980.

**Determination of Claim of Trade Unions by Secret Ballot**

**2090. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry of Labour has placed before the Central Trade Unions the complexities of the problem of holding secret ballots among workers to determine their membership;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of the five Central Trade Unions have decided to resolve differences among them over the method of evolving their claims of support among the workers;

(c) if so, whether they have forwarded any proposal in this regard to the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent they have been acceptable to the Union Government; and

(e) whether any compromise formula has been reached between Government and the Trade Unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) A note indicating the various points of view on verification and secret ballot was circulated to Central Trade Union Organisations on their request.

(b) to (e). Meetings were held in April and May, 1980 with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations to discuss *inter-alia* the procedure for general verification of

membership of Central Trade Union Organisation. At the last meeting held on the 8th May, 1980 it was agreed that the organisations would discuss the question among themselves and come forward with a formula. It is proposed to hold another meeting with them to decide the issue.

**Reduction in Price of Report of Committee on Child Labour**

**2091. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of the Report of the Committee on Child Labour containing 112 pages is Rs. 75.10;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Labour Statistics, 1977 brought out in 1979 running into 380 pages is priced at Rs. 40|-; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the price of Report of Committee on Child Labour so that common people may also get its benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The price of the Report has been fixed at cost as per norms prescribed by Government. Any reduction in the price would have involved a subsidy which was not considered necessary.

**Ticket Checker Staff**

**2092. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Ticket Checking Staff, Train Superintendents, Coach Attendants are not being treated as Running Staff in the Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to declare them as Railway Running Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the extent rules, only such staff as are directly incharge of and responsible for the movement of trains, viz, Drivers (including Motor-men, Railway Motor Drivers), Firemen, Assistant Electric Drivers and Drivers Assistant Diesel, Shunters, Guards and Brakesmen (now designated as Assistant Guards) are treated as Running Staff. Since Railway Ticket Checking Staff, Train Superintendents, Coach Attendants do not come within the scope of this definition they are not treated as Running Staff.

(c) No.

#### Rakes having five Motors instead of eight Motors

2093. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rakes have only five motors instead of scheduled eight;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such rakes, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, it is a fact that some rakes have only 5 working motors instead of scheduled 8.

(b) This is primarily due to shortage of proper traction motor repair, facilities in the country. Further, the position got aggravated due to heavy rains and flooding in Calcutta area

in September, 1978 when a large number of Traction Motor got damaged.

(c) While Eastern Railway has 6 rakes with 5 working motors instead of scheduled 8, South Eastern, Central, Western and Southern Railways have no rakes with 5 working motors.

हज यात्रियों द्वारा राशि जमा कराया जाना

2094. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने हज यात्रियों द्वारा अपनी यात्रा शुरू करने से पूर्व 8,000 रुपये की राशि जमा कराये जाने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस मामले पर मुसलमानों में असंतोष है और वे इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राय):

(क) जी नहीं।

हज आवेदनों के साथ विदेशी मुद्रा के ड्रफ्ट लेने का निर्णय, सरकार द्वारा नहीं, अपितु हज समिति, बम्बई द्वारा लिया गया था जोकि 1959 के हज अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गठित एक सांविधिक निकाय है और इसे हज तथा जियारात के लिए प्रबंध करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गयी है।

(ख) इस निर्णय की जरूरत साउदी कोसलावास, बम्बई द्वारा प्रक्रिया संबंधी परिवर्तन लागू किये जाने से हुई, जिसके अनुसार हज वीसा के लिए पासपोर्टों को यात्रा की तारीख से 15 दिन पूर्व कोसलावास का भेजना होता है। इससे पहले की प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत वीसा लेने के लिए केवल 5-6 दिन लगते थे और हज-यात्री यात्रा की तारीख से एक सप्ताह पूर्व बम्बई पहुंचते और विदेशी

मुद्रा का डाफ्ट लेकर हज पासपोर्ट के साथ वीसा जारी करने के लिए जमा करा देते। नई प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत यह तब तक संभव नहीं होगा जब तक हज-यात्री यात्रा की तारीख से 15 दिन पहले बम्बई नहीं पहुंचता। इस लिए हज समिति का निर्णय हज यात्रियों के खर्च को बचाने तथा बम्बई में ज्यादा देर तक ठहरने की असुविधा से उन्हें बचाने की भावना से प्रेरित था।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ लोगों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने के बाद सरकार ने स्थिति की समीक्षा की और हज समिति से अनुरोध किया कि इस शर्त में परिवर्तन करने की सम्भावना पर विचार करें। हज समिति ने 8 मई को अर्थात् आवेदन प्राप्त होने की आखरी तारीख से 18 दिन पहले यह घोषणा की कि रमजान के बाद समुद्री यात्रा करने वाले आवेदकों, जिसमें अधिकांश हज यात्री जाते हैं, को विदेशी मुद्रा के डाफ्ट अग्रिम में भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

#### Absorption of SC/ST Candidates in Eastern Railway

2095. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the enormous delay by the Eastern Railway authorities in absorbing the Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe candidates in regular class IV categories for which they were empanelled in 1976;

(b) how many such candidates are still awaiting absorption; and

(c) whether the Railways propose to extend the life of the panel suitably to enable the left over candidates to get absorbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A panel to absorb 70 Scheduled Castes and 15 Scheduled Tribes candidates was formed in 1976. All could not be absorbed enmasse. However of these 69 have been absorbed

upto 14-1-80 as Khalasies. The remaining 16 will also be absorbed and as such the life of the panel has further been extended upto 15-1-1981.

#### Racial Discrimination against Indians in U.K.

2096. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government had taken the question with British Government against racial discrimination in U.K.;

(b) if so, whether earlier also Government had discussed the matter with the British authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Government of India have been taking up with the British Government the question of racial discrimination in the United Kingdom both in general terms and in particular instances when cases of discrimination are brought to its notice.

The British Government have declared that they deplore racial discrimination and have assured us that they are alive to the need for promoting harmonious race relations.

#### Economic help to Vietnam

2097. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong, who has recently visited India, has stated that his country needed India's help in economic, technical and scientific fields;



(b) if so, whether he has strongly reiterated that both Pakistan and China should vacate the 'sacred territory' of India; and

(c) if so, the details of India's help assured to the Prime Minister of Vietnam by the Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the visit of the Prime Minister of Vietnam, Mr. Pham Van Dong, the Governments of India and Vietnam entered into a credit agreement for Rs. 5 crores to be used by Vietnam to import from India rolling stock, components and spare parts for textile machinery and other light industries as well as equipment and material for power industries and other goods mutually agreed upon.

A Memorandum on Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the two countries was signed during the visit.

Besides, a Cultural Exchange Programme for 1980 and 1981 was entered into between the two countries on that occasion.

#### **Recasting of IIT Training Scheme**

2098. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to recast the training scheme being imparted in Indian Technical Institutes in the country at present; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee of Experts on Training was appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour to

examine in depth the quality of training imparted to apprentices in various establishments and to trainees in Industrial Training Institutes and suggest remedial measures. The Committee submitted its report on 25-9-78.

This Committee, vide one of its recommendations, has observed that the existing training pattern, both for Craftsmen as well as Apprenticeship Training is a standardised one and does not admit flexibility required for need based training in local areas. To meet this end, the Committee has recommended that the basic training at the institutions should be one year broad-based training, common for a group of similar trades. After completing the basic training, the trainees would have the option to go in for specialised training on modular basis at the institutions, in accordance with their aptitude and needs of the local industry. The trainees would also have the choice to go in for Apprenticeship Training in the industry for the residual period. Persons desirous of self-employment could go in for that after undergoing entrepreneurship module. The revised scheme aims at increasing the flexibility of the vocational Training System by making it more need-based and acceptable to the users. The recommendations of the Committee of Experts are at present under the consideration of Government of India.

#### **Confederation of Pakistan and Bangladesh**

2099. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President, General Zia-ul-Haq, has revived the plan of a Bangladesh-Pakistan Confederation; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b). Government have

seen a report published in a Bangladesh weekly 'Khabor' to the effect that the four year old plan for a Bangladesh-Pakistan Confederation has been revived and its strategies were discussed during Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq's recent visit to Peking.

### **Traction Motors**

2100. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traction motors needed for a rake;

(b) whether it is maintained for all the rakes; and

(c) if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The 8-coach, Electrical Multiple Unit rakes have 8 traction motors. The 9-coach rakes have 12 traction motors. Some old imported 9-coach rakes have 16 traction motors.

(b) Yes. If any motor develops fault on run, arrangements exist to replace the same in maintenance sheds.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Appointment of Committee by Sri Lanka Government**

2101. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government have appointed a Three-Member Committee to go into the problems of 5-lakh people of Indian origin now treated as stateless;

(b) whether Government of India have represented to Sri Lanka Government the situation on this problem in the background of Shastri-Shrimao Pact of 1964; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to resolve the differences on the question of stateless Indians in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The problem of stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka continues to be a subject of discussion between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka.

### **Number of Indians in Iran**

2102. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many (i) Indian Officials (ii) Indian Nationals, and (iii) Indian Labour are in Iran as at present?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The number of Indian officials in Iran is 64. The number of their dependents is about 110. There are about 2500 medical and para-medical personnel and engineers. The number of labourers is 315. The total number of Indian nationals in Iran is about 4500.

### **Manufacture of Double-Decker Coaches**

2103. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped manufacture of Double-Decker coaches for this year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are planning to remove some of the defects pointed out in the opinion poll on Double-deckers taken by the Central Railway in April, 1980; and

(d) what in general is the policy of Government in the production of more Double-deckers on the Main lines?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) and (b). All the Double-Decker coaches programmed have already been manufactured and there is no proposal at present to manufacture any Double-Deckers during this year.

(c) and (d). Opinion polls were conducted on Central Railway during April 1979. No opinion poll was conducted in April 1980. The public reaction to the introduction of Double-Decker coaches was mixed. The feasibility of improving these coaches with a view to eliminating/minimising the inadequacies/defects pointed out by the passengers is under consideration, and after this, additional Double-Decker Coaches will be manufactured.

#### **Railway line to Rameshwaram Island**

2104. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindu Temples' Protection Committee has submitted a memorandum to the Railway suggesting laying of Railway line to Rameshwaram Island;

(b) if so, whether the schemes have been examined by Government and when; and

(c) what proposals for re-laying the lines are under consideration of Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes. Representation was received for the re-laying of the railway line from Pamban to Dhanushkodi.

(b) and (c). The matter had been under consideration in consultation with the State Government of Tamil Nadu for making over of the railway land handed over to them earlier, free of cost. The State Government have advised in August 1978 that the land on which the railway line was laid,

has been taken over by Tamil Nadu State Highways Department and they have also constructed a pucca road connecting Rameshwaram with Dhanushkodi at a huge cost. Further, a high level road bridge has also been taken up across Pamban straits by the Ministry of Transport on National Highway No. 49 near Rameshwaram Island, and on completion of this road bridge, the existing road connecting Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi will be able to cater to the needs of the tourist traffic. There is no other all weather land available for the re-location of the road or rail. Under these circumstances, it will not be possible to restore the line.

#### **Conversion of Katpadi to Tirupathi line**

2105. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation to convert meter gauge railway line from Katpadi to Tirupathi into a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Yes.

(b) Due to severe constraint on resources position it will not be possible to undertake this conversion project yet.

#### **Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia Section**

2106. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the preliminary. Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey report for conversion of the existing Narrow Gauge Railway line into Broad Gauge of Jabalpur-Gondia Section will be completed;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether the backwardness of the state and exploitation of mineral/forest resources to backward areas with heavy tribal concentration will be kept in view while considering the survey report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The survey report and estimate is under compilation and is expected to be received shortly. A decision will be taken after the survey report is received and examined in all its aspects including the financial viability and availability of funds.

#### **Conversion of Martin Railway Line**

2107. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Martin Railway line (now abolished) is being turned into a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, the progress already made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Only Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company of the Martins' Group ceased its operation in February, 1978 when the Company went into voluntary liquidation. A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a BG line formerly served by the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway (165 kms.) has been included in the budget for 1980-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs with an initial outlay of Rs. 1 lakh.

#### **Expert Committee for Unemployment of Seamen**

2108. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an expert committee to go into the

question of unemployment of Indian Seamen;

(b) if so, whether any proposal in this regard has been received from the National Union of Seafarers of India; and

(c) if so, when the committee is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views of the National Union of Seafarers of India have also been taken into consideration.

(c) The committee is likely to be set up shortly.

#### **Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act**

2109. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a proposal of the Government of West Bengal for amending the Industrial Disputes Act (which is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution) as applied to this State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government has not yet formulated its views on the amendments as the State Government has not yet come up with a Bill on the Subject.

#### **Sino-India Trade Relations**

2110. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take steps to resume

exchange of trade and cultural delegation between India and the People's Republic of China as a part of the efforts to normalise relations with the latter; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) and (b). In keeping with Government's policy of improving contacts and relations with China through the promotion of exchanges in various fields on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and reciprocity, trade and cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China have already taken place. Indian and Chinese trade delegations have exchanged visits. In the field of culture similarly, there have been exchanges of cultural troupes.

#### Industrial Relations Bill

2111. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether before drafting the bill, the representatives of all Central Trade Union Organisations of the country will be consulted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH):** (a) to (d). The Government has consulted the Central Organisations of Trade Unions and Employers and some Members of Parliament on the general industrial relations situation and the need, if any, for modifying laws governing it. No final decision has been taken as yet on the introduction of an Industrial Relations Bill.

#### Earnings of Factory Workers

2112. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) index of real earnings of the factory workers industry-wise from 1970-71 to 1979-80; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in the real earnings?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH):** (a) A statement showing Index Numbers of real earnings of factory workers under the Payment of Wages Act for the years from 1970 to 1975 compiled by the Labour Bureau is attached. Industry-wise figures of the Index of real earnings are not compiled.

(b) Real earnings of factory workers are affected by changes in retail prices of consumer articles and by the level of money incomes.

The index numbers of real earnings compiled by the Labour Bureau are not comparable as the number of factories reporting and the workers they cover vary from year to year.

#### Statement

Index Numbers of real earnings of factory workers, earnings less than Rs. 400/- per month in manufacturing industries as compiled by Labour Bureau.

Base 1961-100

Year	All India Consumer Price Index Numbers	Index Numbers of real earnings
1	2	3
1970	178	101
1971	183	101
1972	194	103
1973	228	92
1974	293	71
1975	310	67

**Note :** (1) The above figures relating to the factory workers exclude those for Railway workshops and groups of industries seasonal in character consisting of food beverages, tobacco and gins and Presses but exclude defence installations.

(2) The Payment of Wages Amendment Act, 1976 extends the application of the Act to persons drawing less than Rs. 1000/- per month from an earlier limit of less than Rs. 400/- per month, hence it has not been possible to compile index of money/real earnings for the years 1976 and onwards for want of returns from different States under the revised coverage.

### Conversion of Ahmedabad-Okha Line

2113. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in regard to conversion of Ahmedabad to Okha metre gauge rail line into broad gauge rail line; and

(b) when this line will be completed and opened for traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Gauge conversion of Viramgam-Hapa section 288 kms. of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar project is scheduled to be opened shortly. The remaining portion from Hapa to Okha/Porbandar is scheduled for completion in 1981-82.

### Reorganisation of Railway Zones

2114. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the present Railway Zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Proposal is under consideration, only

to reorganise the existing Northern and Western Railway Zones to carve out an additional Metre-Gauge Zone.

### महिला श्रमिकों के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण

2115. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में महिला श्रमिकों तथा असंगठित महिला श्रमिकों और कार्यालयों तथा उद्योगों में कार्य कर रही महिलाओं के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

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

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी. अंबेदा) : (क) और (ख). महिला श्रमिकों के संबंध में श्रम ब्यौरों द्वारा कुछ अध्ययन किए गए। यद्यपि, राज्यवार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, लेकिन अध्ययनों या सर्वेक्षणों के कुछ ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) 1941-75 की अवधि के दौरान खनन उद्योग में महिला श्रमिकों की सहभागिता की प्रवृत्ति का अध्ययन ;

(2) 1977 में पांच उद्योगों—अर्थात् कपास, जूट रेशम, कपड़ा, अभ्रक और खाद्य संसाधन कारखानों से संबंधित कुछ चुने हुए प्रतिष्ठानों में एक द्रूत सर्वेक्षण किया गया ताकि यह मालूम किया जा सके कि क्या इन उद्योगों में हाल ही के वर्षों में महिलाओं के रोजगार में कमी हुई है ;

(3) 1978 में तीन उद्योगों—अर्थात् वस्त्र, उत्तम एवं औषधीय रसायन तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों - से संबंधित चुने हुए यूनिटों में सर्वेक्षण किया गया।

(4) 1974-75 की अवधि के दौरान की गई ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों और अन्य असंगठित ग्रामीण श्रमिकों में पुरुष, महिला और बच्चों से संबंधित है।

(5) बागान में भी एक क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन किया गया। इस की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रकाशित की जानी है।

1977 में रजिगार और प्रशिक्षण महा-निदेशालय ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया ताकि दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों में स्व-नियोजित महिलाओं के व्यावसायिक ढांचे का पता लगाया जा सके।

### Late running of Trains in South

2116. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has conveyed its unhappiness to the centre over the late running of trains in South; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### Ferry Launch Service in Gujarat

2117. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government have plan to start ferry-launch service from Bhavnagar to Broach or Dahej in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): According to the information available with the Government of India, the Government of Gujarat have a plan to start ferry service between Gogha (near Bhavnagar) and Dahej (near Broach).

### Expenditure Incurred on Foreign Tours by Former Foreign Ministers

2118. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure involved in frequent foreign trips undertaken

by the former Foreign Ministers both of Janata Party and Lok-Dal—Congress (U) Government during the last three years—trips-wise and yearwise; and

(b) what were the purposes of such trips?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-910/80].

### Rubber Contraceptive Project in Maharashtra

2119. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra for establishment of a project for rubber contraceptive has been pending consideration in his Ministry for a long time;

(b) if so, since how long the proposal is pending;

(c) the likely demand for the rubber contraceptives by 1982-83 and the expected production for the same year; and

(d) how soon Government will clear the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. A reference was received about it on 29-11-1979 from the Department of Industrial Development. The proposal is being looked into by the Ministry of Health.

(c) The demand projections based on recent trends of consumption have not been finalised and the expected additional production excluding the

present installed capacity in this country (about 475 million pieces per annum) would depend upon additional capacity as may be created.

(d) As soon as all relevant considerations could be taken into account.

#### **Joint assessment by India and Pakistan about Military Requirements**

2120. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani President, General Zia-ul-Haq, had suggested joint assessment by India and Pakistan of the military strength and requirements of both countries;

(b) if so, whether any reply was given by India to this suggestion; and

(c) Government's reaction to Zia-ul-Haq's radio broadcast alleging that India had started an "arms race"?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Pakistan President General Zia-ul-Haq had raised this matter with us in a very general way, without defining the scope or role of such an assessment. As such it is not possible to discuss the matter. In any case for such talks to be meaningful, it is necessary first to have trust and confidence between the two countries.

(c) President Zia-ul-Haq's allegation is without foundation.

#### **Destruction of Forests at Darrah**

2121. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the doubling of Delhi-Bombay rail track on the Western Railway is causing heavy destruction of forests at Darrah near Kota;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the forest of Darrah now appears bald

and desolate due to limitless felling of trees;

(c) whether any steps have been proposed to substitute the large-scale annihilation of trees in the Darrah region; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to check the destruction of trees for track and also to prohibit the thousands of labourers working the doubling track project not to use trees as fuel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. Railway's policy is to plant more trees.

#### **Vikramsheela Express**

2122. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand by the People of North Eastern part of the State of Bihar to run more fast trains to cater to the needs of the area;

(b) whether Government agreed in principle to run Vikramsheela Express daily; and

(c) if so, the period from which this train is expected to run as a daily passenger service train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Membership of Trade Unions of Port Dock Workers**

2123. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the membership figures, as on 31st December, 1978, of



the various trade unions of port and dock workers in respect of each Port Trust and each Dock Labour Board as verified officially by the Chief Labour Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-971/80).

#### Arrears of P.F. Dues against Khardah Jute Mills

2124. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khardah Jute Mills has been under Government of India management since 1977;

(b) whether the management is in default of Provident Fund dues amounting to over Rs. 26 lakhs;

(c) whether the books and accounts of the Provident Fund have not been audited since 1972;

(d) whether numerous representations have been made by the affected employees; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes.

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

#### साहेबगंज-डुम्का लाईन

2125. श्री समीन्द्रबोस: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गोदेवा होकर साहेबगंज और डुम्का के बीच रेलवे लाईन बिछाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### गुजरात में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2126. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार के वर्ष 1977 से मार्च 1980 तक गुजरात के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और अधिक चिकित्सा सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से कितनी सहायता मांगी और राज्य सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितनी सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) गुजरात में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां डाक्टर तथा दाईं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार की इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें गुजरात के गांवों में ऐसी चिकित्सा सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था करना है और उनके लिए कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई है तथा आबंटित की जानी है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर): (क) गुजरात राज्य को किये गये आबंटन का वर्षवार ब्यौरा अनुबंध-एक में दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्तमान पैटर्न के अनुसार 80,000 से 100,000 जनसंख्या वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा प्रति 10,000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र खोला गया है। एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में 2 से 3 डाक्टर होते हैं और उप-केन्द्र में एक मिड-वाइफ और एक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता होता है। प्रति 5,000 जनसंख्या के लिए चरणबद्ध रूप से एक मिडवाइफ और एक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता देने का विचार है। इसके

अलावा प्रत्येक गांव में एक प्रशिक्षित दाई और एक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक दिया गया है। इस पैटर्न के अनुसार 251 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और 1920 उप-केन्द्र खोले गए हैं और गुजरात में 19,200 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों और 14,942 दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बढ़िया चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने जो योजनाएं शुरू की हैं उनमें से कुछक निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1. बहु-द्देशीय कार्यकर्ता योजना
2. जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना
3. दाई प्रशिक्षण योजना
4. चिकित्सा शिक्षा योजना का रिओरियन्टेशन

गुजरात के सभी जिलों में बहु-द्देशीय कार्यकर्ता योजना के अन्तर्गत अब विषय-परि-चायक प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है। इसी तरह जो जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना अक्टू-बर, 1977 में शुरू की गई थी, उसका राज्य के सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में विस्तार किया जा चुका है।

चिकित्सा शिक्षा रिओरियन्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत जन स्वास्थ्य के चिकित्सा छात्रों तथा संकाय सदस्यों के रिओरियन्टेशन के लिए राज्य के प्रत्येक कालेज को तीन-तीन मोबाइल क्लिनिक दे दिए गए हैं। ये मोबाइल क्लिनिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विशेषज्ञ सेवाएं भी प्रदान करेंगे।

1980-81 के दौरान राज्यों को जो धन दिया गया है वह इस प्रकार है :-

जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना 100.00  
लाख रुपये

बहु-द्देशीय कार्यकर्ता योजना 16.00  
लाख रुपये

दाई प्रशिक्षण आवंटन को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

चिकित्सा शिक्षा रिओरियन्टेशन योजना शून्य

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात के आवंटन अभी विचाराधीन हैं तथा 1980-85 की योजना को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही इनका पता चलेगा।

#### विवरण

गुजरात राज्य को किये गये आवंटन का वर्षवार ब्यौरा।

योजना का नाम	किया गया आवंटन		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	(रुपये लाखों में)		
जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना	44.18	261.67	120.23
बहु-द्देशीय कार्यकर्ता योजना	20.48	31.18	16.275
दाई प्रशिक्षण योजना	7.65	15.00	16.40
चिकित्सा शिक्षा रिओरियन्टेशन योजना	शून्य	शून्य	23.95

**Cars, Trucks and Buses of Port Authority at Haldia**

2127. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cars, trucks and buses of the Port Authority at Haldia base are lying idle for petty repairs for many months;

(b) whether the mechanical shop existing at Haldia is also not working properly;

(c) whether the Port Authority is hiring cars, buses and trucks from private companies to do jobs; and

(d) if so, what amount has been paid to these private parties during the last six months ending on 31-5-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Out of 38 motor vehicles at Haldia Dock, 20 are on roads, 14 are under minor repairs and four are lying idle, requiring major repairs.

(b) No, the mechanical workshop at Haldia is working to its capacity.

(c) Yes

(d) Rs. 7.78 lakhs.

**Representation from Labour Member of Calcutta Dock Labour Board**

2128. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the labour members of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board against restoration of administrative body at Calcutta Dock Labour Board;

(b) if so, what are the main points of objection; and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have received representation from four labour members of Calcutta Dock Labour Board and also from some other unions protesting against proposal to restore the Administrative Body of Stevedores in Calcutta Dock Labour Board on the ground that the Administrative Body had earlier indulged in lot of malpractices and industrial peace in Calcutta port might be disturbed if the Body is restored.

(c) Government is examining the matter, taking into account the views of all interests concerned and also the position prevailing at other Dock Labour Boards.

**Travelling on Roof of a Train**

2129. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a good number of passengers move on the roof of trains;

(b) if so, to what extent this is caused due to lack of accommodation in regular seats; and

(c) whether there have been cases of accidents due to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No such record is maintained. However, from observations, it has been noticed that some passengers indulge in roof riding either as a matter of habit or in a spirit of bravado even when accommodation is available inside the compartments. Instances of roof travel sometimes also occur because of extraordinary rush of traffic such as during holidays, melas, fairs, etc, despite strengthening of trains and running of special

trains. Ticketless travellers, vendors, etc. also travel on the roof of the train to avoid detection.

(c) Yes.

#### Steamer Watchman at Calcutta Port

2130. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme to set up a pool for the steamer watchmen at Calcutta port; and

(b) if so, what will be the conditions of services and employment of such watchmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b). A private pool of watchmen for work on ships at Calcutta port is proposed to be set up. A Committee consisting of the representatives of shipping companies, unions of watchmen and Calcutta port Trust is scrutinising cases of individual watchmen to be included in the private pool. After the strength of watchmen to be included in the pool is determined, the representatives of shipping companies will hold discussions with unions for settling conditions of service and employment of watchmen in the pool.

#### Timber Merchants of Midnapur District

2131. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the timber merchants of West Bengal,

particularly of Midnapur District are facing serious difficulty in securing wagons;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of Adivasi and Harijan workers are out of job due to this as well as the trade is in deep crisis;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to give some immediate relief to the trade so as to save it from a total collapse; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

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

#### Re-employment of Casual Workers

2132. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to re-employ the retrenched workers of the Panskura-Haldia (South Eastern Railway) section in the Howrah-Amta-Champadanga construction under South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The

retrenched casual labourers of Panskura-Haldia Section were employed under the control of DEN(C)/Kharagpur. On closure of the said project they were retrenched. The question of their re-employment will be considered when a new work is sanctioned in this area. Howrah-Amta-Chempadanga construction is under DEN(C) Garden Reach and this is a separate employing unit. The retrenched labour of this unit have to be catered for first. After this the Pashura-Haldia Labour can be employed in this unit if necessity still existed.

#### सीकर अंकनन पर प्रतीक्षालय

2133. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीकर रेलवे स्टेशन से प्रतिदिन अनेक रेलगाड़ियां गुजरती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर यात्रियों के लिए कितने प्रतीक्षालय हैं ; और

(ग) यदि एक भी प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) यहां पर उच्च दर्जे के दो प्रतीक्षालय हैं—एक पुरुषों के लिए तथा दूसरा महिलाओं के लिए । इसके अलावा, यहां पर दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए एक प्रतीक्षालय भी है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना पर व्यय

2134. श्री भगवान बंबे : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना पर प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना की उपयोगिता के बारे में सरकार को राज्य सरकार की ओर से कोई टिप्पणी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना में संशोधन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर):

(क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान राज्यवार आबंटन का एक विवरण 1 में दे दिया गया है । 1977-78 और 1978-79 के आबंटन जहां इस योजना पर विचारें गये कुल खर्च के लिए किये गये थे, वहां 1979-80 का आबंटन विचारें हुए खर्च का केवल 50 प्रतिशत है, क्योंकि पहली अप्रैल, 1979 से स्वीकृत पैटर्न के अनुसार 50 प्रतिशत खर्च सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाना था।

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां । एक विवरण 2 में दिया गया है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों से मिली टिप्पणियाँ और सुझावों तथा द्वितीय मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट (1979) में निहित निष्कर्षों तथा सुझावों के आधार पर इस योजना में उसके 2 अक्टूबर, 1979 से आरम्भ होने वाले तीसरे चरण में कुछ संशोधन कर दिये गये हैं ।

## विवरण-1

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना (जनस्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना) के अधीन 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र को दिए गये धन का विवरण।

पहली अप्रैल 1979 से राज्यों को खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को शत प्रतिशत खर्च केन्द्रीय निधि में से पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(रुपये लाखों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	अक्टूबर, 1977 से मार्च 1978 तक का (नकद)	1978-79 (नकद तथा मामूरी)	1979-80	
				आवंटन (नकद तथा सामूरी)	आवंटन (नकद) (केन्द्रीय हिस्से का 50 प्रतिशत)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	49.78	188.79	353.22	141.60
2	असम	4.29	37.24	103.07	31.83
3	बिहार	13.13	103.48	182.27	41.80
4	गुजरात	44.18	261.67	501.55	120.23
5	हरियाणा	10.82	70.87	125.70	35.15
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.10	37.88	80.45	26.13
7	जम्मू व काश्मीर	—	—	—	—
8	कर्नाटक	—	—	253.92	19.95
9	केरल	—	—	—	—
10	मध्य प्रदेश	21.82	126.69	279.06	105.93
11	महाराष्ट्र	47.66	175.75	172.21	104.50
12	मणिपुर	4.48	29.49	28.91	10.93
13	मेघालय	1.29	7.82	13.83	6.18
14	नागालैंड	1.51	15.69	18.86	2.85
15	उड़ीसा	6.36	91.73	329.34	106.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
16 पंजाब . . . . .		9.44	48.77	77.94	19.95
17 राजस्थान . . . . .		11.33	75.35	160.90	37.05
18 सिक्किम . . . . .		1.70	8.96	5.03	1.90
19 तामिलनाडु . . . . .		--	--	--	--
20 त्रिपुरा . . . . .		0.74	10.02	11.31	2.38
21 उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .		77.90	345.00	613.41	258.44
22 पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .		3.15	81.55	234.66	53.20
23 अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . . . .		2.42	11.21	--	--
24 गोम्हा, दमण व द्वीप . . . . .		1.26	13.32	11.79	12.68
25 मिजोरम . . . . .		1.17	7.28	11.79	15.50
26 पान्डिचेरी . . . . .		1.70	12.26	9.16	7.05
27 अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह . . . . .		0.73	4.30	11.68	11.68
28 चंडीगढ़ . . . . .		0.25	2.24	1.26	1.26
29 दादर व नागर हवेली . . . . .		0.43	2.24	1.26	1.26
30 दिल्ली . . . . .		0.45	3.72	2.51	2.51
31 लक्षद्वीप . . . . .		0.19	4.40	--	--
32 ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नजफगढ़ (दिल्ली)		0.70	4.28	3.77	3.77
योग . . . . .		324.05	1787.00	3598.86	1182.11

### विवरण - 2

जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना, जो ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना के नाम से जानी जाती है, के दो बार मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किये गये। पहला अध्ययन 1978 में उस समय किया गया था जब इसका पहला चरण चल रहा था और दूसरा अध्ययन उस समय किया गया जब इसका दूसरा चरण लगभग पूरा होने का था। ये अध्ययन राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान तथा 6 अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा किए गये। इन दोनों रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि इस योजना

का लोगों ने जोरदार स्वागत किया है। इस योजना पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद की पहली जनवरी, 1978 को हुई संयुक्त बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था इसके पश्चात राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हुई संयुक्त बैठकों में भी इसकी समीक्षा की गई। इस विषय पर एक बार पुनः 26-28 अप्रैल, 1980 को हुई राज्य स्वास्थ्य सचिवों तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशकों की बैठक में भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। उपर्युक्त

बैठक में निम्नलिखित मुख्य सुझाव दिये गये थे:--

(1) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने तथा वित्तीय सहायता के सांभेदारी प्रतिमान (शेयर्ड पैटर्न) को लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप इस कार्यक्रम को जिन प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का सामना करना पड़ा उन्हें देखने के पश्चात् यह बैठक जोरदार सिफारिश करती है कि भारत सरकार जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना को शतप्रतिशत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना का पुराना दर्जा प्रदान करें।

(2) योजना की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों से इस कार्यक्रम की अनेक कमियां सामने आई हैं। परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार ने संशोधित दिशा निर्देश जारी किए हैं। राज्यों को चाहिए कि वे मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों के निष्कर्षों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें और इसमें और सुधार करने के लिए अपने सुझाव इस मंत्रालय को भेज दें।

(3) जिन राज्यों ने वित्तीय अभाव के कारण इस योजना का और विस्तार न करने का निर्णय लिया है उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस विषय को एक बार फिर अपने-अपने योजना तथा वित्त विभागों के साथ उठाये उन पर दबाव डालें, उन्हें अपेक्षित धन दिया जाए ताकि मूलभूत संकल्पना के अनुरूप इस योजना का विस्तार किया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने अनुरोध किया कि नूरपुर बेदी में वे जो वैकल्पिक योजना चला रहे हैं, उसका मूल्यांकन भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक दल से कराया जाए ताकि पंजाब जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना के लिए उपलब्ध पैटर्न पर भारत सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता ले सके।

(4) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क सेवायें सुलभ की जाती हैं। राज्य ध्यान रखें कि ये जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक कोई गलत हथकण्डे न अपनाने लगे और जनता को सुविधायें देने के एवज में धन न लेने लगे।

(5) पिछले दिनों जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों से इस आशय की शिकायतें मिलती रही हैं कि उन्हें कई महीनों से न तो वेतन

मिल रहा है और न ही उन्हें नियमित रूप से दवाइयां मिल रही हैं। राज्यों से यह अनुरोध किया गया कि मानदेय का भुगतान करने तथा कम्पोजिट किट के रूप में दवाइयों की सप्लाई करने का ध्यान रखा जाए।

(6) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों को व्यापक सुझाव पहले ही भेजे जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि नियमित अन्तराल के पश्चात् जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को निरन्तर शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जाती रहे ताकि उनकी कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाया जा सके जिससे वे लोगों की और अधिक सेवा कर सकें।

(7) जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को निरोध के डिपो होल्डर के रूप में नियुक्त करने के निर्णय की प्रशंसा की गई। इस योजना से जहां जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की माफत प्रत्येक गांव में निरोध उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे वहां इस योजना से जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वे लोग परिवार नियोजन के कार्य में और दिलचस्पी लेने लगेगे।

(8) यह सुझाव दिया गया कि ऐसे राज्यों को भारत सरकार द्वारा जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना चलाने की अनुमति दे दी जाएगी जो उन क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को चलाना चाहते हैं जिनमें अभी तक बहुधंधी कार्यकर्ता योजना नहीं चलाई गई है।

### Wagon Industry

2135. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagon industry has pointed out that Railways refusal to enlarge their off-take of wagons is leading to a situation facing closure now and in future India would be forced to buy wagons from abroad;

(b) whether they have also pointed out that Railways are certainly not



planning to tackle the rising volume of goods traffic;

(c) whether it is also a fact that wagon procurement by the Railways had progressively come down over the previous year; and

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No,

(d) Does not arise.

Statement correcting the reply to USQ No. 933 dt. 18-3-1980 re. Irrigation schemes of Rajasthan

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY).

In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 933 asked by Shri Mool Chand Daga, in the Lok Sabha on 18-3-1980 regarding irrigation schemes of Rajasthan, a statement showing the position of examination of irrigation schemes in Rajasthan was enclosed. In the last column of the statement viz. 'Position of the examination' against Sl. No. 6 "Bundi Branch Extension Scheme, Chambal Project Stage-I" the following position was indicated:—

"The Schemes have inter-State aspects as they envisage utilisation of surplus Ravi Beas waters through Bhakra main line canal. In the Inter-State meeting taken by Secretary, Department of Irrigation on 7-11-1979, the State Engineers of Rajasthan have been advised to carry out alternative studies of supplying water to the Command area of these schemes."

It has now been noticed that the above position pertains to Sl. No. 7 and 8 only and was incorrectly indicated against Sl. Nos. 6, 7 and 8. The correct position of the scheme mentioned at Sl. No. 6 of the statement is the same as indicated against Sl. No. 5 of the statement.

Thus the position indicated against Sl. No. 5 applies to Sl. Nos. 5 and 6 and that shown against Sl. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 applies to Sl. Nos. 7 and 8 only.

This statement could not be laid on the Table of the House earlier as the Lok Sabha had been prorogued.

12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AT BAGHPAT (U.P.)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You get my permission first; one by one. Shri Paswan.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक एडेजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। बागपत में यहां से हम लोग चार एम. पी. गए थे जहां तीन आदमियों की हत्या की गई थी और एक महिला के साथ पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार किया गया था। वहां हम लोगों के ऊपर पथराव हुआ है और वहां पुलिस अधिकारियों ने हम लोगों के ऊपर अपने गुंडों को रख कर हमला करवाया है। देखिये, यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है... (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me. I have received a privilege motion also. I am asking for facts. It is a serious matter. Let me get facts. Then I will decide

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: कम से कम सदन को तो जानकारी देने दीजिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि कम से कम हम लोगों के साथ में जो घटना घटी है इस की सदन को तो जानकारी देने दीजिए। यह कोई पक्ष का मामला नहीं है... (ब्यवधान)...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Those Members who were present have given the facts. It is not for the police to enquire whether the Members were ill treated. The police are not to give the report

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Who will make the enquiry and who will give the report? I should like to know whether the same sub inspector will make the enquiry and give the report?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to get facts from the Home Ministry.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Home Minister make a spot visit and then report; then we can understand. You also listen to the Members. We will not accept the

same police sub inspector's report...  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am very much concerned.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए। मैं मेम्बर हूँ और मेरे साथ घटना गुजरी है। मैं उस का विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न रखता हूँ। उस की जांच मुझे सुनने के बाद और क्या होगी? हाउस को और कौन सी बात किस से जांच करने की रह जाती है? फर्ज करें अगर किसी और के साथ होता है तब तो यह बात हो सकती है। लेकिन जब एक मेम्बर कहता है कि उस के साथ यह दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, वह मेम्बर जो इस सदन का सदस्य है तो फिर उस की जांच करना यह सदन का अपमान है... (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri and Ram Vilas Paswan have given notices of a question of privilege against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Baghpat, alleging that on 24 June, 1980, when Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Indervesh and Rasheed Masood, MPs, went to Baghpat in connection with an investigation of an incident, they were assaulted at the instance of the Sub-Inspector and they were threatened.

As per established practice, I am referring the notices to the Minister of Home Affairs for furnishing factual information and I will satisfy myself before considering this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody; without my permission nothing should be recorded.

मुझे पता है सब। मैं बड़ा चिन्तित हूँ। मैं ने इस का सीरियस नोटिस लिया है। लेकिन हर एक बात में दोनों पहलू सोचने पड़ते हैं। मुझे जानना चाहिए।

Procedures are procedures. You do not want me to break the rules. Do you want me to break the rules? I am trying to follow the rules.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, परम्परा है कि जिस सदस्य के साथ घटना हो वह सदन में आए और सदन ने उन की बात सुनी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अगर इस सदन के सदस्य के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो उस के सदन नहीं सुनेगा तो . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह सुनेंगे, जरूर सुनेंगे।

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तो मैं यही तो कह रहा हूँ कि इन से भी बात करूंगा। सारी बातें कर के तब निर्णय करूंगा, ऐसे थोड़े ही करूंगा।

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before I raise the issue, in this connection I would suggest that you yourself should find from Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please find out from Shri Mani Ram Bagri what exactly are the facts rather than depending upon...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं यही कह रहा हूँ, मैं उससे भी बात करूंगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) अध्यक्ष जी, इस तरह की जब भी कोई घटना हुई है, मैंने भी एक बार छठी लोक सभा में प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया था तो उस मामले को होम मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर करके उन्हीं अफसरों से इन्क्वायरी करवाई गई जिन्होंने सात एम. पी. के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया था। क्या इसी तरीके से उन्हीं लोगों से इन्क्वायरी करवाई जायेगी?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not talking of any officer. I am talking of the Home Minister.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagri): I have given Call Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: One minute please.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I have given notice of a Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Yes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What have you to say? Shri Birendra Singh Rao has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You come under Direction 115 please.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is 115?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On 18th of June I had given a privilege motion regarding the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent you the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have received it just now.

MR. SPEAKER: You talk to me later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I provided you with a documentary proof.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have satisfied myself. I will show you....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a clear difference between the answer given by him in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have satisfied myself. Prof. Dandavate, I have satisfied myself. There is no discrepancy about it. It is disallowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your reply? What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: Rejected. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have rejected. You have just given me a note. What is the explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss I did not allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You keep it pending at least till I go through the note.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it I will talk to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You give an opportunity to the Member concerned to go through the note and make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed now. Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been the convention of the House, whenever the concerned Ministry sends a note, the Member goes through the note...

MR. SPEAKER: I have satisfied myself. Please see me.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You said you will call me also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you also. Do not worry. Do not get upset.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और आपसे तीन-तीन बार कह चुका हूँ चीनी की समस्या के बारे में। यहाँ संसद् सदस्यों को चीनी नहीं मिल रही है और उसकी कीमत भी आज बढ़ गई। तीन-तीन बार कालिंग अटेंशन दिए जा चुके हैं फिर इसकी सुनवाई और कहां हांगी?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I expect that you should listen to me patiently.

MR. SPEAKER: I listen quite patiently.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I place it on record before the House that the hon. Minister Shri Birendra Singh Rao misled the House—despite repeated queries on the floor of the House and despite a letter from the Finance Minister of the State of West Bengal that they received only such and such an amount on account of food for work, amount actually received was Rs. 2,45,000....

MR. SPEAKER: This matter may now be raised under Direction 115

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Less than 15 per cent. has been given. It is a clear case of ..

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me. This can now appropriately be raised under Direction 115. I am also calling for a factual note.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Under what rule have you decided not to send it to the Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not supposed to tell that. I have asked for facts. (Interruptions).

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस): अध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय संस्कृति में स्त्री का एक महान स्थान है। माननीय सदस्यों के सम्मुख कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक स्त्री को नंगा करके सरे बाजार में घुमाया है...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. Don't try to repeat it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about my calling attention notice. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You come to my chamber. You are talking about calling attention motion. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): On a point of order, Sir. One more item is being added to the agenda of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: That is with my permission.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: There are lot of calling attention notices and motions which are pending. Unless they are disposed of, how can this be added?

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order is disallowed.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions).\*

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Shankaranand.

12.13 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980 AND AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF MALAVIYA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JAIPUR FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Children (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 43/CA/ICW/DSW/79 published in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th May, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-940/80].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-941/80].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1978-79**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-942/80].

**MINES (AMEND.) RULES, 1980 AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES P.F. ORGANISATION FOR 1976-77 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 656 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1980 under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-943/80].

(2)(i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1976-77 together with Audit Report thereon

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-944/80].

**NOTIFICATION AMENDING PUNJAB POLICE RULES IN THEIR APPLICATION IN DELHI AND SECOND (FINAL) REPORT ON VIMADALAL COMMISSION**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On behalf of Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. F. 3/68/79/Home (P) Estt. (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th March, 1980 making certain amendment to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934, in their application to Delhi, under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-945/80].

(2) A copy of the Second and Final Report (Hindi\* version) of the Vimadadal Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the allegations against Shri Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library... See No. LT-948/80].

**ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1978-79**

SHRI T. ANJIAH: On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library See No. LT-947/80].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1978-79 AND ASSAM ALIENATION OF LAND (REGULATION) ORDINANCE 1980**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana, and Fruit Development

\*English version of the Report and both in Hindi and English were laid on

Memorandum of action taken thereon the Table on the 18th December, 1978.

Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-948/80].

(2) A copy of the Assam Alienation of Land (Regulation) Ordinance, 1980 (No. II of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Assam on the 6th April, 1980 under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th December, 1979 issued by the President in relation to the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-949/80].

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 394(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1980 declaring certain railway stations as notified stations for removal of goods without delay, issued under section 568 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-950/80].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 RE. REIMPORT OF INDIAN MADE SCOOTERS FROM NEPAL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 657 (Hindi and English versions) together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on scooters produced or manufactured in India and which are re-imported into India from Nepal from Customs Duty, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-951/80].

#### RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT, CALLING ATTENTION ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You said you would hear us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to them one by one. But the whole time of the House is not to be spent like that. What would you like me to do?

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): हम लोगों की साट पीछे है इस लिए हम लोगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was sitting quietly, but you never came to this side. You said you would hear us one by one. I was sitting quietly.

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, they were talking.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I have given a calling attention notice....

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. You can come to my chamber. I will discuss it with you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You just now said that you were collecting the information.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The incident has taken place on the 18th. The Home Ministry must be in possession of all the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you are trying to waste the time of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: They will temper with the evidence by the time you collect all this information. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done like this.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I have given a calling attention notice on 'Lok Parlok' picture. It has agitated the feelings of one section of the society. Then I also gave you a short notice question on this. About this film, there are so many agitations in the city. Sir, the delay ...

MR. SPEAKER: I had sent it to the Home Ministry. I did not delay it. We are waiting for the answer.

श्री राम लाल राही: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है, जिसमें मैंने नन्दा नाम के हरिजन के बारे में जो सीतापुर . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber and discuss it but not in the House. I have listened to you. About the calling attention notice, nothing will be discussed here.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded. The hon Member does not listen. This is not the proper way. You go on saying what you like. You must have my permission. You give time to me also. I am going to discuss everything under the rules. But everything cannot be done at the same time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Unfortunately, the House could not meet for three days. Calling attention notices were given earlier which, I hope, are pending with you regarding two very important matters of international concern on which, we feel, that the Government of India should. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to my chamber and we will discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . . One is withdrawal of Soviet troops from

Afghanistan. I thought the External Affairs Minister would *suo moto* make a statement but he has not come to the House. The other is regarding the reported package deal that is offered by China for settling the border question. I would request you to take up these call attention notices.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to my chamber and then we will discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur). If you are kind enough to admit a calling attention motion, under rule 197 the Minister makes a statement and the Members whose names are there in the notice, are allowed to ask certain questions. This procedure has been scuttled. You have permitted the Minister to make a statement. What has happened to our calling attention notices?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed them under Rule 372 and we again come to Rule 193.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Under Rule 197, five Members are allowed to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to admit it under Rule 193.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: 197?

MR. SPEAKER: 193 yes.

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था की प्रश्न है . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि कायदे-कानून से सदन चलाया जाता है, लेकिन कायदे-कानून की दृष्टि में हालत अच्छी नहीं है। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां से मैंने जो बात की है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है—भारत में औरतों की इज्जत बचाओ। गांधी जी ने भी यही वाक्य कहा था . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I think, that is related to everybody in this House.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता। देश में औरत की इज्जत लुटे और सदन शान्ति से चलता रहे... अगर देश में शान्ति है, तो सदन में भी शान्ति रहेगी। देश में औरतों की इज्जत लुट रही है और सदन शान्ति से चले, यह कभी नहीं हो सकता। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी बयान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप की बात ठीक है। आप ने जो बात कही, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि औरतों की इज्जत हमें करनी है। सारा हाउस, मेरे ख्याल में, इस में आप के साथ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): इस पर हम लोगों ने एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। औरत को नंगा करके बागपत में सरेशाम घुमाया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you under Calling Attention.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you under Calling Attention.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: वह तो आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिर उस पर बोलिये न।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: औरत को नंगा कर के सरेशाम घुमाया गया . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. The whole House is seized of this situation. It is a very serious matter that has come to the notice of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस हिसाब से काम नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, Baghat is very close. You ask the House Minister...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Home Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That should be put for tomorrow? It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister is not here at the moment. He will be coming.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is only one hour journey from Delhi. Let him make the inquiry and report to the House tomorrow.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा): मैंने प्रिविलेज का मोशन दिया है श्री चरण सिंह है खिलाफ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करेंगे। It is under consideration.

अभी नहीं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, may I have a word with your kind permission?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. This House cannot run now like this, Mr. Chatterjee.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, unfortunately the House could not sit for the last three days. We have given notices even under Rule 377 on urgent matters. But, Sir, I will request you to allow some more now. I understand that only 5 are allowed as the usual quota.

MR. SPEAKER: You know, Mr. Chatterjee, I may even allow up to 7. You come to me. This is not the forum. Why can't you come and discuss? This is not the time.



12-25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEREPORTED DEATHS OF FIVE MINERS IN A  
COAL MINE ACCIDENT IN BIHAR

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:-

“संथाल परगना, बिहार में एक कोयला खान दुर्घटना में पांच खनिकों की मृत्यु का समाचार”।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, It is indeed with great distress that I have to inform the House of the unfortunate accident which occurred on 9-6-80 at about 8-15 A.M. at the Pallasthali Colliery, an opencast mine of Santhal Pargana in Eastern Coalfields Limited. As a result of continuous rain which began on the 7th June there was a land slide of alluvium, from the Coal Bench causing the death of one Smt. Maino Kisko, aged 29 years, piece-rated worker who was killed on the spot and two overburden removers were buried under the debris. Their bodies were subsequently recovered. 6 others were taken injured, out of whom 2 were discharged after rendering first-aid. The remaining 4 were admitted to the Central Hospital, Kalla. 2 of them were discharged on the 13th instant and 2 continue to receive treatment in the Hospital, with injuries classified as serious, though they are reported to be out of danger.

Senior officers of the Eastern Coalfields Limited reached the mine as soon as they received the information of the accident, and started supervising the operation to recover the bodies. The Director, Mines Safety, also reached the site of the accident and commenced his inquiry. The District Magistrate, Santhal Pargana also visited the mine.

Eastern Coalfields Limited had ordered a departmental enquiry to ascertain the causes of the accident and this enquiry has since been completed. From this enquiry it appears that the accident took place when following very heavy rains a land slide of coal and overburden occurred along a steeply inclined bedding plane of the coal seam. The accident was the result of a geological fault and seems to have been providential in nature. Nevertheless, I have directed that the officer in-charge of the mine should be immediately transferred pending completion of the DGMS enquiry. If on completion of the enquiry by the DGMS any negligence is found we will take immediate action against the persons responsible.

An ex-gratia payment Rs. 1,000 has been made to the families of each of the deceased. The families are entitled to get compensation under the workmen's compensation Act and Family pension as admissible from the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. The amounts due under Workmen's Compensation Act have been worked out by Eastern Coalfields Limited and deposited with the concerned authorities for payment to the families of the deceased persons. Immediate employment to one dependent of each of the deceased would also be given.

I would like to take this opportunity to assure the House that we are continuing to accord the highest priority to the implementation of safety measures in our coal mines.

We have decided that a preliminary departmental enquiry will henceforth be held in all cases of fatal accidents in coal mines and such enquiry would be completed within one week. The persons found, *prime facie*, to be responsible for the accident would be suspended, wherever necessary and proceeded against departmentally. Further, no promotion would be given to any worker or officer while an enquiry into the accident is in progress. The question of future promotion would be decided on the basis of the findings of the enquiry.

In addition to this and in order to ensure continuous monitoring of safety measures in the coal mines and rendering advice to Government regarding further improvements in safety standards it has been decided in principle to constitute a high level Coal Mines Safety Boards. This Board will be headed by a High Court Judge and will consist among others, of highly qualified technical personnel. It is expected that these measures which we have taken will go far in helping to improve the standards of safety in the coal mining industry.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** अध्यक्ष जी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जवाब दिया है। यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि जब खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा तो ऐसी घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं कम हुआ करंगी। लेकिन इस तरह की घटनाओं को देख कर के जो कि बिहार की खानों में घट रही हैं, चाहे वह चासनाला की घटना हो, चाहे और कोई घटना हो, ऐसा लगता है कि खानों में जिस ढंग से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है और सरकार को जिस मुस्तैदी के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए वह भी नहीं दे पा रही है।

अध्यक्ष जी, आपका सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि दो तरह की खानें होती हैं, कोयले की खानें। एक तो शैलो माइन्स होती हैं और दूसरी डीप माइन्स होती हैं। उनमें जो मजदूर नीचे जा कर के काम करते हैं उनमें से 25 परसेंट की तो लाइफ खत्म हो जाती है। बहुत से मजदूर टी. बी. के पेशियेंट हो जाते हैं। जब उनमें से कोयला निकालते हैं तो वहां बालू भरवाया जाता है। बालू के लिए ठेकेदार इतना बदमाशी करता है कि जितना बालू दिया जाना चाहिए, उतना बालू नहीं देता है। फिर आप लोहे के पिल्लर डलवाते हैं, वे भी ठीक से नहीं डल पाते। आपने उनमें से पानी निकालने की व्यवस्था की है, वह भी नहीं हो पाती। वहां आपकी लाइट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ये सारी चीजें हैं जिनके कारण ये घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी उस कोयलरी में टोटल 311 वर्कर्स थे जिसके बारे में अभी इन्होंने कहा है।

इन में 110 महिला वर्कर्स थीं और पचास टन प्रतिदिन औसतन वहां उत्पादन होता है। आपने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि 9 जून 1980 को प्रातः लगभग 8 बज कर पंद्रह मिनट पर यह खान दुर्घटना हुई और साथ ही आप यह भी कह रहे हैं कि 7 जून से वहां बारिश भी हो रही थी। आठ जून को भी वहां बारिश हो रही थी। जब आठ जून को भी बारिश हो रही थी तो आपका सुरक्षा अधिकारी क्या कर रहा था और क्यों उसने मजदूरों को नीचे जाने दिया? यह साधारण अक्ल की बात है, सेफ्टी नियमों का जिस को ज्ञान नहीं है वह भी समझ सकता है कि ऐसे में जमीन घंस सकती है। 7 जून और 8 जून को भी वर्षा हो रही थी। तब 9 जून को मजदूरों को क्यों नीचे जाने दिया गया? मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। सैकड़ों की जानें जाती हैं लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई किसी के विरुद्ध नहीं होती है। इस दुर्घटना में तो कम जानें गई हैं। लेकिन चासनाला दुर्घटना में कितने ही लोगों की जानें चली गई थीं। तब भी किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

अब आप मुआवजे की राशि को देखें। हवाई जहाज क्रैश हो जाता है और किसी की जान चली जाती है तो उसके परिवार वालों को दो लाख दे दिया जाता है, रेल दुर्घटना में किसी की जान चली जाती है तो उसके परिवार वालों को एक लाख दे दिया जाता है लेकिन यहां हजार या पांच हजार या दस हजार ही दिया जाता है। क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं कि आपके दिमाग में है कि मजदूर गरीब का बेटा है या किसी हरिजन का बेटा हो सकता है और क्या मानव जीवन का मूल्य आप दो तरह से नहीं आंकते हैं?

1975-76 में एक कमेटी बनी थी जिस में सर्वे मंत्रालय तथा खान मंत्रालय के अधिकारी थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की क्या सिफारिशें हैं और उनका कहां तक कार्यान्वयन हुआ है? आपने क्या

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

आज तक किसी भी दोषी व्यक्ति को दंड दिया है और दिया है तो क्या। खाली आश्वासन, आश्वासन तथा और भी आश्वासन ही दिये जाते रहे हैं। हमेशा कहा जाता है कि दोषी पाए गए अधिकारी को कड़ी सजा दी जाएगी लेकिन कभी किसी को कड़ी सजा नहीं दी गई है। जिस अफसर की गलती से मृत्यु हुई उसके बारे में आपने कह दिया कि हम ने उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या ट्रांसफर कोई पनिशमेंट है? किसी कानून को उठा कर आप बता दें जिस में कहा गया हो कि ट्रांसफर पनिशमेंट होती है। आप बड़े गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि मैंने ट्रांसफर कर दिया है।

खान सेफ्टी के लिये हमेशा से यह मांग होती आई है कि विभिन्न मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा प्रबंधकों के प्रतिनिधियों की भी एक मिली जुली कमिटी बने जो देखे कि मजदूरों की सुरक्षा किस तरह से हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इसके बारे में आपने कौन से पग उठाए हैं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय इस दुर्घटना स्थल पर गए हैं या नहीं। उनके दिमाग में हो सकता है यह हो कि चूक कम संख्या में लोग मरे हैं इसलिए कोई बात नहीं है। इस वास्तविकता यह है या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता हू लेकिन समिति बनाने के बारे में आपने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हू।

जब सात और आठ जून को बारिश हो रही थी तो क्यों जो अधिकारी हैं उन्होंने मजदूरों को नौ जून को खान के अन्दर घुसने दिया?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि सर्वे मंत्रालय और खान मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की जो समिति बनी थी उसने जो सिफारिशें की थी उन सिफारिशों को कितनी दूर तक लागू किया गया है और जिन अधिकारियों ने लागू नहीं किया है उनके विरुद्ध आप कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं? माइन सेफ्टी के लिये आपने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि आप मजदूर संगठनों और प्रबंधकों की

एक मिली जुली कमिटी बनाएंगे। वह कमिटी बनी है या नहीं और यदि नहीं बनी है तो क्यों नहीं बनी है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The hon. member has asked a lot of questions I have to answer them one by one.

MR. SPEAKER: There were only two questions One was whether you have taken any action against the officer or not

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have transferred the Officer. I am awaiting the report of the Director-General of Mining and I can assure the House that if the Director-General of Mining holds any officer responsible, whoever he may be, certainly penal action will be taken against him.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मेरा सवाल सीधासाधा था कि 7 जून से जबसे वर्षा शुरू हुई तो उसके बाद 9 जून को मजदूरों को खान में क्यों जाने दिया गया। आपने कहा कि एक सप्ताह में पूरा होगा तो वह एक सप्ताह भी पूरा हो गया। मैंने प्रश्न पूछा कि पिछला आपका आश्वासन है कि मजदूर संगठन और प्रबंधक की मिली जुली एक कमिटी होगी तो आप उस संबंध में बतलाइये।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: What I have said is about the departmental inquiry. The Director-General of Mining is also making necessary inquiry. I am waiting for his report

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने क्या पाया है?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In the departmental inquiry, they say, it was a landslide; it was providential, it was an accident. When there is rain, a landslide may occur. In the departmental inquiry, they have said that it was purely a landslide. In an open cast mine, normally, an accident does not occur. It is a very unusual thing. In an open cast mine,

there cannot be an accident. But, unfortunately, because it was raining and because of a landslide, this accident occurred.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** गलती किस की थी?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** That is another issue. What I am saying is, in an open cast mine, an accident normally does not occur. This is probably an exceptional case.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** मजदूर को खान में क्यों घुसने दिया गया?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Now, with regard to the Safety Measures Committee, the Department of Coal had constituted a Committee of Safety consisting of the representatives of management and workers in the public sector coal companies, the Ministry of Labour and the Central Research Station. The Committee has recommended about 200 items of measures to be taken.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** कितने दिनों में इन्क्वायरी पूरी हो जायेगी?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** We are taking some of the measures. Some of the measures have already been taken.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** For example?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** For example, safety precautions, setting up of an internal safety organisation, replacement of timber supporters by steel props, including hydraulic and friction props, installation of automatic warning system along rickers, nallas, etc. to alert coal miners about the rise in water level beyond "danger mark" and all that. If you want me to read, I can read all the items. I am not saying that all the recommendations have been taken into account. But we have accepted many of the recommendations. I can assure the House that we will give special attention to the recommendations of safety measures.

12.39 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE. FINDING OF GAS AND OIL IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** Speaker, Sir, With your permission I would like to make a statement regarding promising oil and gas discoveries made by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission in the Bay of Bengal last week. I am sure Hon'ble Members will be happy to hear the news.

As Hon'ble Members may be aware, Oil & Natural Gas Commission have been drilling exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari off-shore Basin as well as in the off-shore of Andamans Island.

Seismic surveys carried out by ONGC in the last two years in the off-shore Krishna-Godavari basin have identified two structures. The first well on the Godavari structure situated at about 60 kilometers North-East of Machalipatnam town and 25 kilometres away from the Andhra coast was spudded on 1-12-1979. The drilling which was suspended on 24-3-1980 due to high sea currents was resumed at this location on 13-6-1980. Bearing in mind the technical conditions the production testing was started on 20th June, 1980.

Production testing has indicated a flow rate of over 600 barrels of oil per day through half-inch bean with gas oil ratio of 110. The testing of gas zone is in hand. It is proposed to take up further drilling shortly to enable the determination of the extent of the reservoir.

The significance of this discovery is:

(a) It is first time that oil has been struck in the Bay of Bengal;

(b) This find improves significantly the prospects of finding hydrocarbons on the east coast of India,

I am also happy to inform that gas has also been discovered in the first exploratory well under drilling in Andaman's off-shore. Based on the seismic and geological interpretations, an exploratory well was spudded on 18-3-1980. The well is situated at a distance of 19 kilometres north-east of Port Blair on the eastern shelf of Andamans Island. Gas shows were noticed in the circulating mud commencing from 1700 metres depth down to 3650 metres depth. In two zones taken up for testing gas has been discovered. The testing started on 21st June, 1980. The gas flow is @ 1.8 lakh cu. metres per day through an 1/2 inch choke. Further assessment wells will have to be drilled before potentialities of commercial production and the possibilities of oil find are established.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CANCELLATION  
OF NOTIFICATION FOR HOLDING  
INVESTIGATION INTO CRASH OF  
PITTS S-2A AIRCRAFT ON 23RD  
JUNE, 1980 AT NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A .P.  
SHARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under  
Rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure  
and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
I wish to make a statement to remove  
the confusion caused by the cancel-  
lation of Notification under Rule 75 of  
the Aircraft Rules, 1937 for holding  
an investigation in to the crash of the  
aircraft VT-EGN PITTS S-2A on 23  
June, 1980 at New Delhi.

It was decided to order a formal  
investigation under rule 75 of the  
Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, by a  
judge of the Delhi High Court. A  
notification was issued accordingly on

23rd June, 1980. However, the Direc-  
tor-General of Civil Aviation func-  
tions under the Aircraft Rules which  
confer independent powers upon him.  
He is entitled to exercise them without  
any reference to the Central Govern-  
ment. He had already invoked his  
powers under rule 71 by ordering the  
investigation into the accident. This  
is the normal procedure followed  
under the Aircraft Rules in cases of  
all accidents of small aircrafts in-  
cluding those belonging to flying clubs.  
At the time of Government's notifica-  
tion it had not been brought to their  
notice by the DGCA that he had al-  
ready appointed an Inspector of Acci-  
dents to investigate the accident and  
to submit his report in terms of sub-  
rule (5) of rule 71 of the Aircraft  
Rules. Under this rule, the Inspector  
is required to state all relevant facts  
with regard to the accident and his  
conclusions, adding any observations  
which he may think fit. He is requir-  
ed to submit his report to the Direc-  
tor-General who, in turn, will forward  
it to the Central Government with his  
comments.

Under the circumstances, Govern-  
ment have cancelled the order institut-  
ing a formal investigation under Rule  
75 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937  
by a judge of the Delhi High Court.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर डिस्कशन होना  
चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already  
stated that you can give a Motion and  
we can discuss it under Rule 193.

श्री मनी राम बगड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, कोई मामूली इन्सान की मति नहीं  
हूँ है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इसको रूल 193  
में डिस्कस कर सकते हैं।

12.45 hrs.

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

#### ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 1(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 31st July, 1982, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 1(g) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 31st July, 1982, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12. 46 hrs.

#### ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) BILL\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yogendra Makwana...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I have already written to

you. I wish to oppose it at the introduction stage...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him seek leave of the House to introduce. Then you oppose it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam."

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will bear with me for a few minutes because it is a very serious matter. Normally any such measure, wherever it may be applied and at any time, in any State, is in our view an obnoxious measure and we have always opposed such measures. They have been recently promulgated in many States—in Maharashtra, in Orissa, in Karnataka, and so on. But I am not going into that aspect of it just now.

This 'Essential Services Maintenance', whether it is an Ordinance or a Bill, is, in our view, a Draconian measure which is utilised and misused very often in order to crush the legitimate trade union rights of the working class and to suppress their struggle. But in this particular case, what I have wanted to raise is this. This Ordinance has been in force since 6th April in relation to Assam seeking to prohibit all strikes. Now, today, as you know, on the 26th day

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2, dated 26-6-80.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of June when we are meeting here, a bandh has been called in Assam. I think, the bandh is the crystallisation of all strikes—the general strike and hartals; the bandh throughout Assam has been called today. This has been happening several times, as you know.

Only three or four days ago, the Prime Minister, as quoted in the press, had written a letter on the 21st June to the leaders of the Assam Students' Union in which she has very correctly, in my opinion, emphasized the matter—which we have also raised many times here—that an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding is necessary to arrive at a political settlement, and she has said that it is necessary to get over the hurdles blocking the way to such negotiations. We know that this Assam crisis cannot be settled except through negotiations and settlement. We find again that the Assam Gana Parishad as well as the students have also issued a statement saying that the dialogue can only be a two-way traffic and could not be resumed if the Government continued repressive measures. This is the stand that they have been taking. They do not wish to go for negotiations unless Government withdraws whatever they describe as repressive measures. I am not going into the merits of this argument at all. What I am trying to point out is this. At this very delicate moment when all of us are interested that this movement that is going on there should be called off and that the way should be opened for the possibility of negotiations, why has this Government taken upon itself to come forward just at this moment in order to convert this Ordinance into a Bill and put it on the Statute Book? Certainly, this is a repressive measure. But my point is that it is a useless measure. This Ordinance has been in force already since April. Have they been able to use it to do anything? Nobody is working in Assam. Offices do not do any work. Government, ..

employees do not work. Policemen do not work. Nobody is attending to his duties. What is the use of this Ordinance? It is worse than a scrap of paper. It can be of no use whatsoever. It can only be a sort of a provocation. Don't give a handle to these extremist elements in Assam to say, 'We have been saying that let these repressive measures be withdrawn. Then there can be negotiations.' It is a provocation to them to say, 'No. Now we are going to make an Ordinance into a statute.' This is not the way to carry out the spirit of the letter addressed by the Prime Minister where she says, 'All hurdles to the path of negotiation should be removed' and I expect the government to work in that spirit. The heavens will not fall if this ordinance is not converted into a statute. Nothing will happen because it is in force already in the form of the Ordinance and it has proved to be useless in the conditions prevailing there and you cannot by means of such an Ordinance and statute prevent people from going on strikes and bandhs, organising bandhs.

Therefore, I would request the government not to rush like a bull in a china shop into all these things. They should consider what the situation in the country is and under the provisions of Art. 123 of the Constitution, the President has the power and if he so desires, he can withdraw the ordinance altogether. Either they can advise him to do that or they should hold their peace till that time. There is still time. The provision says that within six weeks of the assembling of the Parliament this ordinance will either lapse if not ratified and if the Parliament so desires it can be put on the statute book. Even that six weeks period is not yet over and there is still some time in hand. Negotiations are being conducted and some way out may be found.

I would ask Mr. Makwana not to just go on in the old routine method

without thinking about the consequences of it at all. This will be nothing but a serious provocation. Therefore, I oppose this at this stage and I appeal to them not to come forward because it is an illadvised and inopportune measure at this stage.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** I oppose the introduction of this Bill. Not only it is essentially anti-working class but also constitutionally *ultra vires* apart from being unfirely.

We have seen, as Mr. Gupta has just now said, that although the ordinance has been there since the 6th of April 1980, hardly it has had any impact in the situation prevailing there which is now in the control of the extremists. Further, very significantly on the day on which there is a *bandh*, a total Assam *bandh* has been called, this Bill is being introduced when there is still at least three weeks' time left for converting the ordinance into an Act of Parliament.

This is not a measure only to be taken in Assam. Similar ordinances have been issued in respect of Maharashtra and other States where there is no such situation prevailing. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill you will kindly see that the only explanation or the so-called justification of this measure is the situation prevailing in Assam. But if that was so, even apart from the question whether it is of any use, this Statement of Objects and Reasons also does not justify the action that is proposed to be taken. Kindly look at the sweeping provisions in this Bill. You will see clause 2(b) (13) wherein power is being sought to be conferred on the Central Government to declare any service as an essential service saying that any service in connection with the affairs of the Union or the State of Assam not being a specified service in any of the foregoing clauses will be an essential service. I cannot think of

any subject under the Sun within the parameters of the Indian Constitution which will not be covered within the ambit of this clause, without any guidelines, without any indications and inbuilt provisions for preventing the discriminatory use of it which has been repeatedly struck down by the Supreme Court in so many matters.

Sir, sub-clause (xiv) also gives unchannelised powers to the Government to declare any service as an essential service. The definition of 'strike' is such that any normal trade union activity can be brought within the net of 'strike'. It is not simply the definition of 'strike' under the Industrial Disputes Act. Kindly see clause (xiv) (c) (ii) which says:

'any other conduct which is likely to result in the cessation of substantial retardation of work in any essential service'.

There is no indication as to the nature of it. Even refusal to work overtime is also to be treated as strike. Sir, this is an undemocratic law and this is going to stifle seriously and totally even normal trade union activity. We have seen that in Assam where the trade union activities, specially, of the Leftist Trade Unions, are being interfered with. There are sustained agitations against the normal trade union activities of the Leftist Trade Unions. In this way you will not be solving the Assam situation. It will be used as a weapon against the Leftist Trade Union Movement in Assam which is gaining strength and this Government is trying to crush it.

I request the Government not to introduce this Bill at this stage. There is still time. We want a negotiated settlement. Our Party has repeatedly said that let us not escalate the deep feelings of the people there. Let there be a dialogue across the table. As the Prime Minister herself suggested—we have also supported that—let a negotiated settlement be brought



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

about to solve this which is a political situation. Don't give draconian powers to the officers who have been openly misusing these. It has been admitted on the floor of this House that the officers are supporting that movement; the police are supporting the movement in whose hands the powers will be given. They will pick and choose those trade union workers who are not dancing to their tunes or they will pick and choose those trade union workers who are not accepting their advice.

Therefore, Sir, this is a very sweeping power which is being given to a section of the officers/authorities who may misuse them. Therefore, I request the Government not to do that. It will only escalate their feelings.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Even suspension of their Assembly will come in.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to oppose item No. 18.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Makwana:

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I do not understand why the hon. Members are so much agitated on the introduction of this Bill. This is only in the introduction stage. They can speak on this when it comes up before the House for consideration. At that time they could have raised their objections (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. This is only the introduction stage. At this stage, they should not have objected to that.

Sir, The Ordinance was issued on the 6th April, 1980; and will lapse on 30th July, 1980, that is, after six weeks, after, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha meet. The House met on the 9th June 1980. Therefore, it has become absolutely necessary to bring it before this House. Therefore, I

request the hon. Members not to object this. At the same time I may assure this House that this will not be used as a weapon (*Interruptions*) I do not yield. In view of this situation prevailing in Assam, it has become absolutely necessary—even the Government servants are participating—to introduce this Bill. I request the hon. Members of this august House to allow me to do that. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam".

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Aye' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'No's have it.

MR. SPEAKER. You want a division.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: When MISA was introduced, the Home Minister assured that it will not be misused.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Division. Let the Lobby be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam."

The Lok Sabha divided:

## AYES

## [Division No. 1

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.  
 Arakal, Shri Xavier  
 Arunachalam, Shri M.  
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Bansi Lal, Shri  
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai  
 Bhagwan Dev, Shri  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhatia, Shri R. L.  
 Bhole, Shri R. R.  
 Bhoje, Shri Reshma Motiram  
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh  
 Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.  
 Chavan, Shri S. B.  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath  
 Ekka, Shri Christopher  
 Era Mohan, Shri  
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.  
 Gaekwad, Shri R. P.  
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

[13.08 hrs.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
 Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte  
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri  
 Hakam Singh, Shri  
 Jaideep Singh, Shri  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Kandaswamy, Shri M.  
 Karma, Shri Laxman  
 Khan, Shri Mushir Ahmed  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Mallanna, Shri K.  
 Mallu, Shri A. R.  
 Mani, Shri K. B. S.  
 Mayathevar, Shri K.  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Misra, Shri Harinatha  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan  
 More, Shri Ramkrishna  
**Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal**  
 Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekara  
 Murugian, Shri S.  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed  
 Nagaratnam, Shri T.  
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
 Nair, Shri B. K.  
 Nayak Shri Mrutyunjaya  
 Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik

Panday, Shri Kedar  
 Parashar, Prof Narain Chand  
 Pardhi, Shri Kesharao  
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed  
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai  
 Patil, Shri A. T.  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Vasantao  
 Patil Shri Veerendra  
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.  
 Penchalaiah, Shri Pasala  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Prabhu, Shri R.  
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S N.  
 Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari  
 Quadri, Shri S. T.  
 Rahim, Shri A A .  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri M Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P V Narasimha  
 Rath, Shri Rama Chandra  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal  
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal  
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
 Singh, Shri C.P.N.

Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A.  
 Soren, Shri Hari Har  
 Soundararajan, Shri N.  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Subba, Shri P. M.  
 Subburaman, Shri A.G.  
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Sunder Singh, Shri  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tewary, Prof K K.  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab  
 Tiwary, Shri Chandra Bhal ~~Mani~~  
 Tripathi, Shri R. N  
 Uike, Shri Chhote Lal  
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram  
 Venka'araman Shri R.  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Gurdhari Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Subash Chandra  
 Yusuf, Shri Mohamed  
 Zamul Basher, Shri

## NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish  
 Azmi, Dr A U.  
 Balan, Shri A K  
 Balanandan, Shri E.  
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan  
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Charan Singh, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 CHAUDHARY, SHRI MOTIBLAL  
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwan rao  
 Choubey, Shri Narayan  
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate. Prof. Madhu  
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
 Digamber Singh, Shri  
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati  
 Ghosh, Shri Niren  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri N. E.  
 Imbichibava, Shri E. K.  
 Indervesh, Swami  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh  
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Mahaya, Shri Chitta  
 Maitra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mandul, Shri Mukunda  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Nihal Singh, Shri  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Premi, Shri Mangal Ram  
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram Kinkar, Shri  
 Rasheed Masood, Shri  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sen, Shri Subodh  
 Shajlani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram  
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.  
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Singh, Shri B. D.  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Thomas, Shri Skariah  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan  
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 145\*

Noes: 79

The Ayes have it; the Ayes have it.  
 Leave is granted.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Makwana to introduce the Bill.

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

Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to draw your attention to rule 367A(2). The Speaker is duty-bound when it comes on the indicator to announce it. Any correction can come only after that and not before. The rule 367A (2) says:

“After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.”

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to read also parts (3) and (4) of the same Rule which say:

“(3) A member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion, before the result of the Division is announced.

(4) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.”

So, it is alright.

The House stands adjourned for one hour to meet at 1420 hours.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at twenty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

**STATEMENT RE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM), ORDINANCE**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, we shall take up item No. 15 of the List of Business. Shri Yogendra Makwana.

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

I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Services, Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980.

**NATIONAL COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL\*.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Next item No. 16 Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):**

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Messrs. National Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Messrs. National Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce† of the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS ORDINANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 17-Shri Pranab Mukherjee:

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

14.24 hrs.

ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 18—Shri Yogendra Makwana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the legislature of the State of Assam to make laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws"

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I fail to understand why this most unusual step has been taken by the Government. For so many months the Assembly in Assam has been kept in a suspended animation. And I can understand that there is a special situation prevailing in Assam. So, the elections have not taken place, and the Assembly is perhaps not in a position to meet. But the Parliament is there. This Parliament has already passed 2 Votes on Account for Assam. This step by the Government to give this power to the President to Legislate on behalf of the Legislature of Assam is most unusual. This is against the spirit of the Constitution. I don't think this has happened at any time. The President is there, and he has been issuing ordinances in extraordinary situations.

I have been trying to look into the Constitution to see what can be the provision under which President is being given power by this House. The only Article which I could identify—may be the Law Minister will be able to explain to me—is Article 70 of the Constitution, which says:

"Parliament may make such provision as it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

President in any contingency of provided for in this Chapter."

The Chapter which gives power to the President to function deals with his normal duties. This chapter does not give that power. There is no other chapter except this one, which makes a special provision for special contingency.

The present move is most undemocratic. This Article is in respect of a special situation, i.e. if there is any extraordinary situation e.g. perhaps when the House is also not sitting, and the Assembly is suspended. In that case also, the President can—as always—issue ordinances. I fail to understand why this Article is being invoked in this particular situation. This is against the principles of parliamentary democracy. Now the Legislature is there. In a special situation, it has been suspended. But by this Bill the President is given blanket powers. The President will legislate; he will make any law, and that law will not come to the House once this House passes this Bill and gives this power to the President, i.e. the Power of the Legislature of the State of Assam. This is a Bill "to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws." It means giving blanket powers to the President. The president can make any law which will not come even before this House, which is the highest democratic forum in a parliamentary democracy.

So, I think this Government is not only misusing Article 70 but it is working against the very spirit of the functioning of parliamentary institutions in this country. The House should not agree and leave should not be given to give a blanket power to the President.

I do not know what kind of law the President will issue tomorrow. If

the ordinance is there, at least there is a guarantee that it will have to be placed before the House. The House will have an opportunity to express its opinion on that ordinance. But once we give this power, the President can come out with any kind of law. With these words, I submit that this leave should not be given by this House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I rise to support and welcome the introduction of this Bill, in the interests of the innocent and law-abiding citizens of Assam... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you opposing or supporting it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR: I only express my opinion. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Law Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am seeking a clarification. Is this a sort of back-door method of bringing in the President's rule—or what is this? Parliament will not be concerned, and only the President will be given powers. We would like a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Law Minister will give you the proper reply.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): At this stage what has to be gone into is the competency of Parliament. My friend referred to Article 70. It occurs in Part V i.e. here the power of the Executive vis-a-vis the President has been mentioned. We are not relying on Article 70 at all, because that Article deals with Executive powers. We are relying on Article 357(1)(a), i.e., where the

President's rule is ushered in. Article 357(1) (a) says:

"Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to improve, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf."

What we are invoking is Art. 357 (1)(a) where the Parliament has got the power to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature so that for ordinary matters we may not come every time before Parliament and the President could proceed further. It is only to save time of this House and to proceed further. It is only to save time of this House and to proceed further—matters normally to be dealt with by the Legislature—that having regard to the circumstances it was deemed fit to bring this to the notice of the House and invoke this provision. Therefore, there is no question of incompetency of the Parliament; the Parliament is quite competent.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: At this stage, you are saying you are concerned to save time of the House. We appreciate your concern because you would like this House should not function at all.... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I regret your understanding.  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He means to say that this House has some more important work to do.... (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is for the House to decide.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): The President has got a lot of work to do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Does it mean that when we pass this Bill, the President can make even financial provisions for Assam? Two Votes on Account have been passed in this House. Does it mean that Assam Assembly should not pass its regular Budget? Now the Vote on Account has been taken for a certain period. Beyond that period, does this empower the President to make a financial provision without bringing that before the House? (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let them examine this matter in detail.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It cannot be hurried like that. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: It is very clear that when this Bill is passed, it becomes an Act. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You simply ask this question whether after passing this Bill, whether President will have the power to make laws; regarding financial matters.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No, no, not at all. If it is a case of financial matters, we will have to come here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not your sweet will only.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: The Law Minister probably has not examined this problem. There is no obligation. Once this Bill becomes an Act, the President, if he so desires,



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

even on financial matters, need not come to the Parliament at all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I do not know if the government is very much clear on this issue. This is a very important issue.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let them go into all these facts and after taking into consideration all these things, consider this matter. Only then the House can discuss it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: For budgetary provisions, we have already come before the House. That is what I have said that with reference to financial matters, we are not allowing the President to make the Law, because we have already made it. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, no, this is not the answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This power is something different.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Suppose the suspension continues beyond this financial year, then what will happen?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Then the President having the power . . .

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Now you say the President having the power . . .

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I think power is something different from exercising the power. As I said, so far as Assam's Budget is concerned, it has already been passed by this House. Therefore, the President is not going to pass laws with reference to the budgetary matters. But after that period, if it becomes necessary the President could pass them. I am not denying that fact.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Now the Minister is contradicting himself. You look into the record. He earlier said that it does not mean that he will have the financial powers. Now, he says: I am not denying the fact; if it happens the President will have that power too. That means he has expressed two opinions which are contrary.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The budget having been passed, the President will not exercise that power.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should we waste more time on this? It is a legal argument; he can say one way and you can say another way.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not waste of time. If you go into the matter, the position is this. The Minister says that this Bill does not empower the President to exercise financial powers. Now after second thoughts, perhaps after consulting the Finance Minister, he says: I am not denying that after the Bill becomes an Act, the President will have that power too. He argues that because financial provisions had been made and passed for certain period of time, it is not necessary for the President to exercise that power. Now, I am saying: suppose the suspension of the assembly goes beyond that financial year or period, in that case, according to his second opinion the President will exercise financial powers too. Therefore, I am saying that it is going to be a serious matter. The President is being authorised by this House to do this. It has never happened—bypassing legislature, bypassing parliament. They want to vest the President with that power also. It is a serious matter. The House should not take it lightly. It will be beginning of the most undemocratic functioning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): As far as this Bill is

concerned, there will be certain aspects which will be enabling aspects and certain aspects will be obligatory. Just now, the hon. Law Minister said: we had come before the House and in future also for such financial matters we would come before the House. What exactly are the powers? He himself admits, after our query, that if the President feels that he should exercise the powers, the matter need not be referred to Parliament, it need not come up to Parliament, budgetary provisions need not come before Parliament. It is only a gentleman's word that the Minister for Law had given us, that we have to rely upon. Here I may quote a precedent. When in this very House MISA was enacted, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister had assured us in the pre-Emergency days: we give an assurance, a solemn assurance to the opposition that though we are going to enact MISA it will not be utilised against political workers. As irony would have it, all of us who raised objection were victims of MISA. That is what will happen to an oral assurance given on the floor of the House. Let us go by the legal provisions. As far as legal obligations are concerned, once it becomes a law the President has theoretically full powers to see that even financial matters are not referred to Parliament at all.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would draw your attention to article 357(1)(a) of the Constitution which says "for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure . . ." That is the difference. When the hon. Law Minister said that the President has power, he meant the power which is conferred under article 357(1)(c) when Parliament was not in session; President can authorise expenditure. All this discussion is unnecessary. If Parliament is in session we will have to come to Parliament; if it is not

in session the President can authorise the expenditure.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Jadavpur): May I ask a clarification from the legal Finance Minister? Article 357(1)(b) is concerned with powers to impose duties, etc. Kindly see, every power has been conferred here under 357(1) (b). Any taxation proposal can be covered without coming under 357 1(c)—when the Parliament is not in session by executive fiat any proposal can be made for making expenditure out of the State Consolidated Fund. The basic question is that there is not even a Committee of Members of Parliament with regard to Assam. There is no participation of peoples representative in framing any laws that may be passed if this law is enacted and Bill is passed. Therefore, the position is this. The parliamentary process is being completely subverted. The Assembly has been kept in suspended animation. That has not been dissolved. Members of Parliament are not taken into confidence as to what law will be passed. The House will have no occasion even to discuss that law. It will not come before the House. It is not like an ordinance. Even financial power is conferred on executive authority. It is a law which may be passed in the normal course. Our opposition is on principle that with out any participation of peoples representatives you are giving completest power to the executive to pass any law including financial laws and taxation proposals. That is why we are opposing. This is not a matter which has to be sought to be coordinated between our Finance Minister and the Law Minister as to what is to be done in future.

Some qualification has been given by the hon. Law Minister and by the Legal Finance Minister. That is a point of very great importance on principle. That should not be taken lightly on party basis. That is why we are opposing the introduction.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I only want to add that there will be a Committee of 30 Members belonging to the Lok Sabha to be nominated by the Speaker and 15 Members from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The President wherever practicable, will consult the Committee before enacting the law.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I introduce the Bill.

14.43 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED IMPOSITION OF TRANSPORT TAX BY TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT ON TOURIST BUSES PLYING ON INTER-STATE ROUTES

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** The Government is committed to develop tourism in our country and, therefore, it is giving all encouragement to it and developing the tourist centres.

Having this in view the Government is taxing the tourist buses only in one State, though they are entering into other States. This is making the task of the tourist easier as the charge they have to pay is not prohibitive at present.

Recently the State Governments in Southern part of India met and came to an agreement to tax these tourist buses belonging to other States in every State. Accordingly Tamil Nadu Government issued a notification on taxing the tourist buses which are coming from other States. This has become a great

burden among the tourist bus operators. If all the Southern States follow T. N. Government and tax tourist buses coming from the other States, then the tourist has to bear the charges twice or thrice the present charges. If all the States in India adopt the same method, then the charges of the tourist will be increased five or six times. Then tourism will become prohibitive and beyond the limits of middle class persons. Then it would be a great setback to tourism and ordinary people will not be able to tour other States. Government should consider this aspect of the question and see that tax will not be levied on the tourist buses, except in one State.

(ii) OVER PRODUCTION OF ONIONS IN BIHAR RESULTING IN DISTRESS SALE

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभापति जी, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन यह सूचना सदन में देना चाहता हूँ:

**“बिहार के प्याज उत्पादक किसानों पर संकट**

बिहार की गणना उन राज्यों में की जाती है जहाँ प्याज की खेती अधिक होती है। इस वर्ष वहाँ अत्यधिक प्याज की उपज हुई है। लोगों का कहना है कि इतनी अच्छी उपज पिछले कई वर्षों में नहीं हुई थी। परन्तु प्याज की अधिक उपज का नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसानों को उसे मिट्टी के माल बेचने को मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। किसानों को लागत से बहुत कम कीमत मिल रही है।”

**सभापति महोदय:** मध्य प्रदेश सारी प्याज भिजवा दीजिए, सब बिक जाएगी।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** मैं यही बता रहा हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश कैसे जाएगी। अगर स्थिति ऐसी ही रही तो किसान उजड़ जायेंगे और अगले वर्ष प्याज की खेती पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। फलतः किसानों में घोर असन्तोष और निराशा है।

महाराष्ट्र के किसानों ने अपने दो किसान साथियों को शहीद बना कर अपनी स्थिति कुछ बेहतर कर ली है। उन के आन्दोलन के बाद सरकार ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सरकारी विपणनसंघ, मर्यादित (नेफेड) के द्वारा 40 से 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल प्याज खरीदने की व्यवस्था की है। अतः बिहार के प्याज उत्पादक स्वभावतः यह मांग उठा रहे हैं कि सरकार प्याज के उन के स्टॉक को भी नेफेड के द्वारा 40 से 60 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से खरीद ले। ऐसा कर के ही बिहार के किसानों को विनाश की विभीषिका से बचाया जा सकता है।

सरकार को शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कदम उठा कर किसानों की हित रक्षा में अग्रसर होना चाहिए।

(iii) REPORTED CLOSURE OF LEADING UNITS OF J. K. GROUP IN KANPUR RESULTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Kanpur, the major industrial town of UP is facing very serious crisis because of the illegal closure of the leading units of the J. K. Group since the last few years. This closure has rendered more than 10,000 workers' families without a living. Many of the affected workers have committed suicide and many of them fled in search of work. Now, about five days back, the workers of the J. K. Rayon have gone on indefinite hunger strike. According to the information received in the morning of 23rd June, 1980, the condition of two striking workers has become serious. In the meantime, the workers have suspended their agitation as a mark of respect to the memory of Swargiya Sanjay Gandhi.

It is note worthy that the mill was closed down under the pretext of 66 per cent power cut and the Management had pleaded for 50 per cent supply to keep the unit running. The U.P. Government have already restored 75 per cent power supply but the Management is refusing to re-

open the unit more because of the internal feuds and conflicts. This is to bring the matter to the notice of the of the House and request the Government to take appropriate action to save the workers from total ruin.

(iv) NEED FOR GODOWNS, RAILWAY WAGONS FOR JUTE GROWERS.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): The golden fibre raw jutes are coming to the markets of North Bengal. Due to alarming situation in Assam the raw jute from Goalpara district and other adjacent areas of Assam are also flowing in the North Bengal markets. But there is no purchaser of raw jute from the Jute Corporation of India. Not to speak of remunerative price of raw jute as recommended by Parliament Estimates Committee at the rate of Rs. 497/- per quintal, the jute growers are being forced to sell their jute far below the support price of Rs. 155/- per quintal as declared by the Jute Corporation of India. The raw jute is selling at the rate of Rs. 120/- to Rs. 130/- per quintal in North Bengal.

According to West Bengal Government Agriculture Department larger areas have been brought under jute cultivation in 1980-81. If the weather remains favourable the new jute crops would be at least 15 lakh bales alone in North Bengal. 180 kg. equal to one standard jute bale.

It is a matter of grave concern that the Jute Corporation of India is not operating in this area. The JCI have been bound to pack up their purchasing business due to shortage of godowns. In last year the JCI along with the help of cooperatives had purchased one lakh eighty eighty thousand one hundred and forty six bales which is only 13.42 per cent of total raw jute production of North Bengal. Moreover, the JCI could not despatch a substantial quantity of raw jute due to shortage of Railway wagons and due to the ill motive of the jute mill owners. At present,

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

one lakh seventy seven thousand bales are still in stock in different godowns of JCI in North Bengal. The most important is that the Jute growers are now at the mercy of the private traders, that is, middlemen who are purchasing raw jute at the rate of Rs. 120/- to Rs. 130/- per quintal. Under these circumstances, I would like to request hon. Commerce Minister to make immediate necessary arrangements for godowns, railway wagons for early despatch of jute and necessary legislation so that the mill owners be forced to purchase raw jute from JCI and cooperatives just to save the poor jute growers who are helping to earn huge foreign money.

(v) CONDITIONS OF BEEDI WORKERS IN THE STATE OF KERALA

\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Beedi industry in Kerala is facing a crisis due to irrational taxation. As a result of this lakhs of beedi workers and their family members are finding it hard to make both ends meet.

During the Janata rule, instead of imposing the cess on beedi tobacco, the Government levied cess on branded beedi. The companies which manufactured less than 60 lakhs of beedies in a year were exempted from this duty. This led to surreptitious manufacturing of beedies and it has deprived the workers, working in authorised companies of regular work.

Exemption given to unbranded beedies has only led to the beedi manufacturers increasingly resort to corrupt methods. Since there is no control either on the storage or distribution of tobacco, the exemption from excise duty has led to greater tax evasion. To avoid this, less

should be levied on tobacco after it has been purchased by the traders.

Since the wages paid to workers vary from State to State, the beedi manufacturers shift their factory into those State where wages are very low. This results in loss of work to the workers. To put an end to this exploitation, national minimum wages should be enforced.

No State except Kerala and Karnataka has implemented the Central Act, namely, "Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966". Therefore, the traders are shifting their industries to other States which has resulted in the workers losing their jobs. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken to see that this law is implemented in all the States.

Apart from saving the industry from ruin and saving lakhs of families who are wholly dependent on this industry, it is requested that Government should also take steps to raise the housing grant from Rs. 1500/- to Rs 5000/-, provide scholarship to their children and set up the welfare fund advisory committee, as quickly as possibly.

14.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1980-81.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत): चेंबरमन महोदय, वैसे तो हमारे कांग्रेस के जितने भी वजीर हैं सभी अच्छे और भले आदमी हैं लेकिन हम ने जिस वक्त मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति हुई तो श्री वेंक्टरमन के सम्बन्ध में तरह-तरह की अच्छी बातें सुनी थी कि बड़े स्ट्रैट फॉर्वाड हैं, बड़े स्कूपूलस हैं। लेकिन वजत को जिस तरीके से उन्होंने पेश किया उससे मालूम होता है कि हमारा पहला अनुमान बिल्कुल निराधार था। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इससे मद्रा

स्फीति या इनफ्लेशनरी प्रेशर जो हमारी इकनोमी पर डिवेलेप होंगे उनको छिपाने की कोशिश की है। सेशन जब शुरू हुआ उसके ठीक दो दिन पहले उन्होंने तेल और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें बढ़ा दीं और इससे उनको 2100 करोड़ प्राप्त होने की आशा है। फर्टिलाइजर्स पर साढ़े पांच सौ रुपये फी टन बढ़ाया। पिछले साल जितना फर्टिलाइजर्स खर्च हुआ यदि उतना ही हाता है तो 665 करोड़ रुपया यह हुआ। ये दोनों मिला कर के करीब 2750 करोड़ हो जाता है। हमारी इकनोमी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इसकी कमांडिंग हाइट्स गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। प्राइस का बढ़ना, प्राइस का एसकेलेशन और टकसेशन इन कनवर्टिबल टर्म्ज इंटरचेजेबल हैं। साढ़े 27 सौ करोड़ के टैक्स या इसको आप कुछ भी कह लें, ये सीधे इनफ्लेशन को बनाएंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने हमें यह समझाने की कोशिश की है कि केवल 1400 करोड़ का ही डिफिसिट है। अब 2750 करोड़ और 1400 करोड़ साढ़े 41 सौ करोड़ यही हो जाता है। इसके अलावा जो रैनेव पैसेजर्ज के लिए इन्क्रीज एनाउंस किया है, रेल मंत्री जी ने किया है वह 250 करोड़ है जो पहले 200 करोड़ था। 250 करोड़ यह और 44-45 सौ करोड़ वह, यह सब डिफिसिट हुआ। आप इंटरनेशनल मानेंदरी फंड से भी लोन ले रहे हैं। वह आमदनी तो है नहीं, एक लोन ही है। उससे भी मुद्रा स्फीति बढ़ेगी, उससे भी इनफ्लेशनरी प्रेशर डिवेलेप होंगे। लेकिन उसको आप निकाल भी दें, आई एम एफ से जो आप लोन ले रहे हैं, करीब पांच सौ करोड़, उसको आप निकाल भी दें तो भी पांच हजार करोड़ के करीब का जो डिफिसिट है, आज तक भी अपने माल्क में इतने बड़े डिफिसिट वाला बजट पेश नहीं हुआ है। यह बात उनको साफ तरीके से स्वीकार करनी चाहिये थी और कहना चाहिये था कि इस तरह की स्थिति है और हमें यह करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है।

एक बात और है। 9 तारीख को बजट दिया। क्यों बजट आप पेश करने वाले थे। दिन पहले यह सब एनाउंसमेंट उन्होंने कर दिया। क्यों बजट आप पेश करने वाले थे।

बजट में आप ने इसको क्यों नहीं रखा? इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस का और इस सदन का यह एक प्रकार से अपमान है, कन्टेम्प्ट है। जनता को मिसलीड करने की कोशिश तो है ही, इस सदन का भी अपमान है।

मैं वेंकटरामन साहब के बारे में बहुत अच्छी राय रखता हूँ और जल्दी से मैं अपनी उस राय को छोड़ने वाला नहीं हूँ और न ही इसके लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं मान लेता हूँ कि उनकी शायद यह गलती नहीं थी। उनके जो फाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर्स हैं उन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया है। लेकिन हार्ड फ़ैक्ट यह है, ठीक तथ्य यह है कि मुद्रा स्फीति जो बड़ी से बड़ी होने वाली है आप उसको जानते थे और आप यह भी जानते थे कि आप एक पाप इस हाउस के साथ कर रहे हैं और दूसरे आपके मन में यह था कि आप मुद्रा स्फीति को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे, इस इकनोमी का कोई क्योर आपके हाथ में नहीं है तो आपको इसके राफ स्वीकार करना चाहिए था। लेकिन नहीं। दिल में जो बात थी, इसके आप इनफीरियरिटी कम्प्लेक्स कहिये या कुछ भी कहिये, दबाने की कोशिश आप कर रहे थे पानी पी पी कर। 1 घंटा 40 मिनट में, दो दो गिलास पानी पिया जा रहा था। चार चार घंटे लोग बोलते हैं लेकिन एक बूंद नहीं पिया इससे जाहिर होता है कि साइकोलोजिकली आप, कोई एस्केप ढूँढ़ रहे थे और वह आपका पानी पी कर मिला।

दूसरे यह कि बिलानजह, जैसे कि मैं अभी साबित करूंगा, और तथ्यों के विरुद्ध उन्होंने मुझे मिस-रिप्रैजेंट और बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है, जोकि मैं उनसे उम्मीद नहीं करता था। मकवाना साहब बैठे हों, तो वह माफ करें, अगर वह होते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी, अब आप तो सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं और बाल भी आपको करीब करीब मरे बराबर सफेद हैं।

15.00 hrs.

आपने यह कहा है कि पिछले साल बत की पैदावार में 10 फीसदी की कमी हुई और राष्ट्रीय आय 3 फीसदी तक हुई। बेशक

[श्री चरण सिंह]

हुई, लेकिन क्यों हुई? आपने स्वयं तीन जगह अलग-अलग पैराग्राफ्स में इस बात को तस्लीम किया है। उसके 3 कारण यह थे। एक तो यह कि एक्सप्लानल डाउट, मामूली डाउट नहीं कि महीने, डेढ महीने बारिश नहीं हुई। 1899 में सबसे बड़ी अनावृष्टि हुई तथा यह 1979 में हुई। तो एक तो यह वजह आपने खुद तस्लीम की है। आप कहते हैं पैरा 3 में अपनी स्पीच में--

that it was severe drought that was partly responsible, and in paragraph 8 that increases in prices of crude oil and oil products also contributed to inflationary pressures.

मैं आपको इस बात की स्वीकारोक्ति के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Further, in paragraph 19, he admitted that the problem was compounded by almost total cessation of supplies from January onwards from the four refineries dependent on the Assam crude.

4 महीने जनवरी से लेकर मई तक तेल आसाम से नहीं आया, उसके लिये तो आप सीधे जिम्मेदार हैं। तीन बातें आपने कही हैं कि इसकी वजह यह है। अगर यह बात आपको तस्लीम है, और आपको तस्लीम है, तो फिर आगे चलकर आप यह कहते हैं कि इस गवर्नमेंट का विरासत में डिस्मल इकनामिक सिचुएशन मिली है, आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी मिली है जो बहुत दुःखदायक है, तो उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? यह इस गवर्नमेंट का प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट से विरासत में मिली, यह तीन कारण आपने स्वयं तस्लीम किये हैं, इनके अलावा मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मनी सप्लाई में इतनी इन्फ्लेज हुई है, रुपये लोगों की जेब में इतना हो गया है, कि क्रय शक्ति आज तक इतनी कभी नहीं हुई।

सन 1976-77 में जो कांग्रेस रूल था, तब मनी सप्लाई आपकी बड़ी है 20.3 परसेंट उससे पहले कभी इतनी नहीं बढ़ी थी। यह आपका आखिरी साल था। अगले साल जनता गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में 14.7 परसेंट 77-78 में 19.8 परसेंट तो 3 साल तक इतनी बढ़ी, अगर आप इसको घटायें 75-76 की फिगर्स पर

तो 80 परसेंट, अगर 100 रुपये मनी सप्लाई थी पब्लिक के पास तो 79 में वह 180 रुपये हो गई। यानी लोगों की क्रय शक्ति दुगुनी हो गई, पचेजिंग पावर बढ़ गई। तो यह फाँट आपकी नजर से ओझल नहीं होना चाहिये था, आपको इसे तस्लीम करना चाहिये था। अब बेशक जनता गवर्नमेंट के सामने बढ़ी थी, आप सबसे ज्यादा कर चुके थे।

इसके अलावा यह भी बात ध्यान में रखने की है कि जो डाउट हुआ तो उसमें पंदावार वैसे ही कम हुई, लेकिन हमारे यहां के ट्रेडर्स नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं यह भी मिजरी है। अनावृष्टि हो जाये, अतिवृष्टि हो जाये, लोकस्ट की भार हो जाये तो हमारे यहां टैंडेंसी यह है कि मनी-लैंडर्स ट्रेडर्स, होलसेलर्स हर आदमी मासिम को एक्सप्लायट करता है और उसका ज्यादा फायदा उठाना चाहता है।

परमात्मा न करे, अगर हमारे यहां लड़ाई शुरू हो जाये और किसी शहर में बम्बिंग हो जाये तो हमारे यहां 24 घंटे में आप देखेंगे कि ट्रेडर्स 50 फीसदी प्राइसेस बढ़ा देंगे और सैकिंड वर्ल्ड वार में 39 से लेकर 45 तक बराबर लन्दन में बम्बिंग होती रही लेकिन केवल 10 परसेंट प्राइसेस वहां बढ़े। लेकिन यहां यह देख कर कि सूखा पड़ा है, ट्रेडर्स और होलसेलर्स ने गुडज हाते हुए दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। इसका कोई लिहाज नहीं कि गुडज की एवेर्लीविलिटी है या नहीं। उन्होंने सोचा कि चूंकि सूखा पड़ा है, किसान और जनता परेशान हैं, शहरों के कनज्यूमर परेशान हैं, इस लिए दाम बढ़ाओ।

प्राइसिज को एरेस्ट करने, राकने, के लिए हम एक आर्डिनंस लाये। मादनीय इन्दिराजी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मुझे उनकी स्पीच याद है, जो उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के इलक्शनज से पहले दी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यह आर्डिनंस मुझे गिरफ्तार करने के लिए लाया गया है। कहां जा कर बात लगी? एसेंशल कामोडिटीज की सप्लाई को बनाये रखने के लिए यह आर्डिनंस लाया गया था—हमारा तो केवल आर्डिनंस था, आपने उसको एकट बनाया—, लेकिन उसके बारे में आपकी लीडर कहती थी कि दर-अस्ल ये मुझे गिरफ्तार करना चाहते हैं।

बजाये लोकदल की गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करने के आपने उसका पोलिटिकल एडवांटेज उठाने की कोशिश की। अगर कोई शूगर को स्टोर करेगा या प्राफिटियरिंग करेगा, तो उसे गिरफ्तार किया जायेगा, लेकिन महज प्रापेगेंडा के लिए ऐसी बातें कही गईं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि आपने स्वयं उस आर्डिनेंस को एक्ट बनाया। जब आप नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में उसको कन्डोम कर रहे थे, तो आपने एक्ट क्यों बनाया? इन फौकर्टर्ज की वजह से भी प्राइसिज बढ़े।

1965-66 में मामूली सा सूखा पड़ा—यह नहीं कि तीन चार महीने बराबर सूखा पड़ा, लेकिन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1965-66 में एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन 16.6 परसेंट और 1966-67 में 16.7 परसेंट घट गया। 1979 में वह केवल 10 परसेंट घटा। ये इकानॉमिक रीव्यू की फिगरज हैं। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि डाउट नहीं था, सिवियर डाउट तो दरकिनार, मामूली डाई स्पेल से एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन दो साल तक 16.6 परसेंट घटता रहा।

आपने एनेलिसिस में इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर को ठीक वर्क न करने की बात कही है। मैं उसको तस्लीम करता हूँ, लेकिन उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? आपके जरिये मैं अपने माननीय मित्र से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है, तो आप, आपके प्रेडेसेसर और आपकी पोलिटिकल पार्टी। इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर में बातें तो बहुत सी हैं कहने के, लेकिन आज समय नहीं है, मंत्र भी नहीं है। मैं तीन बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ—कॉल, पावर और ट्रांसपोर्ट। इनमें विलेन आफ दि पीस है कोल। कोल को किसने नेशनलाइज किया? नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद कोल की कीमत बढ़ती चली गई, स्ट्राइक्स होती रहीं और 45,000 ब्रायड वर्कर्स नाम कागजात में दर्ज हैं, जिसकी वजह से 32 करोड़ रुपये सालाना गवर्नमेंट को पैमेंट करना पड़ता है। मैं इसके लिए जनता गवर्नमेंट को भी दोषी मानता हूँ—लोकदल गवर्नमेंट को मौका नहीं मिला—और उस गलती के लिए मैं अपने आप को जिम्मेदार मानता हूँ। लेकिन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट इस साल तक बराबर पोजीशन को

खराब कर चुकी थी। जब कभी कोल वर्कर्स ने ब्लैकमेल करना चाहा, तीनों गवर्नमेंट ने हमेशा उनके सामने घुटने टेक दिये। इस का इफेक्ट पावर और ट्रांसपोर्ट पर होना ही था।

कोल ही नहीं, और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं। अगर इन समस्याओं को हल करना है, तो हार्ड डिजिजन्ज लेने पड़ेंगे, और अगर जरूरी हो, तो सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को मिल कर लेने होंगे। कौन नहीं चाहता कि वर्कर्स और गरीब लोगों को सहूलियत मिले? लेकिन सिर्फ आर्गनाइज्ड वर्कर्स ही गरीब नहीं हैं, जो ब्लैकमेल कर सकते हैं।

अनआर्गनाइज्ड वर्कर्स जिन का कोई जिक्र न असेम्बली में होता है न इस सदन में होता है, उस से दस गुना, पन्द्रह गुना ज्यादा है जिनकी कोई फिक्र नहीं है। जो स्ट्राइक कर सकते हैं उन के लिए तो सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज मदद करने को तैयार हैं। अब इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खराब है तो उस के लिए प्रीवियस गवर्नमेंट, जनता या लोक दल गवर्नमेंट तो जिम्मेदार नहीं है। उस के लिए अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट या पोलिटिकल पार्टी जिम्मेदार है तो जनाब की पोलिटिकल पार्टी है।

आप आगे कहने हैं कि सूखा से रिलीफ के लिए बहुत बड़ा इंतजाम कर रहे हैं। कौन सा नया इंतजाम कर रहे हैं जो लोक दल गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं किया? उलटें आप ने बिगाड़ा है। मैं बतलाता हूँ कि कैसे बिगाड़ा। हम ने रिग्स का इंतजाम किया। रिग्स की जरूरत मध्य प्रदेश में जहां पर कि बहुत पथरीली जमीन है जहां आसानी से पानी नहीं निकाला जा सकता, सब से ज्यादा है। इस के लिए एक जो उन का सर्वे है उन से हम ने पूछा कि क्या उनके यहां रिग्स अवैलेबल हैं। और कोई एजेंसीज या इस्टीमेशन इस के लिए है उन से पूछा। नहीं थे। लिहाजा सारे एम्बैसेडर को बतलाया गया कि फॉरेन गवर्नमेंट्स जितनी रिग्स दे सकती हैं उन को वह फौरन खरीद लें। दूसरे देशों के जितने एम्बैसेडर्स अपने मुक में हैं, अपनी एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री से उन को कान्ट्रैक्ट किया और सैकड़ों रिग्स



[श्री चरण सिंह]

मंगाने का इंतजाम किया। उस को एयर-लिफ्ट करने का इंतजाम किया। मैं सब-जेक्ट टू करवेशन बोल रहा हूँ, मैंने सुना है कि जब जनाब की गवर्नमेंट ने चार्ज लिया तो उस में डील आर्द्ध। बाद में शायद रिग्स मंगाए या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम।

आप ने कहा कि आप ने कमेट्री बना दी, यह कर दिया, फूड फार बर्क प्रोग्राम लागू कर दिया। यह कोई नई चीज आप ने नहीं की है। तो क्यों आप उस के लिए क्रेडिट लेते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

एक बात आगे कहते हैं कि कोई बिल ला रहे हैं होटल की ग्रास रिसीट्स पर टैक्स लगाने के लिए और आप उस का क्रेडिट ले रहे हैं मानो यह आप की वून-वेव है। यह भी गलत है। इस बिल के लिए तो मैं खुद ही कह गया था और मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। आप को यह कहना चाहिए था कि चरण सिंह पिछली बार जो कह गए हैं उसके अनुसार गवर्नमेंट बिल ला रही है। यह आप ने क्यों नहीं कहा। आप को कहना चाहिए था। गाली तो आप को सब याद रहती है। खैर, वह इस में दे रखा है, इस समय मिल नहीं रहा है। इस में मौजूद है पहले से कि जो अलग अलग आइटम्स हैं उन पर सेल्व टैक्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लगाने का अधिकार है, लेकिन ग्रास सिटीस पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया लगाना चाहती है तो उसमें क्या कठिनाई है? अगर कोई है तो उस के लिए यह भी मेरी स्पीच के अंदर दिया हुआ है कि हम एक आफिसर एप्वाइंट कर रहे हैं और एक बिल लाएंगे। आप को कहना था कि प्रीवियस जन्ता गवर्नमेंट जो यह वायदा कर गई थी उस पर हम अमल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आप ने नहीं कहा।

फिर आप का कहना है, जनरल बात है, कि कामन मैन के लिए आप कर रहे हैं। कामन मैन की जनाब की क्या डीफेन्शन है? कामन मैन यहाँ नहीं रहता है। दिल्ली में जो रहते हैं उस में 26 परसेंट कामन मैन है, सब से कम। जो बिल पावर्टी लाइन लोग हैं, जो पेंशन पर रह

रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्राविजन है? जो टैक्स देने वाले हैं उस के लिए रिलीफ है। लेकिन टैक्स देने वाले कितने लोग हैं? वह कामन मैन तो नहीं है। कामन मैन को जनाब की डीफेन्शन क्या है? आप की कामन मैन को डीफेन्शन है—इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट, उन के मैनैजर्स, उन के इंजीनियर्स, उन के टेक्नीशियंस, उन के कॉमिस्ट्स, हालसेलर्स, एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट करने वाले, बड़े बड़े ट्रेडर्स और कमीशनि एजेंट्स, ट्रांसपोर्टर्स वगैरह वगैरह और पालिटिशियंस, जर्नलिस्ट्स, डाक्टर्स, बड़े बड़े लाइयर्स, यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर्स—यहाँ आप के कामन मैन की लिस्ट एग्जास्ट हो जाती है। लेकिन यह कामन मैन नहीं है।

आपके सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स क्या कामन-मैन के लिए हैं—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। कामन मैन कौन है? आज 55 फीसदी लोग बिलों पावर्टी लाइन हैं, बिलों द सर्विस्टेन्स लॉबल रह रहे हैं। 1976-77 के रेट्स के हिसाब से साढ़े 47 फीसदी लोग थे और आज प्राइसेज बढ़ गई हैं इसलिए शायद 60 फीसदी भी हों। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन लोगों के लिए आपने इसमें क्या रखा है? क्या हम लोग कामन मैन हैं? यहाँ दिल्ली में जो सड़कों पर दिखाई देते हैं, महलों में रहते हैं, मोटरों पर आते-जाते हैं—क्या वे कामन मैन हैं? फिर गरीब आदमी के लिए, विलेजर के लिए आपने क्या किया है और उन गरीबों के लिए आपने क्या किया है जिनके घर में कोई सामान नहीं है?

आपने जो रिलीफ दी है, उसके एक मिनट के लिए देखें कि कामन-मैन उससे कहां तक अफेक्टड है? आपने इनकाम-टैक्स में एग्जेशन लिमिट 10 हजार से बढ़ाकर 12 हजार कर दी है, बहुत अच्छा है, 1 हजार रुपए फी महीने हो गया। इससे जो लोग रिलीफ पायेंगे उनका बहुत अच्छा लगेगा। मेरे ख्याल में 20 हजार कर देते तो और अच्छा लगता लेकिन इसमें आप कामन-मैन की बात मत कहिए। आप सीधी सीधी बात कहिए कि जो हमारे मिलने-जुलने वाले हैं, हमारी सांसाइटी में रहने वाले जिन्होंने मार्डन स्टाइल ऑफ लिविंग अख्तियार कर ली है, वही हमारे कामन मैन हैं।

वही क्लब में मिलते हैं, वही टहलते हुए मिलते हैं, वही एरोप्लेन में मिलते हैं, वही हमारे दोस्त हैं और वही कामन में हैं।

इसी तरह से इनकम टैक्स में ऊपर मैक्सिमम लिमिट को भी आपने 72 से घटाकर 66 परसेंट कर दिया, वह भी उनका अच्छा लगा होगा। अगर किसी इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट से आप पूछते तो शायद यही कहता कि 50 परसेंट और भी अच्छा रहेगा क्योंकि उसमें उनको रिलीफ पहुंचती है। यही वही, बीच को जो स्लॉज है उनके रेट्स भी आपने गिराए हैं। इसके अलावा वेलथ टैक्स की एग्जेंम्पशन लिमिट भी आपने 1 लाख से डेढ़ लाख बढ़ा दी। क्यों? इसको एक लाख क्यों नहीं रहने दिया? अगर प्राइसेज बढ़ रही हैं तो उससे सारा देश अफेक्टड होगा। फिर वेलथ किसको कहते हैं? यह कम्पैरेटिव टर्म है। बहुत से लोगों के लिए तो डेढ़ लाख भी कोई वेलथ नहीं है, उनके लिए तो 10 लाख चाहिए लेकिन आम आदमी के लिए 1 लाख बहुत बड़ी चीज है।

फिर आपने किसानों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी संहरदानी कर दी है कि उनको वेलथ टैक्स से एग्जेंम्प कर दिया लेकिन इससे कितने किसान अफेक्टड हैं? इसमें सरकार को 1 करोड़ से कम आमदनी थी और इसमें बहुत करपान था। आपने करपान की बात मानी है और कहा कि उसका असंस्पन्द करना है कि कितना टैक्स है, कितनी वेलथ है—यह ठीक है लेकिन यहाँ पर यह इम्प्रेशन पैदा करना और जिसपर अपने दोस्तों से यहाँ पर ताली पिटवाई, कि किसानों को वेलथ टैक्स से माफ कर दिया मानो करोड़ों किसान इसमें अफेक्टड हों। अगर शुद्ध ठीक से दाद है तो शायद 16 हजार आदमी थे जो वेलथ टैक्स गांव में देते थे जिनमें नान-एग्री-कल्चरिस्ट भी थे जबकि यहाँ केवल दिल्ली में 10 हजार ऐसे लोग हैं जो वेलथ टैक्स देते हैं। तो इससे कितने किसान अफेक्टड हुए? तो यह आपकी वेलथ टैक्स की बात रही। अगर इस क्षेत्र में मैंने कुछ कर दिया होता तो मैं कलक हो जाता। (बड़बुधान) मैं यहाँ पर लैण्ड रिफार्म की बात नहीं करना चाहता बरना बतलाता कि कलक कौन है। अभी मैं एक किताब लिख रहा हूँ जिसका एक चैप्टर इसी सब्जेक्ट पर है "हूँ आर द

कूलक्स" वह मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा जिसमें आप पायेंगे कि वे सभी उस तरफ बैठे हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर, पब्लिसिटी पर, सेल्स प्रमोशन पर जितने टैक्स हैं, वह सब आपने हटा लिए क्योंकि इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट, मनीलेण्डर और रिचमेंट जो हैं, आपका ध्यान रह रह कर उन्हीं पर जाता है कि उनको कोई तकलीफ नहीं हानी चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन की बात आप करते हैं जिसके लिए 3 सौ करोड़ रुपया, पता नहीं और कितना हो लेकिन 3 सौ करोड़ से कम नहीं है जबकि हमारी इन्टर्नल प्राइसेज से एक्सटर्नल प्राइसेज हायर हैं, वहाँ पर इन्फ्लेशन का रेट बहुत जबरदस्त है फिर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के लिए सर्विडाइज करने की क्या जरूरत है? कम्पीट करने की एविलिटी तो उनमें दैसे ही हानी चाहिए। आज इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में प्राइसेज बहुत हैं फिर भी 3 सौ करोड़ रुपया गरीब आदिमियों से लेकर मालदार आदिमियों को देकर आप उनको और मालदार बना रहे हैं। यह स्वीडी उनको मिलती है जोकि उसके एंटाइटिल्ड नहीं है। इसमें इतनी खराबी है, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप इसके करपान को डिटेस में जाइये। इसके अलावा मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, इन्डस्ट्रीयल नीड्स में, ठीक है कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनमें आप कम्पीट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जनरल इंडिया और पॉलिटिकल लीडर यह समझते हैं कि दूसरे देशों को मशीन वगैरह भेजकर कम्पीट कर सकते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक ही चीज में कम्पीट कर सकते हैं और जिसकी जरूरत है, वह है, — फूड प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपोर्ट। आप फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए और अभी वर्ल्ड फूड काउन्सिल की हालत क्या है, दो और इन्टीग्रेशन की हालत क्या है? बहुत सी कन्टीज है, जहाँ फूड शार्टेज होने वाला है। इस चीज को देखते हुए हमको यह फायदा उठाना चाहिए कि फूड की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान जाए और उसमें आप कम्पीट कर सकते हैं, इसमें आप इतना फारेन-एक्सचेंज कम सकते हैं कि हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज की जितनी भी रिक्वायरमेंट है, वह आसानी से पूरी हो सकती है

[श्री चरण सिंह]

और उसका इफैक्ट जो हमारी इकोनामी पर पड़ेगा, वह है इनवैल्यूबल। आज हम 125 करोड़ टन पैदा कर रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं 250 कर सकते हैं? कुछ एग्मी कन्ट्रीज भी है जो 5-6-7-8 गुना "फी" एकड़ पैदा करती हैं, हम भी ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? लेकिन इसकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। किसान तो गंदार आदमी है, वह दो एकड़ का भी कूलक है, वे तो गाली दोगें ही।

अगर देश की इकोनामी को रिडीम करने वाले पांच-छः स्टैप्स हैं, तो एक स्टैप यह है कि

more attention to food production; we should be able to produce so much that we are able to export millions and millions of tonnes of foodgrains.

तब देखिए कितना फायदा होता है। ये चन्द लोग हैं, आप जरा ऐसा कीजिए कि अपने सी.बी.आई. या आई.बी. से पूछिए कि फूड एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन से कितने लोगों को बम्बई में फायदा हो रहा है, कितने लोग बर्मा से अफसरों से मिलकर और सब्सीडी के नाम पर रुपये कमाते हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि कस्टम ड्यूटी हमने हाटाई है मशीनरी और इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पर किसके लिए—इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लिए। इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स का न सी बड़ी भारी चीज है। इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स ठीक है, हमारे एयरोप्लेन बगैरह के लिए, कुछ स्पेशल डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, उनके लिए है। लेकिन जो आपने पैर 103 और 104 में इम्पाटेंस दी है कि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्प्यूटर इन्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ने से एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने जानने की कोशिश की है कि कितने लोग एम्प्लायड हैं और कैसे इससे एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा।

आज अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की क्या हालत है और क्यों हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्या उसके लिए किसी ने सोचा है? नहीं। क्यों—कि अन-एम्प्लायड आदमी अपनी मुसोबत को बताने के लिए यहां नहीं है। जो अखबार

निकलता है वह भी जो फुल्ली एम्प्लायड है, उनके लिए निकलता है। आप कहते हैं कि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स की जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उनसे एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा, मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ और आप पर मुझे दया आती है।

आप कहते हैं कि एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी चीपर टेलीविजन सेट्स पर कम की है, क्यों? क्या ये टेलीविजन सेट्स कामन मैन को चाहिए? मैं गिनाऊंगा उन चीजों को भी जो चरण सिंह ने की हैं और आपने माफ कर दिया है। जब 55 परसेंट आदिमियों को फूड नहीं मिल रहा है, तो आप फूड प्रॉडक्शन पर रुपये लगायेंगे या आप को फिक्र पड़ी है घर-घर में टेलीविजन सेट्स पहुंचाने की? क्या हम लोगों का यह नजरिया हो गया है कि हर घर में टेलीविजन सेट होना चाहिए? टेलीविजन सेट वाले लोग आप से मिलते जुलते हैं, इस लिये आप को उनकी फिक्र पड़ी है—क्या ये कामन मैन है?

आप कहते हैं—इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्प्यूटर्स पर एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी कम करने से एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा। बैंकटरमन जी, आप बुरा न समें। अभी 1978-79 में आस्ट्रेलिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां आये थे, आप की गवर्नमेंट से मिलने के लिये। उस में कुछ नोट्स तैयार हुए, कुछ उन की इकोनामी की बाबत, कुछ हमारी इकोनामी की बाबत तथा कुछ बातें इकोनामिक मैटर्स पर भी हुईं। आप को ताज्जुब होगा यह जान कर कि कम्प्यूटर, इलैक्ट्रो-प्रोसेसिंग बगैरह से यह नतीजा हुआ कि आस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देश में जिन के पास ढाई गुना जमीन है, जिनकी कूल आबादी इतनी है जितनी कि यहां एक साल में बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी वे लोग आज अन-एम्प्लायमेंट से सफर कर रहे हैं। हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ आबादी बढ़ जाती है और 50 लाख लड़के 16 साल की उम्र के हो जाते हैं, वकिंग फोर्स में शामिल हो जाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्प्यूटर्स से उन को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगी। लेकिन जिस मुल्क की कूल आबादी डेढ़ करोड़ है और जहां पर इतने नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज और मॅटीरियल रिसोर्सेज अवेलेबिल हैं—वह मुल्क अन-एम्प्लायमेंट से सफर कर

रहा है। हमारे नोट्स में यह बात थी, आप चाहेंगे तो मैं भेज दूंगा।

मंरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है—हम लोग जमीन से अलग हो कर हवाई बातों में, अखबारों को पढ़ कर, अमरीका या इंग्लैंड जा कर क्या सीख कर आते हैं? गलत आइडियाज को लेकर आते हैं, बजाय इसके कि हम अपनी ही बातों पर अमल करें। मंरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है—इलैक्ट्रिक कम्प्यूटर्स पर क्यों इतना जोर दिया गया है? क्या इस तरह से गरीबों के मसलों को हल करेंगे?

सभापति महोदय, हाई प्रेशर गैस सिलेण्डर्स के लिये स्टील ट्यूब्स इम्पोर्ट करने पर टैक्स की छूट दी गई है। ठीक है, ये गैस सिलेण्डर्स हमारे यहां इस्तेमाल होते हैं, लेकिन कितने घरों में? गांव में बूल्हा कैसा बनना चाहिये, उस के लिये कैसा फ्यूअल चाहिये, उस फ्यूअल की कितनी कमी गांवों में हो गई है—इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। बल्कि हाई प्रेशर सिलेण्डर्स स्टील ट्यूब्स के इम्पोर्ट पर टैक्स को घटा दिया—

Shame on all of us, not only on you, but all of us.

टैक्स-हालिड के लीजिये। टैक्स हालिड हम ने भी किया था, लेकिन प्रायोरिटी सैक्टर के लिये क्या था। लेकिन आप ने 11 वें शेड्यूल में जो चीजें गिनाई है, उन में नान-प्रायोरिटी सैक्टर की चीजें भी शामिल कर ली है। आप दोनों को क्यों दे रहे हैं? जो चीजें प्रायोरिटी सैक्टर में नहीं आती हैं, हमारे लिये गैरजरूरी हैं उन को टैक्स हालिड में शामिल करने के क्या मायने हैं? हम ने भी पिछले बजट में दिया था, लेकिन प्रायोरिटी सैक्टर को दिया था, आप ने दोनों को क्यों दिया? मालूम होता है—कुछ दोस्तों को इलैक्शन के वक्त सब इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स आ कर मिल गये हैं।

डेप्रीसियेशन पहले जितना था, उस से 50 परसेन्ट और ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। डेप्रीसियेशन की बात समझ में आ रही है, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी की बात समझ में आ रही है—लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूँ यह सब किस के लिये हो रहा है? यह सोसायटी के सिर्फ

10-15 परसेन्ट लोगों के लिये हो रहा है, गरीब के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। आप के इस एटीचूड का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है? इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज जितनी इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रही है—सब लक्जरी आइटम्स में हो रही है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया की तरफ से जनवरी, 1980 में एक स्टडी पब्लिश हुई है, जिस में उन्होंने साढ़े आठ साल के इन्वेस्टमेंट का हिसाब लगाया है, जून, 1979 तक का हिसाब लगाया है, मैं उस का एक पैरा आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

“The study relates to a period of 8.5 years upto the first half of 1979. While the annual combined rate of growth for consumer goods was less than 3.9 per cent...”

वनस्पति, शुगर, जूते या जो भी कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उन का कम्बाइण्ड रेट आफ ग्रॉथ 3.9 परसेन्ट था। लेकिन दूसरी चीजों की क्या हालत है—शराब का 287 परसेन्ट था। शराब कौन पीता है? शराब बड़े आदमी पीते हैं और टैक्सों को कम कर के आप के शराब पिलाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया, उस में कोई कमी नहीं हो रही है। परफ्यूम्स का 435.3 परसेन्ट हो गया, एअर कण्डीशनिंग और रेफ्रिजरेटर्स का 249.7 परसेन्ट है वाचें एण्ड क्लॉक्स का 290.5, कामशियल हाउस होल्ड इक्विपमेंट्स का 215.7 परसेन्ट, इलैक्ट्रिक फर्निचर का 232.1 परसेन्ट, इलैक्ट्रिक लैम्पस 189.7 परसेन्ट। शायद आप को इस से तसल्ली होगी कि देश का एक बड़ा भारी डेवलपमेंट ऐसा करने से होगा लेकिन वास्तु मासेज के लिए केवल 3.79 परसेन्ट है जबकि वह 85 परसेन्ट है। अगर आप एकानामी को पुराने रास्ते पर ही ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो Country is doomed इसलिए कुछ हाई थिंकिंग आप को करनी चाहिए। उसी तरह से चलते रहे जैसे 25, 30 साल तक आप चले हैं, तो उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उस को चेन्ज करना चाहिए।

सन् 1917 में महात्मा गांधी जी चम्पारण गये थे जबकि ब्रिटिश इन्डिगो प्लान्टर्स, इन्डियन पीजेन्ट्स को तंग कर रहे थे। जब वे सड़क से गुजर रहे थे, सड़कें जो गांवों से हो कर, गांवों के बराबर हो कर या गांवों

[श्री चरण सिंह]

के बीच में से हो कर जाती है,—तो गांवों के लोगों ने सुन रखा था कि कोई बड़ा आदमी आ रहा है हमारी मुसीबतों का स्टैंडॉप करने के लिए। उस समय महात्मा जी ने यह देखा कि जितने लोग आए थे, खास तौर पर उन का ध्यान औरतों की तरफ गया और उन्होंने देखा कि वे सब मूले कपड़े, निहायत मूले कपड़े पहने हुए थीं। तो थोड़ी दूर चल कर उन्होंने माता कस्तूरबा को भेजा उन से पूछने के लिए कि माना कि गरीबी है, फिर भी वे कपड़े क्यों नहीं धो सकती। जो धोती पहन रखी थीं, उनका वे धो सकती थीं। जालूस है क्या जवाब दिया उन्होंने? यह जवाब दिया कि हमारे पास केवल एक ही धोती है, कैसे चोज कर, कैसे नहायें, कैसे धोयें? मैं बैकटरामन साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा हाथ जोड़ कर और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली की हवा छोड़ कर बिहार के एक, दो दोस्तों के साथ चम्पारण के गांवों में आज भी चले जाएं, तो आप पाएंगे।

Exactly the same condition exists today.

उन के पास आज भी कपड़ा नहीं है। उन के घर जाइए और देखिये कि क्या चीज है? उस तरफ कभी आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है। बहुत से ऐसे घर हैं जहाँ पर दो महिलाएँ हैं और तीन धोतियाँ हैं। बारी बारी से आ कर वे नहाती हैं और ऐसे कराँड़ों घर हैं, जहाँ पर एक ही थाली है। एक आदमी खाना खा लेता है, फिर वह मंजती है तब दूसरे का नम्बर आता है।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि आपने

Sweeping taxation on articles of common consumption.

लगा दिया। आप ने यह शुक्र पर चार्ज लगाया, लेकिन आप ने क्या एगजम्प-शनस दिये हैं, वे सुनिये। आप कहते हैं कि

Cycles and sewing machines

इससे आप का कहना यह है कि मैंने इन पर टैक्स लगाया था . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप का यह कहना है लेकिन मैंने टैक्स लगाया ही नहीं। पहली बात तो यह है। आप पैरा 119 आफ साई स्पीच देखिए।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने टैक्स लगाया नहीं साइकिल्स पर बल्कि जो मोपेड होती है, जो एक तरह की साइकिल होती है, उस पर टैक्स कम किया था। साइकिल्स पर टैक्स लगाया नहीं, Nothing of the kind. सुइंग मशीन्स पर भी नहीं लगाया।

फिर आप ने जिक्र किया है लाइफ सौबिंग ड्रग्स का। आप कहते हैं कि इन पर हम टैक्स माफ कर रहे हैं। मैंने लाइफ सौबिंग ड्रग्स पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया था। आप मेरी स्पीच का पैरा 108, 109 देखिए। मेरे पास वह है, मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ। हम ने उन पर टैक्स माफ किया था, आप ने ज्यादा माफ किया, यह आप कह सकते हैं लेकिन मैंने उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया था। मैं पैरा 109 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

"I would also refer to the relief in the field of drugs and medicines. I propose to fully exempt from customs duties 27 specified bulk drugs required for the formulation of life-saving drugs and to reduce the customs duty on 17 specified bulk drug intermediates from a total of 75 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem."

मैंने तो घटाया है। आपके लफजों से ऐसा लगता है कि मैंने बढ़ाया है। यह बहुत अन्याय है मेरे साथ। फिर आप कहते हैं कि प्रेशर कुकर पर मैंने टैक्स लगाया है। प्रेशर कुकर एक ड्यूरेबल आइटम है, यह बीस सालों तक चलती है, इसलिए उस पर लगाया था। इसमें आपने छोड़ दिया है तो कोई गरीब आदमी को बड़ा भारी रिलीफ दे दिया है? अगर नहीं तो इसको सेशन करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। आप बेशक कम कर दें लेकिन यह सेशन करके आप इम्प्रेशन क्या देना चाहते हैं?

अब चीपर नोटवटी आप टूथ पेस्ट और टूथ ब्रूश की बात है। उनके बारे में जो मैंने कहा था वह यह है—

"I have also selected some consumer items like soap, toothpaste, tooth-brush and detergents for increase in duties, taking care, at the

same time, to see that the goods produced by the small units in the decentralised sector are not adversely affected by this increase. Excise duties will go up on household and laundry soap.....etc. etc."

आपको ये टूथ ब्रश और टूथ पेंस्ट्स कौन बना रहे हैं? ये मल्टी नेशनल बना रहे हैं। जो बड़े हाजसिज इन्हें बना रहे हैं, चाहे वे अपने यहां के हों या दूसरे देश के हों उनको पढ़े लिखे लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। बहुत-सी चीजें जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं वे सब मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज पैदा करती हैं। लोकन मैंने केवल टूथ ब्रश और टूथ पेंस्ट्स बढ़ाया है वह भी उन पर नहीं बढ़ाया है जो स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज में बनती हैं, उन पर तो बिल्क घटाया है।

It is just to get cheers from our friends here.

फिर आप देक्यूम गंस फिल्ड बल्ब्स की बात करते हैं। इन पर भी हमने टैक्स माफ किया है। दो किस्म के बल्ब होते हैं। उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने बल्ब पर काम किया है।

"In restructuring the duty rates on consumer products I have reduced the incidence on a number of items by exempting them from special excise duty I would like to make particular mention of the duty reduction from 42 per cent to 30 per cent in fluorescent lighting tubes which are widely used for street lighting and which help in reducing the consumption of electricity. I also propose to extend the scope of the present excise exemption for low price footwear valued up to Rs. 5 per pair to footwear valued up to Rs. 15 per pair."

तीस रुपये तक के जूते पर एग्जेंसट किया है। उससे अधिक के जूते पर जो पहले बस रुपये था, सातद उस पर ब्रीक कर दिया था। लोकन फ्लोरोसेंट लोम्प जिस पर विशेष कर लगे होते थे उस पर हमने 42 परसेंट को बजाय 30 परसेंट टैक्स किया था। मान लो कि इन पर हमने बहुत लगा दिया तो आपने

उन पर माफ क्यों नहीं कर दिया? आप इन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ कर सकते थे। मेरे जमाने को बजट स्पीच में दिया हुआ है कि पहले साल को 5 हजार 2 सौ करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज ड्यूटी मेरे जमाने में जो थी वह आपकी हो गई 6 हजार 205 करोड़। आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है। बहुत मी चीजों पर आपने माफ की है। 691 करोड़ में से 35 करोड़ को आपने माफ कर दी है। जो पहले थी वह तो रह गयी है। मैं फिर दाहराता हूँ कि स्टेट्स का शंखर शामिल करके मेरे जमाने में 641 करोड़ थी। उसमें से आपने 35 करोड़ कम कर दिया लेकिन 440 करोड़ उस में और बढ़ा दिया। इस तरह से आप 606 करोड़ और 440 करोड़ मिला दांजिए। यह 1,046 करोड़ हो जाता है।

These are the hard facts.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने घटाया नहीं है आपने बढ़ाया है। अगर आप करना चाहते थे तो क्यों नहीं आपने इन एक्साइज ड्यूटीज को एक कलम से खत्म कर दिया? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब आप जवाब देंगे तो इसका जवाब देने को भी आप कोशिश करेंगे।

अब मैं गरीब आदमी पर आता हूँ। ये जो 50-55 परसेंट है इनका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। विलो पावर्टी लाइन वॉयो का कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। नाट ए वर्ड इज इंडर। क्यों इनका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है? पावर्टी को किस तरीके से आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं? कोई उनके बारे में तजवीज नहीं रखी रखी है। पढ़े-लिखे लोग, अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोग, साइनें स्ट्राइल आक लिक्विंग में जो विश्वास करते हैं, फोरेन कंट्रीज की जो तकल करते हैं, जो शहरी में रहते हैं, वही हमारे काममें आते हैं, वही हमारी सारी दूनिया है, हमारे मॉडल होराइजन्ट पर वही छाए हुए हैं। अधिकतर पॉलीटेक्निक टीचर्स इन्हीं बारे में ही सोचते हैं और उनका मॉडल होराइजन्ट एक्साइजन्सट टू दिस काममें आयेगी। गरीब जो देहात में रहता है उसकी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं है। शकद आता यह समझते हैं कि गरीब देहात में ही ही नहीं उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। उसके बारे में

[श्री चरण सिंह]

आपके दिल में कोई दर्द नहीं है (इंटरव्यू) डिसेंटरिस्टिड भाव से आप इस पर विचार करें। इलैक्शन जीतने की बात नहीं है। पचास साँ गलत बातें कह कर इलैक्शन जीत कर आप आ सकते हैं।

आपने शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज की कांशिशज को इम्प्रूव करने की बात कही है जो बहुत अच्छी बात है। लॉकन कोई डैफिनिट चीज भी उसमें नहीं है। केवल यही आपने कहा है कि जो स्कीम्ज हैं उन में हम कांशिश करंगे कि उनके लिए अलग से एलोकेशन हाँ जाए। कोई नई चीज नहीं है और नई चीज शायद ही भी नहीं सकती थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो हमारे भाई हैं ये करीब साढ़े 22 परसेंट हैं उन में से 17-18 परसेंट बिलों पावटीं लाइन रहते हैं। इनके अलावा और भी 35-40 परसेंट हैं। उन सब के लिए भी आप को सोचना चाहिए। एक बार न्यूज आई थी कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया सोच रही है शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लिए अलग इंतजाम करने की। वह आप करें। लॉकन सवाल बिलों पावटीं लाइन वालों का है चाहे वे इन जातियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हों या दूसरी जातियों से, शहरों में रहते हों या देहातों में और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन सभी के लिए एक ही प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए और बहुत सोच-विचार करके उसका बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं वाद में बताऊंगा कि नया इकॉनॉमिक प्रोग्राम हो सकता है। इन सब को वह प्रोग्राम एम्ब्रेस क्यों न करें। कोई कनक्रीट प्रोजेक्ज आपने पेश नहीं की है। अगर आप इमालदारी से उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं और आपका इरादा है तो फिर 17-18 परसेंट जो ये हैं और 35-40 परसेंट दूसरे हैं इनके अलावा तो उनके लिए क्यों आप कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

गांवों का इस में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। स्पीच के भाग बी के पैराज 37 और 39 ही गांवों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। अस्सी परसेंट आदमी वहीं रहते हैं, मास आफ दी पीपल वहीं है और मास आफ पावटीं भी वहीं पर है। उनके लिए केवल दो पैराज हैं। उनके वास्ते स्कीम्ज आपने क्या बनाई है। एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए जो स्कीम्ज थी उनके वास्ते आप ने इस बजट में फाइनें-शियल एलोकेशन और भी कम कर दिया है।]

मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज डिव्लपमेंट स्कीम के वास्ते मेरे जमाने में 136 करोड़ रखा गया था जबके आपने 56 करोड़ कर दिया है। डूउट प्रॉन एरियाज प्रोग्राम के वास्ते 59 करोड़ हुआ करता था जिस को आपने 49 करोड़ कर दिया है। कर्मांग एरिया डिव्लेपमेंट बलाक्स के वास्ते 44 करोड़ था उसको आपने 15 करोड़ कर दिया है। एरिया प्लानिंग फार फुल एम्प्लायमेंट तो शायद उस में नहीं आता है, उस में तीन स्कीम्ज थी मार्जिनल और सब मार्जिनल; किसानों के लिए। उसका एलोकेशन बजाय बढ़ाने के आपने घटाया। फिर जितने इसमें एग्रीकल्चरल बगैरा दूसरे इलैक्त्रॉनिक्स और इलैक्ट्रिक कम्प्यूटर्स और हजार नाम जो आपने एजम्पट किये हैं, ऐसी किसानों की हजारों समस्याएं हैं। मसलन आज मुझे गैलरी में एक फ्रैंड मिले, आपको पार्टी के हिमाचल प्रदेश के हैं उन्होंने मुझे बताया मैं पिछले साल हिमाचल गया था वहां के मिनिस्टर और दूसरे लोगों ने भी बताया कि वहां पर सेव का दाम 1 रुपये किलो का है और दिल्ली में 5 रुपये के भाव पर कज्यूमर को मिलता है। तो वह 4 रुपये कौन खाता है। गरीब को, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूसर को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। क्या उसकी कोई स्कीम आपके पास है? नहीं है। उसकी फिक्र किसी को नहीं है।

जमीन का जो इरॉजेशन हो रहा है आपके जरिये, जो दांस्त मुझ कहते हैं, तो मैं तो निकम्मा हूँ ही, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कुछ करके दिखाइयें। इससे कुछ तसल्ली नहीं हानी चाहिए आपको कि मैंने यह नहीं किया। मैं जो प्राबलम बता रहा हूँ वह यह है कि सायल कंजर्वेशन की बात है, जमीन इतनी खराब होती जा रही है कि आगे आने वाली जनरेशन हमें कर्स करेगी। 4, 5 प्लान में कितना रुपया सायल कंजर्वेशन के लिए लिया गया है? मेरे पास इस वक्त फिगरस नहीं हैं, आधे कहेंगे तो भेज दूंगा। जमीन पर तो सारा कुछ निर्भर करता है। एग्रीकल्चरल मायने utilisation of the existing soil resources लॉकन the conservation of the soil resources for the future generation क्या उसके लिए एक लफज है? नहीं है। राजस्थान का डैजर्ट नजफगढ़ एरिया में दिन रात बढ़ता जा रहा है, डैजर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा

Is there any word about it? Have you given any thought about that, I do not know?

उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारी दुनिया तो दिल्ली तक ही है। यह पता नहीं कि आप कौन से जिले के रहने वाले हैं, अगर है तो वहां तक है।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ दोस्तों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी से बचने का जो रास्ता है वह शहर और इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के जरिये नहीं है। मेरे दोस्तों, वह गांव और खेत के जरिये है। पावर्टी से बचने का जो एस्कोप रूट है वह इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में से निकल कर नहीं जायेगा कि पहले उसको बढ़ायें और बाद में देखा जायेगा। नहीं, पहले उस पर ध्यान दीजिए। जितना एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन प्रति एकड़ बढ़ेगा कम आदमी जितने होते जायेंगे, with fewer and still fewer men on the soil.

पंजाब की एकड़ बढ़ती जायेगी। और जो रिलीज वर्कर है, एग्रीकल्चरल है वह इंडस्ट्री में डिफ्ट करेगा तब जाकर यह होगा। यह जो करने जा रहे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन से इंडस्ट्री बढ़ जायेगी, यह नहीं बढ़ेगी

सन् 51 की सैन्सस में 10 परसेंट आदमी इंडस्ट्री में थे, 9 इंडस्ट्री में थे और एक साइनिंग में। सन् 1961 में 10 परसेंट, एग्जैक्टली दी सेम रेशियो और 72 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर में और 71 में ठीक वही रेशियो। मूलक वही तरकीब किये माने जाते हैं जहां एग्रीकल्चरल पॉपुलेशन का परसेन्टेज घटता जाता है और नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पॉपुलेशन का परसेन्टेज बढ़ता जाता है।

जब अंग्रेज आये थे, तो एक इकनामिस्ट के हिसाब से 85 परसेंट आदमी खेती में लगा हुआ था और आज 72 परसेंट लगा हुआ है। उस समय 25, 30 परसेंट डोमैस्टिक इंडस्ट्री में लगे थे, सब बर्बाद हो गई इंडस्ट्री अंग्रेज अपने कारखानों के हक में थे, कारखानों के भाल से काटजे प्रोडक्ट कंपीट नहीं कर सके वह सब खत्म हो गये बेरोजगार हो गये। 50 से 72 हुआ, मूलक गरीब हुआ और अंग्रेज के जाने के बाद भी लीवर पूल या लंकाशायर के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की वजह से हमारी काटजे वीवर्स

और आर्टिजन बेरोजगार हो गये। आज विड़ला, टाटा और इंडस्ट्री हाउसेस, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और अहमदाबाद में वही हमारे सामने प्राबलम है। क्या फर्क पड़ा स्वराज्य का? आपका इंडस्ट्रियल एम्प्लायमेंट कहां बढ़ा है?

शहर का यह हाल है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में आज 1 करोड़ 50 लाख आदमी के नाम दर्ज हैं। अब से 3 साल पहले यह 1 करोड़ 2 लाख थे। वह जनता पार्टी के जमाने में बढ़ते गये क्योंकि जो हमारे माँटल यूथ बन गये उनका छोड़ना आसान नहीं। हमारे दोस्तों का भी वही हाल था। माफ करूँ, पास तो कर लिया कि आगे नई इंडस्ट्री लगायेंगे उस काम को करने के लिये और उस चीज को पैदा करने के लिये जो कि छोटे पैमाने पर हो सकती है। But no thought was given to its implementation.

वही मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आंखें मीच रखी हैं, शुतुर्मुख को तरह unemployment can be washed away. मैं डीटेलज को छोड़ देता हूँ। उसका एक हो इलाज है। कोई नहीं कहता है कि बड़ी फैक्टरीज न हों। उनके बिना देश का काम नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन जो फैक्टरीज या इंडस्ट्रियल अंडरटेकिंगज वह सामान पैदा करें, जो अपने मूलक में छोटे पैमाने पर पैदा होता रहा था और आज हो सकता है, उन को आगे के लिए न लगने दीजिए। और जो आज लगी हुई है, मसलन अहमदाबाद की काटन मिलज, उनमें दस लाख आदमी लगे हुए हैं वीविंग और स्पिनिंग में। वीविंग में सात लाख आदमी लगे हुए हैं। अगर हम कहें कि वीविंग मिलों का कपड़ा हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बिकेगा, वह एक्सपोर्ट किया जाये और अगर एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते, तो वे बन्द हो जायें, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में अब हंडलूम प्राइवेट बिकेगा, तो इससे 84 लाख लड़कों का काम मिलता है। 12 आदमी हंडलूम पर उतना ही कपड़ा पैदा कर सकते हैं, जितना कि यह टैक्स्टाइल वर्कर करता है। ऐसा करने में क्या मुसीबत है? इससे दो साल में सब मामले हल हो जायेंगे।



[श्री चरण सिंह]

अगर मेरे दोस्त बुरा न मानें, तो मैं उन्हें मस्वरा दूंगा कि वे अपने अपने जिलों में 1880 के आस-पास के डिस्ट्रिक्ट गेजेटियर पढ़ें, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्ट्रेट की लाइब्रेरी में मिल सकते हैं। उसमें मिलेगा कि आपके जिले में फलां कस्बे में फलां काटोज इंडस्ट्री हुआ करती थी। आज वे नहीं हैं। कहां गये वे लोग? 1931 की सैन्सस रिपोर्ट उठा कर पढ़ें। उनमें से दो-तिहाई टुकड़े फ्लां-वे खेतों करने लगे। अंग्रेजों की फैक्टोरियों के काम्प्रीटीशन में वे खत्म हो गये। जो कुछ बचे होंगे, वे 1947 के बाद हमारे अपने इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज के काम्प्रीटीशन की वजह से खत्म हो गये। अगर उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन दिया जायेगा, तो एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगा।

इन्दिरा जा यहां पर नहीं हैं। वाक्या ऐसा हो गया है। इस इलैक्शन में मैंने अखबार में उनकी स्पीच पढ़ी कि वह अन-एम्प्लायमेंट मिटाने के लिए हर एक परिवार को एक नौकरी देंगे। लेकिन नौकरी देने से अन-एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिटेगी। 1972 में पटना एन. आई. सी. सी. में एक रजो-ल्युशन पास हुआ, जिसमें एलेक्टली यही कहा गया था कि हम पांच साल तक हर घर में एक लड़के को नौकरी देंगे, जिसे सौ रुपये मिलेंगे। यह न हो सका और न हो सकेगा।

अगर अन-एम्प्लायमेंट मिटानी है, तो प्राइवेट एम्प्लायमेंट देनी होगी, ताकि व्यक्ति को कुछ इनकम भी हो और वह देश को प्राइवेट में इजाफा करे। उसकी पर-चीजंग पावर हो। अगर हम अपनी एग्जीक्यूटिव प्राइवेट बढ़ाये, मगर मासिज के पास परचीजंग पावर न हो, तो वे सामान खरीद नहीं सकते। यह समस्या हल होगी प्राइवेट एम्प्लायमेंट से। गांधीजी काटोज इंडस्ट्री पर जोर देते थे। उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि बूढ़ा आदमी हो गया है, दिक्यामूसी बात करता है, हमने आहर का लिट्चर पढ़ा है, उसमें काटोज इंडस्ट्री का जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन इसके अलावा कोई हल नहीं है। अगर कोई हल हो, और कोई केंद्रवादी कोई नया आइडिया दे सके—मेरी एज के बराबर तो शायद ही कोई

हो—, तो मैं उसके घर जा कर बहस करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इसके अलावा इस समस्या का कोई इलाज नहीं है।

काटोज इंडस्ट्री तभी बढ़ेगी, जब बड़ी इंडस्ट्री पर लगाम लगे, क्योंकि काटोज इंडस्ट्री फिजांशली मैकेगाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री से काम-पीट नहीं कर सकेगी। लेकिन यह काम बर्न करेगा? सब सेठ नाराज हो जायेंगे। मैं श्री बेंकरामन की प्राबलम को जानता हूँ। हिज पार्टी डियेंडज आन वॉज इंडिस्ट्रियलिस्स फोर इट्स पोलीटिकल सरवाइवल। अब आप यह इरादा कर लें कि अब तक तो हर इलैक्शन में आपने कराइयां कराइये रुपये लिये हैं, लेकिन आगे नहीं लेंगे। तभी आप एक्शन ले सकेंगे, वरना आप एक्शन नहीं ले सकेंगे। (व्यवधान)

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूँ। अगर मुझ से कोई ऐसी बात कही गई हो, जिससे श्री बेंकरामन को तकलीफ अगर्चे मैंने साफ करने की कोशिश की है, तो वह मुझे माफ करें।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur):  
I am conscious of the fact that I have to speak after the present Finance Minister had spoken on the budget and after the ex-Finance Minister had given his comment on it. First, I should like to deal with the salient features of the budget. And then I would endeavour to meet some of the criticism that is levelled against the budget by the hon. Member, Shri Charan Singh.

Sir, in order to assess the true value of the present budget, it is necessary for us to bear in mind the economic condition that is existing in the world and that is existing in this country and the causes because of which the present economic condition is existing. The gross national income has gone down by 3 per cent. The prices had shot up by 20 per cent. The price of oil has gone up. The last budget showed in a

deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores. The economy pushed in a completely chaotic condition. In this situation, the present budget is presented to this House, and through this House, to the people at large.

Sir, one of the most important features of this budget is that it does not impose heavy taxes. It reduces the taxes which are already imposed. The hon. Member Shri Charan Singh Ji said that you have given exemption in the income-tax limit. You have raised the limit from Rs. 8,000 to 12,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He has raised it from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000. This does not mean any relief to the poor man. I do agree that the relief must be given to the poor man. It is a relief given to the man who comes from the middle class. If an artisan is working in a factory and if he gets Rs. 12,000 per annum, he would be required to pay income-tax. Relief is given to such a man and that relief is also a valuable relief.

I believe 6 lakhs of income-tax payers would benefit out of this relief. It is not a small thing; this has to be borne in mind. It is not only the poor man who is suffering but it is the middle-class man also who is suffering. It is the intention of the present Government to give relief first to the poor man. The Government wants to give relief to the middle class man also, and hence this relief.

Now, there is a reduction in the excise duty on toilet soaps and the tooth brushes. Sir, it is said that tooth-brushes and toilet soaps are produced by the multi-nationals, that is why excise duty was not reduced by the previous Government. It is not important which company produces these goods. But, what is

important is who consumes them. Is the common man consuming them or not? When it concerns him and when he consumes them, he has to pay more money. And that is important. The present budget takes into account the fact that the tooth-brushes and the toilet soaps—a bulk of them—are used by the common man and some relief has to be given to that common man and the relief is thus provided in the budget.

Have we raised the excise duty on the life saving drugs which are very important? Because of their non-availability, life itself would be in danger. We would be doing a criminal act if we raise the excise duty on things like that. The present Budget has given complete exemption from excise duty on articles of this nature.

16 hours

There is an exemption given on the controlled cotton cloth. That is an article which is used by the common man and the relief is given to him. Every now and then it is asked: what is the relief provided in the Budget for the common man? These are the reliefs which are provided to the common man. After a few minutes, I will come to the schemes which are meant specially for the poorest men in our country. But these are the reliefs which have been provided here. If we take into account all these reliefs, it may not be a big amount—it is only Rs. 30 to 34 crores—but what is important is that we have to see the articles which are used by the common man.

I was very much surprised to hear from the hon. Member, Shri Charan Singhji, that nothing has been done in this Budget to give relief to the poorest man, a man coming from the village and rural areas. Is it a fact? No. I may refer to paragraphs 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Budget speech

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of the Finance Minister, which deal with the reliefs that are made available to persons coming from the rural areas only.

It is provided in the Budget that a massive national rural employment programme would be started. For that purpose, an amount of Rs. 340 crores is set aside. The State Government also will make available some amount for this purpose. All this amount will be utilised for giving employment to people coming from rural areas. With Rs. 340 crores about 900 million mandays employment would be generated. Is it not something which is good for the common man? How can we lose sight of this fact which is provided in the Budget itself? Not to pay attention to this kind of a provision in the Budget is to mislead this House and mislead the people outside.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I said that Rs. 340 crores have been provided but what is the actual scheme on which we are going to spend this amount? I said that a major part of this amount will be consumed by the administration and corruption.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am very thankful to Shri Charan Singhji because he has referred to corruption in this scheme. I come from Maharashtra, a State which has been implementing this kind of scheme. There employment guarantee scheme came into existence five or six years ago. I have the good fortune of associating myself with this scheme. Maharashtra State has been spending about Rs. 50 to 60 crores on it.

The allegation which is constantly levelled against it is that it breeds corruption. Those who do not want that this kind of scheme should be implemented say that this scheme

involves corruption and so, let us not have it. Those who are really interested in it or those who are really interested in the welfare of the poorest men in the villages, do not talk of corruption in it. This charge is levelled by those people who are not interested in it. I do not mean to say that hon. Member, Shri Charan Singhji, is not interested in it. But I am saying this about those people who have been levelling allegations of corruption against this scheme. And I am very sorry to say that the hon. Member, Shri Charan Singhji, is taking that kind of cudgel to beat this scheme with. I would have been very happy if he had levelled some other kind of allegation against this scheme. But he is treading on the same path which is used by those people who are against this type of scheme.

There is a scheme in Maharashtra which has been implemented for the benefit of the rural people. Of course, I would not say that there would not be any corruption. Is there any sphere of life in our country where *corruption is not there?* Can we say that (because there would be some corruption, we should not have it?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I said nothing against the industry. I simply said about the employment of rural youth. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I was saying that in Maharashtra a scheme is prepared. That scheme is implemented. That scheme is scrutinised very now and then and a machinery is created for that purpose and now in Maharashtra we have a statute for that purpose and we are implementing that statute. The same thing can be utilised here also. I may be allowed to say that Mr. Page who was the Chairman of the Upper House in Maharashtra was responsible for that scheme and when the scheme

came into existence, I had the good fortune of initiating the debate in the Lower House in Maharashtra and then I had met him and asked him: "Sir, I am going to speak on that scheme. Will you please enlighten me?" He told me: "I have created it. That is my child. I would like to see that it is implemented in other States also. I would like to see that it is implemented in the entire country of ours and at the same time I would like to see that it is turned into a law and afterwards it becomes a part and parcel of the Constitution and the right to work is provided in our Constitution. And if that is done, I would die a peaceful death." That is what he said and I am very happy to say that the hon. Finance Minister has come forth with this kind of scheme. It is going to be implemented in our country and after some time we may have something more sophisticated, something more effective something more useful. A right beginning is made and it would be wrong to say that nothing is done in this respect. I would ask: What is it that you are going to do for the poor man in the village? Are you going to give him a dole? Are you going to send some money orders to his house every now and then? Are you going to send some foodgrains to his house without asking him to work? Are you not going to give him the power to produce, the right to work? There is a Chinese saying that if a hungry man goes to another man and says "Give me something to eat", don't give him a fish, but give him a net. If a net is given, he can continue to get the fish and he can feed himself.

Here is a scheme which is providing something for the poor man coming from the village, the poor man coming from the rural areas and in my humble judgment and opinion, this is one of the most important things. If anybody asks me to say which is the most important thing which is done in the budget for the poorest man in the country, I would point my

finger humbly to this provision in the budget.

It is also said that nothing is done for the poor man. I am referring to a provision which is not very explicit in the budget probably it will be explicit in the figures that are given in the detailed budget. I am referring to the legal aid. The Constitution provides that legal aid should be given to the poor man. We have been making laws and laws, but unfortunately for us the poor man and woman have not been able to make use of those laws, for whom those laws are made. It is said that all persons are equal in the eye of law, but it is also said, if equal kind of legal assistance is not available, all persons are not equal in the court of law. What we are trying to do here is, to give assistance to the poor man for whom the laws are made. We are going to enlighten him on all the rights that are made available to him. If a workman is working in the field and he meets with an accident and loses his land, he does not know that compensation is available to him. He does not know that there is a law which will give him the compensation. But if the legal aid scheme is available, he would know, he would be taught that he could get compensation, that would mean a big help to him. Outside and inside the courts the legal aid, for which we have made a beginning in the Budget, is going to help the poor. We may have set aside only a small amount, the State should take up the responsibility on their shoulders also, but what is important is that we are marching in the right direction to help the poorest.

Many of the poorest in the villages do not have a shelter over their heads. The Budget provides Rs. 50 crores for giving house sites and hutments to them. About 8 lakh families will benefit by this scheme. Is it not something for the poorest? This is not the only amount available for the scheme. The States also

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would come forward giving some amount for the same purpose. These are the provisions in the Budget which are available not to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alone, for whom there are other provisions. Mr. Charan Singh said that the poorest do not come from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alone. I agree, but I want to point out to him that there are provisions in the Budget which mean to help the poorest men coming not only from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

I am very happy that a reference has been made to the development of a science and technology in our country. It is very important. Let me say in my own humble way that today the world is developing not because of cottage industry, not because we are using our hands and feet alone, but because we are using our brains. The world is developing and going ahead because it has developed science and technology. We are very fortunate in having had a visionary like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to rule over this country for a pretty long time. He laid the foundations for the development of science and technology in our country, and we are very happy that we are one of the most advanced countries in the world in this respect. If we do not provide enough money for the development of science and technology, let me say very humbly, we will not be able to compete with the rest of the world. It is necessary for us to give employment to the poor coming from the rural areas, to have rural cottage, small scale and medium scale industries, but we will not be able to make our country self-sufficient, strong and capable of protecting itself if we do not develop science and technology and the big industries also. We are not losing sight of the fact that the rural and small scale sectors are necessary. In the olden days we had

the rural and cottage industries and we produced so many beautiful things in our country, but those things were important then, not today. It is a question of approach as to how to develop our country, help the poorest man and produce more. Can it be simply done by having recourse to small-scale, cottage and rural industries? Is it not necessary for us to develop science and technology? Can we get on in the world without understanding the importance of science and technology? If we think we can, let me say as a very small man and a junior Member of Parliament that we will be doomed. It is only by developing science and technology, by producing more and more and distributing justly, and at the same time paying attention to the problem of giving employment to people in this country that we will be able to solve our important problems. By thinking of some aspects only and neglecting others, we will not be able to develop our country. I am very happy that the Finance Minister has been kind enough to provide an amount of Rs. 116 crores. I would have been happier if he had provided more. When no heavy dose of taxation is given in it, the budget has provided enough for the planned development in our country. The annual plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 7340 crores—14 per cent increase over last year. The total plan outlay for Centre, States, Union Territories and schemes of North Eastern Council is Rs. 14,593 crores whereas in 1979-80, it was only Rs. 12,511 crores—an increase of 16.6 per cent.

It has been said that nothing is provided for agriculture. I was born in an agriculturist family and I come from a rural place, a village and I have the same kind of concern as others have for the people living in the rural areas. But sometimes, I do not understand the speeches being made saying that nothing is done for agriculture. I think that the incentive

that is necessary for the development of agriculture is lost if this kind of speeches are made here. If a certain amount is provided for agriculture, irrigation, power, cooperative sector and for the scientific development of agricultural universities and colleges...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Veterinary also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: ...that would be the amount available for agriculture. Here in this Budget, an outlay of Rs. 2247 crores has been provided whereas in 1979-80, the amount provided for this purpose for this was only Rs. 1,811 crores. For irrigation, this year's outlay is 1,380 crores, for minor irrigation it is Rs. 266 crores whereas last year it was Rs. 1,258 crores. For power, the outlay this year is Rs. 2,745 crores and the outlay for rural electrification programme is Rs. 285 crores, whereas last year the outlay for power was only Rs. 2,466 crores. There is an increase of 11 per cent. As far as coal is concerned, the amount provided this year is Rs. 473 crores, whereas last year it was Rs. 364 crores. About the petroleum sector, about which we had a happy news only in the afternoon, Rs. 337 crores have been provided whereas it was only Rs. 611 crores in 1979-80. For steel, this year we have provided Rs. 803 crores whereas last year it was only Rs. 600 crores. If we have a look at the outlays that have been provided for the important sector of our economy, we shall have to admit that the regular development of our economy is not neglected, in spite of the fact that there is no heavy dose of taxation imposed. Now, this is very important and here the skill lies. There are no heavy taxes imposed, but at the same time, the important sector of our economy like agriculture, irrigation, power, coal and steel are not neglected. That is a very important factor.

This year we are having a deficit of Rs. 1,417 crores. The question is how this deficit will be covered, how the difficulties created by this deficit will

be overcome. There is an indication as to how it will be done *viz.*, by plugging the loopholes in the taxation laws. There are so many loopholes in the taxation laws. The concepts of partial division of Hindu Joint Family, public trust and private trust are to be done away with and by that, we would be getting something more. By recovering the taxes in an efficient manner, we can have some more money. By utilising the production capacity to the optimum, we can overcome this difficulty. It is very unfortunate that last year, the capacity to generate power was utilised in such a manner that we could not utilise 45 per cent of it. The hon. Member, Mr. Charan Singh said that it is because of the nationalisation of coal that that happened, and this was the devil of the play. That is what he said. I must very humbly say that there is no use criticising the nationalisation. It is not following the correct policy that created the difficulty. The hon. Finance Minister has rightly said in his Budget speech that there was no policy at all followed by the previous Government and that is why those difficulties arose. In Bombay, we were hearing at that time that coal was available at the pits, but the wagons were not available. Sometimes we hear that wagons were available, but the coal was not. Why was it so? It was all because there was no co-ordination in the then Government and they did not follow the correct policy. That is why we were not in a position to utilise the capacity that was existing then. If we want to overcome the difficulty that has arisen because of the power shortage, we shall have to have an unambiguous policy, it would be necessary for us to coordinate the different departments, to be very vigilant and particular about all small things and only then we would be in a position to overcome the difficulties that have arisen due to power shortage. If the Government is determined to do this, if the Government means business, if the Government want to be efficient, this task would not be a difficult one. Now the

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Government is not shifting the responsibility to the people, to the common man, the Government is not saying: 'This is the deficit, give us the money, we will cover the deficit and will produce more'. The Government is not shirking its responsibility. The Government is taking up the responsibility. The Government says that we would not impose taxes on the people, but at the same time, whatever capacity is available would be utilised to the fullest extent possible and we will tide over the difficulty. For this the Government has to be applauded and thanked. It is not shifting the responsibility, it is taking up the responsibility on itself. This is very important. This is possible for a Government formed by the Congress-I Party, which is led by a leader who is determined to deliver the goods to the country and we are very happy about that. Not only at the Centre, but in the States also, we have Governments which would be working in unison with the policy which is adopted by the Government here and that is what is mentioned in the Budget Speech. This is going to be one of the most important factors which would help the Government to tide over the difficulties that are created by deficit financing.

But what is most important is to create a right kind of psychology, bent of mind in our country. I do not know, but I am told by many people that the people in our country are very happy about this Budget. People who are sitting on the Opposition benches may pick holes here and there and criticise the Budget. But the common man in the street, the common Indian is very happy about the Budget. He feels that by not imposing the taxes, the Government is going to control the price line also. There may be certain other things which would be required for controlling the prices. I am not saying that simply by not imposing taxes, the price line will be

controlled. But a psychological feeling has been created in the common man, in the man who is working in the field or factory. He feels that an atmosphere is created where the price line would be controlled, where a situation would be created and his life would become happy. And this atmosphere is very important. It is very necessary also for producing more. I am happy to say that the hon. Finance Minister has been greatly successful in creating that kind of psychology, that kind of atmosphere in our country which is going to help us very much.

Ours is a monsoon economy. It is true, if the monsoons are good, everything is all right in our country. Sometimes the monsoons are very good; sometimes the monsoons are not good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The monsoons, unfortunately, cannot be controlled by human beings and it would not be necessary for me to dilate too much on that point. So, I leave that point.

What is the objective which the present Budget wants to achieve? In my humble opinion, it wants to control the price line; it wants to create a psychology because of which there will be more investment; it wants to give an impetus to produce more and it wants to see that the produced goods are distributed in a just manner. The most important aspect of this Budget is to help the poorest man first and, afterwards, to achieve all these things. This Budget is trying to achieve that. The people may say, it is not a radical budget, I will not quarrel with it. Some people may say, it is a capitalistic budget, I will not agree with it. I say, it is a Budget which is the product of the Indian genius; it is a budget which suits the Indian situation; it is a budget which can be described as a realistic budget and it is a budget which will bring the chaotic economy in

order and will bring the economy on the right track. These are the ends to which this budget is trying to arrive at and, I am sure, these aims would be certainly achieved.

While speaking about the salient features of the budget, I attempted to meet some of the criticism which was levelled by elderly and honourable Shri Charan Singhji. At the beginning itself I said, I am conscious of the fact that I am speaking after Shri Charan Singhji who was the Finance Minister and who knows much more about finances than I do. But I may be allowed to differ on certain points from him. I am brought up in an atmosphere which is completely different from Shri Charan Singhji's atmosphere. I am a product of the new generation. I may respect Shri Charan Singhji but I may respectfully differ from him on certain points. I am not going to take up the small points which he raised on the floor of the House. What is the approach we should have and value? That approach is to be scrutinised and examined. I spoke about the provisions in the Budget for the small man, the common man. I am not going to touch that. But Shri Charan Singhji asked, "Why are you seeing that the TV costs less?" Here, I would beg to differ from him. TV is not an instrument of entertainment alone; radio is not an instrument of entertainment only. I know, in the villages, when the sowing season comes, the farmers tune radio and listen to the speeches delivered by the lecturers in the Agricultural universities on the subject which help them . . .

**SHRI CHARAN SINGH:** I have not said a word about radio; I have simply said about TV.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I will come to TV also.

**SHRI CHARAN SINGH:** You compare food and TV. You dilate on that.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I am sorry to say that TV is not available in the villages. I would have very much liked that TV was available in the villages also. What is important in this world? What is important in this world is the will and the knowledge. If the will is not there and knowledge is not there, we will not be able to do anything. We may spend lakhs and lakhs or crores and crores of rupees we may have sophisticated kind of machinery, but if the will is not there and knowledge is not there, we will not be able to do anything. What is the method of creating that will in the men living in rural areas? How are you going to create that kind of will? Those people who used to go from village to village preaching to the people and creating that kind of will in the minds of men and women in rural areas are not there these days. We do not have that kind of people moving from village to village. It is not possible for elderly persons to go to schools and colleges to acquire knowledge or to generate that kind of will in themselves. So what is the method by which we can reach every man in the village? In my humble opinion, the radio and the TV are the media which can be utilised for this purpose. If you have a radio and a TV you can impart the necessary knowledge, you can preach the philosophy necessary for creating the will. In the world, there is an explosion of knowledge and that knowledge has to reach the common man in the villages. What is the method by which we will be able to do it? The last Government provided a huge amount of money for taking knowledge to the people. I do not know for what purpose that amount would have been utilised but, with the radio and TV available in each village and with men sitting in the radio station or TV station, speaking to the people in the villages, we would certainly be able to impart the kind of knowledge which is necessary to develop agriculture, to develop small scale industries, to develop middle-scale indus-



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tries and even big industries. You can tell him how he should conduct himself so that he can protect himself, how he can be healthy, how the children can be healthy etc. All these things can be done through the TV and the radio. My only worry is that the TV is not available in the villages. If only we can take the TV to the villages, we will do them better service.

But here is a question of approach. (*Interruptions*). If you think the TV is there only for hearing music or watch dances, well, the TV is not necessary. But is the TV meant only for that? It is a question of approach. Not to have a TV or radio is an old approach. Probably we will not be able to get over the difficulties that are existing in our country by following old methods. It would be necessary to have a new approach, and the new approach alone will help. All that is gold in the old can be maintained; all that is good.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may leave the TV and the radio now; you have done full justice to both. They don't want to hear more about the TV and the radio.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Coming to electronics, I may say that electronics means so many things: it provides employment to so many people in the villages. If radios are assembled or some such things are assembled and if you start an industry of this kind of thing in the village, it is going to help. It has been done in Japan and in other countries also. It is no good opposing the electronic industry. The electronic industry also can be very important. (*Interruptions*).

I am a hundred per cent one with hon. Shri Charan Singh—who is leaving the House now—when he says that all the attempts of the Government should be directed towards

seeing that the poor man in the village benefits. I am 100 per cent one with him; but it is a question of approach as to how you are going to help the poor man in the villages and rural areas. Are you going to help him simply by having small scale industries and cottage industries or are you going to help him by having middle-scale and big industries in the rural areas also? Will you be able to help him by asking him to adopt the old method of agriculture or will you be able to help him by asking him and teaching to adopt the new, modern, scientific and technological methods to cultivate the land? That is a question of approach. If you follow the first approach, you would reach nowhere. We are not competing only with the people in this country; we are competing with the people in the countries outside also. If we have to come on par with countries outside, if we have to live a life materially as good as the one lived by people in other countries also, it would be necessary for us, while retaining the old, beneficial philosophy of life in our country, to adopt the modern methods of material development also. It is only then you will be able to achieve that. It is no use saying that these are old things. Good or bad, let us follow them forgetting that a new world is evolving. It is developing with such a rapid speed that it cannot be called an evolution only it is something more than evolution. Every day there is metamorphism and new things are developing in the world. And if we have to cope up with the world the old that is good and that is useful, we will have to retain and the new that is useful, modern, technological, scientific and the one in line with the things existing in the world, we will have to adopt. I think, the present Budget is aiming at that, and it is for this reason that the Finance Minister has to be congratulated.

I am very thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, for having shown me the

indulgence to speak for a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Remember it that, when I am there and you are here, you will show the same consideration to me.

Mr. K. K. Tewari.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals. My friend, Mr. Patil, who has spoken just before me, has covered a good deal of the ground; he has spoken about the salient features of the Budget, and if I concentrate on the same aspects, that will be a mere repetition. So, I would like to look at the Budget from the political angle and try to speak about the situation which necessitated this kind of a Budget.

The Budget that is before us is a Budget which is pragmatic; it is, perhaps, one of the best Budgets after independence. I have heard the carping critics of the Budget and the Finance Minister also. I was listening to the impassioned speech delivered by Mr. Charan Singh. I would not like to go into the objections raised by him because Mr. Patil has ably dealt with them.

I would first like to point out that the present Budget was preceded by certain political changes and political circumstances. It is very necessary to deal with them and point out how the whole political situation, the whole economic situation, in the country was bungled, how it was deliberately sabotaged, landing us in a situation which was desperate. It was ultimately the contribution of the people of India who took the country out of that morass and installed the Government which has presented the Budget and which holds out some ray of hope for the people of this country. The Government is trying its utmost to shore up the economy and restore it to its health. I take my hats off to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for

presenting this Budget, for, it reminds us of the dynamic decade under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi; that decade, we should remember, had brought our country nearer our heart's desire of economic self-reliance and attaining a kind of distinct international stature for ourselves befitting our history, befitting our size and befitting our potentiality but for a sad Janata aberration which still wrangles in our mind like a bad dream.

The House will agree with me and you will also agree with me, the Budget presented by the ruling party is the reflection of its political and social commitments. It is also a kind of reaffirmation of its political philosophy and the good that we want to do to the people. But merely dwelling upon the economic ruin that the Janata and Lok Dal combine brought to this country and the bold and imaginative measures that we are proposing to take will just be a kind of barking up the wrong tree. In my opinion the Janata Party and the Lok Dal combine when they came to power, I always call it a bedlam and I still maintain that the Janata Bedlam, when it was born, it introduced certain political and economic monstrosities in the system of India which led to many aberrations.

The cherished desire of the Janata Party was to dismantle the whole edifice whether it was economic, social or political assiduously built over the years by our leadership. Chaudhury Charan Singh was talking about the achievements of the last 30 years. I would not go into that. He was also part of that system, part of that organisation for many years. But I would like to remind my friends on the Opposition benches that when the Janata Party came to power, its main purpose and its main concentration to demolish everything that had been achieved under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and we should not forget, in India we have a great tradition of massive national

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

reconstruction through political and democratic means. And the purpose of Janata Party and Lok Dal combine was to demolish it and dismantle it.

Then it is necessary to remember that the Janta Party people now talk glibly of their economic attainment, their economic achievement. But we should not forget that soon after they came to power, their main concentration was first on demolishing all that had been achieved. I would like to remind them that soon after they came to power, they embarked on a perilous path of economic ruin. Secondly, they introduced communal and social tensions in the country and, thirdly they came heavily and unleashed a slander campaign and barbarous onslaught of vengeance on Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the inheritor of the great tradition I have talked about.

You will also remember that in India, especially after 1977 when Janata Party and Lok Dal combine, for I do not see any difference between these two groups, the difference is between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. This is a matter which is to be considered seriously—since they had no political philosophy, at best their political philosophy was only a rag bag philosophy, they had no coherent national vision about the development of India, since they had no coherent political ideology and economic programme, the only thing they had to do and the only thing that united them was a kind of pathological hatred, a kind of frenzy, a kind of wanton unconcern, for the common good of the people and common good of the nation and their utter engagement perhaps the only engagement with demolishing all that India had produced. But fortunately for India and unfortunately for the Janata Party, as I said and you will excuse me for saying this, the parvenues who were born as political giant, the parvenues of Janata Party or should

I call them floatsam and jetsam, soon became prisoners of their hubris and converted India and, perhaps, you will agree with me, into a vast political wasteland and the result was that all around there was demoralisation, all around there was a sense of insecurity. It appeared that India would go to pieces. Under such circumstances, the great leaders, some of them are sitting on the Opposition benches, the great leaders of this bizarre political drama some of them became purveyors of ego-centricity, a kind of self-centredness and this was the result why the Janata Party bedlam broke loose and outcame the screaming, screeching forces of anarchy and these forces of anarchy were none else but Janata Party and Lok Dal people.

16.40 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair.]

They immediately jumped on the throats of each other. That is how this scourge of the nation, the Janata Party, broke down. What have they done for the country? Chaudhury Charan Singh was talking about economic independence. What have they done? What a massive disservice they have done? For that they need to be lambasted; for that they need to be pilloried.

So far as economic measures are concerned—they are important—it is time for them to do some kind of introspection. For example, when the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai took over as the Prime Minister of India, even the Angels wept in heaven; Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister, the great leader of the Janata Party, was known all over the world for his archaic and obsolete economic views. He forgot the economic problems of India. In the Janata Party some of our erstwhile colleagues had also scrambled on the bandwagon of Shri Morarji Desai. The Janata Party people also forgot the Gandhian ideology. Shri Morarji Desai forgot all the pressing problems.

They were all talking about the mounting pressure of prices, inflationary pressures and all that. Forgetting all these things, Shri Morarji Desai devoted most of his time to delivering lectures on the spiritual and regenerative efficacies of urine therapy, more picturesquely called Urinology. The most surprising thing and perhaps, for a person like me, is this. I felt so saddened when I found many of our progressive friends among the C.P.I. and C.P.M. sitting at his feet and drinking deep at the sea of his knowledge while he was pontificating as a patriarch of the dark ages gone by. This was the kind of reign which we associated with the Janata Party regime.

Then, Sir, fortunately for India, there was a short-lived regime. The regime was led by Don Quixote and Sancho Pancho I repeat that the Lok Dal regime was led by a Don Quixote and Sancho Pancho—I mean Chaudhury Charan Singh and his assistant or his lieutenant, Hanuman, Shri Raj Narain. Sir you know the philosophy that Lok Dal tried to practise. The House had heard Chaudhury Charan Singh speaking about his economic philosophy. On his political views we have no quarrels. But he has absolutely no business to introduce such aberrations into the body politic of the country, specially, when he was talking about village upliftment. He was talking about the rural poor. Well, we all know he was using radical rhetoric about the upliftment of the rural folk, the poor people, in the villages. While he was talking about it in the name of the poor, he was all the while strengthening the base of the rural rich and the kulaks. You will excuse me for saying this. There was an attempt, diabolical attempt to drive a wedge between the rural sector and the urban sector people as if the Rural and the urban economic flourished in separate watertight compartments. This was the kind of situation that we inherited. Then, Sir, this situation was compounded with the association of some of our friends, erst-

while colleagues. Now, the extinct, obsolete, Congress then had also forgotten all about the economy of the country. They were with Lok Dal and the Janata Party. It is very amusing when we listened to Janata Party people and Lok Dal people talking about their economic attainment and talking about what we did. They have in fact levelled allegations that during the regime of Pandit Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi, nothing was done and, in fact, all these distortions that we are suffering in the Indian economy are the products of the previous regime. This amuses me. The Janata Party inherited all that is very clear. We are not suffering from a sense of forgetfulness. We can remember when the Janata Party came to power, they inherited an economy and the political order which was very healthy. They had inherited an economy where the foreign exchange reserves were rich. They inherited an economy where the Agricultural front was bubbling where the industrial production was really admirable. All that advantage was frittered away by the Janata Party and Lok Dal combine. And since they did not believe in economic self-sufficiency and since they did not believe in the prosperity of the country, so, one by one, bit by bit, they started dismantling all that apparatus and all the political and economic organisations built over the years. So, first, since they did not believe in Socialism, they started blaming the very concept of Socialism and its concomitant values. Since they did not believe in Planned Economy, so, the whole planning process was disrupted and the planning machinery was grounded. Since they did not believe in economic self-sufficiency they had to plan everything like this. Since they did not believe in self-sufficiency in the field of Science and Technology, therefore, all the apparatus engaged in this field were smashed. The scientific community was allowed to fend for itself. These then, Sir, were the achievements of the Janata Party and the Janata Party—Lok Dal Combine!

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

Sir, since the previous speaker had already spoken about the salient features of the Budget and about the doings in particular of the Janata Party regime, I would not like to concentrate on those issues. But I would like certainly to read out certain figures which are so very obvious. During the Janata Party regime, and especially, the Lok Dal regime, the GNP went down by three per cent, which is for everyone to see. The agricultural production—as has already been pointed out—went down by 10 per cent. In this way, the whole economy of the country was mismanaged. Since the Congress (I) Government has taken over, all efforts are being made to shore up the economy. I think, Sir, in my opinion, the budget proposals that are now put before us are widely acceptable and the opposition should welcome it with open arms. They should not take any political advantage out of this deficiency or that deficiency.

Sir, in the present political and economic situation, this Budget is the best in the circumstance. Therefore, I support the Budget proposals which have come before the honourable House.

For some kind of diversion, and as it is a very interesting piece,—and in order to reduce the tension of the House,—I may be allowed to read out a short poem of T. S. Eliot which is very relevant to the present situation. This will go a long way in providing a corrective to the national life and a lesson to the opposition leaders. Sir, these are the lines from T.S. Eliot. I quote:—

We are the hollow men  
 We are the stuffed men  
 Leaning together  
 Headpiece filled with straw. Alas!  
 Our dried voices, when  
 We whisper together  
 Are quiet and meaningless

As wind in dry grass

Or rats' feet over broken glass

In our dry cellar

Shape without form, shade without colour.

Paralysed force, gesture without motion.

This is the characteristic situation and the position of the Opposition parties in India today, and, I think, they should take lessons from their experience of the past. I strongly support this Budget which is a most acceptable Budget, which is a widely acclaimed Budget in the country. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while presenting the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister claimed that his budget is:

“A modest contribution to the process of restoring the economy to the path of stability, growth and social justice...”

and he also claimed that it

“Seeks to revive and restore the health of the economy.”

One would have supported the Budget if the claim was really so. After hearing your tall speech, Mr. Chairman, I would have very much liked to support the claims you have made if the economic measures presented before us and the projections made in the Budget really substantiate the same. You will see that the said claims are without any basis and it is only a repeat performance as was hitherto done by his predecessors, which landed this country into the throes of an unprecedented economic crisis.

Let us now look into the *Economic Survey* presented to this House. It shows that the gross national product at constant prices has declined by 3 per cent; the agricultural production

declined by 10 per cent and industrial production declined by 0.8 per cent. This is the largest decline after 1950-51 with the sole exception of 1965-66. Since the GNP figures in our country is being calculated taking into account the output of the so-called "Service sector", which includes trade, government administration and defence, hence the actual decline in the commodity production sectors is not properly taken into account. The decline in absolute and in per capita terms will be much larger.

Let us take the unemployment situation in the country. Such a decline in output has sharply accentuated the magnitude of unemployment. Rural employment was, of course, drastically reduced by the decline in agricultural output. But in the organised sector too, unemployment shows a sharp increase. The number of job seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchanges rose from 13.5 million at the end of January 1979 to 14.44 million a year later. The survey also shows that there has been a sharp acceleration in the rate of price increase in the economy, that the country's trade deficit had nearly doubled from Rs. 1088 crores in 1978-79 to an estimated amount of Rs. 2232 crores in 1979-80. For the first time, in many years, foreign exchange reserves declined by Rs. 56 crores. Why is it so?

The *Economic Survey* would have us believe that this deep crisis of the economy has nothing to do with the nature of the policies being pursued by the Government, but is rather a product of extraordinary accidental circumstances like drought, etc. and the poor performance on the power-coal, Railways, etc. Does the budget provide for any treatment of this crisis? Not in the least. There is not a glimmer of any new policies. The old policies which in the first place brought the economy to this crisis continue.

Now, take the case of thermal plants. Their capacity utilisation is not more than 45 per cent. Most of these plants are based on foreign technology. The replacements, proper maintenance, etc. are not being regularly attended to. Those bureaucrats who manage them never thought it necessary to seek the cooperation of the workers and the trade unions and the technical personnel who man the same. They are only policing over the workers. They will easily explain that coal was not there. If coal was there, they will say that it was of sub-standard quality and so on and so forth. This kind of explanations were given by the bureaucrats who man them. If any suggestion is given by the workers in this regard, they are not taken. After all it is they who run these plants. About coal, the story is more or less like this. Somebody from this side was saying something against nationalisation of the coal industry. I beg to disagree with him. What is wrong with the coal industry? Those people who manage the industry have direct links with the private capitalists. They want to prove the inefficiency of the public sector. That is why this coal industry cannot come out of this situation. So, if you want to get out of the situation, the main thing to do is this: the outmoded machinery has to be changed, and better maintenance and modernization have to be attempted, not at the cost of the workers, but in a scientific manner. All these things should be looked into properly and urgently.

17 hrs.

For the last 5 years energy crisis is there throughout the world. Did we do anything, after understanding the whole situation? We were normally going on with the old attitude. We were losing some money and sitting calm not taking into consideration the developing energy crisis in the world, and the crisis developing in our country.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

With regard to Railways, we were having a perennial crisis of wagons. It has more or less come to stay. Every Railway Minister presents a Budget every year, stating these kinds of difficulties. Whether it is in power or coal, unless there is an awareness of what is really happening, or there is an effort to base ourselves more and more on indigenous technology, unless the bureaucratic administration is done away with, unless the legitimate demands of the workers are satisfied and their cooperation secured, there will be no change in the crisis situation in these two sectors. This is true about Railways also.

One must not forget the new evil added in the Railways. It is not now a days safe to travel by trains. On the way, anybody can attack us and take away our goods. Attacks are taking place on the trains every day. Nothing tangible has ever been done, or is proposed, to protect the goods and passengers on the Railways.

The Railway Minister asked for cooperation from all sides; but he himself said in this House that he would not recognize trade unions which are having the mass following of the workers. How then can he get workers' cooperation?

In this House and elsewhere, the 20-point programme is talked about very loudly. One of these 20 points is workers' participation in management. What is its meaning? Are the workers going to be taken as directors into the Board, and given equal rights and powers to exercise functions in management, or will they be made to take orders from the directors? Without changing the present concept, this idea of workers' participation in management will mean nothing.

The Finance Minister claimed that Government had taken a number of

measures with regard to prices. The exact situation to-day is that between the end of March 1979 and the end of March 1980, the index of wholesale prices increased as much as 19.9 per cent. The index which was 223.3 on January 5, 1980 rose to 238.6 on May 24—a 15.3 point or a little over 6.5 per cent rise, within 4 months, that too under the guidance of our present Finance Minister. Within 4 months there has been a 6.5 per cent rise in prices. What will be the position in a full year?

Mr. Charan Singh dealt at some length with prices.

It is on this price level that the increase in prices of petrol, diesel oil and fertilisers and also the hike in railway freight and fares have been imposed. What is the effect of these things?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You refrain from referring to the Railway Budget.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The increase in the prices of petroleum products will impose a fresh burden of Rs. 2466 crores on the public. The diesel and petroleum hike has already sent up transport charges both for passengers and goods. The charges of the private motor cars are going up. Therefore, there will be a rise in annual inflation already at the 20 per cent mark and the Government's policies will only accelerate the inflation rate. What the Government has ordained for the people is all-round misery.

The budget proposes taxes of Rs. 282 crores which together with increases in prices of petroleum products and railway charges means a total burden of Rs. 2952 crores. After imposing this huge burden of nearly Rs. 3000 crores on the people, the relief announced is of Rs. 42 crores. What kind of relief is this? They have imposed a burden of Rs. 3000

crores and they have announced relief of Rs. 40 crores which is elaborated very promptly and strongly; and out of Rs. 42 crores, Rs. 15 crores go to the poor section of the society. We do not deny that. We say it is good also, but, at the same time, those sections which get this relief are being taxed; all of them are being taxed. This kind of remission given to them will not reflect in their daily life, only in books or in talks. We can have that in mind.

This is not the end of the story. The Budget has left a deficit of Rs. 1417 crores which the Finance Minister claims that it will not increase; it will not increase any inflation. But what is our experience? Last year, the then Finance Minister had some difficulty; some deficit was there. He said, it was Rs. 1355 crores but the Budget ended with Rs. 2700 crores. Our own Finance Minister Shri Venkatraman, in his interim budget had said something about this deficit. He said that there was an increase within four months. Then what is going to happen at the end of the year, nobody can presume? Then in the Budget it is also accounted the foreign loan of Rs. 530 crores which will be from IMF fund. We may get it or we may not get it; that foreign aid and help is enormously increased. If they deny that, if they do not give us money, then we will have to go in the international capitalist market. They stipulate all sorts of conditions which we cannot accept and the result will be that we will be forced to accept many conditions imposed by them which will go against our economy.

Somebody said about self-reliance. How do we attain self-reliance? Is it by taking Rs. 530 crores loan from IMF or some other foreign monopolist source by accepting the conditions they stipulate. Then self-reliance to that extent will have to be given up by our Finance Minister.

While these are the burdens thrown upon the people, this budget did not

touch the monopolists section, big capitalists of the country. They are given exemption on so many things and they are all praising the budget. So many concessions, tax holidays, increase in depreciation, slashing of customs duty, excise duty exemptions, waiving of convertibility clause, etc. had been proposed. Agricultural income tax totally abolished—not a single tax on that. Our Finance Minister says that it will help the small scale sector. But with this kind of concessions, there is no wonder that the Chamber of Commerce President K. N. Mody and industrial tycoons like K. K. Birla and others say that it is a very good budget, this is the way the government is setting out to redeem the election pledges of the Congress (I) to curb "Monopoly". I shall now invite attention to the editions of the big Press in the country. Look at the Indian Express; it says: Well done. The Statesman says: Well begun; Hindustan Times: pleasant surprise; the Times of India: Imaginative budget. No doubt the budget serves the monopolists well. However the misery of the common man will enormously increase.

I wish to say a few words about the postal rate increases. Does the Finance Minister think that cover is a luxury item? So thirty paise is raised to 35 paise. If you see the projections here in the small paper, a hundred per cent rise is there in postal parcels. Perhaps his friend the other minister, Minister of communications may say: this is being forced upon me because of bonus. But what is the agreement on bonus? Bonus is linked to production out of which financial commitment will not come; therefore the claim is wrong. Another thing is the talk of efficiency. He wants to increase efficiency in postal department. All right; good. He says that overtime increased. But he has not filled up vacancies in the department; 7 per cent vacancies are there and now he wants ten per cent vacancies not to be filled up. This is absolutely a wrong approach.



[Shri E. Balanandan]

Now, about the plan. The plan is a big plan and according to Finance Minister 14.5 per cent rise has been given but what was the economy position last year? 20 per cent price rise. If you want to keep it up to the level of last year, what should you do? Arithmetic tells us that it must be above 20 per cent as of last year.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** You should also have to raise taxes by 20 per cent.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** I am only saying that you have cut down the size of the plan. The target has come down, physically. Do not say: I am increasing the plan outlay, etc. Plan outlays have actually been cut down.

What is the share of the public sector investment—Rs. 3184 crores i.e. 13.6 per cent increase as against 20 per cent price rise? That also has not come to the required extent as compared to last year.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** 59 minutes have been allotted to your group. You have taken about 29 minutes. I have three names on the list now.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** What is the total result of this Five Year Plan? Our Finance Minister wants us to believe that we are progressing, but it is not taking the country forward. The net result of this will be the economy will continue to remain stagnant; the people will face a new onslaught of price rise and unemployment—the stagnant economy cannot create employment—opportunities. You can take the example of 1978 79. It was a good period and only less than 4 per cent employment rose. Last year we had 3 per cent GNP less. This year the economic indicators are that it will be a year of declining total employment and total economy will be on the decline. I want to share

with you your assessment that everything will improve but the figures do not agree. I would submit, unemployment will also increase and the dual thing—stagnation and inflation both will kill the people of India. That will be the new situation created unless the present policies are reversed.

One funny thing in the Budget speech is, nothing is said about the land reforms as if you have forgotten this sector, as if land reforms are complete. You have given concessions to big landlords. But what about the land reform? Talking about the poverty stricken people, harijans, etc., without taking over the land and giving it to the tillers, who will create wealth for the country? There comes the false policy of the Government. It helps only the landlords of the country. That way our country cannot go forward.

The purchasing power of the masses will not be better without giving land to the tiller. Without doing it how can the country progress? So, the policy of planning has to be changed. Also, the planning method has to be changed. I must submit here, we are a country having different nationalities and States. You are having a Ministry at the Centre for planning. The whole thing is formulated and planned here. Even the States are not being consulted although they are not making open statement. Our party might be making some statement. All the Congress (I) States also are worried. They are not being consulted before framing the Plan. Not only that, now-a-days some kind of wrong attitude is being taken. For example, after the development in North-Eastern India, Government of India should have now some kind of re-thinking about certain things. We are having different parties ruling in different States. They have legislatures. They have certain sectors or spheres of operations. On all these sectors you are encroaching. I can tell you, Mr. Finance Minister, you have done one trick by imposing

special excise duty, you have taken it away from the divisible pool. The State Governments may lose. All the State Governments have complained. I can give you the example of Kerala, which is a small State. We are having certain policies with regard to cocoa, rubber, and cashewnut. All of a sudden the Centre orders—may be some Joint Secretary might have thought of it—immediate import of cashewnuts by private traders, immediate import of cocoa and immediate import of rubber. The Finance Minister has said that we have adverse trade balance. While these things are available in the country, why should you allow imports? About rubber, we are having last year's imported stock of 11,000 tonnes lying idle with the STC. Yet, you are importing it. Why? With regard to cocoa, the internal demand is estimated to be 2000 tonnes. Karnataka and Kerala produce 3000 tonnes. Why should you import? With regard to cashewnuts, it is a big story, which I have no time to narrate. The Government of India's past experience was that the private trade in the cashew industry has utilised the power to import raw cashewnuts for swindling foreign exchange for themselves. Therefore, the Government of India decided to not to allow private traders to import raw cashewnuts. This was done also for ensuring proper distribution of the imported raw cashewnuts. This was the step taken after long experience. But all of a sudden, like a bolt from the blue, this is again being given to private traders. This is one part of the story.

The latest in the series is, the Kerala Government has made some arrangement with the Madras Aluminium Factory to get aluminium by giving electricity to them. Now some objection comes from the Centre and they say, it should not be done.

Under the law, labour is a concurrent subject. States can legislate on it. From 1977 onwards certain labour legislations sent to the Centre have

not been assented to. The Kerala Assembly passed the Bill and the Centre suggested certain amendments which have been accepted by the Kerala Government. But still it is pending clearance. The State Governments have certain powers which are being curtailed. This is absolutely wrong. The State Governments' administrative, legislative and financial powers are being scuttled by various means by the Centre. This attitude has to go. Therefore, I want you to have a re-thinking on this.

Science and technology are very important. Mr. Chairman, you made many statements with which I agree. What is the situation in the country today? We are supposed to be third in the world in scientific and technical personnel. But we also hear the story of suicides by our scientists. Our R & D institutions are all centralised. The total science policy is wrong inasmuch as we always rely on imported technology. Always we want exports. Therefore, the present thinking is that any technology can be imported if it will help in increasing exports. Indigenous effort to develop our own R & D is not being properly encouraged. We are having agricultural research centrally. We are having industrial research centrally. We are having medical research centrally. In many sectors, we could have decentralisation. Agriculture is done in the States. Let us have R & D institutes in the States. Therefore, some kind of decentralisation in science and technology is required.

Now, I want to pose two questions which are not exactly relevant to Finance Portfolio as such.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, why pose them?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Nowadays some talk is going on about changing the Constitution to have a presidential form of Government;

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not within the ambit of this discussion.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: In the general discussion on the general budget, all the Government policies can be discussed. That is my understanding. I want a statement from the Government whether they want to change the Constitution to have a presidential form of Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was a statement by one of the Ministers.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This is my question and I want a reply from the Government. Then, nowadays papers report that there is a move of Government to have a committed judiciary and committed executive. Is there any policy like that? After this Government came into power, everybody saw that many judgments... \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow this to go on record. You are treading on a dangerous ground. You are not expected to criticise the judgments given by the courts. That will not form part of the record.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I would only say whether the Government's policy is to have a committed judiciary.

Innumerable officers of Police and others are being transferred. What is their crime? Because they happened to serve under the Janata rule and performed their duty according to rules and regulations.

I may conclude, Sir, by saying that the Finance Minister's claim that he is going to restore the health of the economy, is a claim without foundation. Therefore, I strongly oppose this Budget.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur):  
Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak in

support of the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

The judicious and practical manner in which the Budget has been conceived, planned and presented, in my view, is highly commendable. The budgetary optimum, has all the way, been kept very well balanced. This is a very encouraging feature. The total conception has been based on proper plans, programmes and policies. It is backed by certain aims and objectives. It is also guided by the economic and social situation prevailing in the country as a whole. There is nothing *ad hoc* about it. It has been a continuous process. The working out of the plan as to how it will suit the masses at large and how our economy will be built up, will take time. But the start is there. And that I must say is the conception of the planning and the instinct of the high command in power today. Our hon. Prime Minister has been giving off and on her views in relation to how to build up the economy that satisfies the masses as a whole. That is why programmes like the 20-point programme and giving socialistic touch to all types of programmes came into being. That is what, I say, is the encouraging feature. So, the Budget as is evident, forms part of this particular game of economics i.e. how do we raise the living standard of the masses as a whole, not in a lopsided fashion but in a well-considered manner so that everybody gets his right share.

The process of evolution so far as the teeming millions are concerned, is moving in the right direction. The teeming millions are not mere dumb millions. They understand their rights, requirements and demands. So, it is not the question today as to how to just go through the ritual of certain plans or working out policies. They say, we will examine it as it progresses. No. Brasstacks have to be taken into account and it is here

this budget has made a mark. I am not going to repeat the little things and the big things that have already been said because that would be a repetition. That is not my intention. I want to present to you a few things which perhaps the Finance Minister would also accept later as being some kind of catalytic agent to the overall plan and overall budget under various heads which has been laid on the Table of this House.

Now, one word about the millions, that is, the teeming millions. Chaudhury Charan Singh Ji, the hon. Member of the House has said one or two things about how to maintain and to encourage the balance of economy amidst the population as a whole, his bias being towards the rural economy. I must say, we have to think of the overall question and we were doing remarkably well. Even now, as a country we have done remarkably well in so far as our progress during the last 30 years is concerned. We can see the progress of the country all around us. We have a rough measure of it, and in certain ways quite intimate measure, and in that context I would say that in all fields we have been doing quite well and even now we are doing quite well. It may be food self-sufficiency. I want to remind the honourable ex-Finance Minister, Chaudhury Charan Singh, that there was a time, say, about a decade over when he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and I had had the privilege of being the Agriculture, Food and Supply and Revenue Minister of Punjab and we had to share our problems together at this very Centre. And we were in a bad way. We had to have PL-480. Grain shortages in Uttar Pradesh alone were to the tune of 27 lakh tonnes and more so in Bihar and so on, and with the progressive policies that came about under the aegis of our Prime Minister and some of the eminent soldiers I should say, the big type of leaders who are now in the Opposition, our progress came to be phenomenal. We

filled our granaries and on the food angle we became self-sufficient slowly with a magic wand. There is no doubt about it. PL-480 was thrown out and we started having our granaries filled up. Everybody knows it.

On the industrial side of it, we are among the first eleven so far as industrial output in various countries is concerned. In my own little town, in one basti alone, that is, Basti Shekhon—I am talking of Jullunder City—we could export things to the tune of about 4 or 5 crores of rupees, say, *nalke bund*, even some of the small hand tools and sports goods, footballs, this and that. Therefore, things have been moving well enough. There is no question about it. Even on the side of qualitative manpower, there is no shortage; on the side of defence potential it is a wonderful show. It is coming up so very beautiful, and even on the side of nuclear field, nuclear fission and fusion, we are well up; on the side of electronics we are well up compared with any country for that matter. So, the swing is coming up so very beautifully. And with my apologies, no aspersion cast, I would say that we had observed and everybody had observed that unfortunately there was a little bit of shake-up, a little bit of a set back during the Janata regime. We had that setback. It may have been on the gold reserve loss side, it may have been breakage in the developing swing of our industrial progress, messing up of our foreign exchange assets, the peasant's traumatic travail in relation to his own farm produce; like sugarcane, cotton, paddy, tobacco, potatoes. We all know it.

I come from a peasant family. I happen to be the President of the Kisan Khet Mazdoor Dal. I have been dealing with it. I was very surprised to hear Chowdhury Saheb saying that if the Budget had been worked out by the Finance Minister properly with emphasis on cottage industries, within two years all our ills can be solved. He had all the power, he could have

[Shri R. S. Sparroy]

done that within two or three years. I do not think anything worthwhile was done. Not any individual's fault. I would say they were brilliant type of people with beautiful brains, but teamwork was nil. There was so much tension in the administration and also neglect of our economic progress. Otherwise, in my view it could have been done very well.

He has been talking about village life so much. Take his own role as Finance Minister and later as Prime Minister. In his own village and other villages in U.P., Punjab, Haryana and elsewhere no one would pick up sugarcane from the fields for Rs. 5 a quintal. Nobody would pick up potatoes in Punjab, Haryana and some parts of U.P. even if someone offered them at Rs. 5 a quintal. I myself came here and met the NAFED Chairman and Managing Director, warning them a month and a half earlier that the potato crop was coming, and asking what their plans were. I want to say on the floor of the House today that the answer was most unsatisfactory. There were no plans. Previously there were plans, we used to send our potatoes to Indonesia, U.K., Iran and countries of the Middle East. This could have been arranged. Even if the kisan got Rs. 10 a quintal, he would have been satisfied. Everything went to rot. I am very sorry to remind him about it. It is easy to criticise each other, but one has to be a little objective in so far as our progress, economic and otherwise, is concerned.

There is one particular point which is of very great importance in so far as our budgetary proposals are concerned. His thesis or analysis seems to be that if India invests all or most of the money in agriculture, we will be able to become well off economically, and the living standards of our masses would go up. I am very sorry to disagree with him. No country has done that so far. If I produce more wheat what am I going to do with it? Send it out? Where? It is

not going to be easy because all countries are now becoming self-sufficient in food. So, it is not that way you have to come up. It is the other way round. You have to industrialise yourself even in the fields. I am going to propose something fresh to the Finance Minister.

In that, I have a special proposal to make. It may be called an aide to this budget, to what has already been considered under the budget headings of various types. It is to bring up the living standard of the population at large, that is, the village population, the rural population, that is, Gandhiji's good old villages. India is still a land of villages. In my State, there are only three cities, namely, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana; the other places are all villages; small towns which do not much matter. That is how I would rate Maharashtra. Except for Bombay and one or two other places, its total population is rural. It is so all over India. What I would like to recommend is this. From the allocations made under different budgetary heads, a substantial share of finance has been earmarked for rural uplift. It is there: it has been there. Still it is to be considered to be done by way of having some schemes. This is how I visualise and it can be so done without shuffling about the budgetary heads: funds and allocations already made.

Suppose, as a policy, from now on, heavy, medium and mini industrial units, mandis, godowns, all types of big institutions, that is scientific, technological, medical, agricultural, research experimental centres, universities, colleges, campuses, spill out and mushroom across the countryside and not pushed inside the already congested and suffocating cities of India. No extra expenditure is involved. It is just a question where to disperse them, where to have them, so that everywhere a life of new type mushrooms out. I will explain that. I will give an example. Suppose a heavy or a medium industry is established at a

place in the interior of the countryside, based contiguous to a railway station, connected with a road system. This is what will happen. Labour will be available at the spot. No labour importing or their quartering arrangements will have to be made. The kisans, the farm labour or the artisans' wife, daughter, sister or unemployed son will be available for shift working in the factory that has been established there. These employees will add substantially to their own family's meagre income by hundreds of rupees a month.

Not only that. Wherever you have this type of 10,000 or 12,000 or 15,000 persons working, other type of facilities also come up, grow up, namely there is bound to be a cinema bound to be a college, bound to be school, bound to be a hospital, etc. etc., bound to be a new type of life. That means, the farmer is working in his field; his wife is earning very month or his son is earning every month in the factory near about.

This method may have been used by USSR or USA or Europe or other developed countries. But with the conditions obtaining in India, in relation to our situation and economic conditions obtaining in India, and the swing of evolution as it is called the scientific evolutions. This is the best solution for us to adopt. I have no doubt about it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the General Budget, a little while ago, you spelt out certain measures and you gave a little inkling of it. But I have elaborated that. I feel there is to be a new economic swing. More than 7 per cent of our people are from the villages. They live in villages. Should we not wish to see that India shines with villages being uplifted and developed like Europe and America which have become developed countries?

We have the chance. We have the qualitative manpower. Take the case of Delhi. Only about 2—1/2 decades earlier, it had a population of 6—1/2 lakhs only and now it is sporting over

50 lakhs. The sum of multiplication keeps on taking place. When 50 lakhs are converged into a place, there is always housing shortage, and another lakh of labourers have to be imported, may be from Madhya Pradesh automatically or from Rajasthan or other places, and say one lakh comes in for putting up the buildings. But that lakh attracts some more people to feed them and to bring more supplies for them. That means another ten thousand from the crowd and and so it works on and on. It is like Calcutta, which is daily becoming a hazard. Why do you want it to so happen? On the one hand you want the majority of the population, that is the rural population, to come up. The manner in which you want it to come up is through industrialisation, right down to the village small scale handicrafts and after that mini, medium or anything else you like in that time.

So this is why I wish to recommend to end up as the pattern of the wonderful work you have done in the form of forming this budget. Somehow, it is to be taken up as a policy and then adopted.

I have one more recommendation also to put up before you. Hon. Shri Charan Singh was thinking in terms which are rather, to my mind, a little out of place. You cannot stop mechanisation in the villages. I know about Punjab; I know about Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and other places. I have been in Maharashtra which has done a wonderful job from the cooperative angle of it, and have mechanised threshing there is even tractorisation and other things allied with it. And we have a majority of small farms; there should be no doubt about it. They are five acres and under. I have something to propose in this case also. For farms of five acres and under there is no reason whatsoever why, under the aegis of, say, such a Department as Agro-Industry, we should not have tractor-cum-input centres in each block, India-wide. If you position them there, what will

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happen? It would be the cheapest way of giving or offering tractorisation and mechanisation of harvesting and cultivation to the poor farmer. Now, what will he gain? He is going to gain in relation to two bullocks and possibly a cow for which, at the moment, he has to keep aside one or two acres of land for their fodder. That is also a drag on his income. So, these two bullocks can go. All he has to do is to call for or ask from the centre for tractorisation. Irrigation is done, and now it is the right time for tractor to come. The log book is there. The tractor-centre's people come at call and the plot of land is ploughed out and sown. Every six months, after the Rabi crop is out or the Kharif crop is out, the man pays out to the centre. It is reckoned that he does not have to pay more than one tenth of what he has been able to gain out of one acre of land, for the help he has received. On top of that he has saved two bullocks and the land set aside for their fodder. This programme was to be launched in Punjab and possibly will be, in due course of time.

Such are the type of schemes which will bring up our country in the proper type of perspective—which we are looking forward to. It cannot be that you just grow more food products and then say we will come up. No age has changed. We have become mechanised and we have modern-day type of mechanisation in every sphere, everywhere.

The purpose is that you want to bring your standards up. So, what will you have to do? You will have to produce things and then you have to earn money from outside international markets. Once you produce things and send them out, money comes back and then circulates among the masses; and that is what brings the living standards up.

So, these are my two proposals Sir, and, with your guillotine about to be imposed, I thank you very much for giving me this much time.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, one thing is certain. As far as the mixed economy is concerned, our Finance Minister, remaining totally faithful to it, to mixed economy, has given the best budget that he can give under the circumstances.

I was hearing with very great interest Mr. Charan Singh as well as yourself, Mr. Chairman, when you were on this side. When Mr. Charan Singh was speaking, the Members on the Opposition were clapping their hands and were happy: and when you were speaking: including the Finance Minister everybody was happy. These are the features of Parliamentary democracy: I can understand it; every party has its own say.

As you were saying, Sir, it is a question of approach, I have remained the whole life—I am now 64—a total believer in science and technology. I will ask you one question. Is not political economy a science? Nobody can differ; nobody can doubt it. Political economy is one of the social sciences. It has fixed laws. It is not only expert knowledge that is important, but able implementation of those laws is also very important to bring about the results. For the last three decades or more, perhaps, we were experimenting or fiddling with this mixed economy. we all take pride about it. Still, as if we have not tested, we cling to it.

I will ask only three questions of our very learned and respected Finance Minister. Has the number of people living below poverty-line decreased or increased? I am very sorry, Mr. Charan Singh went upto 55. I will not quote that figure. But definitely it is not 37; it has gone up to 44.

I will ask another question. Has the number of dwellers in the slums in cities increased or decreased? It has innumerable increased, not only increased. Bombay has 15 lakhs of

slum dwellers. Calcutta has an equal number of such dwellers. There is not a single industrial city where the slums are not increasing day by day. Perhaps, the number of slum dwellers has gone up to more than one cores.

Last but not least, I will ask one question. Has the number of persons selling their blood and body for earning their livelihood increased or decreased? We have a woman Prime Minister the most dignified woman of the era. But see the dignity of women. It is the greatest tragedy of life: if you go to the Faras and Goalpeta areas in Bombay or such areas at so many other places, you will find that the dignity of women has lowered down to such an extent; You will never witness such things in any other country. It is high time that the dignity of women went up to a desirable level; it should not fall down to such a level, as I mentioned just now. Those Faras and Goalpeta areas should be removed. Prostitution should be abolished, if possible. If that is not possible, at least those areas should be totally abolished. We know what is the dignity of women now-a-days. Every now and then we read in papers about rape and other things.

Now, I ask you the fourth question. Mr. Charan Singh was talking about village industries and what he had done in his short time. I will ask this question: has the number of destitutes from villages increased or decreased? The rush of the destitutes from villages to cities has increased. This is the result of the mixed economy experiment for more than three decades. Is it not time for us to rethink about it? Is it only that the parliamentary democracies should try to please both the sides or should they not also deliver the goods for the country's sake? Is it not time for us to think whether this type of administrative system is fit for us or not? There are ways and ways. As a student of science, for me, everything has some reason and my intelligent friend, Mr. Chairman, was just speaking on science and technology. He knows that

nothing can be done without reason. That is the condition of India. What is that? It is exploitation. If, after knowing the reason, we are not going to stop it, who will stop it? Who is at fault who has to be punished? Mr. Charan Singh that side and we on this side, all these thirty years, have been experimenting with this mixed economy. No difference between us. The machinery is the same, the system is the same. It is only a question of better marking, more marking or less marking. Machinery is the same, system is the same.

Sir, we are responsible people. We are representatives of the people. I shall earnestly appeal from the bottom of my heart, let us rethink about it. Is there nothing wrong with the system that we are following? As a student of science and technology, I would say our economy has to have a scientific approach. In mixed economy we want to please everybody. We want to please the exploited. We want to please also the exploiters. What is the result? A person who tries to please everybody displeases everybody. Giving relief here and there to the poor and at the same time creating opportunities for exploration does not lead us anywhere. We know what is the progress we have made. I remember in 1969 when our beloved Prime Minister differed with her own old leaders, the slogan was:

गति बढ़ानी चाहिये हिन्दुस्तान को आगे आने के लिए ।

With that, I will only request,

गति बढ़ रही है और पीछे जा रही है ।

What is the mistake? Sir, it is not that as a Congressman I have no right to express my views. Sir, certainly we are much better than what we were during the British times. We are definitely going ahead. But the speed and the way we should go is it all right? Sir, after the elections, let me tell you, the aspirations of our people are much higher than what they were ever before. They expect results immediately. I many tell you that people



[Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta]

expeted hars taxes and heavy burden on them in this budget. Please see, comparatively—I will have to say—your budget is much better than that of Mr. Charan Singh. There can be no comparison....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time more would you require?

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: I would require some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: To morrow I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it will be a disjointed speech.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: I have still a lot to say. I have to say something about my constituency also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But how much time more you want?

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: 20 minuts more at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any way, if you conclude in another five minutes time, it is all right.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: I will request you....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably I may not be here tomorrow and you may not get the time.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: At least I will have the satisfaction of saying something to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, you are making a very good speech. Then it will be a disjointed speech. In five minutes please conclude. There is a long list of members who want to speak tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): But, Sir, when his speech is

read in the record, it will be all right. It will not be disjointed.

MR. CHAIRMAN:: I can tell you tomorrow is going to be very difficult day. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will also be hard-pressed for time. So, please try to finish in another five minutes.

18.00 hrs.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: I can see the Members want to go away rather soon. I will have to shorten my speech.

Sir, the main wealth of India is manpower. How many man-hours are we losing daily: anybody imagine what wealth we are losing daily by not using our man-hours? The real wealth of India is man-power.

Sir, if there is a richman's son he can enjoy he can have his friends and sit together whereas the members of a poor man's family without exception have to work day and night. I know of my district from where I come. When there is famine you will find most of the ladies working very hard in the burning sun and hot winds. Sir, if it was my sister how will I feel it? Sir, if it were my young wife working there at the mercy of a mistry over there how will I feel it. If my old mother were working there how will I feel it. We have never thought of the reason. The reason is that they are poor. Then Sir, as I told you about Bombay, if compulsory employment comes in then all the civil and social vices like smuggling etc. will disappear. The programmes will be implemented. As a medical man I will say that India's disease is very big and it will require some rigorous treatment. Some people may ask where is the money for the programme? I say gold is there. Why don't we withdraw from the public circulation all the gold. How many people will be dispeased. These steps may look

very extreme but the disease is like that. In India if we go on at this snail-speed, it will take thousands of years to reach the European level. We have to take some decision with cudgels in both hands. We have to take some bold decision. It is not only in Communist countries. All Capitalist countries including America have taken gold from the Circulation Bank whenever crisis came in their country. If you want to fight inflation, then the best means is to withdraw gold. You withdraw gold totally and not just have gold control or touching on the fringe. If there is total withdrawal of gold from circulation you will find that prices will come down next day. Nothing more is required. If I give example of Mao you may say that I am talking of Communism. Sir, it was not Mao only. Forty-two years ago America had done it. Britain had done the same thing. Britain did the same thing. Germany did the same thing; and lastly, Mao. When there was the greatest inflation of the world Chang-Kai-Shaik supported the U.S. views. Nothing could prevent that. It was the manpower that was utilised. China with a much big or population than India at the same time keeping optimum interests in mind did one good thing. (*Interruptions*). Do you want to listen?

I want to say so many things. I want a development board for my constituency. People in that part of my constituency which is a most backward part of India are in a very bad position. Even Sardar Patel in 1948 after independence took place, said that if we want to see India, four hundred years back, we should go to Kutch. That is why I say that though India was split up into parts on the linguistic basis, Kutch was not taken into account. Bengali speaking Bengal was formed on this basis. Bihari-speaking Bihar was formed on this basis. Tamilnadu was also formed on this basis; Andhra was formed on this basis. Gujarat was not

formed on this basis; Kutch and Saurashtra were kept separate and Kutch was kept under centre. That was because they were very backward. Now people have started thinking fortunately that progress has started therein. They are happy now. It is not that our people are very poor; let me tell you that. We are poor because we have one-fourth of the land in the whole of Gujarat. That is in Kutch we have a population of only eight lakhs—a very scattered population with a big area. The *per capita* expense by Government is not much. That is because they were not allowed to come up. In a village of 4,000 population you will find that they have kept Rs. 2 crores as fixed deposits. This is a very important area which brings a huge amount of foreign exchange every year. Sir, in that area there is plenty of minerals available. The only mistake is that we are exploiting political minorities. There are only six people in the Assembly and one Parliament Member over here. In a big democracy it is the head which sometimes count.

Now I come to the clamour of the people to come up. They have got a constitutional right. For the development of that area, under Article 371(2) of our Constitution, the Development Board which was envisaged has got to be given to it. I am very happy to tell you, Sir, that our beloved Prime Minister, understood our problem and in 1976 she herself acquainted the President about this problem. As a result, the President had passed an order. It was made known to both Houses of Parliament. The Governor of the State when he was inaugurating the Assembly in 1977 said this in his speech. But, as soon as the Janata Party came, not for any other sake at least for the sake of constitutional right of the people which has been given to them, they should have implemented that order. But they did not do so. I will ask you whether one President's order before it is executed could be cancelled by the

(Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta)

Executive? Sir, it was cancelled by the Finance Ministry. Suppose the President has ordered it. I will ask before one President's order is being executed, how can this be cancelled by the Executive? It requires not only the legal side of it to be studied as also the moral part of it. It is a constitutional right given to the people. I request this Government through you that one separate Development Board should immediately be granted. As I said earlier, there is plenty of minerals available there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.  
(Interruptions).

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA:  
My link is now broken.

As I said in the beginning, I congratulate our hon Finance Minister. He is remaining totally faithful to the Mixed Economy. That is the policy

which we are following. It is not his fault. It is the policy that the Government is following. And that is why I congratulate him for presenting his excellent Budget. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

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## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,  
June 27, 1980|Asadha 8, 1902  
(Saka)*