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Sravana 12, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 3, 1983/Sravana 12,
1905 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rationalisation of the cost of cars

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

(a) the steps taken by Government
to rationalise the cost of cars in pursu-
ance of the statement made by him in
reply to half-an-hour discussion in Lok
Sabha on 9 May, 1983 ; and

(b) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The
Government have held a series of discus-
sions including those with the manufac-
turers on the issues of price rationalisa-
tion, quality improvement and moderni-
sation of all types of automobiles includ-
ing cars. The Government have also
taken a note of the recommendations
made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs
and Prices on the price structure of cars.

M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., have
reduced ex-factory price of their Premier
Padmini car by Rs. 1503/- (which means
reduction of net price by Rs. 1810/- at
Delhi). M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.,
have given an assurance to hold prices of
their cars during the current year.

Further, entry of Maruti Udyog Ltd.,
in the field of passenger cars and vans, is
expected to have a salutary effect on the
quality and prices of cars marketed by
other manufacturers.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir in
reply to part (a) and (b) of my question,
it is written that there were discussions in
regard to the quality improvement and
modernisation of all types of automob-
iles, including cars. May I know if
they are doing anything for quality im-
provement and modernisation of all types
of automobiles, if they have agreed to
that ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, we have
been assured by the manufacturers and
we have impressed upon them that their
primary preoccupation should be quality
along with the checking of prices.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, while
replying to a half an hour discussion dur-
ing last session, the Minister had stated
that Premier Padmini and also Amba-
sador are thinking of bringing out new
engines. Have they achieved any prog-
ress in that direction ? And if so, what
is that ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
Sir, I am very thankful to the Hon. Mem-
ber of having gone through very carefully,
what I said on 19th May, 1983. Therein,

you will please find that I had mentioned about the Annual General Meeting speech of the Chairman of the Premier Automobiles, in which he had mentioned that new dies will be out during this year and that a new model is on the anvil and it is expected to be available within this year. Similarly, the Hindusthan Motors are having a new model—the Vauxhaul model. It is also expected to be out this year. Hindustan Motors have also proposed to have collaboration with Isuzis, who are a famous diesel engine manufacturer, so that they bring out a new fuel efficient diesel engine.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I would appreciate the various steps taken by our Government on the issues of price rationalization, quality improvement and modernization of automobile industry. I am very much surprised to know that during the last 25 years, prices of our cars have gone up by five times, at the cost of quality, i.e. without improvement in quality and without implementation of any modernisation plans, especially in engine and transmission system. I would like to know whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have also recommended any relationship of quality improvement measures with the price structure of cars. What effective steps is he going to enforce on car manufacturers, especially Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles who are still talking this technology from foreign countries, even after having experience for 35 years? What have they done in research and development in 35 years, to improve the quality of cars with indigenous technology, our own engineers and automobile modernisation plan?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : While I do not hold any brief for the automobile manufacturers, I must point out that there have been built-in difficulties on this particular technology front, as far as automobile manufacturing is concerned. In my response to the half-an-hour debate, I had traced in brief the history of automobile manufacture in our country. It is a fact that the original technology which was imported, has been indigenized 99%. But now the question is regarding new patterns, new designs,

new and latest technology and new fuel efficient technology. So, what we are concerned is about the induction of new technology in the field of automotive vehicles. It is in this field that we have been emphasizing the induction of new technology recently, and I am sure that in the next 2 or 3 years, we shall find a breakthrough in this respect.

MR. SPEAKER : They are experts in raising prices.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Minister whether, as part of the rationalization of the cost of cars, he has considered the complaint of the present manufacturers of automobiles, that Government is not giving them relief on imports of spare parts, which relief is being made available to the Maruti Car Company. Is it a fact that Government has now decided to raise the price of Maruti cars?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : First of all, Government has not taken any decision, by name. It is not by denomination or by name. What we have done, as the hon. Member must have seen, is that we have said that cars with fuel efficient engines will be covered upto 1,000 cc. Whether it is Maruti or any other car, it is upto 1,000 cc. If the fuel efficiency is certified by proper authorities, they will get their relief on the import of components. It is not just for Maruti. It is for others also. If other manufacturers want to bring out small cars with the same specifications, they are also entitled to relief. But beyond 1,000 cc. the matter is under consideration because it has fiscal and monetary implications. As far as Maruti car is concerned, its price has not yet been announced. But I am given to understand that the Maruti car price will not exceed Rs. 47,500 plus local taxes and freight charges.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हवाओं की तरंगों के अनुरूप, हवा से ज्यादा यतिरोध उत्पन्न न हो सके, इस प्रकार का —
इन भी विकसित किया गया है। फ्यूल

कंजम्पशन कम हो अर ज्यादा दूरी कार तय कर सके, इस प्रकार की बातों को ले कर डिजाइन तैयार किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में 33 साल में कोई नया डिजाइन नहीं निकाला गया है, इसके बारे में। हवाओं की तरंगों से पैदा होने वाला गतिरोध कम से कम हो सके, इस प्रकार का डिजाइन बनाने का भी आपके यहां विचार जारी है ?

कारों के लिये ग्राप जो डिपोजिट लेते हैं उपभोक्ता या खरीदार से, उसका आधार क्या है और उस पर इंटरैस्ट भी क्या देते है ?

श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : हवाई बात हो रही है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : हवाई बात नहीं हां रही है । जापान में हाल ही मे इस तरह की कार डिवेलप हुई है । क्या उसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : विचार तरंग उन्होंने जो यहां प्रदर्शित की है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विचार तरंगित किए हैं ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूं। वायु तरंगों पर एयरो-डायानमिक्स जिस को कहते हैं, उसके आधार पर जो नया डिजाइन बना है, नई प्रणाली विकसित की गई है उसके आधार पर व अन्य नियमों पर हमारे यहां पूना में जो आटोमोटिव रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है वह इस दिशा में रिसर्च कर रही है। अभी यह स्थिति हमारी नहीं है और आवश्यकता भी नहीं है कि जापान में या यू० ए० में जो बड़ी बड़ी कारें हैं या मध्यम कारें हैं, उनके आधार पर वैसी ही घोषणा हम यहां भी

करें। भारत की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप अपनी विशिष्ट पृष्ठभूमि के अनुरूप हमें गवेषणा करनी चाहिये। हमारी विचार तरंगें अपनी आवश्यकताओं और अपनी परिस्थितियों तक सीमित रहनी चाहिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : डिपोजिट्स पर इंटरैस्ट के बारे में भी मैंने पूछा था।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सामान्यतया सात परसेंट ब्याज दिया जाता है।

Development of Liquid Crystal Devices

*142. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report in Hindustan Times, dated June 5, 1983, regarding development of liquid crystal devices ;

(b) if so, whether Department of Electronics has not supported the licence application of Bharat Electronics Ltd. based on indigenous technology ;

(c) whether the Department of Electronics is aware of the work done by a Professor of Raman Research Institute in liquid crystal devices ; and

(d) if so, what has been Government's response to this Indian effort ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The industrial licence application for Liquid Crystal Displays made by BEL based on indigenous know-how has been re-cast by BEL as a result

of discussions with the Inter-Developmental Task Force on Electronic Components set up by DOE. This re-cast application is being supported.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As far back as 1974 the DOE itself had promoted and financed an R and D project on Liquid Crystal Material by Prof. S. Chandra Shekhar at the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore. By 1980, this project resulted in the generation of production-worthy technology. That technology has since been transferred under the auspices of the DOE to a company in Madras for commercial production, and Liquid Crystal Material is being produced by that company since 1982. Thus, the DOE has been the agency responsible for successfully promoting, and financing the work of Prof. Chandra Shekhar on Liquid Crystal Material and getting the know-how so developed successfully commercialised by industry.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : First of all, I want to know when actually the first application was made by the BEL, because in the answer it has been stated that it has been now re-drafted? Was the discussion held only after the news item was published in the Press? Is it a fact? When actually the discussion took place, that is after 5th June or before that? In 1974, actually the development was made with the help of this Department. Prof. Chandra Shekhar was actually helped. Is the government aware that now he has the technology which is world-wide famous? A monograph has been published on the request of the Cambridge University. He has been offered FRS

What has actually been done in furtherance of his advancement or rather research work regarding liquid crystal after 1974? I am afraid, nothing has been done after 1974. It is only known in the Raman Research Institute that he has been successful in getting this distinction in the whole of the world. What is the agreement existing today for the supply of module wherein this liquid crystal technology is used because the price is Rs. 140. at the moment? The

watches which we make by using this technology are being sold at Rs. 500 or more. Is it not a fact that actually BEL had made a prototype watch and probably one prototype which was submitted to Shri C.P.N. Singh. But they could not make one prototype. For that it is understood that an agreement for importing crystals from Hitachi, Japan, has been entered into. Is it a fact and if so how long will this agreement continue?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Is there any question being asked now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister must have forgotten the question?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shejwalkar is trying to fish out the question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I do not know whether the watch is working now or not.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Liquid crystals must be water-proof also.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Lastly, I want to know whether because the D.O.E. is interested in having imports from Hitachi they have made certain visits also to Japan. I am sorry that we are not encouraging indigenous technology. We can make crystals here, some liquid crystals for display are being made by some small companies also. Why should we import the material for these modules from Japan?

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Thank you for allowing me, Sir.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The application by R.E.L. was made on 28-3-1983.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you reproduce the question, for our information?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The hon. Member wants to know what for and why we imported.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it the Gregorian Calendar or liquid once ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In 1974 the project was started. In 1980 the technology was generated. Production also was started in 1980. That technology was handed over to M/s. Dudaform and M/s. Dudaform have produced 900 grammes of liquid crystal material and 500 grammes have been given to B.E.L. This will make it clear that this technology was initially financed by D.O.E. When it became available it was handed over to the manufacturing agencies and now we are manufacturing liquid crystal material and we are using it in our industry.

On the question of B.E.L.'s application for import of these things, it seems that there was some misunderstanding. The application was made for importing the material which was already available in our country. The liquid crystal material manufactured by Dr. Chandrashekhar is available in the country but in their application they wanted to import that material from outside. And that is why the application could not be granted. Therefore, the D.O.E. wanted a discussion with B.E.L. to find out as to why they were wanting to import the material when it was available in our country as it was being manufactured indigenously.

Now, after that misunderstanding was cleared, there is no difficulty in giving permission to B.E.L. to get certain other materials which they want. There are three other kinds of materials. One is coated plates. They say that they do not have the instrument to manufacture these plates. For that permission can be given. But for other things which are available permission need not be given. D.O.E. has not asked PDEL to import the material. What is allowed to them is the importation of the instrument to manufacture the material and the technology, not the material. And so, the em-

phasis is on indigenous development of the material which goes into the module and the instrument which manufactures it.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What about imports from Hitachi ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The PDEL i.e. Punjab Corporation is importing not the material but the instruments to manufacture the material. They are importing the technology to manufacture the material, which is not available in our country. So, here it is not the importation of the material but importation of the instruments.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I have not been able to understand as to why the nodules for watches are being imported from Hitachi even today. Is there any such agreement with them ? How many visits have your officers made to Hitachi, Japan ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have made it amply clear that what is imported is not the raw material, parts of the watch but the machine and the technology.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Since my name has been mentioned, I must make it clear that the watch costing about Rs. 250/- which was presented to me fortunately, was too flashy for me. So, I gave it to my son. But unfortunately it has not worked after the 15th day of its presentation.

Power projects of Tamil Nadu awaiting approval of Planning Commission

*143. **SHRI ERA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed any perspective plan for setting up Thermal and Hydel projects to avert the recurring crises of power shortage leading to loss of industrial production worth several hundred of crores

of rupees, and, if so, the details of the same;

(b) the names of power projects that have been approved by the Planning Commission but not yet implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the names of power projects awaiting the approval of the Planning Commission so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have not proposed any such perspective Power Plan.

(b) There are two approved power projects namely Pandiar — Punnapuzha (2 × 50 MW) and Nellithorai (1 × 50 MW) on which work has not been taken up as they involve Inter-State issues.

(c) No power project of Tamil Nadu is pending approval of the Planning Commission.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Part (a) of the answer clearly confirms the lack of perspective on the part of Tamil Nadu Government. It is not just enough for Shri M.G. Ramachandran to stage dharna against the apathy of the Centre towards Tamil Nadu. I want to know whether the Tamil Nadu Government has sought the assistance of the Centre in resolving the inter-State issues involved in Pandiar-Punnapuzha project and Nellithorai project; if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for early implementation of these projects.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The first part of the question Government does not accept. We have not discriminated against the Tamil Nadu Government. They have not submitted any perspective power plan. About the second part, I do not think the Tamil Nadu Government has ever asked the Government of India to intervene in the matter.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman of

the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has stated publicly that he would meet all the power needs of the State if the outstanding dues of nearly Rs. 70 crores plus interest are cleared by the State Government. For how long is this money due from the State Government? I also want to know whether the new super thermal power station to be set up in Southern region will be given to Tamil Nadu since Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are surplus in power?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as my information goes, I am not aware of any such statement made by the Chairman of the Neyveli Corporation. But at the same time, their shares in Neyveli Corporation and super thermal power station are fixed. Ramagundam is one of the super thermal power stations from which the Tamil Nadu Government is getting their share. So, also, in the Neyveli expansion scheme their share has been fixed. They will be entitled according to their share.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated about the Pandiar-Punnapuzha scheme. According to him, the Government of Tamil Nadu has not forwarded any perspective proposals to the Centre. I am very sorry to say, I do not know about the present Government, some ten years ago in 1973, the Prime Minister is also well aware of this fact, that the State Government had represented to the Centre to use its good offices to talk to the Government of Kerala so that the inter-State dispute can be resolved amicably. At the same time, the Government of Tamil Nadu assured that the Government of Tamil Nadu is ready to give paddy against the quantity of water going to be released to Tamil Nadu. I do not know how the Minister has said that no proposal has come perhaps because he is quite new to this portfolio. However, the proposal is there with the Central Government, I am very sure about it because in 1973 itself, the Members of Parliament had represented to the Central Government. I would like to ask the Minister, at this stage at least, whether the Central Government would persuade the Government of

Kerala to come to an agreement so that the drought-prone area in Coimbatore—Avinashi and Paladam Talukas— can be irrigated? May I know whether the Government discussed this with the Government of Kerala?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, so far as the first part of the question is concerned, actually there has been a rethinking in the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The original proposal has been completely modified. The west-flowing river was afterwards proposed to be diverted to the east. There are two aspects involved—one is the inter-State aspect and the other is ecological aspect. Unless these two questions are solved. I do not think that the State Government can go ahead with it. I will definitely look into the matter but the Planning Commission had advised the Tamil Nadu Government to have a direct talk with the Kerala Government and if by any change they are not able to resolve it, then the Centre might consider as to at what stage it should intervene.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: My name is Ram Gopal Reddy. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: At least I never forget 'Ram'. Furthermore, you are not only Ram Gopal Reddy, you are M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: And I also know that you are very much interested in sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is why it has become surplus, Sir. Sir, upto 1967, Madras was an ideal State when Congress was ruling. Unfortunately, after 1967 for some time it was a prosperous State under Annadurai but after that it has gone down. Now, the Tamil Nadu Government has not proposed any scheme. I want to know from the Minister whether *suo moto* the Central Government is going to examine any project so that the Tamil Nadu Government may come out of that difficulty and why

the Prime Minister without asking, has given 50 T.M.C. water for drinking purposes to Madras?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: About the first part of the question, I have nothing to say. About the second part of the question, there seems to be some kind of a misunderstanding. The reply merely says that they have not submitted any perspective power plan but certainly they have submitted certain projects. Seven hydel power projects and four thermal power projects have been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority and they are being examined by them.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister. While sanctioning power and irrigation projects, do you take into confidence the Departments of Environment and Forestry? If so, what are their reactions and to what extent they are associated with the sanctioning of the projects?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Before a project is cleared by the Planning Commission, the Department of Environment is definitely consulted. If it raises any objection, unless it is waived we do not formally sanction a project.

Closure of Paper Mills in different parts of the country

*144. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of paper mills which have been closed down in different parts of the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to reopen those paper mills; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) A statement

indicating particulars of the mills which have been closed is attached.

(b) and (c) Most of the closed mills are very small units of uneconomic capacity which have run into financial and managerial problems. Some of the larger

units have been closed due to industrial disputes. In so far as some of the large units which are facing financial difficulties, are concerned, rehabilitation schemes are being worked out in consultation with the concerned State Governments and financial institutions.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the mill	Location	Installed capacity (tonnes per annum)	Since when closed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Titagbur Paper Mills Ltd.	Kankinara (Mill No. 2) West Bengal.	34,560	August, 1982
2.	Orient Paper Mills	Brajraj Nagar, Orissa	76,000	December, 1982
3.	Ashok Paper Mills	(i) Jogighopa (Assam)	27,000	January, 1983
		(ii) Ramshwar Nagar, Bihar	13,500	October, 1982
4.	Rohtash Industries	Dalminagar, Bihar	60,000	November, 1982
5.	Andhra Pradesh Paper and Pulp Mills	Rajamundry (Andhra)	75,000	April, 1983
6.	Schgal Papers Ltd.	Daruhera, Haryana	15,000	March, 1982
7.	Basant Paper Mills	Basant Nagar, Village Patwa (UP)	5,275	March, 1982
8.	Badekha Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Tandarpura, Nangaugad, Distt. Mysore, (Karnataka)	9,000	March, 1982

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Shivalik Cellulose Ltd.	Gajruala, Distt. Moradabad (U.P.)	9,000	April, 1982
10.	Sarvodya Paper Mills Ltd.	Secundrabad (U.P.)	9,000	April, 1981
11.	North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.	Bagah, Distt. Champaran, Bihar.	7,500	July, 1982
12.	Ganapathi Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.	Barla, Distt. Ahmedabad. Gujarat.	10,000	May, 1982
13.	Thakur Paper Mills Ltd.	Samastipur (Bihar)	3,000	January, 1982
14.	Parshuram Paper Mills	Khardi, Distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	2,100	January, 1982
15.	Bombay Pulp and Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Domlivali, Maharashtra.	4,000	November, 1981
16.	Gawalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Weaving) Co. Ltd.	Birlakootam Kazikhode, Kerala	2,700	May, 1982
17.	Valod Antyoday Sahakari Paper Mills Ltd.	Dhumkhal, P.O. Valod Distt. Surat, Gujarat.	3,000	January, 1982
18.	IPCO Paper Mills Ltd.	Tarapore, Distt. Thana, Maharashtra	5,000	May, 1981

1	2	3	4	5
19.	P.G. Paper Mills Co. (P) Ltd.	Near Dum Dum (West Bengal)	1,500	February, 1981
20.	Bagla Paper Mills	Sahibabad (U.P.)	2,400	April, 1982
21.	Swatantra Bharat Paper Mills (P) Ltd.	Pilkhava, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	2,000	March, 1981
22.	Aknos Paper Mills (P) Ltd.	Ghaziabad (U.P.)	1,500	January, 1982
23.	Bhargava Papers (P) Ltd.	Chithara, Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	1,650	January, 1982
24.	Suri Paper and Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Daruhera, Haryana	1,500	July, 1980
25.	Providence Paper Mills	Santacruz, Maharashtra	510	March, 1971
26.	Kolleru Paper Ltd.	Bamuluru, Distt. Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)	10,000	August, 1982
27.	Airofil Paper Ltd.	Banmore, Distt. Norena, (M.P.)	1,650	February, 1982
28.	Priti Paper Board Mills.	Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal	1,200	November, 1982
29.	Annapurna Paper Mills	Guduglar Kumbalgud P.O. Kangeri, (Karnataka)	700	November, 1982
30.	Pragati Paper Mills (Dhampur Sugar)	Dhampur (U.P.)	1,500	November, 1982

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that even some of the larger units are facing financial and managerial problems. Have the Government identified such mills? If so, will Government consider taking over such mills and from when?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Answering the last part of the question, Government do not have any intention of taking over any of the mills which have been closed down for once reason or other. It is a fact that 30 mills have been closed. Out of these 30 mills, large paper mills would account for 3 lakh tonnes and small paper mills for about 85,000 tonnes. The total capacity of the industry is about 19.15 lakh tonnes. It would be the endeavour of the Government to see that these mills are re-opened at the earliest possible time. If some Central assistance is required for making them open, we would be only too willing to do that.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Are the Government aware that some of the paper mills, like the Orient Paper Mills, Brajraj Nagar, which have re-opened, have not completely lifted the lock-out? What steps do the Government propose to take to see that the lock-out is completely lifted?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : It would be in the interest of the proprietors of these mills to lift the lock-out. We are closely watching the situation. Whenever it is brought to the notice of the Government that a particular mill is closed, we are making every effort to see that it is re-opened.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister in his reply has stated that 30 paper mills have been closed down. They are all small or medium paper mills. The Congress(I) in their 20-Point Programme—it may be more than or less than that; it may be 24 points also—tried to say that the small and cottage industries should be encouraged. All these mills are in the small-scale. Out of these 30 mills, there

are in West Bengal. What concrete steps are the Government going to take in the form of helping the mills in procuring raw material and finance and also in marketing and reopening the Mills?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I am sure the hon. Member would particularly interested in the Titagarh Paper Mill in West Bengal which has two units in West Bengal With a total capacity of 75,000 tonnes. Due to the machinery being old, this is a mill which was started in 1882, the West Bengal Government has not been able to operate on an adequate level of capacity utilisation because of so many constraints. One of them is the power and the second one is industrial restlessness, and both on power and on industrial restlessness I am sure the State Government would do quite a bit and I am also sure the hon. Member will impress upon the West Bengal Government to look into this aspect.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What steps are you going to take? What is the Central responsibility? (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the mill with 76,000 tonnes installed capacity at Brajrajnagar. Orient Paper Mill had been closed since one year, not from December, 1982. It should be verified. I would like to know how the management is discriminating against the workers at Brajrajnagar to whom they are offering 8.33 per cent bonus instead of offering 20 per cent bonus, as they are paying in Amlai paper mill in Madhya Pradesh because the facts remain that Amlai and Brajraj paper mills are under the same umbrella of management. They are submitting the balance sheet of both the paper mills in the same form. If it is so, what is the reaction of the Government? My second point is that the Orient Paper Mill technology is in obsolescence. So, instead of modernising and expanding the mill where they are to invest a lot of money, the management is trying to sabotage and shift the mill to an industrially backward

district where they will get all the privileges and perquisites of rebate. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of this. If so, what steps the Government is contemplating not to disturb the location ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The workers of the Brajrajnagar and other units had resorted to strike from 22-12-1982, which was followed by a lock-out declared by the management. The dispute mainly related to the issue of bonus and the State Government are trying to resolve the dispute. The latest position is that the management have lifted the lock-out, but the full complement of workers have not yet reported back for duty. It is anticipated that the mill will resume production from this month.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, my question has not been answered. My point is why the management is discriminating against the workers of Brajrajnagar unit by paying 8.33 per cent bonus when the two mills at Amlai and Brajrajnagar are under the same umbrella. I asked whether the Government is aware of the fact that the same management who is paying 20 per cent bonus in Amlai mill is paying 8.33 per cent bonus in Brajrajnagar. Both the mills are under the same umbrella and they submit the balance sheets of both the mills in one form only. It is a serious question.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I have submitted to the House that the dispute mainly related to the issue of bonus and the State Government is tackling the matter. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस में यह बताया है कि 30 कागज की मिलें बंद हैं और उन में से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 9 कागज की मिलें बंद हैं, जिन के कारण आज छात्रों के सामने बड़ी मयंकर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है और सस्ते मूल्य पर बिकने वाली जो कापियां और किताबें थीं, वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कागज के

उत्पादन को ले कर बड़ी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो गई हैं और यह जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस के अनुसार 39066 मीट्रिक टन कागज 30 मिलों के बन्द होने के कारण कम पैदा हो रहा है। कागज की इस कमी के लिए वित्तीय कठिनाइयों की बात कही गई है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश की जो 9 मिलें बंद पड़ी हैं, उन के खोलने में जो वित्तीय कठिनाइयां हैं, उनके लिये राज्य सरकार क्या कर रही है और वे कागज की मिलें कब से स्टार्ट होंगी ताकि कागज का जो अभाव है, वह दूर हो। मंत्री जी यह भी बताएं कि इस समय कागज का कितना प्रभाव है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Let me assure the House that in so far as writing paper is concerned which is needed for our educational institutions, the Government have already taken steps to ensure that adequate, smooth, free supply of this paper would be made available. Very recently the hon. Minister of Industry did call the manufacturers and impressed upon them the paramount need to supply paper to these educational institutions. They have been living upto their commitment. If there is any bottleneck, it is not from the newspaper manufacturers but it is at the distribution centres, down in the Talukas and towns where the State Government have got to make adequate arrangements. But the Government does not take comfort by the closure of these thirty mills, I think an indepth look into the whole matter would be taken up by the Government.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Some of the Mills are below the economic size. They cannot work economically. Will the Government take steps to see that the small mills are expanded to an economic size ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : This point

is perfectly valid. The scale of economy with reference to small paper plants is causing some concern. IDBI has made certain study why particularly small paper mills have come to grief. It is because of low capacity utilisation, equipment bottleneck and imbalance, high cost of coal deliveries coupled with low thermal efficiency of boilers and lack of economical recovery system leading to wasteful consumption of chemicals and affluent problems. Expansion is something which the entrepreneur has to do and he himself has to make certain arrangements. If any assistance is called for either from the Industries Ministry or from the D.G. T.D., we will do that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The Minister really has not dealt with this question as he should have dealt. Something like 20% of the installed capacity in this country is in lock out. He says that it is not a matter of big concern. He says that papers are not reaching the people not because of lack of production but because of distribution problems. He says that it is the main thing. I do not agree with him. My question is what is the number of workers involved in these lock outs and strikes ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Belonging to C.P.I.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : All including you. (*Interruptions*) The statement made by my hon. friend opposite regarding Orient Paper Mill at Brajraj Nagar is correct. The strike has been from 22nd December. Lock-out has been lifted. That is also correct. The workers never entered into settlement. What is the reason ? He is depending on the Government of Orissa. Why some entrepreneurs are paying 20% bonus at Amlia and only 8.3% in Orissa ? Is it because the people of Orissa are treated as second rate citizens ? Why does the Government not take initiative in this matter and why is he saying that Orissa Government has to do it ? Government of Orissa has done nothing. Will you take initiative to solve this problem or not

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : For the labour disputes, as the hon. Member is

very well aware, there is a separate machinery to handle it. This is primarily a dispute between the management and the workers. It is not as if we are not concerned about the welfare of the workers. But there is a forum and there is a machinery and I am sure that this machinery has been put into action. It would look into the matter.

As far as the first part of the question regarding the number of workers is concerned, I do not readily have the figures. I need a separate notice for this.

(*Inter. uption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have passed to the next Question. Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu—Not present.

Identification of foreign nationals in Assam

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*146. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :**
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Assam have since started the process of identification of foreign nationals from July 1, last ;

(b) if so, the manner of identification;

(c) how many tribunals have since been set up ;

(d) whether any set of guidelines have been formulated for the Conduct of identification ;

(e) if so, details thereof ; and

(f) the progress of work of the tribunals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (f) The Foreigners Tribunals set up

under the Foreigners Tribunal Order 1964 have been in existence in Assam since 1964. Their number vary from time to time.

Certain modifications in the scheme of foreigners tribunals, so as to make them more effective, are under consideration. The suggestions for modifications include each tribunal having three members, provision of appellate tribunals and outstanding-jurisdiction of subordinate civil courts. The Home Minister had informed this House that it is proposed to have one tribunal in each Assembly Constituency. However, the Government of Assam having regard to availability of judges recommended 20 Tribunals to start with. Out of three members in each tribunal, they have proposed that two should be from outside the State. All the members will be in the rank of Distt. Judges/Addl. Distt. Judges.

They have also suggested that appellate Tribunals should be manned by a retired High Court Judge/Judges.

It has also been suggested that detailed guidelines for identification and detection of foreigners should also issue.

Various State Governments have been requested to forward names of serving/retired Distt./Addl. Distt/ Juges willing to work on the Tribunals. They are awaited.

All these aspects are under examination and finalisation.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Foreigners Tribunal Order, 1964 is still in existence in Assam and the Government want to modify certain guidelines only. My first question is this.

What are the guidelines for the Tribunal of 1964 and what changes the Government is contemplating in the new guidelines and when it will be finalised ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Regarding the first question, the hon.

friend has asked about the guidelines given to the scheme of 1964 tribunals. Sir, initially when these agencies were set up and detection were being made in Assam, there were lot of complaints that they were not observing the judicial procedure which was required for investigation. That is why, the procedure set in the 1964 Order has a judicial element in it, judicial power has also been given to these particular tribunals and as a result of which, Sir, you have seen that there are quite a lot of detailed procedure involved and it is a very lengthy one. If the House desires I would read out this also.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : How many persons have been detected as foreigners as per the guidelines of 1964 Order and whether the tribunals constituted under the new guidelines shall have the right to review the cases of those persons who have been already detected as foreigner by the old orders because there will be lot of changes in the new guidelines ? What will be the modalities of the deportation ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The detection of foreigners is a continuing process. It has started since 1952. So far as detection is concerned, it is about 1,13,876 persons. The deportation has also taken place. So far as that is concerned, it is 1,09,750 persons. It is a continuous process. These are the figures that I have with me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think, the Government's position is clear that the doors for negotiations are still open. In this context, may I know from the Government whether the status of 1961-71 migrants into Assam is also negotiable ? Secondly, may I also know from the hon Minister whether the Government will consult AASU and other organisation in the matter of framing detailed guidelines for identification and detection ? Thirdly, if these consultations are not confined to 19 1-71 migrants, how can these 20 proposed tribunals start functioning in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-

FAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : As far as the question of re-starting of talks is concerned, we have time and again stated our position that we are prepared to start negotiations if a congenial atmosphere takes place there. The State Government is also in favour of carrying on the negotiations. But, as I have said before, we will have to involve in these negotiations not only AASU representatives but also the representatives of other organisations plus the State Government of Assam.

As far as the question of 1961-71 migrants is concerned, the hon. Member and the entire House is aware of the fact that, as a matter of fact, the talks broke down on this issue. Our stand was very clear that we can go by 1971 as cut-off date while the AASU was insisting on 1961 as a cut-off date. There was no agreement on that. When the negotiations start, we will see what further progress can be made on this issue.

As far as the setting up of these tribunals is concerned, ultimately, as I have said in this House, there has to be a tribunal for each constituency. But to start with, because it is difficult to find personnel for them, the State Government has come forward with a proposal of setting up 20 tribunals. As has been stated by my colleague, we have written to various State Governments to give us the requisite personnel. But it is not coming forth. Therefore, in order to give additional incentives to those judges who are to come to man these tribunals, we have requested the Ministry of Finance to give them additional incentives so that these persons can come forward. The Finance Minister is actively considering this proposal and, I hope, he is likely to sanction it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We welcome the assurance of the Government that the door for negotiation is still open. I am sure, all of us hope that negotiations will re-start soon so that this very vexed and difficult problem can be solved. But the question that I would like to ask is this. Flowing from the reply given by my hon. friend, Mr. Laskar, the setting

up of these tribunals seems to be proceeding in a very leisurely manner. For four years now, this agitation has been going on. You say that the tribunals were in existence from 1952. Obviously, they have not been able to perform their function, otherwise the situation would not have developed. Now they are moving slowly by writing to the State Governments and asking for people. Surely it is in the interest of the nation that this should be done *suo moto* immediately.

Will the Hon. Minister kindly inform the House whether the influx of foreign nationals has, in fact, now stopped, because reports come from time to time that far from the question of sending out the people who are coming unauthorisedly, the influx is still continuing. I would like to have a clear view from Government as to when these Tribunals are going to be set up. If you go round in the normal bureaucratic way and write to other State Governments, we know what happens. That takes three years. Surely it is possible to telescope this matter.

Has the influx now, in effect, stopped or not ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the functioning and setting up of these tribunals earlier is concerned, the Hon. Member is aware of the fact that the AASU and the leaders of the organisations who were carrying on the agitation never allowed these tribunals to function and they also never agreed to the setting up of the tribunals. Therefore, it was only after the elections that the process has been hastened and, as I have said, the State Government has come forward with the recommendation of setting up 20 tribunals and I am pretty sure that by October, these tribunals will start functioning and we would be able to get the personnel for this purpose.

As far as the influx of persons from Bangladesh is concerned, the Government has taken all necessary steps towards this end. But, further more than that, we are preparing ourselves to strength n

the borders from all points of view. A proposal has come from the West Bengal Government to put up a barred fencing. That is also under consideration.

SHRI ATAL ABIHARI VAJPAYEE : Has the request come from West Bengal Government or from Assam Government ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am sorry. It has come from Assam Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वेस्ट बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है, वह भी बता दीजिए ? बड़ा बंगला देश से बड़ी तादाद में लोग घा रहे हैं ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : While welcoming the idea that the work of these tribunals must be started as quickly as possible, I am yet not clear that without guidelines, how only technical arrangements of these tribunals would help ? Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister on what basis these tribunals will start working.

Incidentally, I would also like to know what steps the Government is taking for barring the entry of foreign nationals into West Bengal ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I fully agree with the Hon. Member that these tribunals must start functioning as early as possible. As far as the guidelines are concerned, I have said that these guidelines are being framed in consultation with the State Government. Certainly, before these tribunals start functioning, the guidelines would be framed.

As far as Bengal influx is concerned, we are taking up the matter and we are trying to see that any influx from Bangladesh whether to Assam or to Bengal is fully put an end to.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : This question of detection of the so-called foreigners in Assam has become complicated in view of the large-scale violence which has taken place in that State. Man

were rendered homeless without anything with them. The document got destroyed and now if these people without any documents whatsoever (as they were destroyed in violence), are hauled up to produce those documents in tribunals, how are things going to proceed ? Therefore, I would like to ask whether this particular aspect been taken into consideration by the Government and, if so, what measures have been thought of in order to protect such persons who have lost their documents in these riots.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In the guidelines, we will take precautions to see that all these people who have lost their documents are fully protected. One of the ways of doing this is that as far as land documents are concerned, the revenue record of the State Government is still intact and we will go by the revenue record and there will be a representative of the minorities also in this Commission and, therefore, they would also be looking after the interests of these people.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Breakthrough in Technology at BHEL Unit at Ramachandra Puram (A.P.)

*145. **SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL unit located at Ramachandra Puram (A.P.) is on the verge of making a significant breakthrough which could lead not only to reverse flow of technology, but also solution to the problem of high ash coal that has bedevilled thermal power plants in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Tests carried out under simulated conditions in BHEL's R and D

Laboratory show that chromium rolls developed at the Ramachandrapuram unit of BHEL can have a substantially longer life than that of the conventional grinding rolls for coal pulverising mills currently in use in our country. The chromium rolls are yet to be tried out in power stations to evaluate performance under operational conditions.

Pollution of Major Inter-State Rivers

*147. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent studies by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have shown high pollution in certain places on major inter-state rivers of Western Central and Southern India ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) According to the study carried out by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, rivers flowing in the Southern India are generally less polluted. Following stretches of the rivers flowing in the Central and Western India are polluted :

In the Western Part :

The Sabarmati : In the down-stream of Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

The Narmada : Near Garudeshwar in Gujarat.

The Godavari : Near Dhalegaon in Maharashtra.

The Wainganga : A tributary of the Godavari at Ashti, Maharashtra.

The Krishna : River Bhima, Tributary of the river Krishna, downstream of Pune at Takal, in Maharashtra.

In the Central Part :

The Tapi : Near Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has started a national programme for the prevention and control of water pollution from industrial sources by stipulating minimum National Standards for specific kind of industries to which concerned industry has to conform. The Central and State Pollution Control Boards, in addition to their normal regulatory functions, are vigorously pursuing these programmes. Failure to comply with standards attracts punitive measures. Under the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation, Sewerage systems in all major cities and towns are proposed to be installed within the decade to curb pollution from domestic sources.

Inhuman living conditions in Jails

*148. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite various recommendations of the Commissions and Committees on Jail Reforms, there is no improvement in the inhuman living conditions in the jails in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the non-implementation of the recommendations made by various Commissions and Committees on Jail Reforms ; and

(c) what precise measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government are aware of the need for improvement in the living conditions in the Jails in the country. However, it is not correct to say that despite various recommendations of the Commissions and Committees on jail reforms, there has been no improvement in the living conditions in the jails in the country.

(b) Prison administration is a State subject. The Central Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments about measures necessary for improvement in prison administration, specially regarding living conditions in the jails in the country, based on the recommendations made by various Commissions and Committees on jail reforms set up from time to time and have impressed on them the urgent need for improvement in the standards of jail administration. However, the main reason for inadequate improvement in the standard of living conditions in jails has been financial constraint.

(c) With a view to provide financial help to State Governments for improvement and modernisation of jail administration, Government of India and worked out a scheme in 1976-77 and had under this scheme given financial assistance amount to Rs. 6 crores during 1977-79 to various States for improved sanitation, water supply and drainage etc. in jails and for repair, renovation and construction of jail buildings, modernisation of prison industries and agriculture etc.

In terms of the recommendations made by the 7th Finance Commission, an allocation of Rs. 48.31 crores has been made to various States for improving jail amenities such as water supply, sanitation, electrification and for giving better diet, clothing and medicine to prisoners and also for creating additional jail capacity.

The Jail Reforms Committee set up by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice A.N. Mullah has made wide-ranging recommendations

for all round improvement in prison administration and further measures for improvement of jails would be taken by the Government, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee, in consultation with the State Governments.

गोपाल टाबर दिल्ली में घाग लगना

*149. श्री राम लाल राही :

श्री कमल नाथ :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में गोपाल टाबर इमारत में लगी भयंकर घाग के कारण भारी वित्तीय हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घाग लगने के क्या कारण है और उससे कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या अब पूरी इमारत को गिराया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाए गये व्यक्तियों को कोई दण्ड दिया गया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) : उप राज्यपाल के आदेशों पर की गई जांच के अनुसार घाग लगने की घटना घाउंड फ्लोर पर एक वॉल्टिग मशीन के संचालन में लापरवाही के कारण हुई। इसमें हुई कुल वित्तीय हानि का अभी अनुमान लगाना है।

(ग) और (घ) इमारत को गिराये जाने का प्रश्न न्यायाधीन है।

(इ) और (च) 6 जून, 1983 को पुलिस द्वारा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 336/258/304 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। अब तक पांच व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं।

Visit to Antarctica

*150 SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent two visits to Antarctica south pole has resulted in any data useful for the development of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : (a) and (b) During first two expeditions to Antarctica scientific data relating to meteorology, glaciology; marine biology, geology, geophysics, radio-wave propagation etc., were collected. These data have been analysed and significant results have been obtained regarding the frozen continent and its relationship with the climate of the sub-continent, its predictive capabilities regarding the monsoon system, its influence on the fertility of the Indian Ocean as a whole, the krill stocks of the Antarctic Ocean, the similarities between Antarctic rocks and Indian rocks, the continuous radio link between India and Antarctica and the adaptations of our people after exposure of extreme climatic conditions.

Resolution Adopted by European Community Parliament Condemning Burning of Brides in India.

*151. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution recently passed by the European Community Parliament condemning the burning of brides in

dowry disputes in India as assailing the Indian Police Officials too gullible in accepting explanations of alleged home accidents to cover up cases of bride burning; and

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

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

(b) The European Parliament is presently in recess. The Government will instruct the Mission of India to the European Economic Community in Brussels to inform European Parliament of the factual position when it will reconvene for its next session in September, 1983 and to present the situation in its correct perspective.

Nuclear Power Plant for Karnataka

*152. SHRI B.V. DESAI
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been experts' view that Karnataka would never get over the paucity of power unless hydel production in the State was supplemented by a nuclear power plant :

(b) whether it is a fact that 25 states had been identified to set up minihydel power generators in the State;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two applications had been received from the private sector ;

(d) the main reasons for not taking a final decision in regard to setting up of a nuclear power plant in the Karnataka State ; and

(e) whether Karnataka State has been facing great shortage of power for the last 3-4 years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in Production of Steel

***153. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of fall in the production of steel this year as compared to that of last year ;

(b) the names of the plants where the production has fallen and the measure being taken to increase it ; and

(c) the total consumption of steel this year as compared to that of last year and steps being taken by Government to increase the consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The production of main steel plants of SAIL in the first quarter of 1983-84 was lower than the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to constraints in the supply of power and poor quality and inadequate availability of coking coal. Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plants registered a fall in production in the first quarter of 1983-84.

Efforts are being made to ensure regular supply of power and coking coal in close co-operation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are also making every efforts to maximise their own captive power generation. As a long-term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established in Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

(c) On the basis of off-take from the main producers, import sales of canalising agency and estimated sales of secondary producers, the estimated domestic supply of mild steel to the home market has been 1.97 million tonnes during

April-June 1983 as against 2.318 million tonnes during April-June 1982.

The various steps taken by SAIL to increase sales include :-

- (i) relaxation in the distribution procedures,
- (ii) removal of end-use restrictions laid down under the Iron & Steel (Control) Order in respect of almost all the steel items,
- (iii) dispensing with the system of registered traders so that steel is offered to every purchaser,
- (iv) extension of credit facilities by SAIL on a selective basis for certain items of steel,
- (v) a scheme for the supply of certain items of steel at internationally competitive prices to the holders of duty free import licences has been introduced as a measure of import substitution,
- (vi) subject to prior sale, inter-branch transfers of stocks are done to ensure dispersal and more efficient customer service without charge to customers,
- (vii) import policy for steel items has been made more restrictive,
- (viii) the product-mix of steel plants has been made more market oriented.

लीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

***154. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**

श्री० कृष्ण कुमार शेरमा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्र; यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लीमेंट के मूल्यों में हाल-ही में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, ती संसंबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ? और

(ग) इसका मूल्य बढ़ाने का क्या आधार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल सिबारी) :

(क) से (ग) सीमेंट पर रेल भाड़े में हुई वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए लेवी सीमेंट का रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य 2.7.83 से बढ़ा कर 52 रुपये प्रति मी० टन कर दिया गया है।

Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy

*156. SHRI KAMAL NATH

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan recently exploded a nuclear device ; and

(b) whether there is any change in India's policy of peaceful uses of atomic energy in the context of recent development in Pakistan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There appears to be no conclusive evidence to this effect. The possibility of an earthquake has been pointed out by our seismic stations, but this has not been stated by the Government of Pakistan, who, however have denied conducting a nuclear test.

(b) No, Sir.

मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों और विधायकों के विरुद्ध समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित आरोप

*157. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों और राज्य विधायकों के विरुद्ध समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित विभिन्न प्रकार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए

कोई प्रक्रिया तैयार की जाएगी ताकि सांबंजतिक और राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में पवित्रता और प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र शैली)

1. भ्रष्टाचार निवारण संबंधी समिति ने सन् 1964 में यह सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों विरुद्ध समाचार पत्रों में छपने वाली सभी शिकायतों और आरोपों की सावधानीपूर्वक संवीक्षा करें और उनका गहराई से अन्वेषण करें। यह सिफारिश इस शर्त पर स्वीकार की गई थी कि जांच की विधि और स्वरूप का निश्चय प्रत्येक मामले की प्रकृति के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

2. जहां तक मंत्रियों (केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार, दोनों ही) का संबंध है, मंत्रियों के लिए आचरण संहिता के अधीन एक प्रक्रिया तैयार की गई है जिससे कि सरकार की जानकारी में जो आरोप लाए जाएं उन पर कार्रवाई की जा सके।

3. तथापि, संसद और राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच के लिए कोई औपचारिक प्रक्रिया तैयार नहीं की गई है। संसद के प्रत्येक सदन और और राज्य विधान मंडल को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह अपने सदस्यों को सदन के भीतर या बाहर किए गए व्यवहार या व्यवधान के लिए दण्डित कर सके।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में उतार-चढ़ाव

*158. श्री बीजू पटनायक :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले जनवरी और फरवरी

के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम हो गया था, यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी कमी आई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि माचं के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अचानक वृद्धि के कारण क्या थे ;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण बसु तिषारी) :
(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के अनुसार, दिसम्बर-मार्च, 1981-82 और 1982-83 की अवधि के औद्योगिक उत्पादन के अन्तिम मासिक सूचकांक और 1982-83 का प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का ब्योरा पिछले एक वर्ष पूर्व की इसी अवधि की तुलना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

महीना	1981-82	1982-83	एक वर्ष पहिले की इसी अवधि की तुलना में । 1982-83 में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
दिसम्बर	184.0	188.7	+ 2.6
जनवरी	180.9	182.6	+ 0.9
फरवरी	170.3	175.6	+ 3.1
माचं	184.9	198.8	+ 7.5

माचं, 1983 के सूचकांक में फरवरी, 1983 के सूचकांक की अपेक्षा बढ़ोतरी प्रमुखतः "खनन और उत्खनन" व "विद्युत" क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादक क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्योग समूहों अर्थात् खाद्य, पेय, रसायन, पेट्रोलियम, कोयला, आधारित धातु, मशीनें, विद्युत मशीनें तथा परिवहन उपकरणों के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी के कारण है ।

Welfare Officers Appointed in Government Colonies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Welfare Officers appointed by the Ministry in the Government employees colonies are not given desired cooperation by several Departments even when the orders of Departments of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are there ;

(b) whether the committees as suggested by the Department with regard

CPWD, Health, Law and Order, Horticulture, Civic Affairs, DESU etc. are formed in the Government colonies for the welfare of residents ; and

(c) if not, the reasons of the non-cooperation of the said departments therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Area Welfare Officers have not brought to our notice any lack of cooperation on the part of various government agencies they have to deal with. To create an awareness of the role of Area Welfare Officer and circular was issued last year to the concerned Departments in Deihi to extend all possible cooperation to Area Welfare Officers in the discharge of the functions entrusted to them.

(b) Area Committees have been formed by the Area Welfare Officers in a few colonies. The forum of Coordination Committees in various colonies with Deputy Secretary (Welfare) in the Department of Personnel & Administrative Re-

forms as Chairman and Presidents and General Secretaries of Residents Welfare Associations as members is also utilised for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Price Rise of Tyres

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

(a) whether Government have issued certain directions to tyre manufacturing companies not to raise tyre prices ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tyre companies are pressing Government to allow them to raise the prices of tyres and the companies are hoarding the stock of tyres and encouraging black-marketing ;

(c) whether Delhi Transport United Front met the Prime Minister in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to solve the tyre shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Tyres and tubes are not subject to any price control. However, on the reported move of some manufacturers to increase prices of tyres and tubes in May, this year, the Government requested manufacturers to maintain prices at existing levels.

(b) The manufacturers have represented to the Government that in view of the sharp increase in the prices of various inputs and taxes from August, 1981, revision in prices of tyres and tubes has become necessary. No instance of hoarding or black-marketing of tyres has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Delhi Transporters United Front submitted a Memorandum dated 28th May, 1983 to the Prime Minister in this regard.

(d) There has been no shortage of tyres in the market.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1618. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under a scheme of Resettlement of Ex-servicemen in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar further indication of Ex-servicemen's families has been stopped pending a study of the impact of deforestation on the eco-system of the Islands ;

(b) if so, the results of the study and when the resettlement will again begin ; and

(c) details of the specific grievances of the persons rehabilitated there and how far each grievance has been redressed ?

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

(a) to (c) Further indication of ex-Servicemen families for resettlement in the Islands of Great Nicobar has been stopped pending a study of the impact of deforestation on the eco-system of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The report in this regard has, however, yet to be finalised.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that the grievances of ex-Servicemen settled in Great Nicobar broadly relate to (i) issue of pattas (ii) improvement of houses (iii) replacement of cattle which died ; (iv) improvement of shipping service ; and (vi) implementation of major projects in Great Nicobar. The Administration are fully seized of these problems and are taking action to redress them. Pattas (Permanent tenancy rights) have already been issued to ex-servicemen. For construction of houses, a grant of 5,000/- and a loan of Rs. 3000/- have been extended to these settlers. In addition, long-term loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme have been extended.

Replacement of animals which died due to epidemic, has already been sanctioned and almost all the cattle of the ex-servicemen have been replaced as per scheme. Some of the remaining ex-Servicemen have been absent from the project for a long period and a few have not yet come forward for procuring the animals. The questions of settlement of the cattle and crop loans is at present under the consideration of Government. For providing better communications facilities in addition to the two ships already playing on the inter-island service between Port Blair and Great Nicobar, a new ship has been commissioned and these ships make about three trips in a month. Another inter-island vessel is expected to be delivered shortly. Yet another inter-island vessel is under construction and on completion will be used for services in the southern sector only. Thus, the inter-island shipping service is expected to improve further. The construction of a break water for development of Harbour and major Defence work is being undertaken in the Islands. A fisheries Development Corporation has also been proposed for the area. All these steps are likely to help further in the economic development of the settlers and secure a steady market for their agricultural and other products.

In addition, a Rajya Sainik Board has also been functioning to extend various welfare measures to the ex-servicemen in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Entry of U.S. Multinational John Crane for Mechanical Seals

1619. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is promoting the entry of a US multinational-John Crane in the field of mechanical seals even when such a proposal is stated to have been rejected by an expert committee;

(b) if so, whether this latest move is consistent with Government's policy of protecting small scale indigenous industry; and

(c) whether it would not tantamount to import of technology ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) An application has been received for manufacture of mechanical seals in collaboration with M/s. John Crane. The case, now under consideration of Government, would be decided on merits.

Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee

1620. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee contained in its report placed on the Table of the House on 12 August, 1980;

(b) the recommendations accepted by Government and how far each of the accepted recommendations has been implemented;

(c) which recommendations were not accepted and reasons of non-acceptance; and

(d) the present and future course of related action ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Five copies of a self-contained document giving the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee (including recommendations not accepted with reasons for non-acceptance), the views of the Government and the Plan of Action on each of the recommendations of the Committee have been placed in the library of Parliament on 19.7.1982 vide index No. 385 RMO. The recommendations have been already communicated to the concerned Ministries and State Governments for necessary action.

Manufacturing of Electronic Voting Machines

1621. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to produce electronic voting machines in the country ;

(b) whether some public sector units have been engaged in producing electronic voting machines ;

(c) if so, the names of those public sector units ; and

(d) when such electronic voting machines are proposed to be manufactured in those public sector units ?

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

Assistance to Families by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1622. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission envisage that 50 families will be assisted in each of the 5011 blocks every year to improve their standard of living; and

(b) if so, how many people State-wise, have been benefited under the scheme during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The guidelines for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme were revised in November, 1982, with a view to facilitate involvement of Khadi and Village Industry institutions in this programme. After the issue of these

guidelines, KVIC has identified 229 blocks in 125 districts of 18 States where they will implement this programme through 167 directly aided institutions. The Commission proposes to implement this programme in 500 blocks in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) The KVIC have taken up this programme recently.

Increase in Cost of Atomic Energy Projects

1625. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increase in cost of implementing the Atomic Energy projects has been analysed to monitor the different factors which contributed to the increase in cost ;

(b) if so, whether the analysis was scrutinized and certified by any agency outside the department, if so, the name of the agency ; and

(c) the table showing contribution of the different factors for increase in cost of each of the units completed as well as under construction ?

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

(b) The sanction of the competent authority is obtained to the revised estimates in each case.

(c) A table showing the contribution of different factors to increase in cost of Rajasthan, Madras and Narora Atomic Power Projects is given here :

Project/ Station	Increase in cost (Rs. in crores)	Contributory Factors			
		Design change	Increase in scope	Escalation	New works
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	83.70	9.68	19.82	54.20	—
Madras Atomic Power Station	113.46	3.08	8.74	88.65	12.99
Narora Atomic Power Project	189.75	25.44	29.03	126.66	8.62

**Privileges and Facilities to Suspended
Government Employees**

1626. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government servant under suspension enjoys all the privileges and facilities which are available to the serving employees such as availing of L.T.C., taking part in the Association elections, etc ;

(b) if so, what are the orders on the subject ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for denying the facilities to the suspended employees who are placed under suspension on doubts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) o (c) A Government servant under uspension cannot avail himself of Leave Concession as leave cannot be granted to uch a government servant.

The question whether a suspended Government servant can take part in association elections will depend upon the onstitution and rules of the Association concerned.

In view of the position stated above, there are no separate orders in this regard.

**Conversion of Sun Light into Full and
Electricity by T.I.F.R., Bombay**

1627. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay are investigating possibility of converting sun light into fuel and electricity ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Radio Astronomy Centre of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is investigating the techno economic feasibility of the design and construction of fixing mirror solar concentrators and is also studying the theoretical aspects of heat receiver assemblies for the concentrator. The present effort is to bring this design to commercial readiness by constructing a

proto type for production of process steam.

Law and Order Situation in the Capital

1628. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are quite satisfied with the law and order situation in the capital during the last six months;

(b) whether there has been increase in the crime and violence cases in the

capital during the last six months ; and

(c) whether Delhi Police have been asked to invoke provisions of the National Security Act against goondas and other anti-social elements who often indulge in looting, stabbing and other violence in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The crime figures for the period from January to June, 1983 and the corresponding period of the year 1982 are given below :-

CRIME HEAD	1.1.82 to 30.6.82	1.1.83 to 30.6.83
Dacoity	14	8
Murder	126	133
Attempt to Murder	107	108
Robbery	72	116
Burglary	682	689
Riots	70	93
Cycle Theft	1420	1255
Misc. Theft	4406	4439
M.V. Theft	1040	975
Misc. IPC	5470	6200
TOTAL	13407	14016

While there has been an increase under certain heads of crime, there is decline under other heads. The law and order situation in Delhi is well under control, hit the Government is not complacent in this regard and efforts are made to further improve the situation.

(c) Commissioner of Police, Delhi has been authorised under the National Security Act to exercise the powers of detention against the hardened criminals, bootleggers and persons whose activities are considered prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

Elections to N.D.M.C.

1629. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6014 on 4 April, 1979 regarding elections to NDMC and state whether Government have taken any decision regarding recommendations of Delhi Metropolitan Council on elections to New Delhi Municipal Committee ?

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

The Government do not consider it necessary to convert NDMC into an body.

Major Fire Accidents in Delhi

1630. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the major fire accidents which occurred in Delhi during the period 1 July, 1982 to 30 June, 1983;

(b) whether in each case the cause of fire could be established;

(c) whether in view of growing incidents of this type, Government propose to review the strength and other facilities available to the men engaged in the fire fighting work ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There were three major fire accidents in Delhi during the period from 1 July, 1982 to 30th June, 1983. One fire accident took place on the 19th September, 1982 in the area of Dargha Faiz Hasan near Andha Mahavidyalaya, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi. The second fire accident took place on 15.5.83 in L.P. Gas Plant of Indian Oil Corporation at Shakurbasti and the third one took place in Gopala Towers, Rajendra Place on 6.6.83.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Fire Service is at present functioning under the control of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It is proposed to take over the Delhi Fire Service from the MCD and put it under the control of the Delhi Administration with a view to re-organising and streamlining it into a modern, well equipped, fully trained and efficient fire service. The proposal is at present under consideration with the Central Government.

Steps to Check Brain Drain

1631. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the action being envisaged to stop the brain drain from the country to the developed nations ; and

(b) measures afoot to absorb the willing technocrats and scientists willing to serve the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Measures taken to generate increased opportunities for scientists and technologists to work in India include-substantial increase in outlay under the plan for science and technology, intensification of research in high priority areas, schemes to encourage young scientists, incentives to promote in-house R&D in industry, promotion of and support to indigenous technology, promotion of gainful self-employment, funding of research projects in academic and research institutions by the University Grants Commission and various other government departments and agencies, grant of fellowships and associateships, temporary placement of scientists under the Scheme of Scientists Pool, temporary assignment given to Scientists settled abroad under the Scheme "Transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals (TOKEN)", creation of supernumerary posts in some of the departments and laboratories, opportunities for Indian scientists settled abroad to work in India under bilateral agreements of co-operation in Science and Technology and collection of information about Indian scientists working abroad with a view to making use of their expertise whenever needed.

Misses of Grants in Aid by Bogus Tribal Welfare Organisations

1632. SHRI SOMIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the bogus organisations receiving huge amounts by way of grants-in-aid from the Home Ministry in the name of tribal welfare while the *bona fide* organisation having been refused such grants for tribal welfare schemes submitted to Ministry ;

(b) if so, the results of such enquiries if not, details reasons therefor ; and

(c) details of specific steps, if any, taken by Government to ensure that such grants are given to such organisations only which are genuinely engaged in tribal welfare activities are mainly managed by the tribals ?

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

(a) and (b) No bogus organisation is receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Home Affairs in the name of tribal welfare. Requests received from *bonafide* organisations are considered and grants given to them subject to the conditions laid down by Government of India and the availability of funds.

(c) Before new organisations are given grant-in-aid, enquiries are made through the State Governments and Central Government agencies about their *bona fides*. There are also in built checks in the scheme like audited statement of accounts and the progress report to ensure that the grants are utilised properly. No distinction is made between the organisations run by tribals and non-tribals.

Restructure of Police Force

1633. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Integration Council had recommended the restructuring of the entire police force including the PAC so that it reflects the cross section of the society ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that States were asked to send their suggestions regarding the implementation of this policy ; and

(c) if so, the response from the State Governments and steps taken to restructure the police force ?

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

(a) The Committee on Communal Harmony of the National Integration Council emphasised the need of restructure the composition of the armed constabulary so that it is broadly representative of cross-section of the Society.

(b) and (c) The State Governments were asked to review the position in regard to the restructuring of Armed Constabulary and impart them the required training. The report received from the State Governments to far indicate that they are alive to the situation and are taking necessary steps in this regard.

Fall in Production of Steel

1634. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI CHINTAMANIJENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is fall in the production of steel in public sector steel plants during April-May, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) what steps are being taken to solve the problem and increase the production ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited has entered the expert market once again in the face of a very stiff competition ; and

(e) if so, the quantity likely to be exported during the year 1983-84 ?

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

(b) and (c) Lower production of saleable steel in the public sector steel plants, this year, was mainly due to the restrictions on supply of power, poor quality and inadequate availability of coking coal.

Efforts are being made to ensure regular supply of power and coking coal in close co-operation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are also making every effort to maximise their own captive power generation. As a long term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established in Bokaro Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

(d) and (e) For the year 1983-84, SAIL have already been permitted to export 2,20,000 tonnes of Carbon steel. The international steel market conditions continue to be unfavourable for export. In spite of this, SAIL have so far booked export orders for 15,000 tonnes of HR Coils and 15,600 tonnes of CR Coils/ Sheets valued at \$8.13 million (FOB). Shipments against these orders are scheduled to take place from the third quarter of the current year. Possibilities of further exports are being explored by SAIL.

Nepalese Girls Exploited in the Red Light Area of Delhi

1635. SHRI K. MALANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the Hindustan Times dated 15 June, 1983 that as many as 2,000 girls, most of them from Nepal, are being exploited in the red light area of the Capital.

(b) whether it is also a fact that at least 10 per cent of girls are Devdasis from Karnataka brought here by unscrupulous people and besides, the bro-

thels in the G.B. Road area are full of girls from Nepal :

(c) whether it is also a fact that the well-organised brothels are being run in cooperation with some policemen who collected 'weekly hafta' dole from the owners and 'on the spot hafta' from the customers ; and

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

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

(b) Government do not have state-wise break-up of the singing and dancing girls living in the so-called Red light areas of Delhi.

(c) No complaint/information has been received to indicate that the brothels are run with the connivance of the police personnel. As and when any incident comes to notice, prompt action under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Girls Act and other laws is taken.

(d) Does not arise.

भाइ/राजमइ जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करना

1636. श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ने भाइ/राजमइ जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने हेतु सरकार से सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ने भाड़/राजमड़ जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सिफारिश नहीं की है।

Inclusion of Tapriwas and Vimukt Jaties in the List of S. T.

1637. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation in the light of the directive of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana to include Tapriwas and Vimukt Jaties in the list of Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Representation have been received for the inclusion of Vimukt Jaties in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Punjab.

Amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above proposal alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, representations and suggestions is being considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations including that of Punjab and the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited. The final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the State Governments have been received.

Setting up of Industries in Himachal Pradesh

1638. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have approached Central Government for setting up any large scale unit or medium industry in the State during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details of the requests made in this regard and the action taken by Government on them ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would suo moto set a large scale industrial unit, keeping in view the environment, dust-free climate, raw material, other Industrial forces and infrastructure like power available in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAIN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) At the time of Annual Plan discussions held in the Planning Commission for the current financial year, Government of Himachal Pradesh had made a general request for considering the possibility of setting up of Public Sector unit in the State. At present no proposal is under consideration to set up a large scale industry in Himachal Pradesh in the Central Sector.

(c) In the Central Sector, the Cement Corporation of India have set up a Cement Factory at Rajban in Himachal Pradesh with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum.

Re-employment of Superannuated Officers Working on the Personal Staff of Ministers

1639. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 5915 on 6th April, 1983 and state :

(a) whether Prime Minister's directive to review cases of re-employment of superannuated officers particularly those beyond 60 years and above also apply to such officers working on the personal staff of Ministers/Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any review of re-employment of such officers had been conducted if so, when and its outcome ;

(d) whether in view of unchecked activities of Liaison Officers with huge purses and contacts, Government had ever applied their mind to genesis of fantastic salaries and perks enjoyed by them by which they have spread tentacles of corruption and how many of them had been debarred entrance to the various Bhawans during last 1 ½ years ; and

(e) whether Government propose to raise the level of their meeting with officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITINAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Co-terminus appointments of officials, re-employed as Ministers' Personal Staff and other such high functionaries who have been granted Minister's status are outside the scope of the Prime Minister's directive.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As already stated, in the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 5915 on 6th April, 1983, there are standing instructions to keep a watch on the undesirable activities of Liaison Officers and also requiring the concerned officers to be careful in dealing with those suspected to be indulging in undesirable activities. The entry of Liai-

son Officers into Government Offices located in the Security Zone continues to be governed by the Central Secretariat Security Instructions.

(e) No, Sir.

Indo-French Pact on Cooperation in the Field of Electronics

1640. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether an Indo-French firm has agreed to co-operate in the field of electronics and a pact has been signed ; and

(b) if so, the details of agreement made ?

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

(b) The Government of India and the Government of France signed a protocol on 27th June, 1983 in the field of electronics, computers and informatics.

The objective is to set up, on a continuing basis, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation in the field of electronics, computers and informatics and their applications, for the mutual benefit of the two countries. The two Governments have agreed to formulate annual programme of work including (i) exchange of information, knowhow and experience concerning new technologies, (ii) exchange of specialists, researchers, trainers and trainees for short or long durations in these fields and (iii) setting up of joint ventures for export to third countries.

Unutilised Machinery in B.S.L.

1641. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :-

(a) the inventory with the Bokaro

Steel Ltd., and the capital blocked in that as on 1 April, 1983; and the same as on 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1981 and 1 April, 1980;

(b) whether many costly equipments and machines are lying unutilised in the stores or getting rusted on the ground under open sky, if so, details of such equipments and machines lying for more than five years; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) They car-wise value of inventories held at Bokaro in the form of Stores, spares, raw materials and finished products are given below:—

Year	(Rupees in crores)
1979-80 (as on 1-4-80)	236.80
1980-81 (as on 1-4-81)	322.95
1981-82 (as on 1-4-82)	393.98
1982-83 (as on 1-4-83)	452.76

(b) No, Sir. Costly equipments or machinery are not lying unutilised in the stores. If these materials have to be stored in the open due to unavoidable reasons, they are suitably protected.

(c) Does not arise.

Pension to Freedom Fighters in States

1642. SHRI A.C. DAS :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of pension paid to freedom fighters in different States; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) In addition to the Central Pension Scheme, most of the State Governments and a few of the Union Territory Administrations have their own pension Schemes for the freedom fighters and their families residing in their territories. These schemes are formulated and administered by the respective State Government and the expenditure is met from

the Revenue of the State concerned. The Central Government does not issue any directive or instructions to States in regard to the pension schemes of the State/Govts/U.T. Administrations.

Welfare Plans for Mirzapur Tribals

1643. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in the Statesman dated 6, July, 1983 entitled 'Welfare Plans yet to touch Mirzapur tribals';

(b) if so, the reasons for not carrying on welfare programmes in the Mirzapur district; and

(c) action being taken by Government in this matter?

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

(b) and (c) Mirzapur district has as yet no specified Scheduled Tribes. Welfare programmes may follow once

a certain section of the pollution is notified as Scheduled Tribes which is under consideration.

Requirement and production of paper during 1983-84

1645. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of paper in the country during the year 1983-84 for newspapers, books, stationery, etc. ;

(b) the approximate production of paper during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) the quantity likely to be imported during the said period to meet the gap and the foreign exchange involved ; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for the production of paper in the country by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI):

(a) The requirement of writing and printing paper newsprint, is approximately of the order of 6 lakh tonnes, and 3.50 lakh tonnes, respectively, during 1983-84.

(b) The approximate production of writing and printing paper, and newsprint, during 1983-84 is estimated to be about 6 lakh tonnes and 1.90 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) Import of about 1.60 lakh tonnes of newsprint has been presently provided for to meet the gap between demand and domestic production.

(d) The Planning Commission have envisaged production targets of 15 lakhs tonnes and 1.8 lakh tonnes, respectively, for paper and paper board, and newsprint, for 1984-85. Adequate capacity has been

established for the achievement of these targets.

Laboratories under C.S.I.R. running in losses

1466. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many laboratories under C.S.I.R. are working in loss and for how long ;

(b) the reason for the losses in the respective laboratories ; and

(c) steps Government have taken to prevent such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It is not possible to determine in monetary terms only the value or effectiveness of research done in the National Laboratories.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, ongoing projects are being subjected to appraisal through Expert Panels, Research Advisory Councils and Headquarters mechanisms, principally, to determine their conformity with national priorities and review their progress.

Checking of Infiltration to Assam

1647. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the help and assistance given by Centre to Assam State Government for checking infiltration of people from across the border into the State ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Border Security Force is deployed on Indo-Bangladesh Border for checking infiltration and trans-border crimes. In this task the BSF is assisted by the Border Wing Home Guards. The average distance between Border outposts of the B.S.F. along the Bangladesh Assam border has been reduced from 5.6 kms to 3.4 kms. The expenditure on BSF and Border Wing Home Guards are borne by the Central Government. Besides, a total of 1,697 posts have been sanctioned to Assam Government under the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners Scheme and the expenditure on these posts is reimbursed by the Central Government. In order to intensify patrolling on the riverine portion, purchase of 8 speed boats and 36 country boats has been sanctioned.

Kolar Gold Mines

1648 **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an appreciable drain in the intake of gold from the Kolar Gold Mines in recent years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether gold mines have been struck in other parts of India in recent years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) There has been a gradual decline in gold production in Kolar Gold Mines of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. in recent years. Production during the last 3 years has been as below :—

	Gold—Kgs.
1980-81	1563
1981-82	1421
1982-83	1370

(c) and (d) A gold mine is under development at Yeppamana Ramagiri in Anantapur district by Bharat Gold Mines Limited which is expected to go into production in 1984 for annual production of about 300 kgs. of gold. Exploration in recent years has identified gold deposits at Chigargunta and Mallappakonda in Chittoor district, Gadag in Dharwar district, Hutti Mine area in Raichur district and Nilambur Valley in Kerala State.

Warfare by IAS Officers against other services

1649. **SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports of factions at war in I.A.S. and similar reports of warfare by IAS officers against other services appearing in Statesman dated 7 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, corrective steps proposed ;

(c) whether it is correct that the present situation has been created by too many IAS officers (over 4000) whereas country needed about 500 for Revenue work in the States ; and

(d) whether Government will institute a high powered commission to look into country's infrastructural needs in the present situation and needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in the Statesman dated 7 July, 1983, which relates only to the Andhra Pradesh cadre of the Indian Administrative Service. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not brought to the notice of the Government any problem in the management of their Indian Administrative Service Cadre.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The strength of the I.A.S. cadre of each State/Joint Cadre is

examined from time to time in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, taking into view the requirements of the State/Joint Cadres concerned for revenue and general administration.

(d) No, Sir.

Concessions to SC/ST employees for Promotion by selection in group 'A' posts

1650. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of connections extended to SC/ST employees for promotion by selection in Group 'A' posts which carry pay scales ranging from Rs. 1100/- to Rs. 2250/- in Central Government ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe officers belonging to the

C.S.S. who have got promotion by the above said concessions to various posts in the pay range of Rs. 1100/- onwards to Rs. 2250/-?

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

(a) In promotion by selection, reservation has been limited upto the lowest rung of Group A. In promotion by selection to posts within Group A which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250/- per month or lesss, there is no reservation but the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(b) As given in the attached statements.

Statement

Statement showing the total number of promotions made in respect of CSS officers from under Secretary to Deputy Secretary during the last 5 years.

Grade of Service from which promotion made.	Total number of promotions made	No. of promotions in Col. 2 belonging to		No. of SC/ST officers who get promotion in terms of para 40(a) of the Brochure.		
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Under Secretary to Deputy Secretary.						
Year	1978	50	3	2	3	2
	1979	55	—	—	—	—
	1980	65	3	1	1	1
	1981	58+2	5	1	1	1
	1982	54+2	20	1	7	—

Note :—As regards promotion of CSS officers from Deputy Secretary to Director, it is made from the eligible officers every year by drawing the 'Suitability List' for holding Director level posts, and the assessment is only fit or unfit, and hence, the concession is not relevant in this situation.

"Description of Kurja Bird and Gohyara Reptile"

1652. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to which family the bird, Kurja, as is locally known in Rajasthan, belongs and the number of its species and what are its habits and other descriptions;

(b) from which country and in which season does it migrate and to which areas does it migrate;

(c) since when it is rare or extinct;

(d) to which family the venomous reptile, Gohyara, as is locally known in Rajasthan, belongs and what are its species, habits and other descriptions; and

(e) in which parts of the country it mainly inhabits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) to (c) kurja is the local name in Rajasthan for the Eastern Common Crane-*Grus grus*, which belongs to the family *Gruidae*. It is a large stork-like bird which is a winter migrant to our country from the U.S.S.R. it generally inhabits agricultural fields of winter crops. The bird is not extinct and is being protected under the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972.

(d) and (e) Gohyara is the local name in Rajasthan for the monitor lizard which belongs to the family *Varanidae*. Two species *Varanus griseus* and *Varanus bengalensis*—occur in Rajasthan. These species inhabit the desert and semi-scrub forests of Rajasthan as well as other parts of the country. Both these species are non-venomous but threaten when attacked or disturbed by puffing up their bodies, hissing loudly and lashing the tail.

Foreign firm given contract for Daitari Steel Plant

1653. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the firms who have been given contract for the construction of the Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa; and

(b) the progress adme in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No firm has been given contract for the construction of the proposed steel plant in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Coaching Scheme for Competitive examinations in Tribal sub-plan areas

1654. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaching schemes for competitive examinations currently being run in Tribal sub-Plan areas of various States/Union Territories which are granted financial assistance out of Tribal sub-Plan funds;

(b) achievements so far of such schemes Statewise and Union Territorywise;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the functioning and overall achievements so far of such institutes State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) if not the proposals, if any, to further strengthen and provide better results oriented shapes to such institutes within a specified time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) This Ministry does not set up any Pre-Examination Training Centre for coaching Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates out of Tribal Sub-Plan funds. The Ministry has however, set up/sanctioned 60 Centres/schemes for providing Pre-Examination Coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste can-

didates for various competitive examinations under one of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz "Coaching and Allied Scheme" for which a provision of Rs. 3.5 crores exists in the Sixth Plan and an allocation of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made for 1983-84. Some of the Centres have been located in places like Ranchi, Comla Khumb in Bihar and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh.

West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill

1655. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give President's assent to the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill which pending for years together;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was received in July, 1981. After careful examination of the Bill, clarifications on certain points were sought from the Government of West Bengal, The views of the Government of West Bengal have been received and are under consideration of the Government of India.

दिल्ली में, बिदेशों में नौकरी दिलाने के नाम घोसाधड़ी करने के मामलों का पता लगाना

1656. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मई 1983 से 19 जुलाई 1983 के दौरान बिदेशों में नौकरी दिलाने के नाम

पर लोगों के साथ घोसाधड़ी करने से सम्बद्ध कितने मामलों का दिल्ली में पता लगाया गया तथा साथ ही इस तरह कितने व्यक्तियों से घोसाधड़ी की गई;

(ख) हम संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) घोसाधड़ी के इस प्रकार इन मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) 1 मई से 10 जुलाई, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान ऐसे 24 मामलों दिल्ली पुलिस में दर्ज कराए गए हैं। जहां तक व्यक्तियों से की गई घोसाधड़ी की संख्या का प्रश्न है, अब तक 122 ऐसे व्यक्तियों का पता लगा है।

(ख) इन मामलों में 33 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) रोजगार दस्तावेजों की प्रमाणिकता भारतीय श्रमिकों को बिदेश जाने की अनुमति देने के पूर्व प्रवासी मंत्रकक्ष द्वारा जांच की जाती है। संदिग्ध मामलों में जांच के लिए संबंधित भारतीय मिशन को पत्र लिखा जाता है। फिर भी जब कभी जालसाजी अथवा घोसाधड़ी का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में आता है तो मामले को जांच और यदि आवश्यक हो तो अपराधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए पुलिस अधिकारियों को भेजा जाता है।

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा कड़ी सतर्कता बरती जाती है और इस संबंध में शिकायत मिलने पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Cases Regarding Anomalies in Fixation of Pay of Government Officers

1657. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of Government Officers promoted to the Grade of Rs. 650-1200 were referred to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of his Ministry for removal of anomalies in fixation of their pay *vis-a-vis* their junior officers who are getting more pay;

(b) if so, the number of such cases referred during the current year so far and how many cases have not been agreed to with reasons and justification;

(c) whether anomalies in fixation of pay of officers in the identical grade are persisting in large numbers because the relevant rules are incomplete and inexhaustive; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that in no case a junior officer gets more pay than his senior?

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

(c) and (d) The rules/orders relating to fixation of pay of officers are fairly comprehensive. Orders also exist for removal of certain types of anomalies where a senior officer in the feeder category promoted to a post happens to draw less pay than a junior officer promoted from the same category, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. Isolated cases which are not governed by the general orders are decided on merits.

एफ० एफ० में पशु चिकित्सकों की पदोन्नति

1658. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बी० एस०

एफ० में प्रत्येक स्तर के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की गत 16 वर्षों में कई बार पदोन्नति की गई है परन्तु इस अवधि में पशु चिकित्सकों (बी० एस० ए० सी०) को एक भी पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) सीमा सुरक्षा बल में पशु चिकित्सा सहायक सर्जनों (सहायक कमाण्डर) के केवल 10 पद और सहायक निदेशक (उप-कमाण्डर के पद में) का एक पद है। चूंकि पदोन्नति के लिए केवल एक पद उपलब्ध है, इसलिए 1978 में एक अधिकारी ही पदोन्नत किया जा सकता था। आगे पदोन्नति रिक्ति होने पर ही की जा सकती है।

23 मई 1983 को मालवान स्टेशन के निकट विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस बम फेंकना

1659. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 मई को कानपुर और इलाहाबाद के बीच मालवान स्टेशन के ममीप विक्रमशिला एक्सप्रेस पर बम फेंके जाने की घटना की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और जिन यात्रियों को नुकसान पहुंचा है, उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है; और

(ब) क्या हां, तो उसके क्या विवरण निकाले और निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

यह संसद में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ब) उपसभ्य सूचना के अनुसार 29 मई, 1983 को 169 डाऊन विक्कमशिला एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के कुछ यात्री रेलवे स्टेशन मालवा के पास चल्ती हुई गाड़ी में बम विस्फोटक के कारण जख्मी हो गये थे। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर तुरन्त थाना जी० आर० पी० छत्रपुर में भारतीय विस्फोटक अधिनियम, 1984 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था। उपर्युक्त घटना के बारे में जी० आर० पी० इलाहाबाद के अधिकारियों ने जांच की थी, क्योंकि रेल गाड़ी इलाहाबाद पहुंच चुकी थी। जांच-पड़ताल के दौरान एक व्यक्ति ने 1,60,000 रुपये की क्षति की रिपोर्ट की। इस सूचना पर आधारित विस्फोटक अधिनियम और अस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन नया मामला दर्ज किया गया और जांच-पड़ताल शुरू की गई। एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है। कुल मिलाकर पांच व्यक्तियों का प्राथमिक उपचार किया गया, जो इस घटना में जख्मी हो गये थे। विक्कमशिला एक्सप्रेस पर हुए बम विस्फोटक से उत्पन्न मुआवजे के लिए रेल न्यायालय को कोई दावा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

Grant of Indian Citizenship to Foreign Nationals

1660. SHRI A.K. BALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign nationals have been given Indian citizenship after 1980;

(b) the details thereof with their previous nationality; and

(c) what are the modalities to be completed to get the citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) During the years 1981 and 1982, the Central Government granted Indian citizenship to 734 persons. A statement showing their previous nationality is attached.

In addition, according to information available, 5808 persons of Indian origin were granted Indian citizenship by the Distt. Collectors in India and the Indian Missions abroad.

(c) The applicants have to satisfy the conditions and go through the procedures prescribed in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules made there under.

Statement

Previous Nationality	No. of Persons
Afghan	26
Bhutan	1
Burmese	19
Bangladesh	93
British Subject/ Protected Persons	49
Denmark	2
Ethiopia	1
France	2
Germany	1
Iranian	29
Iraqi	1
Italian	2
Israeli	2
Kenya	6
Laos	1
Malaysia	10
Maxican	1
Mauritius	1
Nepali	1
Pakistani	146
Portuguese	21

Passenger Nationality	No. of Persons
Poland (Polish)	2
Soviet	2
Swiss	1
South Yemeni	1
Singapore	4
South Africa	3
Chinese	136
Syrian	1
Sri Lanka	26
Stateless	416
Tanzanian	11
Thailand	1
Tibetan	7
U.A.E. citizen	1
U.S.A. national	2
Uganda	4
Zambian	1

पालनपुर, भीलडी और रानी बाड़ा लाइनों पर चलती रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी तथा गुंडागर्दी की घटनाएँ

1661. श्री बिरवा राम फुलचारिया :
कम सूझ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालनपुर भीलडी और रानी-बाड़ा के बीच यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर काफी समय से गुण्डों एवं चोरों का घातक छाया हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हर दिन कोई न कोई छोटी मोटी घटना इन लाइनों पर चलने वाली रेलों में होती रहती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान।

(ख) से (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार पालनपुर, भीलडी और रानीबाड़ा के बीच चलने वाली रेलों में हर दिन कोई न कोई छोटी मोटी घटना नहीं होती है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस संबंध में भारतीय दंड संहिता के अधीन केवल 9 अपराध सूचित किए गए हैं। दिन और रात की सभी यात्री गाड़ियों का शस्त्र पुलिस दल द्वारा मार्गरक्षण किया जा रहा है और क्षेत्र में पुलिस सतर्कता को कड़ा कर दिया गया है।

Crimes in Running Trains

1662. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in crimes in the running trains during the last two years ;

(b) the number of robberies and thefts reported during the last one year ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check crimes in the running trains ?

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

(a) to (c) The State Governments and U. T. Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the crimes in the running trains on yearly basis is compiled on all India basis as Law and order including crime is a state subject. The number of robberies and thefts committed during 1982 are 276 and 6623 respectively.

The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes

on the Railways :—

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

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

Central Assistance to States

1663. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central assistance to States is being stepped up to enable them to tide over partly the serious erosion in plan resources due to inflation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Out of an additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores agreed to be provided to

the States for the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 550 crores will be made available to special category States and special area programme. The balance of Rs. 1100 crores will be made available to the remaining 14 States on the basis modified Gadgil Formula.

The States have welcomed this decision of the Central Government.

De-Listing of unwanted persons and firms for entry into Udyog Bhavan

1664. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of persons and firms declared unwanted persons and firms for entry into Udyog Bhavan, during the past three years ; and

(b) whether any review and reconsideration have been done to de-list those persons and firms and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No person or firm has been declared by this Ministry as unwanted for entering Udyog Bhavan. Such entry has continued to be regulated in accordance with the Central Secretariat Security Instructions, 1976.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission refused to tourists from Iran and Iraq for visiting Jammu and Kashmir

1665. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have refused permission to the tourists from Iran and Iraq to visit Jammu and Kashmir as they

are carrying so secretarian propaganda in the State during their stay and if so, give details ;

(b) whether tourists from those countries who visited the State on earlier occasions had carried such propoganda and attempted to create agencies to involve in such sectarian activities and if so, give details ; and

(c) how many tourists had visited Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

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

(a) There is at present no bar on tourist visa holders from Iran and Iraq visiting Jammu and Kashmir State ;

(b) There have been no specific reports of undesirable activities by tourists from those countries visiting Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(c) Tourists visas issued by Indian Missions abroad are valid for India as a whole and no statistics are maintained regarding number of tourist visa holders who might have visited J and K also during their tour of India during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

यमुना में जल प्रदूषण के स्थान

1666. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना में अभी हाल ही में जल-प्रदूषण काफी बढ़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां जल प्रदूषण बढ़ा है और इनमें से उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां जल

प्रदूषण अधिकतम है और इसमें कारखानों के अपशिष्ट की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ; और

(ग) प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए निकट भविष्य में सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह): (क) और (ख) यमुना के प्रदूषित फैलाव में जो शहर तथा नगर आते हैं वे हैं: दिल्ली, मथुरा, आगरा तथा इटावा। इन शहरों में केवल दिल्ली ही मुख्य औद्योगिक शहर है जहां औद्योगिक द्रव्य अपशिष्ट के अंशदान की मात्रा कुल अपशिष्ट का लगभग 3 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) जल प्रदूषण के निवारण एवं नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबल प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1974 का उद्योगों द्वारा प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यान्वयन किया जाए और जो उपयुक्त प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करता है उनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य प्रदूषण बांड द्वारा अदालत में उठाए जाते हैं। मल व्यवस्था पद्धतियों की स्थापना के लिए संबंधित नगरपालिका निकायों को समझाया जा रहा है।

Pollution of Yamuna Water Due to Effluents

1667. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yamuna river is facing a severe threat of increasing pollution due to discharge of city effluent, and industrial waste ;

(b) whether any assessment had been made about the pollution level of this

primary source of water supply to Delhi ; and

(c) the plans to check degradation and improve the quality of water in the Yamuna river ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) the industries significantly polluting Yamuna river are being regulated by the Central Board by allowing them to discharge their trade effluents after adequate effluent treatment. U.P. State Board is also progressively taking similar steps for the control of industrial pollution. The Central Board is also persuading the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to divert the city effluents of domestic source by intercepting through well laid sewer system and treat it before discharging into the river Yamuna. In addition, the Central Board has developed minimal National Standards for some specific industries, for which nationwide implementation programme for pollution control is being enforced.

Machakot Dolomite Mining Project

1668. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports appearing in the Patriot dated 27 June, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Madhya Pradesh Multi Crore Machakot Dolomite Mining Project designed to meet the Ore requirements of Vimalpatnam Steel Plant now hangs in balance following a tussle between the State Forest Department and his Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the details of the dispute ; and

(c) steps taken by Government in regard thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) The National Mineral Development Co-operation Limited applied to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 12th June, 1980 for the grant of mining lease for dolomite and limestone in an area of 775 hectares (7.75 square kilometres) in Amagada and Kumli villages of Bastar District. This application was rejected by the State Government on the ground that the area applied for fell under reserved forest and could not be released for non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The National Mineral Development Corporation has submitted a revision application against this rejection of the State Government to the Central (Government of Mines) on 11th April, 1983. The revision application is under examination in the Department of Mines.

Use of Illiterate and Unskilled Villagers in the Maintenance and Repair Work in T.A.P.S.

1669. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station authorities are using unskilled and illiterate villagers in the maintenance and repair work in the TAPS—labour which normally has no idea of how dangerous accumulated radiation could be ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the authorities were allowed to follow such a practice ;

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the authorities concerned ; if not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such practice and recruit skilled persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During maintenance and refuelling activities, locally recruited workers from outside Tarapur Atomic Power Station are used from time to time. This is a common practice with nuclear power stations everywhere. It is incorrect to say that they are all unskilled. The persons deployed have the appropriate skills for their jobs and are given training for work in radiation areas and their exposures are closely monitored.

(b) As the requirement is intermittent it is not considered desirable to bear additional staff for this purpose permanently on the station's rolls.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Temporary Workers in Tarapur Atomic Power Station

1670. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary workers in Tarapur Atomic Power Station ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the strength of these workers rose from earlier ;

(c) the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether they have any idea of how dangerous accumulated radiation could be ;

(e) if not how the authorities are taking this great risk ;

(f) whether there is any proposal to make them permanent staff by giving proper training ;

(g) if so, the details thereof ; and

(h) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (h) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up Administrative Tribunals

1671. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Constitution there is a clear provision for setting up of Administrative tribunals and if so, how many such tribunals have been set up since 1950 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the setting up of Administrative Tribunals as requested for by scientists is being delayed ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Article 323-A of the Constitution introduced by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, empowers Parliament to legislate for setting up an Administrative Tribunal at the Centre and for empowering State Govts. to set up similar Tribunals for their own employees. The legislation is, however yet to be enacted.

(b) The Department of Personnel and A.R. is not aware of any request by scientists for setting up Administrative Tribunal.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress in Manufacturing of Colour TV

1672. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in manufacturing of colour television ; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Industrial & Licensing Policy for manufacture of CTV receiver sets in the country, was announced by the Government on 25th February, 1983.

Standardisation of CTV components has been done.

Tender enquiries for import of CTV picture tube has been already floated by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC).

(b) So far, (i.e. as on 30-7-1983) 45 applications from the Organised Sector units, for a total capacity of about 2.6 million sets and 95 applications from the Small Scale Sector units, for a total capacity of about 2 million sets have been received.

All the application received from both Small Scale and Organised Sector units have already been scrutinised and the Government is in the process of issuing Letters of Intent/Small Scale approvals. It is expected that industry is expected to gear up for production in about 6 months.

Negative Growth in Engineering Industry

1673. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the first time in the eleven-month period April-February 1982-83 *vis-a-vis* April-February 1981-82 the engineering industry has recorded a negative growth rate ;

(b) if so, whether the industry clocked minus 0.3 per cent growth rate as against 0.03 per cent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year ;

(c) if so, whether the industries circles have pointed out that the bleak situation will continue to prevail over the next six months as no improvement in the industrial scene is foreseen ;

(d) if so, whether the worst affected are the electrical machinery sector, transport and equipment and metal products ;

(e) if so, the main reasons that have been responsible for the minus growth rate of engineering units in the country ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) According to C.S.O., the growth rates of average monthly index of Industrial Production for eleven month period, April-February of 1982-83 and 1981-82, in respect of industry groups which form engineering industry and for manufacturing sector are as follows :

*Rate of Growth in Average monthly index (April-Feb.) ; 1982-83, 1981-82) of
Industrial Production*

(Base 1970=100)

Sl. No.	Industry	April to Feb. 1982-83 Over April to Feb. 1981-82	April to Feb. 1981-82 over April to Feb. 1980-81
1.	Basic metal industry	9.3	8.9
2.	Metal Products	7.2	1.7
3.	Mechinery excluding Electricals	(-) 0.7	7.9
4.	Electrical Machinery	(-) 3.1	3.7
5.	Transport equipments	(-) 3.2	12.2
6.	Miscellaneous industries	(-) 4.4	(-) 14.5
	ENGINEERING IND.	*1.4	6.8
7.	Manufacturing Sector	2.0	7.7

* Index compiled as weighted average of six groups mentioned.

(f) Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include :

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years ;
2. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential ;
3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due Protection to small scale sector, etc.
4. Delicensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy ;
5. Preference to be given to notified backward districts/area in licensing and change of location ;

6. Exemption of investment limit from licensing raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores subject to certain conditions ;

7. Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians ;

8. The Unions Budget for 1983-84 contains certain measures aimed to encourage higher production ;

9. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

No Industry districts in M.P.

1674. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased

to state how many districts of Madhya Pradesh have been listed in the 'No-industry districts' and what attempts are being made for establishing industry in those districts ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

The following 18 districts in M.P. have been listed as No-Industry districts :—

BALAGHAT	BHIND	CHHATARPUR	DATIA
DAMOH	CHHINDWARA	DHAR	GUNA
JHABUA	MANDIA	PANNA	NARSINHAPUR
RAJGARH	SEONI	SHIVPURI	SIDHI
SURGUJA	TIKAMGARH		

In addition to the over-riding priority given for grant of Industrial Licences for industries in these districts, the Government is giving to the entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts, Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, Concessional Finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, Tax concessions, Interest Subsidy, Special facilities for import of raw materials, margin-money assistance and availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through DICs. MRT/PERA companies have been permitted (w.e.f. 1-4-83) to set up Non-Appendix I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only, in respect of Non-industry districts.

Committee on Companies accepting deposits against advance bookings

1675. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Committee of Secretaries on Companies accepting deposits against advance bookings has fixed detailed norms for the companies ;

(b) if so, whether the Six member Committee appointed by Government has submitted its report ;

(c) if so, the details of the recom-

mendations made by the Committee ; and

(d) how many of them have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :

(a) to (d) A Committee of senior Government officers, appointed to go into the question of some automobile manufacturers taking deposits from intending customers for booking order, has submitted its report. The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

Protection of beaches from pollution

1676. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given S.Q. No. 875 on 4 May, 1983 regarding construction on sea costs and state :

(a) whether Government have called for existing position maps of all the beaches from Coastal States showing the area enclosed and the environmental beaches for future protection ;

(b) whether the working group of the development of the Environment has framed guidelines for development of beaches and protection against pollution and encroachment and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) To help the State Governments in environmental management of beaches and coastal area the Department of Environment had constituted a Working Group to prepare appropriate environmental guidelines for development of beaches. The Group has framed the guidelines after discussing a draft in two meetings with the representatives of the Governments of the Coastal States. It will be communicated to the State Governments, concerned, by within a month.

The guidelines are primarily to assess the potential impacts of development activities along the beaches or coastal land-sea interface area so that decisions are taken to avoid negative or adverse impacts. The guidelines advocate a methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of all developmental activities. The guidelines identify the environmental parameters for management and derive a set of indices for assessment of environmental and ecological values and the potential damage from developments. Further they emphasise regular assessment of all projects and their EIA on a systematic basis and monitoring of coastal areas for any environmental or ecological changes. This could be undertaken by State Governments to maintain the environmental quality of beaches by appropriate measures.

Closure of industries due to shortage of coal

1677. SHRI G.Y.K KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Statesman' dated 7 July, 1983, that a large number of industrial units have been closed down and an even large number is facing imminent closure due to acute shortage of coal in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the number of persons affected as well as the steps Government have taken

to ensure that workers are given opportunities to earn their livelihood either in these industrial units or some other units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Press Report in the 'Statesman' of 7th July, 1983, has been seen. Delhi Administration have reported that the supply position of steam coal in Delhi has not been satisfactory. However, no complaint in regard to the closure or imminent closure of industrial units on account of shortage of coal has been received by them.

(c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Low Capacity Power Units in Bihar

1678. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item published in the Economic Times on 6 July, 1983 captioned "Bihar to set up low capacity power units" regarding the move to be initiated by the Industrialisation of Nalanda and Khagaria of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details of the said programme etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) In an effort to supplement the efforts of Government for rapid industrialisation of No Industry districts, IDBL have selected, in consultation with various states, 25 districts including inter-alia Bhojpur and Purnea Districts of Bihar. IDBI propose to conduct surveys to assess the Industrial potential to identify industrial opportunities, prepare feasibility and project reports, undertake market studies of specific products and identify the training needs for potential entrepreneurs, through technical consul-

tancy organisations sponsored by IDBI and Financial Instt. Financial, technical and administrative assistance to specific projects would be arranged wherever necessary. IDBI have created a special cell for this work.

Supply of equipment for Atomic Power Plants

1679. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the domestic suppliers of equipments for Atomic Power Plants are mainly or even partly dependent on supply of imported components ; and

(b) the details of the crucial components/equipments, for the delay in import of which, the indigenous suppliers had failed to supply equipments in time ?

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

Acquisition of a Research Vessel Capable of Krill Fishing in Antarctic

1680. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to acquire one more research vessel with helipads on its deck and capability of valuable krill fishing in the Antarctica ;

(b) if so, the name of the country from where it is to be acquired ; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel is being acquired from Denmark.

(c) Rs. 15.29 crores in foreign exchange.

इस्पात का मूल्य कम करने का प्रस्ताव

1681. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री बापुसाहेब पटेलकर :

श्री मोतीभाई धार० चौबरो :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इस्पात के मूल्य घटाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में जापान आदि प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस्पात का मूल्य पहले किस तरीख को बढ़ाया गया था तथा इसके मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि की गई थी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र साहू) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। इस्पात के मूल्य संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और इसके लिए सरकार की स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) और (ब) इस्पात की कुछ मदों के मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए श्रापन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ङ) संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति ने अग्री 23/24 जुलाई 1983 की अर्द्ध-रात्रि से लोहे और इस्पात के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन किया है। अधिकतर मदों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई है। कुछ मदों के मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और एक मद के मूल्य में कमी की गई है। मूल्यों में वृद्धि 1.1 प्रतिशत से 32.7 प्रतिशत तक हुई है।

सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1682- श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कामकाज के सभी प्रमुख दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी में तैयार किये जाते हैं तथा बाद में उनका अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी कामकाज मूल रूप से हिन्दी में किये जाने के अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी को किस सीमा तक अपनाया गया है और पिछले दशकों में इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम संख्या 8 (1) के अनुसार

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी अपना सरकारी काम (जिसमें सरकारी दस्तावेज के मसौदे तैयार करना सम्मिलित है) अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में कर सकते हैं और उन्हें इस बात के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता कि वे हिन्दी में ही या अंग्रेजी में ही मसौदा तैयार करें।

(ख) राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग संबंधी एकवार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है।

1983-84 के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जिन कार्यालयों के 80 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है और जिन ऐसे कार्यालयों के नाम राजपत्रित में अधिसूचित किए जा चुके हैं, उन कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को अपना मूल कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए और प्रवीणता प्राप्त कर्मचारियों को नोटिंग ड्राफ्टिंग तथा अन्य सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग करना चाहिए। "क" क्षेत्र में स्थित कार्यालयों के लिए सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करने के लिए 66 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग की स्थिति राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा प्रति वर्ष संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली वार्षिक मूल्यांकन में दी जाती है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1971-72 में तथा 1980-81 में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की स्थिति इस प्रकार है।

पारा 3 (3) के अन्तर्गत होने वाले कागजात

वर्ष	द्विभाषी रूप में जारी	केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी
1971-72	28,025	3,052
1980-81	59,767	11,379

हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर

वर्ष	कुल प्राप्त	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
1971-72	2,21,808	66,963	1,035
1980-81	6,14,418	3,31,318	7,810
मूल रूप से हिन्दी में भेजे गए पत्र			
1971-72		60,145	
1980-81		3,62,784	

International Club of Marine Geology

1683. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has joined the International Club of Marine Geology ; and

(b) whether it has commissioned the vessel Samundra Manthan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Government have no knowledge about the existence of the International Club of Marine Geology.

(b) Geological Survey of India has commissioned the research vessel 'Samudra Manthan, to carry out geoscientific exploration of the sea-bed in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

Application of Coroners Act to deal with Dowry Deaths in Delhi

1684. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coroners Act is applicable in the country ;

(b) if so, where and names of those places ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to apply it to Delhi in view of increasing dowry in the capital ;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Coroners Act is applicable only in Bombay and some areas of Calcutta.

(c) to (e) The question of extending the Coroners Act to Delhi was considered. In view of the rising number of dowry deaths in Delhi, It has been decided to amend Sections 174 and 176 Cr. P.C. to provide for inquest by an Executive Magistrate and post-mortem in all cases where a woman, within 7 years of her marriage, has committed suicide or has died in circumstances raising reasonable suspicion that some other person

has committed an offence, or where the relative of such a woman has made a request in this regard. In view of this, it is not proposed to extend the Coroners Act to Delhi.

Indo-French Agreement for manufacturing of Electronic Equipments

1685. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether French electronic equipment for installation in other countries will be manufactured in India under a protocol signed between the two countries ;

(b) if so, whether this agreement is a first of its kind and will be much beneficial to India ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (c) A protocol signed between the Government of India and Government of the Republic of France on 27th June 1983 in the field of electronics, computers and informatics, provides, for setting up, subject to approval of concerned authorities, an annual programme of work which includes setting up of joint ventures for export to third countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of a Mechanised Ship Breaking Unit

1686. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no mechanised ship breaking unit in the country :

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up this unit in the country ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) There is no mechanised ship breaking unit in the country at present. The department have also not received any proposal for setting up such units.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Re-employment in Charkhi Dadri Cement Industry (Bhiwani)

1687. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many erstwhile workers out of 1600 workers have been re-employment in the Charkhi Dadri, District Bhiwani (Haryana) Cement Industry taken over by the Central Government on 23 June, 1981 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) when the remaining workers will be absorbed ;

(d) if not, the reasons ;

(e) the basis on which workers were re-employed and whether provision of seniority was not taken into consideration ;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(g) whether it is a fact that most of quarry workers who were in employment in 1968 of erstwhile company have been deprived of re-employment whereas those who were re-employed in 1969 and 1970 have been re-employed ; and

(h) if so, the steps being taken to re-employ such of the workers who were in employment in 1968 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI)**

(a) and (b) After the acquisition by Government of the Undertakings of Dalmia-Dadri Cement Ltd., and vesting them with Cement Corporation of India (CCI), the latter have recruited a total of 855 ex-employees of various categories of the said undertakings for their Charkhi-Dadri Unit. This includes 95 persons taken over in the service of the Corporation on the date of acquisition.

(c) and (d) CCI had assessed the requirement of work-force in the factory and the quarries, at about 830 in order to achieve economic viability. The number of ex-employees of the Dalmia-Dadri Cement Ltd., who have been re-employed exceeds the assessed requirement of work-force. In addition to the persons already recruited, an additional number of 60-80 persons are being employed on temporary Capital Civil Works on daily rates of pay. Further, in order to provide relief to such of the ex-employees who cannot be absorbed, a Rehabilitation Compensation Scheme has been formulated and is being implemented.

(e) to (h) The workers in the factory and quarry have been re-employed on the basis of seniority and as agreed to with the recognised Union. The claims of seniority of one batch of miners recruited in 1968 and the other who joined in 1979, were discussed with the recognised Union and an absorption plan on a 50-50 basis was finalised after arriving at a settlement with the recognised Union.

**देहरादून, अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में
खनन कार्यों के कारण प्रदूषण**

1688. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून,

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में बड़ी-बड़ी खनन मिलों के मासिक खनन बर्धनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करके खनन कार्य करा रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां वातावरण प्रदूषित हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस अव्यवस्थित, अनधिकृत खनन कार्य को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी हां । इन जिलों में खनन प्रचालनों से पर्यावरणीय निम्नीकरण होने का पता चला है ।

(ख) खनन प्रचालनों में उत्तम पर्यावरणीय पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं अथवा उठाए जाने की परिकल्पना की जा रही है ।

- (1) अव्यवस्थित तथा अवैज्ञानिक ढंग से उत्खनन प्रचालनों पर नियंत्रण ;
- (2) नए खनन परियोजनाओं का अनिवार्य पर्यावरणीय अक्षिप्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना ;
- (3) नए खनन पट्टों की स्वीकृति पर नियंत्रण लगाना तथा देहरादून जिले के सुप्राही क्षेत्रों में पट्टों को समय से पूर्व समाप्त करना ;
- (4) खान क्षेत्रों के पुनः स्थापन के लिए अनुसंधान तथा विकास मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं शुरू करना ।

Investment by Big Houses in Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh

1689. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the industrial licences given to the public sector for investment in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) how many of them have so far been implemented stating the reasons for the non-implementation of the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 11 Industrial Licences were granted during the years 1978 to 1983 (upto June), under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of industries in public sector in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) 7 Industrial Licences of the above have since been implemented. The remaining Industrial Licences are at various stages of implementation. Monitoring Cells have been set up in each Ministry to review the progress of implementation of the Industrial Licences.

Reprocessing of spent fuel

1690. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present 300 tonnes of spent fuel is lying stored in Tarapur tanks?

(b) whether Government have taken steps to reprocess the same;

(c) if not, what prevents the Government to undertake the job; and

(d) whether Government would once for all declare its stand about spent fuel

so that further development is not bogged down in international time consuming discussions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Approximately 142 tonnes of spent fuel are at present stored in the Storage Pools at Tarapur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A decision to reprocess the spent fuel from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station will be taken at the appropriate time.

(d) The 1963 Cooperation Agreement between India and USA envisaged reprocessing of the spent fuel in Indian facilities upon "Joint determination" on the safeguardability of the reprocessing plant. Subsequently, in 1971 the responsibility for safeguards was transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency by a trilateral agreement and subsidiary arrangement was concluded with IAEA in 1980 on safeguarding modalities. We therefore maintain that the need for "Joint determination" has been obviated and that we are free to reprocess the spent fuel.

No Industry Districts in Maharashtra

1691. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many districts in Maharashtra which do not have any industry at all and, if so, their names;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of them are in the drought prone areas and during the time when the drought takes place, the local population have but no other alternative than to leave their home and hearth and migrate to the cities and take to begging;

(c) whether in view of the unfortunate

situation mentioned above. The Central Government have taken any initiative to help and assist the State Government in locating some industries may be in the small scale sector so that in times of crises and even other, the local people can find a regular source of income; and

(d) if so, the details of action proposed by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) There are no such districts in Maharashtra which do not have any industry at all. However entrepreneurs setting up industries in the identified industrially backward areas which would include drought prone areas also, Government are giving Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finances facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions, Tax concessions, hire-purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, special facilities for import of raw material, availability of comprehensive range of extension Services and support through District Industry Centres, margin money assistance.

संसाधनों को जुटाने में असमर्थ राज्य

1692. श्री मूल शब्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि राज्य सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अद्यतन प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार संसाधनों की कमी को दूर नहीं कर सकती तो कई योजनाओं के पूरा न हो सकने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने संसाधन राज्य-वार, जुटाने को कहा गया था और

उन्हें किस सीमा तक जुटाया जा सका तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) संसाधन जुटाने में असमर्थ राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें किस सीमा तक नहीं जुटाया जा सका ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) राज्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर राज्यों द्वारा संसाधन जुटाने में कमी की स्थिति में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के संबंध में अक्तूबर/नवम्बर, 1982 में हुए विचार-विमर्शों के आधार पर, 33,250 करोड़ रु० के मूल अनुमान की तुलना में वर्ष 1980—85 की अवधि के लिए राज्य संसाधनों में कमी का लगभग 5800 करोड़ रु० होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था । राज्यवार व्यौरे सदन के सभापटल पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में दिए गए हैं । इसमें उनके द्वारा योजना की शेष अवधि में किए जाने वाले संभावित और उपायों से होने वाली आय शामिल नहीं है । यह कमी अनेक राज्यों द्वारा अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त न करने और अधिकांश राज्यों के मामले में वर्तमान राजस्व में अधिष्य में कमी और राज्य उद्यमों — राज्य बिजली बोर्डों और सड़क परिवहन निगमों के प्रशासन में तेजी से गिरावट आने के कारण है । अनुसूची के अनुसार योजना परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से योजना की शेष अवधि में अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ।

बिचारण

छठी योजना 1980—85 के लिए राज्यों के अपने संसाधन

(करोड़ रु०)

राज्य	मूल अनुमान	अद्यतन अनुमान (अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1982 में हुए बिचार विमर्श के अनुसार)	राज्यों के संसाधनों में गिरावट (—)/ सुधार (+)
1	2	3	4
1. विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्य			
1. असम	287.89	(—) 97.81	(—) 385.79
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	122.65	122.94	+ 0.29
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर	(—) 109.00	(—) 208.03	(—) 99.03
4. मणिपुर	(—) 0.50	(—) 63.18	(—) 62.68
5. मेघालय	39.00	(—) 19.10	(—) 58.10
6. नागालैंड	0.50	(—) 98.95	(—) 99.45
7. सिक्किम	2.50	(—) 3.59	(—) 6.9
8. त्रिपुरा	40.87	0.19	(—) 40.68
जोड़-1	384.00	(—) 367.53	(—) 751.53
2. अन्य राज्य			
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2194.30	1848.09	(—) 346.21
2. बिहार	1964.50	1281.89	(—) 682.61
3. गुजरात	3080.32	3010.28	(—) 70.04
4. हरियाणा	1565.15	1368.15	(—) 197.00
5. कर्नाटक	1725.80	1740.85	(+) 15.75
6. केरल	1119.84	90.478	(—) 215.06

1	2	3	4
7. मध्य प्रदेश	2786.61	2544.80	(—) 241.81
8. महाराष्ट्र	5299.09	5082.13	(—) 216.96
9. उड़ीसा	840.47	715.91	(—) 124.56
10. पंजाब	1657.00	1354.31	(—) 302.69
11. राजस्थान	1398.69	981.33	(—) 417.36
12. तमिलनाडु	2485.20	2432.65	(—) 52.55
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	3920.96	3045.61	(—) 875.35
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	2819.74	1510.21	(—) 1309.53
जोड़-2	32857.67	27820.77	(—) 5036.68
कुल जोड़ (12 × 2)	33241.67	27453.46	(—) 5788.21

Permission to Big Houses to manufacture items of Small Scale Industries

1693. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether big manufacturing industrial units are allowed to manufacture items like nuts (for machinery) bolts, soaps etc. which come under the purview of small scale industries;

(b) the names of such items which are being manufactured by the big industries;

(c) whether it is proposed to ban such manufacture by the big houses and allot them to the small scale industries; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) One of the measures adopted to protect interests of Small Scale Sector is to reserve certain items for exclusive manufacture in this sector. There is already a list of 837 items which have

been reserved for Small Scale. According to the Government's policy, no industrial licence, either for setting up of a new industrial undertaking or for substantial expansion of an existing industrial undertaking is granted for the manufacture of an item reserved for small scale sector except on the basis of export obligation of at least 75% of production on a continuing basis. There are however, a number of industrial undertakings which were producing reserved items before the date of reservation. The capacity of such units has been pegged on the basis of their past production immediately prior to the date of reservation. It is however, not possible to indicate a list of items already being produced by Big Industries as no such statistics is centrally maintained in this Ministry.

Committee on development of Backward Areas

1694. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee was set up for the development of backward areas;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) whether that committee has submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, when and what are the recommendations made;

(e) whether those recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) if not, reasons for the delay to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had in November, 1978 set up a National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) under the chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member Planning Commission to *inter-ulia* review the existing schemes of Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional finance etc. and to recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified. The Committee submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' to the Government in October, 1980. Copies of the Report have been laid on the Table of the House.

(e) to (g) After detailed examination of the recommendations of the NCDBA Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' the Group of Ministers *inter-alia* decided as an ad-interim measure upto the end of the Sixth Plan period, pending results of detailed exercise to identify backward blocks, to re-categorise the existing backward areas of the country into three categories *viz.* Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C'. Central Investment Subsidy in these categories will be as under:

Category 'A' — 25% of the investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B' — 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C' — 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The above Scheme accepted by the Government and promulgated vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27th April, 1983 and Notification No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 2nd May, 1983. Copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library.

Nuclear Power Plant at Kalpakkam

1695. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU-MALLU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first indigenously designed nuclear power plant of our country at Kalpakkam has attained criticality on July 2, 1983 ;

(b) how much power supply is expected and within how much time from this Atomic power projected with this splendid success ; and

(c) what kind of nuclear chain reactions are already found?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Unit-I of the Madras Atomic Power Station attained criticality on July 2, 1983.

(b) The capacity of the Unit is 235 MWe. Stabilised operation of the Unit is expected to commence in the last quarter of this year.

(c) The reaction in the reactor is nuclear fission.

**Appointment of commissioner for Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

1697. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL :
SHRI DOONGAR SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes is lying vacant since long ;

(b) if so, why and since when ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
about submission of the report of the
Special Officer for the years 1981-82 and
1982-83 as prescribed in Article 338 of
Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) and (b) The Post of Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes is vacant since 24-12-1981. The
question of filling up this vacancy is
under consideration of the Government.

(c) The last report submitted by the
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes pertained to the year
1979-81 copies of which have already
been placed on the Table of both the
Houses of Parliament—Lok Sabha—
11-8-1982, Rajya Sabha—13-8-1982.

**Supply of machinery and equipment for
Vizag Steel Plant by USSR**

1698. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR is
supplying major portion i.e. about 75 per
cent of the machinery and equipment for
Vizag Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, at what cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No;
Sir. USSR would be supplying only about
20% of the total requirements of machi-
nery and equipments etc., valued at
Rs. 348 crores.

Colour T. V. for Rs. 200/-

1699. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to an interview of Prof.
P.J. Joglekar, Consultant in Electronics,
published in the Financial Express of
May 12, 1983 to the effect that a colour
T.V. set can be made available to the
people at around Rs. 2,000 each by
waiving of the customs duty etc. in case
Government realise that colour Television
is not a luxury but a is very powerful
medium of mass communication ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are
taking or propose to take to ensure pro-
duction of cheap colour T.V. sets to
bring it within the purchasing power of
the common man ?

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

(b) The measures adopted by Govern-
ment to promote quality CTV sets at the
lowest possible prices are :

(i) Industrial licensing for the manu-
facture of CTV sets is being done
without any limit on capacity so
as to realise economies of scale
in manufacturing, marketing, after
sales services, etc.,

(ii) Standardisation of components is
being done with a view to facili-
tate bulking and consequent cost
reduction (whether the component
involved is being made in the
country or needs to be imported);

- (iii) All CTV set manufacturers would be required to obtain quality certificates from the Department of Electronics or its designated agencies for the manufacture and marketing of CTV sets.

Study of Roster for SCs/STs

1700. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether staff has been exclusively provided in the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to conduct inspection of rosters etc. prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) how many inspections of rosters have been carried out by the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each year during 1980, 1981 and 1982 ; and

(c) how many organisations have been adversely commented upon by the study team of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the above years and whether there has been any follow up action on the recommendations made by the study teams of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) Only two posts of Research Officers have been provided in the office of the Commissioner for SC and ST for conducting inspection of roster etc.

(b) The number of inspections of rosters etc. carried out by the office of the Commissioner for SC and ST during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is given below :—

(i) 1980	—	20
(ii) 1981	—	16
(iii) 1982	—	13

(c) In none of the organisations studied during these years, the situation was found to be wholly satisfactory. The study teams had to make adverse comments and suggest corrective measures for proper maintenance of reports and other relevant records in all the cases. The follow-up action reports were received by the Commissioner for SC and ST from 8 organisations in 1980, 7 in 1981 and 3 in 1982. The matter regarding follow-up action in respect of the remaining organisations is being pursued rigorously.

Private firms to make iodised salt

1701. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has allowed private firms to make iodised salt in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of those firms to whom licences have been issued ;

(c) whether Government would check the quality of iodised salt manufactured by these firms ; and

(d) if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI):
(a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have addressed all State Governments and Union Territory administrations in June, 1983 welcoming commercial production of iodised salt both in public and private sectors, to check incidence of Goitre in the the country.

(b) No licence has been issued so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government will lay down terms and conditions (including quality of iodised salt) to be fulfilled by private

firms before allowing them to manufacture iodised salt.

Improving the quality of Khadi

1702. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister on INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has emphasised the need of improving the quality of Khadi and village industry products to make them more acceptable to the consumers ;

(b) if so, the efforts made by him to create adequate machinery for standardization and quality control ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) KVIC have been constantly trying to improve the quality of its products with a view to make them more acceptable to the consumers by adoption of improved technology, training the artisans in acquiring improved techniques of production, by distributing improved tools, equipment and machines and by adoption of ISI specifications etc. wherever possible. The following specific steps have been taken in this direction :

1. Introduction of powerised pre-processing in Khadi and adoption of improved new model charkhas and improved looms ;
2. Adoption of improved wet processing of Khadi including bleaching, dyeing, printing etc.
3. Following Food Control Orders in fruit-processing and preservation industry ;
4. Laying down standard specifications in case of soap and hand-made paper ; and

5. Selling only Agmark honey ;

To ensure genuineness and quality, brand names are being used in some of the KVI products and an emblem has also been designed and published.

Inclusion of Palghat district of Kerala in the list of backward districts

1703. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to include afresh any district in the list of industrially backward districts ;

(b) whether Palghat district of Kerala is also being considered in this respect ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

बर्ष 1982-83 में बाल्को और नेल्को का उत्पादन

1705. श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान बाल्को और नेल्को का कुल उत्पादन कितना था ;

(ख) कितने सामान का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) इस अवधि में कितना मुनाफा अर्जित किया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० पी० के० साहू) : (क) बालको ने 1982-83 में 43,454 टन बिन्नी

योग्य एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन किया। नेल्को की परियोजना अभी निर्माण के चरण में है।

(ख) बाल्को ने 1982-83 में एल्यूमिना या एल्यूमिनियम का निर्यात नहीं किया।

(ग) बाल्को को वर्ष 1982-83, जिसका लेखा अभी पूर्णतः तैयार होना है, के दौरान कोई लाभ होने की संभावना नहीं है।

Erosion suffered by Eastern Region due to Freight Equalisation

1706. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any analysis and assessment of erosion suffered by eastern region due to the freight equalisation policy adopted by them on certain items enjoying locational advantage in the said region ;

(b) if so, the details of the analysis and assessment ;

(c) if not, whether it will be made ; and

(d) if not reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The commodities in respect of which freight equalisation is current being operated, are produced in different parts of the country. It is difficult to compute the benefit derived or the disadvantage suffered by any particular region as a result of this policy particularly because industrial development depends upon a number of factors. The Government have, however, already accepted, in principle, the recommenda-

tions of the National Transport Policy, Committee to phase out the existing freight equalisation scheme on commodities like iron and steel and cement, subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas.

Import of Electric Goods

1707. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electronic goods have been allowed to be imported ;

(b) whether the policy to import only essential spare-parts has been abandoned ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Imports of electronic goods are governed by the Import Trade Control Policy as set out Government from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to State for Plan Projects

1708. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a review of the performance of the States in the implementation of the Sixth Five Year Plan projects has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether it has been decided to provide more Central Assistance to the States in helping them to fulfil the Plan target ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Mid-term review of the performance of the Sixth Five Year Plan including the States' sector is in the final stages of completion and a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House when it is ready.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to the reply given to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 590 answered on July 27, 1983.

Setting up of industries in Kalahandi, Orissa

1709. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made so far for setting up of any industrial nucleus project in Kalahandi district of Orissa, an industrially backward district ;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far ; and

(c) the reasons for delaying progress ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY: (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c) Setting up of Nucleus Plants is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various concessions. The report of the Task Force for Kalahandi District has been sent to the Government of Orissa for examining the techno-economic feasibility of the recommended Nucleus Plants. Government has already announced various incentives/concessions for setting up Nucleus Plants in the identified backward areas *Vide* Press Note issued on 27-4-1983 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय

1710. श्री दिलीपसिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने प्रतिशत आदिवासियों का उत्थान हुआ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन त्वास्कर) : (क) आदिवासी उप-योजना के प्रारम्भ होने से वर्ष 1982-83 तक आदिवासी उप-योजना कार्यक्रमों के लिए 17 राज्यों और 2 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 45695.86 लाख रु० की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान 4494.00 लाख रु० की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की दो किस्तें दी गई हैं।

(ख) छठी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान 23,32,084 परिवारों को सहायता दी गई है।

Setting up of Aluminium Re-Rolling Plant in Orissa

1711. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Promotion Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) has sought the permission of his Ministry to set up an Aluminium Re-rolling plant in Bolangir district of Orissa;

(b) if so, when permission is expected to be given to IPICOL for the above matter ; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited has submitted an application to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) for grant of an industrial licence for setting up an Aluminium Re-rolling plant in Orissa.

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

Deforestation in Nilgiris

1712. **SHRI R. PRABHU :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that recently there has been large-scale deforestation and erosion in the Nilgiris Hills area ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to preserve the environment and ecology of the hill area ;

(c) the details of the Plan/Non-Plan schemes in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Related details are being collected from Tamilnadu Government.

Recruitment of SC/ST in Government Services

1713. **SHRI XAVIER ARARAL :** Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of SC and ST in recruitment of SC/ST in Central Services since 1980 ; and

(b) the percentage increase in recruitment of SC/ST in Central Services since 1980 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase their quota in Government services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services/posts is indicated below :—

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1-1-1980	15.67%	3.99%
1-1-1981	15.19%	3.82%
1-1-1982 (based on information of 49 Ministries/Departments)	16.68%	4.81%

(c) Various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification in direct recruitment and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been prescribed. In case of non-availability of reserved candidates, the reservations are carried forward for these subsequent recruitment years as per relevant instructions on the subject, thereby protecting the rights of

reserved community candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through news papers, employment news, All India Radio, voluntary associations and Directors of SC/ST Welfare or Social Welfare in States/Union Territories. In some cases, special limited departmental examinations are also held confined only to candidates belonging to these communities. Examination centres have also been set up in areas having concentration

of Scheduled Tribes population. As many as 60 coaching centres have been started to prepare these candidates for various competitive examinations.

**Setting up of District Industries Centres
in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas**

1714. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industries
Centres opened in Tribal Sub-plan Areas
in the country, State-wise ;

(b) number of tribals benefited by
these centres since their inception State-
wise;

(c) the types of industries identified
by the centres for tribal beneficiaries and
the infrastructure facilities provided by the
States and concerned authorities for es-
tablishment of industries by the tribals;
and

(d) if the number of industries set
up by the tribals are less in number than
the others though the DICs are meant
for the tribals, the reasons for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)**

(a) The number of DICs opened in
tribal Sub-Plan Areas is 114. The State
wise break-up is as under :—

Name of the State/UT	No. of DICs
1. Andhra Pradesh	7
2. Assam	8
3. Bihar	4
4. Gujarat	8
5. Himachal Pradesh	3
6. Karnataka	4
7. Kerala	7
8. Madhya Pradesh	21
9. Maharashtra	10
10. Manipur	6
11. Orissa	9
12. Rajasthan	5
13. Tamil Nadu	4
14. Tripura	3
15. Uttar Pradesh	2
16. West Bengal	12
17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Total	114

In addition entire area of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are predominantly inhabited by tribal population have been covered by DICs numbering 20.

(b) The details of tribals benefited by these centres during the last 2 years are given State-wise in the table below. For the initial two years of 1978-79 and 1979-80, separate figures for Schedule Tribes were not collected.

Name of the State/UT	No. of New Units Established by Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs		Additional Employment generated among Tribal Population	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	758	1300	1461	2244
2. Assam	428	198	725	490
3. Bihar	459	608	1304	2292
4. Gujarat	1335	1005	3578	3174
5. Arunachal Pradesh	242	98	438	2065
6. Karnataka	232	359	417	598
7. Kerala	11	24	18	122
8. Himachal Pradesh	453	944	2952	3702
9. Maharashtra	1757	918	2728	3098
10. Manipur	789	693	6917	14708
11. Orissa	2616	7386	494	1450
12. Rajasthan	145	578	105	120
13. Tamil Nadu	198	86	82	228
14. Tripura	44	107	2888	3405
15. Uttar Pradesh	853	1170	560	614
16. West Bengal	30	136	—	—
17. Meghalaya	464	718	590	1068
18. Nagaland	671	734	2172	2288
19. Arunachal Pradesh	105	80	283	33
20. Mizoram	66	385	138	1383
21. Madhya Pradesh	453	944	1104	1867
Total	12109	19471	28954	45093

(c) and (d) DICs have prepared action plans and have identified industries suitable for development in these areas for the benefit of entrepreneurs including tribal people. The industries identified are mostly based on available local resources, skills and demand patterns.

Infrastructure facilities like development of roads, building of industrial estates/areas, supply of power, water and other facilities and supply of necessary inputs like finance, raw materials etc. are provided by the State Governments.

DICs are not meant exclusively for tribal people, However persons belonging to weaker sections of society including scheduled tribes are given special consideration by the DICs.

Production of Heavy Water During Last Three Years

1775. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the unit-wise installed capacity and production of Heavy Water during the last three years ;

(b) the capital cost and last three years running cost of each of these units ; and

(c) whether efforts to improve efficiency of the existing units have yielded any tangible results so far and if so, the monthly production figures of each unit since April, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The unit-wise installed capacities of the three Heavy Water Plants in operation are as below :

S. No.	Unit	Installed capacity
1.	Heavy Water Plant (Baroda)	67.2 Tonnes
2.	Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin)	71.2 Tonnes
3.	Heavy Water Plant (Nangal)	11.0 Tonnes

It is not considered to be in public interest to disclose production figures.

(b) The capital cost and running cost for the last three years of each of these units are given below :

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Unit	Installed capital cost	Running expenditure		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
HWP (Baroda)	37.37	3.43	4.43	4.87
HWP (Tuticorin)	99.87	1.19	6.10	4.52
HWP (Nangal)	3.21	0.92	1.08	1.13

(estimated)

(c) In Baroda Heavy Water Plant modifications to the extent possible have been completed and the plant is being re-started. Tuticofin Heavy Water Plant has not been re-started after modifications due to non-availability of power since 31st March, 1983.

राज्यों में गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों द्वारा
बनाई जा रही खानें

1716. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या इत्यात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
छप्पा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि
बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और
महाराष्ट्र में चूने के पत्थर, अभ्रक, लोहा,
सीसा, कोयले और अन्य कीमती खनिजों की
ऐसी खानें हैं जिन्हें गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदार
बना रहे हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या इन खानों में अत्यंत अवैज्ञा-
निक ढंग से काम हो रहा है और इस में
विभाग के अनेक वॉरेंट अधिकारियों की
साठगांठ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने
प्रादमी पकड़े गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इत्यात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री एन० के० पी० सार्वे) : (क)
और (ख) भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के पास
सुलभ जातकारी के अनुसार बिहार, मध्य
प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा आंध्रप्रदेश में निजी
क्षेत्र में विभिन्न खनिजों के लिए निम्नलि-
खित खानें बस रही हैं :—

खनिज का नाम	राज्य-वार निजी क्षेत्र में बस रही खानों की संख्या			
	बिहार	मध्य प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश	महाराष्ट्र
1	2	3	4	5
1. चूना पत्थर	33	93	82	12
2. अभ्रक	73	—	54	—
3. लोहा-अयस्क	7	—	17	—
4. मैंगनीज अयस्क	—	7	26	8
5. कज्वलाश्च	—	—	—	5
6. सिलिमिनाईट	—	—	—	3
7. सीसाश्च	—	—	2	—

कोयले के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) में उपलब्ध है, जो संबंधित सनिज (कोयला) का प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय है।

(ग) और (घ) निजी क्षेत्र में चल रही छोटी खानों के निरीक्षण के दौरान भारतीय खान ब्यूरो को निम्नलिखित गैर-वैज्ञानिक खनन विधियाँ देखने को मिली है:— (1) समुचित भूवैज्ञानिक प्लान न होना; (2) अपर्याप्त गवेषण; (3) खनन की घबैज्ञानिक रूपरेखा; (4) योग्य तकनीकी कामियों का नियुक्त न होना; और (5) सनिजीकृत अपशिष्ट के भावी प्रयोग की दृष्टि से उसका समुचित संरक्षण न होना।

इन खान स्वामियों को वैज्ञानिक खनन हेतु सुधार के तरीके अपनाने के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा सलाह और सहायता दी जाती है तथा नियमों का उल्लंघन करने पर ही मुकदमा चलाया जाता है।

Progress of Daitari Steel Plant

1717. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the setting up of Daitari Steel Plant in Orissa ;

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present ; and

(c) the time by which the project report is likely to be ready and the time proposed to be taken for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Feasibility report for the project has

been prepared and Detailed Project Report is under preparation. It is expected to be submitted by the end of this year. An investment decision on this project will be taken after considering the Detailed Project Report. Time frame for implementation of this project will depend upon investment decision and availability of resources.

उ० प्र० में लघु एककों को सहायता

1781. श्री शिवहरराम बर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने लघु और कुटीर उद्योग हैं जिनको सरकारी सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को गिछने दो वर्षों के दौरान इस काम के लिए कितनी धन राशि दी है; और

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इन उद्योगों के विकास के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 56 जिले जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आते हैं जिसमें उद्यमियों को अपेक्षित सहायता व्यवहार्यतः एक ही स्थान पर प्रदान की जाती है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रगति रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, वर्ष 1980-81 में कार्यक्रम के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 13624 कारीगर एकक और 2476 लघु उद्योग एकक स्थापित किये गए। वर्ष 1981-82 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 33691 कारीगर एकक तथा 4612 लघु उद्योग एकक स्थापित किये गए। वर्ष 1980-81 में उत्तर प्रदेश को ऋण के रूप में 33.14 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई, जिसका उपयोग मूल

(सीड)/सीमान्त (माजिन) धनराशि के रूप में किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1981-82 में 56.00 लाख रुपये राशि का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया। केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिनांक 2 मई, 1983 को जब असम अधिसूचना के अनुसार, 15 जिलों (7 उद्योग रहित जिलों सहित) 25 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय निवेश राज-सहायता, 5 जिले 15 प्रतिशत राज सहायता तथा 21 जिले 10% राजसहायता के पात्र हैं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले उद्यमियों को उपलब्ध अन्य रियायतों में घायकर में छूट, कर सम्बन्धी रियायतें मंजूर-शुदा और गैर-सरकारी परामर्शदाताओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए निशुल्क परामर्श, पहाड़ी जिलों में परिवहन राज-सहायता तथा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के माध्यम से रियायती शर्तों पर मशीनों की किराया-खरीद शामिल है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में वायु और जल प्रदूषण

1719. श्री राम श्रवण : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रदूषण समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वायु और जल प्रदूषित हैं यदि हाँ, तो कब से;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में बहने वाली सभी नदियों को कब तक प्रदूषण रहित किया जा सकेगा; और

(घ) इस बारे में तैयार की गई योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री दिव्य जय सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कुछ औद्योगिक कोटरकाओं में वायु प्रदूषण स्थानिक होता है जबकि बड़े नगरों के नदियों के अनुप्रवाह के फैलाव में जल प्रदूषण पाया गया है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड औद्योगिक तथा घरेलू स्रोतों से प्रदूषण के विनियमन के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय कर रहा है तथा यह आशा की गई है कि औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को एक दशक के भीतर हल कर लिया जायेगा। जल आपूर्ति तथा सफाई के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दशक के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने प्रथम श्रेणी तथा अन्य शहरों को मल जल व्यवस्था की सुविधाएं सुलभ करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, ताकि घरेलू स्रोतों से जल प्रदूषण पर रोक लगाई जा सके।

(घ) इनमें से कुछ योजनाएं निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

- (1) वाराणसी में घाटों की सुरक्षा तथा गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत गंदे पानी के बहाव का रूख भूमि के उपयोग के लिये वाहित मल जल फार्म की धोर करने का प्रस्ताव है।
- (2) वाराणसी में शवों को नदी में फेंकने पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये विद्युत शव दाह गृह के निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।
- (3) मथुरा में यमुना के जल प्रदूषण को आंशिक रूप में नियंत्रित करने की एक स्कीम प्रारम्भ की गई है, इस स्कीम में मैले जल को मल-

जब काम में अपवर्तन के निर्माण कार्य किए गए हैं उसकी भरमभस्त तथा मल जब प्रणाली को पुनर्गठन के साथ पुनः चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

- (4) मथुरा में छपी साड़ियों आदि के बाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक सार्वजनिक सुविधा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।
- (5) राज्य सरकार ने मथुरा प्रायल रिफाइनरी के प्राधिकारियों को उनके वहिःस्त्राओं को सीधे यमुना नदी में डालने की अनुमति नहीं दी है और इसके स्थान पर इसे भूमि प्रबन्ध के लिये बरारी मिचार्ड माइनर में डाला जाना है।
- (6) कानपुर में केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के परामर्श से राज्य बोर्ड चम परिकरण झालाओं से अपशिष्ट जल के संचयी उपचार के लिये एक परियोजना तैयार कर रखा है।

Recruitment and Promotion Rules in Ministries

1720. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules for recruitment and promotion are uniform for all Ministries, whether participating in the Central Secretariat or not except the Ministries of External Affairs and Railways which have their own rules ;

(b) if so, the reasons that the said rules are not being implemented by some of the non-participating departments like

the Armed Forces Headquarters where 25 per cent of the posts of the Assistant Civil Staff Officers are not being filled by examination and Sr. P. As are not being provided to officers in accordance with his Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 7/22/73-CS (II) dated 12th November, 1975; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure that orders issued by his Ministry relating to personnel administration are implemented by all unless any specific category of employees are excluded from the applicability thereof ?

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

(a) The rules for recruitment and promotion are uniform for all Ministries/ Departments participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme in so far as they relate to the Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. In the case of posts/ services not included in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme recruitment and promotion are governed by separate recruitment/service rules, if any, framed for such services/posts.

(b) Ministries/Departments not participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme such as Armed Forces Headquarters have their own rules for governing recruitment and promotion of various posts in their respective Ministries/ Departments. Filling up of posts of Assistant Civilian Staff Officers, etc. are governed by the Armed Forces Headquarters Service Rules which is administered by the Ministry of Defence. The Memorandum cited in the question relates to Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme and is applicable only to Stenographers working in offices participating in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme.

(c) As the model Department concerned with personnel administration rules, orders and instructions issued by the

Department of Personnel & A. R. in respect of matters allocated to it under the Allocation of Business Rules are binding on all Ministries/Departments, unless there are separate rules issued by the Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Department of Personnel & A.R., for regulating various aspects of personnel administration relating to any service/posts under them. There is no system of monitoring the implementation of such instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R. and as such measures to be taken to ensure that orders are implemented by all concerned does not arise.

Allocation of cement to Gujarat

1721. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state :

(a) the quarterly allocation of cement in tonnes made and actual quantities supplies to Gujarat against their demand during the first two quarters of 1983 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of projects for water supply, agriculture, industries, rural development etc. in Gujarat suffer due to inadequate availability of cement ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the State has to undertake massive relief campaign of severe cyclonic storms of November, 1982 and heavy rain floods in Saurashtra region of the State, recently, maximising its need for cement to undertake reconstruction programme ;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider allocation of required cement in the State ; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The State Governments including the Government of Gujarat do not furnish their requirement of levy cement on a regular basis. How-

ever, the Government of Gujarat had intimated that their quarterly requirement of levy cement was of the order of 7 lakh tonnes. During the first two quarters of 1983, the following quantities of levy cement has been allocated and supplied to the State of Gujarat :-

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Period	Allocation	Despatches
Jan. to March	265.0	250.6
April-June	256.4	255.0

As it has not been possible to meet the requirement of levy cement in full, it is possible that some of the projects as stated could have been adversely affected,

(c) to (e) For relief works due to cyclonic storm in November, 1982 an additional allocation of 40,000 tonnes of cement was made to be released in two instalments of 20,000 tonnes each. For the relief work due to the recent floods an additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 40,000 tonnes of cement has also been made.

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था

1772. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बाहर से दिल्ली के सराफा व्यापारियों के पास आने वाले व्यापारियों को रेलवे स्टेशन और बस टर्मिनल से पुलिस संरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) सराफा

व्यापारियों के साथ कई बैठकें करने के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस ने मांग करने पर व्यापारियों को गाड़ की व्यवस्था करने के प्रबंध किये हैं; जब वे बड़ी मात्रा में नकदी घबघा चांदी ले जाते हैं। ये गाड़ निःशुल्क दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे स्टेशनों, अन्तर्राज्य बस अड्डे और कूचा महाजमी चांदनी चौक के बीच परिवहन के लिये वाहन व्यापारी को उपलब्ध कराना होता है।

दिल्ली में पुलिस कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास

1723. श्री बिलास भुल्लमवार : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पुलिस के कुल कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं और उनमें से कितनों को सरकारी आवास आवंटित किया गया है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिये भवनों के निर्माण हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की थी और उसमें से कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग हुआ है;

(ग) शेष धनराशि का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पुलिस कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिये भवनों का निर्माण करने और उन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंपने का है; और

(ङ) क्या भवन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराये जाने पर पुलिस अपने दायित्व को और प्रभावशाली ढंग से निभायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन आस्कर) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारी और अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या 31929 है। उनमें से 5876 को सरकारी आवास आवंटित किए गए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए 149.86 लाख रु० उपलब्ध कराये गए थे। इसमें से 146.38 लाख रु० की राशि का उपयोग हुआ है।

(ग) सीमान्त कमी भवन सामग्री की कम आपूर्ति के कारण थी।

(घ) पुलिस कर्मचारियों के अधिक मकान बनाने के लिए योजना आयोग ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 205.00 लाख रु० की धनराशि आवंटित की है। निर्माण कार्य दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोक कार्य विभाग द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

(ङ) सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि आवास व्यवस्था की सुविधा पुलिस कर्मचारियों के मनोबल और कार्य कुशलता पर प्रभाव डालती है।

CBI Enquiry into corruption charges against Public Servants

1725. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether upto June, 1983 CBI had probed against as many as 142 public servants in respect of various charges of corruption;

(b) if so, the total number of officials against whom enquiries were completed by CBI till the end of June, 1983; and

(c) in how many cases action has been

taken and in how many cases action is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) During the month of May, 1983 alone, CBI took up enquiries/investigations against 142 public servants on charges of corruption, mis-conduct etc. All these cases are still under enquiry/investigation.

Reasons for closure of some of the Atomic Power Plants

1726. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the items due to non or delayed supply of which some of the Atomic Power Units have remained closed with the names of the suppliers;

(b) whether the impediment in supply was created by Government of the country to which it/they belong; and

(c) if so, whether there is any law or established practice which requires procedural formalities to be observed before such items may be allowed to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No atomic power unit remained closed for want of items.

(b) and (c) Export of components is subject to export licensing policy, procedures and domestic laws of the concerned exporting country.

Safety Measures at T.A.P.S. and R.A.P.S.

1727. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station all safety measures according to inter-nationally accepted standards have been provided;

(b) which department, section or officer is directly responsible for ensuring that the safety measures are kept at proper standards and are complied with;

(c) whether any records are maintained regarding the health of the workers at these power stations including those who have ceased to work; and

(d) if so, upto how many years the health of ex-workers are kept under scrutiny along with proper records?

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

(b) The Safety Review Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy and the Health Physics Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, which are independent of the station management, are responsible for ensuring that safety standards are complied with.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Schemes under Implementation in Orissa

1728. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the Schemes being implemented at present in the State of Orissa, sponsored by Central Government;

(b) whether Government have received any instances of misuse of funds for those

schemes or regarding the unsatisfactory arrangements; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the remedial steps, if any taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Inadequate Representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Atomic Energy

1729. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of services in the Department of Atomic Energy/Public Undertakings under their Administrative control.

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Department of Atomic Energy to fill up the unfilled/carry forward reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far;

(c) whether the Department of Atomic Energy propose to launch exclusive crash programme to wipe out the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details of the programme?

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

Inadequate Representation of SCs/STs in the Department of Electronics

1730. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of services in the Department of Electronics;

(b) if so the remedial steps taken to fill up the unfilled/carry forward reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far in the Department of Electronics;

(c) whether the Department of Electronics proposes to launch exclusively crash programme for SCs/STs to wipe out the reserved vacancies; and

(d) if so, the details of the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir. In some non-scientific and non-technical categories there is adequate representation of SCs/STs. In the scientific and technical categories, particularly at Group 'A' level, there is some short-fall in representation mainly due to non-availability of adequate number of suitable persons belonging to SC/ST even after applying relaxed standards in their case.

(b) to (d):

(i) In order to fill up the reserved vacancies, the Department follows the procedure laid down by the Government. As regards the short-fall in Group 'A' posts, efforts are made to fill up the reserved vacancies by relaxing the standard.

(ii) so far as the short-fall in the non-gazetted staff (Group 'B' and 'C') is concerned, although the backlog is not significant, still every effort is being made to see that the vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates are filled by the persons of the respective communities. The Department organised special training classes for SC/ST candidates to enable them to prepare for the various departmental competitive examinations. **Departmental Competitive Exam-**

inations were also held exclusively for SC/ST candidates to make good the backlog.

Supply of cement for Biogas/Gobar Gas plants

1731. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that for want of timely supply of cement by the manufacturers, the progress in the installation of Biogas/Gobar Gas Plants under the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme has been considerably retarded;

(b) whether this state of affairs had been brought to the notice of his Ministry by the Punjab Government last year; and

(c) if so, what action his Ministry has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received from State Governments including Government of Punjab about delay in supply of levy cement to biogas/gobar gas plants. As and when such delays are reported, instructions are issued by the Office of the Cement Controller to the cement factories to make timely supplies of levy cement to these plants on an urgent basis. Allocation of levy cement to this programme has also been raised from 20,000 tonnes to 50,000 tonnes with effect from Quarter II/83 (April-June, 1983).

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant in Punjab

1732. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: the progress made so far in the selection of a site for the setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Site Selection Committee set up by the Department of Atomic Energy is evaluating various sites in different States in the Northern Region, including Punjab, for setting up atomic power plants.

Arabian Sea Oil Pollution

1733. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography has recently found that the top 20 metres of water surface of the Arabian Sea contains as much as four million tonnes of oil dissolved in it indicating a high level of oil pollution;

(b) its effect on the water surface and marine animal life and people living in the coastal areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The National Institute of Oceanography has carried out studies on oil pollution in the Arabian Sea and has estimated the intensity of dissolved oil. However, the estimates are based on limited data and on certain assumptions.

(b) Since the oil being lighter than water occupies the top-most layer, its volatile substances evaporate and the remaining portion changes into tar which settles to the bottom. Hence no adverse effect has yet been noticed on the marine life and the people living in coastal areas.

(c) The situation is being carefully monitored and several studies are in progress.

Pollution in Big Cities

1734. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey made by an independent authority has stated that in the four cities of Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Bombay "two million tonnes of chemicals and dust particles are pumped into the air every year"; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or are being taken to check this menace to the human health at the Central level ?

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

(b) The Government have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for prevention and control of air pollution. The Rules under the Act have been notified by some states whilst others are in the process. The air pollution abatement programme is progressively being implemented in these States that have been notified.

Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Centre at Dhubri, Assam

1735. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for establishment of an Entrepreneurship Development Centre at Dhubri, Assam under the Science and Technology Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology has no Scheme for establishment Entrepreneurship Development Centres.

Establishment of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks

1736. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it a dire necessity to establish Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks attached to all Indian universities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government does not feel that establishing Science Parks in every University is feasible. Possibility of establishing such parks in some Universities is under examination.

Setting up of Second Research Complex at Indore M.P.

1737. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a second research complex at Indore in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the amount earmarked therefor ; and

(c) the details of work likely to be handled by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to set up a research centre at Indore, Madhya Pradesh for research and development in the fields advanced of high energy accelerators, lasers and other related technologies. An amount of Rs. 289 lakhs has been sanctioned for the development of infra-structure for this Centre. Preliminary works for establishment of this research centre have commenced.

Decline in production of vehicles and tractors

1738. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is substantial increase in the production of engineering goods during the year 1982-83 if so, the percentage thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is decline in production of certain items

such as commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors etc. during the said period ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the names of other engineering goods in which the production has declined during the year 1982-83 and the steps being taken to increase the production of such items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The production of commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors declined mainly on account of credit restrictions in early 1982. Their off-take has improved after corrective measures. Some of the other engineering industries whose production declined during 1982-83 were railway wagons, cement machinery, motors and power transformers. The reasons vary for different industries and include financial constraints of State Electricity Boards, shortage of free supply items for wagons, lower off-take, infrastructural constraints. Corrective steps, wherever possible, including removal of infrastructural constraints, provision of free supply items for wagons and placement of additional orders of wagon builders, and appropriate policy measures have been taken.

Statement
Growth In 1982-83 In selected Engineering Industries

Sl. No.	Items	A/c Unit	4	5	6
1	2	3	Actual Production 1981-82	Actual Production 1982-83	% p.p. growth in 1982-83 (Col. 5 over Col. 4)
1. Industrial Machinery					
	—Sugar Machinery	Rs. crore	26.30	34.5	(+ 31.2)
	—Mining Machinery	"	43.70	64.6	(+ 47.8)
	—Metallurgical Machinery including steel plant equipment	"	64.20	65.10	(+ 1.4)
	—Chemical & Pharmaceutical Machinery	"	122.8	141.3	(+ 15.1)
	—Paper & Pulp Machinery	"	22.0	21.7	(- 1.4)
	—Cement Machinery	"	43.70	41.0	(- 6.2)
	—Machine Tools	"	249.90	270.0	(+ 8.0)
	—Printing Machinery	"	12.2	21.7	(+ 77.9)
	—Rubber Machinery	"	6.70	10.9	(+ 62.7)
2. Electric Power Equipment					
	—Boilers	Rs. crores	346.70	430.4	(+ 24.1)
	—Power transformers	Mill KVA	21.50	18.80	(- 12.6)

1	2	3	4	5	6
	—Electric Motors	Mill HP	5.29	4.70	(-) 11.2
3.	Automotive & Transport Equipment				
	—Commercial Vehicles	TH. Nos.	91.10	86.0	(-) 5.6
	—Railway Wagons	TH. Nos.	17.83	15.35	(-) 13.9
	—Agricultural Tractors	Nos.	84.1	62.3	(-) 25.9
	—Diesel Engines (Stat.)	TH. Nos.	174.5	61.0	(-) 7.7
	—Earth Moving Eqpt.	Nos.	1792	2195	(+) 22.5
	—Cars	TH. Nos.	42.50	43.6	(+) 2.6
	—Jeeps	"	20.20	21.8	(+) 7.9
	—Scooters	"	201.20	266.2	(+) 32.3
	—Motor Cycles	"	116.10	134.00	(+) 15.4
	—Mopeds/Scooterettes	"	207.70	233.0	(+) 12.2
	—Three wheelers	"	25.80	31.9	(+) 23.6
4.	Structural Industry				
	—Transmission Tower	TH. Tonnes	96.70	101.4	(+) 4.9
	—Structurals	"	121.50	127.00	(+) 4.5
	—Cranes	"	22.70	24.6	(+) 8.4
5.	Others				
	—Steel castings	"	83.10	86.1	(+) 3.6
	—Steel Forgings	"	161.00	150.1	(-) 6.8
	—Road Rollers	Nos.	1065	1146	(+) 7.6

Inequalities in the pace of development and diffusion of technical benefits

1740. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to reduce the regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that large scale public and private sector industries do not come up in the backward areas and does backwardness recognises State boundaries ; and

(c) if not, how it is proposed to remove the regional inequalities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government are aware that the handicaps faced in industrialising backward areas include absence of adequate infrastructure, resources availability and size of market, inadequate technical and skill development and absence of entrepreneurial mativation. Accordingly, entrepreneurship development programmes, technical training programmes, project consultancy and technical advice and adequate credit flow etc. are part of the Government's strategy to assist entrepreneurs in all sectors. While to primary responsibility for industrial development of backward areas rests with the States concerned, the Central Government offers several fiscal incentives and technical assistance such as concessional finance, capital subsidy, tax incentives, hire purchase of machinery, project consultancy etc.

1741. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unmanipulated traffic signals in Delhi have provided

easy hunting places for the dacoits and unsocial elements ;

(b) whether Government have taken and decision to either man all the traffic signals or do away with them ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) No complaint has been received nor has any incident been reported to the Police to indicate that the traffic points/signals provide easy hunting places for the dacoits and unsocial elements. It is not practicable to post traffic police personnel at every traffic point signal.

Cancellation of Hindustan Lever's letter of intent

1742. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons that led to the cancellation of Hindustan Lever's letter of intent for the manufacture of concrete additives in West Bengal under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, which was granted to the company in September 1981 to enter into this field, when licences were issued to it for other plans to diversify its manufacture including poly cotton fabric shirts and Dicamba Herbicide in the Kandla Free Trade Zone in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : A letter of intent dated 28-9-1981 granted to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay for setting up an Industrial Unit in District Midnapore in the State of West Bengal for the manufacture of Concrete Additives was cancelled by the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers with effect from 29-3-1983, as the company intimated them that introduction of Concrete Additives in the Indian Market was not presently feasible and that it would not be possible for the company, for the present, to implement the project,

Letters of intent for setting up two Industrial Units in Kandla Free Trade Zone were issued by the Ministry of Commerce to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited—one on 23-12-1982 (since converted into an Industrial Licence by Secretariat for Industrial Approvals on 28-5-1983) for the manufacture of Shirts made of poly cotton fabrics, and the other on 20-5-1983 for the manufacture of Dicamba Herbicide.

Licence for diesel engine

1743. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government are considering giving licence for manufacturing diesel engines to a private firm like Hindustan Levers instead of manufacturing them in the public undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : M/s Hindustan Levers have submitted an application for the manufacture of Diesel Engine with 100% Export obligation which is under consideration of the Government. No proposal from any public sector has been received for manufacture of Diesel Engine for 100% export.

राज्यों में लोक आयुक्तों की नियुक्तियां

1744. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अनेक राज्यों में लोक आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें लोक आयुक्त प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन तास्कर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्यों में लोकायुक्तों की संस्थाओं के कार्यकरण की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई पुनरीक्षा नहीं की गई है ।

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

1745. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of modernisation programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) the year in which the modernisation programme of the Steel Plant started ;

(c) the year by which the modernisation work of the Rourkela Steel Plant is expected to be completed ; and

(d) the progress made so far in completing the modernisation programme of Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI (N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant is under consideration of the Government. The cost estimates and other details would be known only after the proposal is finalised. Work on the modernisation of the plant would start only after an investment decision is taken.

Scheme to Control Environment

1746. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently framed schemes for control of environment in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme as well as areas, State-wise, that have been covered under this scheme ;

(c) whether Government have achieved success so far as the question of targets fixed by the Government is concerned in this regard during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Task Forces for the maintenance of ecological balance in the country have been set up ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some development schemes have been framed.

(b) and (c) Schemes have been initiated for selected areas only and include the following :—

- (i) Action oriented research programmes for Eco-development of the Himalayas with involvement of universities in the Himalayan region was initiated in 1981. The programme was extended to Western Ghats in 1982-83.
- (ii) A Pilot Project for integrated Eco-development in Doon Valley has been initiated during 1982-83.
- (iii) Eco-Development Camps have been organised through universities and voluntary agencies for undertaking environmental improvement activities in various states with participation of 60,000 students in 1982-83.
- (iv) The number of National Parks in the country has been doubled during 1982-83 to 44.
- (v) Creation of a chain of biosphere reserves is under active consideration.
- (vi) Review of the National Forest Policy has been completed to

shift the emphasis from revenue generation to conservation.

(d) and (e) A task-force of ex-service-men under the aegis of Territorial Army was created in December, 1982 to undertake extensive afforestation and soil conservation works in U.P. This unit consists of two companies of 200 Jawans with a Battalion Headquarters of 43. The Unit has since been deployed in Shahjahanpur Block and has undertaken construction of engineering works including Check Dams, Gully plugs and Gabion spurs, etc. Similar projects have been initiated in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

Rules regarding appeal to President by Aggrieved Public Servants

1747. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a public servant aggrieved of the orders of the component authority can go in for appeal to the President of India ;

(b) if so, what are the instructions and orders on the subject ;

(c) when they were issued and whether there is need for their reiteration ; and

(d) whether copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) ;

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The instructions for the submission, receipt and transmission of petitions addressed to the President in respect of matters arising out of Civil employment under the Government of India or the termination of such employment, were issued in September, 1954. A copy of these instructions is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6797 /83]. As these instructions are well understood and are available for construction to any government servant who wishes to make such a petition, they do not need any reiteration.

**Pension to Freedom Fighters in
Himachal Pradesh**

1748. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters of Himachal Pradesh District-wise to whom freedom fighters pensions have been sanctioned during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) the number of these District-wise, whose claims are still under consideration ; and

(c) the likely date by which they would be cleared and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS :
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)
(a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information (district-wise) is attached.

(c) The cases are pending for want of acceptable documentary evidence in support of the political sufferings claimed by the freedom fighters. In some cases verification report of the State Government/Military Record Offices (in respect of INA personnel) has not been received. These cases would be finalised as soon as the verification reports from the State Government/Military Record Offices and/or requisite information from the applicants are received.

Statement

Name of the District.	Total No. of Freedom Fighers of Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned pension during the last three years.	No. of cases yet to be decided.
1	2	3
1. Simla	7	11
2. Kangra	12	44
3. Una	9	17
4. Hamirpur	4	41
5. Bilaspur	16	100
6. Solan	5	8
7. Kulu	2	2
8. Mahasu	2	2
9. Mandi	4	53
10. Sirmaur	3	13
11. Chamha	2	4
12. Nahan	—	1
Total :	66	296

Inclusion of Tamang Buddhists in the List of S.T.

1749. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamang Buddhists of Sikkim, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Assam have requested Government for inclusion of their tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this direction and the views of State Governments concerned in this regard ; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

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

(a) Representations have been received only from Tamang Buddhists of Sikkim, and West Bengal for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) The proposal regarding inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal and Sikkim is being duly considered along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations in consultation with the concerned State Governments/ U.T. Administrations including that of Sikkim and West Bengal and the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter in context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and efforts are being made to get their recommendations. The final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the State Governments have been received.

Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Allotment of Maruti Vehicles for V.I.Ps. and Government Departments

1750. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which Maruti vehicles will be allotted and whether any quota is being earmarked for VIPs and Government Departments; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI)

(a) and (b) The priority allocation numbers for Maruti vehicles will be determined by means of a computer using the Pseudo Random Number Technique. No special quota for VIP's and Government Departments has been earmarked. However, in line with the practice followed by automotive manufacturers' discretionary quota, approximately five per cent.

Pollution in Calcutta

1751. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey conducted by an independent authority has revealed that Pollution inhaled by a child in Calcutta in just one day is equivalent to his smoking 20 cigarettes ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to counter these pollution effects ?

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

(b) The Government have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 for the prevention and control of air Pollution. The rules under the Act are in

advance stage of notification by the state Government. The Motor Vehicles Act and the Smoke (Nuisance) Act are at present, being used to control pollution from vehicular exhausts and other sources.

Details of officers in Bokaro Steel Limited who have taken Car and House Building Advance

1752. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of officers of Bokaro Steel Ltd. who have taken Car and House Building advances and were drawing car allowances as on 1 April 1983, stating the amount drawn by each officer, whether as advance or allowance ;

(b) whether many such officers have given their newly built house on rent and go to the factory in Company's car ;

(c) whether this is a part of corruption and against the code of conduct ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contractual Workers in Bokaro Steel Limited

1753. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the principal contractors and the number of contractual workers under them as on 1 April, 1983 working under Bokaro Steel Limited ;

(b) the details of minimum wages paid to the unskilled workers by each

contractor and whether they are all above the minimum wage of Bihar Government;

(c) whether any payment counter has been opened or the contractual workers in the Bokaro Steel Limited or the payment has ever been supervised by the principal employer i.e. Bokaro Steel Limited, if so, the facts in detail, and if not, reasons therefore ; and

(d) whether providing payment counter and supervising payment to the contractual workers are the statutory duty of principal employer, if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Government Services

1754. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the 7.5 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Tribes in Government services the actual representation of Scheduled Tribes in Government services is only 3.81 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment Scheduled Tribes representation in different Government establishments ?

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

(a) The percentage of representation of Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services and posts in relation to the total number of employees is 3.82 as on 1-1-1981.

(b) and (c) Constant efforts are being made to fill up the requisite quota. Non-availability of proper candidates is the main reason. Various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification in direct recruitment, and separate interview for these candidates have been provided. The reservations are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years in appropriate cases, protecting thereby the rights of reserved community candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through Newspapers, Employment News. All India Radio, Voluntary Associations and Directors of SC/ST Welfare or Social Welfare in States/Union Territories. Provision for special recruitment in certain cases has also been made. Examination centres have been set up in areas having a concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. Coaching centres have been started to prepare such candidates for various competitive examination.

**मै० बेल्टेक टेलेविजन द्वारा निर्मित
टेलीविजन सेटों की लागत**

1756. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1983 के घातारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2712 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) रंगीन और ग्याम तथा श्वेत टेली-विजन सेटों की मूल्य-मूल्य वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत कितनी है और वे किस मूल्य पर बेचे जाते हैं; और

(ख) मै० बेल्टेक फर्म की स्थापना के समय कितना पूंजी निवेश था और उस समय कितने भागीदार थे तथा इस समय कितने भागीदार हैं तथा उसमें कितना पूंजी निवेश है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा साथ ही और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री

एन० एन० लंजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Radiation Exposure at Tarapur Atomic
Power Station**

1757. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR
AHMAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Hindustan Times' dated 20 June, 1983 that the radiation exposure levels at Tarapur Atomic Power Station provide grounds for 'for concern' ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per study by British specialist in energy and environment, stated in a book 'Nuclear Power in India' pays full tribute to the self-reliance achieved by the Indian engineers in nuclear power engineering and in a building a completely indigenous reprocessing plant which no other Third World country has been able to do so ;

(c) whether it has also been stated that the risks are becoming apparent now as the plant gets older and warned that 'it is to be expected that in 15 to 25 years time a significant number of cancer-related deaths will occur' ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government is aware of the report in certain sections of the press ; but the radiation exposure levels at Tarapur Atomic Power Station are not such as to cause concern. They have always

been maintained within internationally recommended levels.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d) In any nuclear power station, certain areas of the plant which are normally inaccessible show increasing levels of radiation with time and the design and operating provisions of the plant take this into account. Since radiation exposures are at all times regulated to be within permissible levels, it cannot be said that risks increase as the plant ages. On the other hand by continuous efforts and improvements in maintenance practices, the total radiation exposure at Tarapur is being progressively brought down over the past five years.

Progress of implementation of 20-Point Programme

1758. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sudden spurt in the exaggerated claims of achievements in the implementation of revised 20-point Programme by the State Governments during the last six months ;

(b) whether Government have sought any fresh report regarding the progress of implementation of 20-point programme from the States ; and

(c) whether Government would also like to depute any Central Team to assess the progress and performance so far as the question of the utilisation of grant is concerned and check the items ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) In the Monthly Progress Reports of January, February and March, 1983 some states had indicated achievements which were much higher than either the average performance or the highest performance of the previous months. This is not unusual as tempo of activity picks up towards the end of financial year. However, State Governments and Central Ministries were requested to check the reported achievements carefully.

(c) No separate funds are allocated for the 20-point Programme, as the Programme, forms an integral

part of the plans of States/UTs. and Central Ministries. The Central Ministries have been requested to depute senior officers to the States for indepth studies of the performance on the points concerning the Ministries under the 20-Point Programme.

Denotification of industrial units

1759. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to denotify certain industrial units whose managements have been taken over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, names of the Units which are proposed to be denotified ; and

(c) the steps to be taken for the management of such units and their future reconstruction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) No decision has been taken by the Government to denotify any unit which is presently being managed by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Production Capacity of Vizag Steel Plant

1760. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the Business Standard dated 13 May, 1983 under the caption "Rs. 140 crores Soviet loan for Vizag".

(b) if so, the expected production capacity of the Vizag Steel Plant after its completion with Soviet help ;

(c) the details of precaution, if any, taken to avoid breakdown etc. in production and also to avoid dependance on Soviet help wholly ; and

(d) the details of assurance given by the Soviet Union to provide spare parts for the steel plants ?

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

(b) 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum.

(c) In order to avoid break-downs, steps are being taken to train adequate number of personnel in the operation and maintenance of similar plants and equipments and also to provide proper technological instructions maintenance manuals, etc. to the operation personnel.

(d) Soviet supplies over satisfactory arrangements for spares.

Rehabilitation work in Assam

1761. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister of Finance had recently visited Assam to see situation there arising out of recent disturbances and the problem of rehabilitation of people at their home-sites ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government had spent huge amount on relief and rehabilitation work, for maintenance of law and order and other liabilities ;

(c) whether Centre had assured the State adequate assistance to meet the uncommon situation ;

(d) whether State Government also had asked the centre to release special assistance ; and

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard and reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(e) Govt. of India have so far released Rs. 4971.26 lakhs to the State Govt. for relief and rehabilitation of the people

affected by the recent disturbances. This assistance is over and above the normal Plan assistance which is being given to the State Government. Ministry of Social Welfare has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 19.75 lakhs to the SOS Children's Villages of India as first instalment for meeting part of the expenditure on the scheme for care and protection of children rendered destitutes during the disturbances in Assam. So far as law and order is concerned, it is State subject. However, Central Government have placed adequate number of para-military forces and armed police battalions of other States at the disposal of State Government to meet the situation. Further, under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces, the Government of India have released Rs. 59.91 lakhs as loan and grant-in-aid to the State Government during the year 1983-84.

Implementation of Minimum Need Programme

1762. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minimum Need Programme is still under implementation in certain States ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such States alongwith the programme existing there ; and

(c) the details regarding the allocation made to such States during 1981-82 as well as during 1982-83 under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Minimum Needs Programme is still under implementation in all the States and Union Territories.

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

States	Statement	
	1981-82 Revised Approved outlay	1982-83 Revised Approved outlay
Andhra Pradesh	4730.41	8100.00
Assam	3499.82	3459.25
Bihar	8850.00	8218.00
Gujarat	5420.00	3889.00
Haryana	1828.71	2070.00
Himachal Pradesh	1848.50	2143.00
Jammu and Kashmir	2259.70	2333.00
Karnataka	4181.10	5413.00
Kerala	225 .50	2349.00
Madhya Pradesh	5470.43	6053.00
Maharashtra	7368.00	9116.00
Manipur	906.15	956.00
Meghalaya	766.51	752.20
Nagaland	453.60	516.58
Orissa	2378.93	2561.26
Punjab	1944.00	2056.00
Rajasthan	4670.00	3705.00
Sikkim	359.07	547.00
Tamil Nadu	3625.00	4741.00
Tripura	988.00	1047.00
Uttar Pradesh	11739.00	12526.00
West Bengal	5733.00	5646.00
Total States	81271.36	88197.29
<i>Union Territories</i>		
A and N Islands	246.40	249.60
Arunachal Pradesh	778.92	1037.82
Chandigarh	109.75	103.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.30	50.45
Delhi	1342.22	2063.74
Goa, Daman and Diu	144.50	198.50
Lakshadweep	20.97	25.35
Mizoram	590.11	611.00
Pondicherry	135.14	178.40
Total U.T.	3420.31	4518.29
Total States/U.Ts.	84691.67	92715.58
Central Sector	155.70	250.90
Grand Total	84847.37	92966.48

Security of Passengers in Trains

1763. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Train se Yuvak Ko dhakel kar lutere attachi le bhage" appearing in Sunrise Hindi weekly dated 27 June, 1983; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for security of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The news-item captioned "Train se Yuvak Ko dhakel kar lutere attachi le bhage" appeared in Sunrise Hindi weekly dated 27.6.1983. Attention of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has been drawn to this news-item as law and order including crime is a State subject.

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

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

1764. श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे आदेश हैं कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती स्थानीय बाजार पर अथवा उमी जिले से की जाये जहाँ रिक्त पद खाली हों; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन्हें किस सीमा तक लागू किया जा रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) इस विषय पर सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार समूह "घ" के सभी पदों का स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भरा जाना होना है जब तक कि सेवा करते हुए दिवंगत होने वाले/चिकित्सा के आधार पर सेवा निवृत्त किए गए किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के पुत्र/पुत्री/निकट सम्बन्धी जैसे व्यक्तियों के कतिपय प्रवर्गों के सम्बन्ध में छूट देने की अनुमति न दी गई हो। इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के लिए कोई मानिटैरिंग प्रणाली नहीं है। फिर भी, जब कभी उल्लंघन का कोई मामला इस मंत्रालय या रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के ध्यान में आता है तो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों को समुचित सलाह दी जाती है।

Over Pricing in Coking Coal Imports by S:A,I.L.

1765. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Economic Times dated 27 May, 1983 regarding overpricing in cooking coal imports by the SAIL ;

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

(c) action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) The newspaper report has mis-stated certain facts. In March, 1983, SAIL had issued letters conditionally accepting offers of three parties subject to the approval of Government.

The Ministry considered that the prices were on the higher side considering the market trend. Therefore, after discussing this matter with Government, SAIL renegotiated the prices and other terms with these parties and finally the order was confirmed on one of the three parties to whom conditional consent letters had earlier been given.

Government is satisfied that SAIL had not committed any mistake or error in handling these purchase negotiations, which warrants any action, whatsoever.

Estimate for the Project for Mixed Oxide Fuel at Tarapur

1766. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimate for the project for mixed oxide fuel at Tarapur and how much has been spent ; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far ?

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

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Development of Mixed Oxide fuel for nuclear reactors is part of our overall research and development efforts. It is not possible to segregate the expenditure incurred on it.

(b) The technology for the production of Mixed Oxide Fuel has been developed and is available for application in future.

Investment in Atomic Power Reactors

1767. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made so far in each of the atomic power reactors in the country ;

(b) what are the earnings from each of them so far ; by the electric power generated ; and

(c) the annual expenditure and receipts related to each one of them in each of the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The capital expenditure incurred upto March 1983 on the two operating nuclear power stations is given below :

Rs. in crores

Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2.	—	102.85
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2.	—	172.65
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit 1	—	109.18
The corresponding figures for various projects under commissioning/construction are as follows :		
Madras Atomic Power Project Unit 2	—	92.11
Narora Atomic Power Project Unit 1 & 2.	—	223.14
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Unit 1 & 2.	—	31.03

(b) Since the commencement of the commercial operation upto March 1983, the total revenue earned on sale of power

from Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations is given below ;

(Rs. Crores)

Tarapur Atomic Power Station	284.85
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	131.80
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-1*	—

(c) The annual expenditure and receipts for Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and

Madras Atomic Power Station for the last three years are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<i>Tarapur Atomic Power Station</i>			
Gross earnings	28.90	32.15	30.29
Annual expenditure	26.11	27.80	26.38
<i>Rajasthan Atomic Power Station</i>			
Gross earnings	21.84	26.96	13.08
Annual expenditure	20.09	42.37	39.83
<i>Madras Atomic Power Station*</i>			
Gross earnings	—	—	—
Annual expenditure	—	—	—

The figures for the current year are yet to be finalised.

*Unit-1 of the Madras Atomic Power Station has been synchronised to the grid on 23.7.83 but has not yet commenced commercial operation.

Russian Help for Setting up Nuclear Power Plants

1768. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the 'Northern India Patrika' dated 15 May, 1983 under the caption 'Russia to help build two Nuclear Power Plants' ;

(b) the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation,

who visited India in this connection and details of discussions held with Indian counter parts ;

(c) the names and status of other participants at the deliberations at the meetings ;

(d) whether the offer made by the Soviet delegation has since been completely examined by the Government of India, if so, the details of offer ;

(e) the details of reasons for accepting Russian offer for two 440 MW power

plants instead of earlier 1000 MW plant ;
and

(f) whether Government are negotiating with other developed nations like USA, France, Canada, Japan etc. for setting up 100MW plant, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)&(c) No Soviet delegation visited India in this connection to hold discussions with their Indian counter parts. However, a technical team from India visited USSR to ascertain technicals of the offer.

(d) and (e) The Soviet offer was for assistance in the construction of reactors of 440 MW each and is under consideration of the Government.

(f) No, Sir.

Numbers of Cases of Chain-Snatching and Pick-Pocketing in Delhi

1769. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of chain-snatching and pick-pocketing reported from different parts in Delhi between January 1983 to June 1983 ;

(b) whether massive drive has been started to check such incidents ;

(c) if so, the number of cases of chain-snatching and pick pocketing registered in the last six months ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) During the period, from 1st January to 30th June 1983, 36 cases of chain-snatching & 593 cases of pick-pocketing were reported to the Delhi Police.

The following steps have been taken to check such crimes :—

1. Patrolling has been intensified.
2. Pickets have been posted at vulnerable points.
3. Police barriers have been installed at selected places.
4. Sources have been developed to collect intelligence about criminals engaged in such activities.
5. Checking of buses is done.
6. Plain clothes police men have been posted at sensitive places.
7. Strict watch is kept over Bad-characters/Criminals.
8. Public meetings are held in which public co-operation is sought.
9. Patrolling on motor-cycles with walkie-talkie sets is carried out extensively.

Allocation of Steel to Small Scale Sector in Various States

1770. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have laid down any policy for the allocation of steel and steel materials to small scale sector of various states ;

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

(c) the total demand and actual allocation to different States (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Iron and Steel Materials are supplied to small scale units generally through the Small Scale Industrial Corporations of the respective states. These Small Scale Industrial Corporations get highest priority status alongwith

other national important sectors like defence, power, railways, in receiving allocations and supplies of iron and steel materials.

Units in compact customer groups like bright bar manufacturers tube manufacturers, barrel manufacturers receive supplies directly from main steel producers. Similarly, supplies are made directly by main steel producers to those

units whose quarterly off-take is 100 tonnes or more.

(c) There is no system of compiling State-wise demands and making State-wise allocations of iron and steel materials. The enclosed table gives information relating to demand registered, allocations made by JPC and supplies made by main producers to the SSICs of various States during 1983-84.

Statement

('000' tonnes)

Sl. No.	SSICs	1982-83			1983-84	
		Demand	Allocation	Supplies	Demand	Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.0	26.2	13.3	100.2	27.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.3	0.07	—	1.4
3.	Assam Hills	38.6	11.1	2.3	17.8	11.7
4.	Bihar	150.0	11.7	2.0	10.0	14.4
5.	Chandigarh	45.4	12.9	3.6	50.6	13.7
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1.5	0.3	12.6	1.4
7.	Delhi	514.1	42.2	14.7	462.4	44.6
8.	Goa	12.5	4.4	1.8	7.2	4.9
9.	Gujarat	221.7	44.3	17.8	241.2	48.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13.8	4.2	0.4	13.8	5.2
11.	Haryana	265.0	35.6	8.5	238.0	38.8
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.9	19.3	2.9	11.9	22.0
13.	Karnataka	85.0	24.8	7.9	102.6	28.0
14.	Kerala	39.3	21.4	4.4	30.1	26.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	100.2	19.9	11.3	50.0	21.3
16.	Maharashtra	141.3	45.6	25.1	155.0	49.7
17.	Manipur	—	1.2	—	4.4	1.08
18.	Meghalaya	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.37
19.	Mizoram	3.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.38
20.	Nagaland	6.8	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.8
21.	Orissa	29.2	13.4	5.1	36.6	14.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Pondicherry	18.6	2.4	0.7	19.8	2.5
23.	Punjab	213.0	47.9	18.9	134.6	50.0
24.	Rajasthan	101.2	22.6	5.3	100.6	24.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	103.7	23.9	7.3	28.1	28.0
26.	Tripura	—	1.1	0.03	—	1.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	45.0	10.5	52.3	46.3
28.	West Bengal	153.4	29.5	7.2	115.0	35.4
Total :		2503.9	516.3	172.00	1999.9	565.73

NB : 1. During 1983-84 only certain categories/sizes of structurals and plates are being allocated from July-Sept. quarter onwards.

2. Supplies during 1982-83 have been low due to poor lifting.

Silk Units in West Bengal

1771. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many big industries are sick in West Bengal and the names of those industries ;

(b) how many workers are working in those industries ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for nationalisation of those industries ?

number of workers employed by the sick industrial undertakings.

(c) Government are examining various alternative solutions, including nationalisation, for final disposition of the industrial undertakings in West Bengal which are being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

Acquisition of a Research Vessel 'Sagar Kanya' for Ocean Development

1772. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have acquired a ship 'Sagar Kanya' for the use of research in Ocean Development ;

(b) if so, whether any plans have already been prepared to utilise the 'Sagar Kanya'; and

(c) if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) According to the information collected by the Reserve Bank of India, 106 industrial undertakings in West Bengal, each enjoying credit facilities of Rupees one crore and above from the banking system, were sick at the end of December 1981. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the Statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of individual constituents of the banks.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India do not collect information with regard to

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

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

- **Crash Programme to Provide Jobs**

1773. **SHRI B.V. DESAI** :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has rejected the suggestion for taking up a crash programme to provide jobs to 1,000 persons in each development block at an annual cost of Rs. 2000 crore ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for rejection of crash programme to provide employment ; and

(c) whether any alternative measure has been suggested by the Planning Commission to deal with the situation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To tackle the problem of unemployment, programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment, etc. have been included in the Sixth Plan. In addition, implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme, Khadi and Village Industries Programme etc., would also generate additional employment opportunities. Efforts are also being made to promote self-employment in various economic sectors.

Mobilisation of Resources by States

1774. **SHRI B.V. DESAI** : Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the resources gap of the States for the Sixth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 5,800 crore ;

(b) if so, whether the States have informed that they may be able to mobilise resources for the five-year period only of the order of Rs. 33,250 crore ;

(c) if so, whether the Planning Commission has made its review in regard to this ;

(d) what are the States which have not been able to find resources for the original target ;

(e) if so, what are the States which have already achieved the targets ; and

(f) what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the discussion held with the States in October/November, 1982 in connection with the mid-term assessment of their resources for the Sixth Five Year Plan, the resources of the States for the period 1980 to 1985 were estimated at Rs. 27,454 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 33,250 crores showing a shortfall of about Rs. 5800 crores. There was a gap in the resources of all the States except Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. This does not include the yield from further measures likely to be adopted by them during the remaining Plan period.

(f) The State Governments have been asked to take appropriate measures in the remaining period of the Plan, to raise resources to the extent originally agreed to by them at least in nominal terms. It has also been decided by the Central Government to allocate an additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for the State Plans for the two year period 1983-84 and 1984-85 and to increase the

allocation of market borrowings by 20% in 1983-84 over the 1982-83 level instead of by 10% as in the earlier years.

Commissioning of M.A.P.P.

1775. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has discussed the plans to commission the first unit of Madras Atomic Power Project with the Prime Ministers on June 21, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether 235-MW Madras unit, which is the first wholly indigenous atomic power plant, has gone through pre-commission tests and the reactor is set to achieve criticality soon ;

(c) whether the Atomic Energy Department has also been able to muster the requisite quantity of heavy water for the initial charge ;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government had earlier rejected the Soviet Union's offer for heavy water project ; and

(e) if so, whether in view of the availability of heavy water, plant would be commissioned soon which was the main hindrance earlier for commissioning the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) Unit-I of the Madras Atomic Power Station attained criticality on July 2, 1983 and was synchronised to the Southern Grid for the first time on July 23, 1983.

Hardship of consumers for cement

1776. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships of consumers for cement due to recent un-explainable increase arising from freight increase by Railways etc. specially the weaker section of Society in the Hill regions of Garhwal etc. (Times of India-Editorial, 14 July, 1983) ; and

(b) whether Government will consider special subsidy for cement to cater to this weaker section of Society, isolated in every manner ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) F.O.R. price of levy cement is uniform through out the country irrespective of the locations. The scheme of freight equalisation under which the price is so fixed envisages subsidisation of the price of cement in areas which are located far away from the sources of supply, in terms of freight. Increase in the F.O.R. price of cement are allowed to take into account the increases in Rail freight and the increase to the extent of Rs. 52/- per tonne of cement recently allowed was in this context. Every effort is being made to ensure that levy cement is made available to the priority sectors of the economy and the weaker sections of the society to the extent possible.

राज्यों की योजना लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफलता

1777. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो अपने छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को अपनी योजनाएं पूरी करने हेतु कितनी धनराशि जुटाने के लिए कहा गया है और तत्सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ब) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को जो अपेक्षित संसाधन नहीं जुटा सकते, अपने-अपने योजना परिषदों में कटीती करने की प्रमति देने का है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० बह्मण) :

(क) और (ख) : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के संबंध में राज्यों के साथ अक्टूबर/नवंबर, 1982 में हुए विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर, 33250 करोड़ रु० के मूल अनुमानों की तुलना में राज्यों के संसाधनों में 1980-85 की अवधि में लगभग 5800 करोड़ रु० की कमी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। राज्यवार व्यूरे सदन के सम्पादन पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इसमें उनके द्वारा योजना की शेष अवधि में

किए जाने वाले संभावित और उपायों से होने वाली अन्वष्ट शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से योजना की शेष अवधि में अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि उनके सम्बन्धित योजना परिषदों में कटीती न हो। राज्यों को 1983-84 और 1984-85 की 2 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 1650 करोड़ रु० की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का और पिछले वर्षों में 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के मुकाबले वर्ष 1982-83 के स्तर की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1983-84 में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के आधार पर बाजार ऋणों का आवंटन करने का भी निर्णय किया गया है।

विवरण
छठी योजना 1980-85

(करोड़ रु०)

राज्य	मूल अनुमान	अद्यतन अनुमान (अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1982 में हुए विचार विमर्श के अनुसार)	राज्यों के सौधनों में गिरावट (—)/ सुधार (+)
1	2	3	4
1. विभिन्न क्षेत्रों वाले राज्य			
1. असम	287.98	(—) 97.81	(—) 385.79
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	122.65	122.94	+0.29
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर (—)	109.00	(—) 208.03	(—) 99.03
4. मणिपुर	(—) 0.50	(—) 63.18	(—) 62.68
5. मेघालय	39.00	(—) 19.10	(—) 58.10
6. नागालैंड	0.50	(—) 98.95	(—) 99.45
7. सिक्किम	2.51	(—) 3.59	(—) 6.9
8. त्रिपुरा	40.87	0.19	(—) 40.68
बोड़-1	384.00	(—) 367.53	(—) 751.53

1	2	3	4
II. राज्य राज्य			
1. मध्य प्रदेश	2194.30	1848.09	(—) 346.21
2. बिहार	1964.50	1281.89	(—) 682.61
3. गुजरात	3080.32	3010.28	(—) 70.04
4. हरियाणा	1565.15	1368.15	(—) 197.00
5. कर्नाटक	1725.80	1740.85	(+) 15.05
6. केरल	1119.84	904.78	(—) 215.06
7. मध्य प्रदेश	2786.61	2544.80	(—) 241.81
8. महाराष्ट्र	5299.09	5082.13	(—) 216.96
9. उड़ीसा	840.47	715.91	(—) 124.56
10. पंजाब	1657.00	1354.31	(—) 302.69
11. राजस्थान	1398.69	981.33	(—) 417.36
12. तमिलनाडु	2485.20	2432.65	(—) 52.55
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	3920.96	3045.61	(—) 875.35
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	2819.74	1510.21	(—) 1309.53
जोड़-II	32857.67	27820.99	(—) 5036.68
कुल जोड़ (I+II)	33241.67	27453.46	(—) 5788.21

Filling up of vacancies of SC/ST in the Grade of PS/SK PA/PA of C.S.S.S.

(d) if so, what is the programme ?

1778. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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

(a) whether it is fact that there is inadequate representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the grade of Private Secretary, Senior P.A. and P.A. of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service ;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by his Ministry to fill up the unfilled/carry forward reserved vacancies for SCs and STs so far ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to launch a crash programme to wipe out the unfilled/carry forward reserved vacancies in the C.S.S.S. cadre ; and

(b) to (d) Recruitment to the various grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is made by promotion/Limited Departmental Competitive Examination/Direct recruitment. The Government orders regarding reservation for the SC/ST candidates including carry forward of the unfilled vacancies are being followed scrupulously. In case of promotion to the various grades, zones are issued by this Department consisting of eligible persons. To ensure that the interests of the SC/ST candidates are not adversely affected on account of their occupying lower positions in seniority, separate zones for eligible SC/ST candi-

dates are prescribed and operated upon. In the fresh zones issued by this Department on 30th July, 1983 for the purpose of promotion from Grade 'C' to 'B' and 'B' to 'A', all those SC/ST Stenographers who have completed the minimum eligible service condition have been covered and the various cadre authorities have been instructed to promote them.

**Creation of New Districts/Sub-Division
in Scheduled Areas**

1779. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in terms of Articles 46 and 339 (2) read with Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India as also in the backdrop of Tribal Sub Plan concept, State is desired to seek Centre's concurrence and/or is required to consult Tribes Advisory Council for the State before creating new districts/sub-divisions in Scheduled Areas ;

(b) if so, whether Bihar conformed to this procedure before creating early this year new districts/sub-divisions in Scheduled Areas ;

(c) whether creation of new districts/sub-divisions in Scheduled Areas will not be constructed as running counter to main objective during Sixth Plan period aiming at assiduous assertion to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the fields of alienation of lands, trade, excise etc. in tribal sub-Plan area ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) Government's reaction to the proposal of restoring status quo ante with regard to newly created districts/sub-divisions in Bihar's Scheduled Areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar in exercise of their powers under the Bengal

Districts Act, 1836 read with the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 and Santhal Parganas Settlement Regulation 1872 have notified new districts out of the old bigger districts, which were too big to be administered effectively. In terms of Articles 46 and 339 (2) read with 5th Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is not obligatory on the State Government to seek Centre's concurrence or consult the Governor of the State/Tribes Advisory Council for the States before creating new districts and sub-divisions in Scheduled Areas.

(c) and (d) The Constitution Order 109 dated 31st December, 1977 had re-defined the Scheduled Areas in the State of Bihar. Because of this creation of new districts by the Govt. of Bihar there has not been any change by way of addition or subtraction in the Scheduled Area as notified by the Govt. of India in this Constitution Order. However, the Govt. of Bihar have already moved Ministry of Home Affairs to re-define the Scheduled Area with new names of the districts.

**Bharat Heavy Electrical Production
targets**

1780. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament has asked to "clearly and distinctly" bring out Bharat Heavy Electrical's production targets, value added, generation of internal resources as well as the achievements along with its performance budgets ;

(b) if so, action taken so far ; and

(c) whether the Committee had earlier expressed concern over the aggregated loss of about Rs. 23 crores in B.H.E.L's. 5 out of 6 major turn-key projects taken up abroad ?

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

achievements would be reported in future in the manner desired by the Committee.

(c) The Committee had observed that in five out of six major turn-key projects taken up abroad, BHEL had incurred an aggregated loss of Rs. 22.84 crores.

Supply of Wagons to Railways

1781. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether originally Railways had placed an order for 20,000 wagons for the year 1982-83 with wagon industry ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that later on 25 per cent cut was made on the original order ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the wagon industry is in deep crisis due to less demand from Railways ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to save the wagon industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Government are aware of the insufficient utilisation of installed capacity in wagon industry. Efforts are being made for placement of additional orders on wagons builders to improve capacity utilisation. Some wagon builders have also undertaken diversification of their products line.

Establishment of a Medium Industry of Steel Strips in Datta District of M.P.

1782. Shri R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent No. 47 of 1982 was issued for establishment of a medium industry of steel strips in Datta District of MP, an industrially backward district ;

(b) whether the letter of intent has been renewed ; and

(c) whether preference and encouragement would be given for establishment of the medium industry in the industrially backward District of M.P. ?

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

(c) According to Government policy preference and encouragement is given for the establishment of industries in the backward districts in various States of the country including those in Madhya Pradesh.

गे डे ग्राइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी का फिर से खोला जाना

1783. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स गे डे ग्राइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी, जो छोटानागपुर और बिहार में एकमात्र स्पन-पाइप कारखाना है, द्वारा कब तक अपना उत्पादन शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है, क्योंकि इसे 1976 में न्यायालय द्वारा दोष-मुक्त किया गया था ; और

(ख) इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि इसे न्यायालय द्वारा दोषमुक्त किया गया था, बिहार सरकार द्वारा इस महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी कारखाने को 1981-82 में फिर से चालू न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

राज्य संसद में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० कुम्भा) : (क) और (ख) में गेडे व्यवस्थापन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी खोले जाने का आदेश सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 17 दिसम्बर, 1982 को दिया गया था कि 1976 में और सरकारी परिसमापक से कारखाने के परिसर के अभिगृहीत किए जाने का कार्य 29-4-1983 को पूरा हुआ था। राज्य सरकार के विदेशों के अनुसार बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास नियम संयुक्त क्षेत्र में कारखाना पुनः चालू करने के लिए सहयोग निर्धारित कर्ता करने हेतु बातचीत कर रही है।

Constitution of Special Cell to Process Recommendation of Committee on Jail Reforms

1784. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 779 on 27-April, 1983 regarding Committee on Jail Reforms and state :

(a) whether the special cell constituted in the Ministry has processed the recommendations of Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms ;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions, if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) the reaction of each State Government on the recommendations of Jail Reforms Committee ;

(d) whether the Centre is drafting a model jail legislation for the States and Union Territories incorporating jail reforms to replace the present British Time out-dated Jail Legislation ; and

(e) the policy of Government on the subject of modern jail legislation and reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Special Cell for processing the recommendations of Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms is in the process of being set up. The process of consultation with the State Governments on the recommendations of the Committee is likely to take some time in view of the wide ranging nature of recommendations of the Committee for making an all-round improvement in prison administration.

(d) and (e) The question of drafting a model jail legislation for the States and Union Territories would be decided in consultation with the State Govts., keeping in mind the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee on the issue.

Establishment of two Circle Offices in Madhya Pradesh by G.S.I.

1785. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has decided to establish two Circle Offices in Bhopal or any other location in Madhya Pradesh State ;

(b) whether three dimensional studies have been carried out in ore-bearing basins by modern technology in various precious gems-rich areas of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details of areas of operation and results thereof during the last 2 years ;

(c) what specific time-bound programmes have been planned by G.S.I. to accelerate minerals exploitation in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the ore-bearing zones mapped by G.S.I. for commercial exploitation during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans ?

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

(b) A three-year programme using geological, geophysical and drilling techniques was taken up in 1980-81 by GSI in collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation and National Mineral Development Corporation in the Panna diamond belt.

Results achieved during the last two years under this programme are as follows :—

- (i) Additional off-shoot zone of Majghawan Pipe has been delineated.
- (ii) Downward extension of the main Majghawan-Kimberlite Pipe upto 350 metres of vertical depth has been proved.
- (iii) In Shahidan and Hatupur Blocks, three conglomerate zones have been delineated.
- (v) Diamonds of varying weights have been recovered from treatment of gravel and conglomerate Blocks in a few other areas in this belt.

Further Investigations are continuing.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has taken up time-bound exploration programmes for a number of minerals like tin, diamond, manganese, gold, phosphorites, coal, etc. in different parts of the State. As a result of these exploration, 53.68 million tonnes of bauxite with high percentage of alumina, a resource of 1183 tonnes of tin, a reserve of 25 million tonnes of manganese ore, 720 million tonnes of flux grade and 250 million tonnes of low grade limestone have been identified in the State during the VIth Plan. Over and above these, a number of other minerals in sizeable quantity have also been located in various parts of the State.

(d) Geological mapping and mineral investigations by G.S.I. are a continuing process. During the current VIth Plan, GSI has so far identified bauxite (Bastar and Rajnandgaon Districts), tin (Bastar

District), Manganese ore (Balaghat District), flux grade and other grades of limestone in Dansagar area of Rewa/Jabalpur/Satna Districts, fresh Diamond-bearing conglomerates and gravel deposits in Panna area, additional phosphorite deposits in Sagar and Chhatarpur districts, coal reserves estimates at 1756 million tonnes in various places in the State. Prospects of gold mineralisation are being studied in Raigarh District.

Exploitation of minerals does not fall within the charter of responsibilities of G.S.I.

Theft of Government Firearms

1786. SHRI G.Y KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports from certain States like Punjab, Tripura, Rajasthan etc. regarding the thefts of Government firearms in those States during last six months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there have been found any link of the extremists in such cases ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the guidelines issued by Central Government to the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government have received reports about theft of Govt. firearms from Punjab, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Bihar during the last six months. Information regarding theft of any Govt. firearms from Tripura is being collected from the State Govt. The details of the incidents reported from the above States are given below:—

- (i) Punjab :— According to information furnished by Government of Punjab, on the night of 6/7th

April, 1983, some rifles and stenguns were taken away along with rounds of 0.303 and 359 stengun cartridges from the District Home guards' armoury at Ferozpur, by breaking the wall of armoury. A case was registered by the Punjab Police and investigation was conducted under the supervision of senior police officers. Some of the officials were discharged from service on grounds of negligence and omission in this connection.

- (ii) **Rajasthan** :—Rajasthan Govt. had reported that a theft case was registered following the report of the theft of firearms from Malkhana room of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ganganagar in Rajasthan in April, 1983. The weapons stolen were case property and were kept in the Malkhana under the charge of the Additional District and Sessions Judge and that investigations were being conducted under the supervision of senior officers.
- (iii) **Bihar** :—Govt. of Bihar have reported that some firearms and ammunition were seized from two licensed dealers whose licences were suspended by District Magistrate, Gaya in 1976 and were kept in safe custody with another Arms dealer namely M/s India Arms Stores, Gaya. The licence of India Arms Stores was subsequently cancelled by the District Magistrate in December, 1982 and an Executive Magistrate was deputed to break open the lock of the shop of India Arms Stores and prepare an inventory of the firearms in the shop on breaking open the lock in June, 1983, all the arms and ammunition were found missing except four firearms. A case under IPC and Arms Act was registered and proprietor and the licensee of the shop was arrested. During inves-

tigations, it was found that some of the firearms were released on the orders of the District Magistrate. Further investigation to trace the remaining missing firearms and ammunition is continuing.

- (iv) **Meghalaya** :— During April, 1983, two stenguns were found missing in Police Reserve in Shillong and Board of inquiry to inquire into the incident has been constituted.
- (c) The reports received from the State Governments so far have not revealed any links of the extremists in these cases.

(d) Vulnerable States were advised by the Central Government to make fool-proof arrangements for guarding Government arms and ammunition.

Surplus Man Power and less work in HSCL.

1787. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the implementation statement dated 16 April, 1983 in fulfilment of assurance given in reply to U.S.Q. No. 2699 on 20 October, 1982 that the H.S.C.L. has orders in hand of Rs. 319 crores on the 1 October, 1982 while the break even point is at the turnover of only Rs. 200 crores annually ; and

(b) if so, reason for declaring surplus man power and less work ?

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

(b) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) has orders in hand of Rs. 319 crores but they are spread over a number of years. The turn over of HSCL for the current year is budgeted at Rs. 126 crores only. HSCL has clarified that to reach the break even point of

Rs. 220-220 crores annually, the turn over should be substantially higher.

●

Import of equipments for Atomic Energy Plants

1788. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which domestic suppliers of equipment for Atomic Energy plants depend upon imported equipments sub-assemblies and components ;

(b) the details thereof including the countries from which such import is made ; and

(c) what percentage of the total equipment cost of the Atomic Power plants consist directly or indirectly of imported parts ?

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

Slowing down of Atomic Power Programme

1789. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for slowing down of atomic power programme in Western countries ;

(b) in what way such reasons do not also require a slowing down of the atomic power programme of our country ; and

(c) if the reasons are radiation hazards and long term environmental pollution, how our country can claim to be immune from such harmful effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The atomic power programme in some western countries is allowing down on account of various factors including cumbersome regulatory procedures, reduced rate of growth in demand for power and opposition from environmentalists. The some other western countries, the programme is stepped up.

(b) These factors are not relevant to Indian conditions where there is a large and growing unsatisfied demand for power, sources of fossil fuels limited and hydel sources not uniformly distributed.

(c) The design as well as the operation and maintenance procedures of atomic power plants provide adequate safeguards against radiation hazards and for environmental protection.

Remote sensing by Satellites

1791. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether remote sensing is being done by the satellites sent by our Government into the sky ; and

(b) whether under ground water resources are also being sensed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Remote sensing of natural resources has been carried out with the aid of India's experimental earth observation satellites Bhaskara I a II and the Rohini Satellites.

(b) Satellite imagery, when appropriately interpreted with other collateral data, gives a good indication of possible ground water sources. Experiments conducted by scientists in various agencies in

the country have shown that use of satellite imagery sufficiently narrows down the possible areas for successful ground water exploration.

Revision of Daily Wages of Prisoners

1792. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Central Government has been drawn to a recent judgement of the Kerala High Court which directed the Government of Kerala to raise the daily wages of prisoners for a full day's manual work from the present Rs. 1.50 (Maximum) a day to Rs. 800 per day on the ground that prisoners are also entitled to protection from exploitation under Article 25(1) of the Constitution ;

(b) whether this decision of the Kerala High Court is being brought to the notice of various State Governments ;

(c) the daily wage paid to the prisoners for a full day's manual work in the jails in the Union Territories ;

(d) the basis on which these rates were decided upon ; and

(e) whether any upward revision in the wages paid in the prisons all over the Union Territories is under consideration of the Central Government?

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

(b) Govt. of Kerala have filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the High Court judgement and the matter is subjudice. The question of bringing the judgement to the notice of other State does not arise.

(c) and (d) The information is being

collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(e) No, Sir.

Hydro Power Equipment of BHEL at Bhopal and Hardwar

1793. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the hydro power equipment manufacturing units of BHEL, at Bhopal and Hardwar are facing closure soon for lack of orders from Government ;

(b) if so, how the situation came to such state, in detail ;

(c) whether Government are no more in need of hydro-power sets ;

(d) if so, whether it indicates that the country has reached the position of more hydro power projects ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, why the BHEL is short of order and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (f) No, Sir. Orders on BHEL for hydro power equipment are adequate in the current year. The order book position shows a minor gap for 1984-85 and larger gap in subsequent years. In the prevailing situation of constraint of resources, low demand for hydro plants may be ascribed mainly to long gestation period for such plants. With clearance of more projects by the Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission, and through placement of further orders on BHEL, its shops could

be more fully loaded Efforts are being made in this direction.

Study about cost effectiveness of CSIR Laboratories

1794. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ever undertaken any study about cost effectiveness of the CSIR Laboratories ;

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

(c) if not, whether Government consider it desirable to undertake such study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The working of the CSIR has been reviewed by four Committees from time to time.

(b) The Reports of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Review Committees are available in the library of Parliament. The 1st part of the 4th Committee (Sarkar Committee) was placed on the Table of the House on 10th March) 1970, and its 2nd Part on 24th November; 1971.

(c) On-going Projects are being subjected to appraisal through Expert Panels, Research Advisory Councils and Headquarters mechanisms, principally to determine their conformity with national priorities of review their progress.

बिजली की कमी के कारण राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने का बन्द होना

1795. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

श्री तारिक अमनवर :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 जून, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" के "राउरकेला इस्पात का कारखाना बन्द होगा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे विशेषकर बिजली की भारी कमी के कारण उत्पन्न संकटों का उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इसका प्रभाव रक्षा सामग्री के उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने को बन्द होने से बचाने, इस्पात उत्पादन की क्षमता, जो गिरकर मात्र 15 प्रतिशत रह गई है, को पहले स्तर तक पहुंचाने और तत्सम्बन्धी संकट को दूर करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) इस इस्पात संयंत्र को बहुत ही घटिया किस्म की और वह भी बहुत ही कम मात्रा में होने वाली कोकिंग कोयले की सप्लाई के मामले में सुधार करने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र साल्वे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने को बन्द करने का विचार नहीं है । इस कारखाने को बिजली की सप्लाई उड़ीसा राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती है । यह बोर्ड अधिकतर पानी से बिजली तैयार करता है । जुलाई, 1983 में बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार

हुआ है और उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना अपनी विद्युत उत्पादन इकाई से भी अधिकाधिक बिजली पैदा कर रहा है।

(घ) इस्पात कारखानों को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले कोककर कोयले की मात्रा और क्वालिटी की स्थिति के बारे में कोककर कोयले के सम्भारकों के साथ नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है।

दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा दिल्ली के गेस्ट हाउसों, रेस्टोरेण्टों और होटलों पर मारे गये छापे

1796- श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

श्री बोलत राम सारथी :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20/21 जून, 1983 की रात को दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा ने दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के कितने गेस्ट हाउसों, रेस्टोरेण्टों और होटलों पर छापा मारा;

(ख) इन छापों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को अर्थ दण्ड दिया गया और कितनों को छोड़ दिया गया और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाए गए हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने इन मामलों में अन्त-ग्रंथ होटलों/गेस्ट हाउसों के विरुद्ध तथा राजधानी में अनधिकृत होटलों/गेस्ट हाउसों की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इन छापों से किस प्रकार की गति-विधियों का पता चला है और उनमें जम्त किये गये माल का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) छापा 21,22 जून, 1983 की रात को मारा गया था, न कि 20/21 जून, 1983 की रात को। 158 गेस्ट-हाउसों आदि पर छापा मारा गया था।

(ख) से (घ) 2 व्यक्ति सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के तहत और 3 व्यक्ति दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम के तहत गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। जिन गेस्ट हाउसों/निजी लाजों पर छापा मारा गया था उन पर दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम की धारा 28/112 के तहत मुकदमा चलाया गया था। अनधिकृत और बिना लाइसेंस के गेस्ट हाउसों का पता लगाने के लिए सांघिक रूप से छापे आयोजित किए जाते हैं और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है। ऐसे अनधिकृत गेस्ट हाउसों को बन्द करने के लिए न्यायालय के आदेश भी प्राप्त किए जाते हैं।

ध्यान में आयी गतिविधियों और बरामद की गयी वस्तुओं के ब्यौरों का पता लगाया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

Revision of Price of Maruti Cars

1797. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the price of the Maruti Car has been revised since its nationalisation, stating the increase in the price each time its price was revised and

the rationalities in increasing the price without the actual production of the car;

(b) whether any further rise in its cost is anticipated by the time the car is produced and made available to the prospective buyers;

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the basis on which the rise in price of the car is anticipated ; and

(d) the extent of the present dependency on the Japanese Company in the production of the car and by what time the foreign dependency is likely to end ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) (a) and (b) Maruti Udyog Limited has not, till now, announced sale prices of its vehicles. It has only been estimating ex-factory price based on certain assumptions. The cost elements are getting firmed up and Maruti will soon be announcing sale prices of vehicles.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The average import content of the vehicles to be produced in the first year of commercial production in 1984-85 would be around 70 percent. The import content is expected to decline to less than 10 per cent in the fifth year of production, that is, 1988-89.

मैसर्स फिल्म फैब्रिक ब्लफन के साथ
हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म लिमिटेड
का समझौता

1798. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1977 में फोटोग्राफी की रीलों और फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र की एक फर्म मैसर्स फिल्म

फैब्रिक ब्लफन के साथ हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म लिमिटेड का समझौता हुआ था और सहयोग के रूप में 157 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म लिमिटेड ने कोटिंग के लिये 20 मीटर, प्रति मिनट कोटिंग करने की अनुमति दी थी जबकि उसकी गति 150 मीटर प्रति मिनट की हो ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोटर प्रणाली को सही ढंग से चलाने हेतु इस मामले की पूर्ण जांच करा कर समुचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) जी हां, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्में बनाने के लिए 1977 में मैसर्स देब फिल्म फैब्रिक बोल्फेन, जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र (जी०डी० आर०) के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग का एक समझौता किया गया था और इस समझौते के अधीन 56.25 लाख रुपये की रकम अदा की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) उपयुक्त समझौता अमेच्योर रोल फिल्में बनाने की सभी अवस्थाओं में मुख्यतया प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात हेतु था । हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैन्यु-फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने केवल 2 करोड़ रुपये की लागत और 20 मीटर प्रति मिनट की गति वाली देश में निर्मित कोटिंग मशीन लगाने का अलग से निर्णय लिया है क्योंकि अधिक गति की आधुनिक कोटिंग मशीन लगाने में 50 से 60 करोड़ रुपये के भारी निवेश के अलावा मशीन चालू करने में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय लगना भी निहित है ।

Import of Computers From U.S.

1799. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electro-Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) has signed a deal with a U. S. outfit, Central Data Corporation for massive imports of computer components;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have already given letters of intent to set up projects for making these items indigenously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the import deal will affect the proposed indigenous units ?

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

शब्दकोशों में से "मारवाड़ी" शब्द की गलत परिभाषा हटाना

1800 श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र में अंग्रेजी, गुजराती तथा मराठी भाषाओं के बहुत से शब्दकोशों में शब्द "मारवाड़ी" शब्द को पूर्णतया गलत ढंग से परिभाषित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त परिभाषा से मारवाड़ के लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचती है; और

(ग) इन शब्दकोशों से यह परिभाषा हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में प्रकाशित कुछ शब्दकोशों में शब्द "मारवाड़ी" के लिए दिये गये आपत्तिजनक अर्थ के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ग) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों ने शब्दकोश के उन प्रकाशकों को, जिन्होंने "मारवाड़ी" का अपमानजनक अर्थ प्रकाशित किया था, निदेश दिये हैं कि वे शब्दकोश की बिना बिक्री प्रतियों में आपत्तिजनक अर्थ पर शुद्धि पत्र चिपका दें और अपने भावी संस्करणों में निन्दा भरे भाव को निकाल दें।

Setting up of Industries in Jaunpur

1801. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh not a single unit of the Centre controlled factory has been located though its population is about 25 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether Government would declare Jaunpur industrially backward area and take steps to locate some public sector undertakings there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh has already been identified as

No Industry District and is included in Category 'A' of the identified industrially backward areas entitled to Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 25% of investments subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs, etc.

The Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central projects. Having regard to the inherent limitations in ensuring equal distribution of central investment in different regions, balanced regional development of industries has to be achieved by attracting larger investments in the private Sector, in regions which are industrially backward. Therefore, in order to attract investment in backward & less developed areas, Government gives various concessions/incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in such regions. A revised set of incentives/concessions for setting up industries in identified backward areas has been announced with effect from 1.4.83. Copies of Press Note dated 27.4.83 issued in this regard are available in Parliament Library.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में प्रदूषण

1802. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं जिनसे पर्यावरण प्रदूषण होने की संभावनायें हैं;

(ख) क्या इन समस्त उद्योगों द्वारा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को रोकने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें से जिनके लिए ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं जहाँ इस्ट कन्टेनर उपकरणों

का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो ऐसे औद्योगिक एककों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Insat-1B

1803. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether INSAT-1B has been got ready for launching;

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed for launching; and

(c) whether it has been ensured that the faults noticed in INSAT-1A do not recur in INSAT-1B ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The INSAT-1B setellite has been readied and configured for launch. It has been mated with its upper stage and the associated airborne support equipment. The composite payload stack has been delivered to NASA for STS-8 cargo integration and check-out operations.

(b) THE INSAT-1B launch by the eighth flight of US Space Shuttle is presently scheduled for 30th August, 1983.

(c) All possible efforts and care to eliminate recurrence of INSAT-1A anomalies and snags have been taken.

**Equipment Provided for Research Vessel
'Sagar Kanya'**

1804. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the equipment provided for the oceanographic research vessel 'Sagar Kanya' and the subjects on which it would conduct researches and collect data on them ; and

(b) details of the voyage planned for it and the duration of the Voyage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Oceanographic Research Vessel 'Sagar Kanya' can carry out research in the disciplines of Geological, Meteorological, Biological, Physical and Chemical Oceanographic Sciences. Details of scientific equipment installed on the vessel are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6798/83].

(b) A number of scientific cruises have been planned for the next few months relating to Meteorology, Marine Geology, Marine Chemistry, Biological and Physical oceanographic studies. These cruises will take place in the deeper parts of the Indian Ocean.

Appointment of Commissions

1805. SHRI MANOHARLAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the Commissions have been appointed by the present Government and what are the details thereof ;

(b) how many of the Commission have submitted their Reports and the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

Closure of Latex Foam Factories

1806. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the Latex Foam factories closed down in the organised sectors like Dunlop since 1972 ; and

(b) the reasons for the closure ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) M/s East India Rubber Works & M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. have stopped production since March, 1966 and October 1975 respectively. M/s. Trivandrum Rubber Works have not reported production since February, 1976.

(b) High over-head costs, stiff competition from small scale units and availability of cheaper substitutes like plastic foam and rubberised coir in the market are some of the main reasons for the stoppage of production of latex foam units in the organised sector.

Increase in Industrial Growth Rate

1807. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial growth in the country is recording a good recovery ;

(b) if so, the segments where the increase is pronounced ;

(c) the areas where the position has remained static ; and

(d) the position of the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)
(a) to (c) According to CSO, the rate of growth of average monthly indices of industrial production (provisional) during 1982-83 was 3.7 per cent. The index for April 1983-84 shows a growth rate of 4.9 per cent over April 1982-83. The industry groups which recorded a positive growth during 1982-83 over 1981-82 are food, beverage, tobacco, wood and cork, paper, rubber, chemicals, petro/coal, non-metallic mineral, basic metal and metal products.

(d) According to the Office of the DC (SSI), the data on production of small scale sector are available upto December, 1982. As such it is difficult to indicate the latest trend in small scale sector.

Revision in the Retention Price of Levy Cement

1808. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ultimately agreed for the upward revision in the retention price of levy cement ; if so, by how much per bag ;

(b) the reasons therefor when the manufacturers are selling the non-levy cement at their own price and making huge profits therefrom ;

(c) whether he is aware of the various malpractices indulged by the stockists and retailers in the sale of levy cement viz., pilferage, adulteration, short weightment etc., and

(d) if so, what action has been taken so far in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : Due to general shortage of cement in the country, possibility of mal-practices such as pilferage and adulteration of cement etc. cannot be ruled out. In case of such malpractices, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are competent to take action under provisions of relevant Weights and Measures Laws and powers delegated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 Government of India had also issued Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962 under which all cement manufacturers are obliged to produce cement conforming to Indian Standard Specifications. This order was amended on 3rd June 1982, making ISI Certification compulsory in the Cement Industry with effect from 1.7.1983. This amendment provides for prohibition of manufacturer or sale or distribution of cement which does not bear ISI Certification Mark. All cement Producers are required to obtain licences compulsorily from Indian Standard Institution under the ISI Certification Act, to enable them to use the ISI Mark on cement bags.

Amendment of Indian Penal Code remove corruption

1809. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether very often smugglers, blackmarketeers, hoarders anti-social elements, agent provocateurs when apprehended by the law enforcing authorities get their release through the court ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of bringing all the sections of the Indian Penal Code, in so far as these relate to corruption under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that corruption in the country can be tackled in an effective manner : and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Except in a case of arrest and detention under any law providing for preventive detention, every person arrested and detained in custody has, by virtue of the provisions of Article 22(2) of the Constitution, to be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of Magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a Magistrate. When a person is so brought before a Magistrate he is either remanded to custody or released on bail under the provisions of the law and the court grants bail where it considers it appropriate to do so.

(b) and (c) Article 31B of the Constitution provides that neither Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the Fundamental rights under the Constitution. The anticorruption cannot be considered to impinge upon the laws Fundamental rights of the individuals and hence there is no need to include them in the Ninth Schedule.

इस्पात विभाग के अधीन प्रत्येक उपक्रम में निवेश

1810. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात विभाग के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कुल कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम का कितना उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा किया;

(ग) सरकारी उपक्रमों में सरकार द्वारा किए गए कुल निवेश पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार को वर्षवार कितनी आय अर्जित हुई; और

(घ) उम पर कितनी आय मिलनी थी और उसमें कमी होने के नया कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साहू) :
(क) में (घ) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और मभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में निवेश की गई पूंजी

1118. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में अब तक कुल कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया है और वह रकम किन-किन एजेंसियों में किम-किम दर पर उधार ली गई है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को इस पूंजी पर प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी आय हुई है और क्या सरकार ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था वह प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राज सहायता दी गई और उसके देने का क्या आधार था ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :
(क) में (ग) : खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग एक सरकारी कम्पनी नहीं है और

इसे प्रदान की जाने वाली निधि निवेश की प्रकृति की नहीं होती है जिस पर सरकार किसी लाभ की आशा करती हो। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए सभी प्रकार की निधि सरकार/वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है। सभी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण गरीबों को उनके घर में ही काम देकर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाना है। गत तीन वर्षों में इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को निम्नलिखित निधियां उपलब्ध करायी गईं:—

(रुपये लाखों में)

वर्ष	प्रदान की गई निधि
1980-81	8588
1981-82	9500
1982-83	9609

सरकार द्वारा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग को स्वीकृत किए गए ऋणों पर स्वीकृति के समय चल रही सामान्य दर पर व्याज लगता है और उसे व्याज लेखों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है। हिसाब लगाने के पश्चात्, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा की गई व्याज की बसूली को कमी, यदि कोई हो, तो सरकार द्वारा आयोग को प्रत्यक्ष राज-सहायता देकर पूरी कर दी जाती है। गत

तीन वर्षों में व्याज के लिए दी गई राजसहायता की राशि वर्ष 1980-81 में 1947.48 लाख रुपये, वर्ष 1981-82 में 2100.00 लाख रुपये और 1982-83 में 2400.00 लाख रुपये रही तथा राशि ऊपर बताई गई निधियों में सम्मिलित कर ली गई है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को व्याज के लिए राजसहायता खाता समायोजन द्वारा दी जाती है। इसके अलावा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग भी सरकार द्वारा इसे दिए गए अनुदानों में से बैंक ऋणों पर व्याज राजसहायता और बिक्री में छूट पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्राधिकृत है। बैंक ऋणों पर व्याज सहायता के संदर्भ में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग सरकार की ओर से इसे प्राप्त अनुदानों में से बैंक ऋणों पर राजसहायता का व्यय पूरा करने हेतु प्राधिकृत है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग खादी ऋणों पर कोई व्याज नहीं लेता और ग्रामोद्योग ऋणों पर 4 प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज लेता है। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के क्रियान्वयन अभिकरणों द्वारा जो व्याज लिया जाता और बैंकों को जो व्याज वे देते हैं उसके बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा की जाती है। छूट देकर बिक्री करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत आयोग खादी की बिक्री पर पूरे वर्ष 10 प्रतिशत की छूट देने की अनुमति देता है। विशेष छूट की अवधि में एक वर्ष में 90 दिन तक के लिये खादी की विभिन्न किस्मों पर 5 प्रतिशत से 15 प्रतिशत तक की और छूट दी जाती है।

गत तीन वर्षों में निश्चित किए गए तथा प्राप्त किए गए उत्पादन तथा रोजगार के

लक्ष्य नीचे दिये गए है :—

उत्पादन (करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य		उपलब्धि	
	सादी	ग्रामोद्योग	सादी	ग्रामोद्योग
1980-81	111.00	394.20	106.85	451.24
1981-82	125.00	505.19	123.40	542.37
1982-83	145.28	649.45	145.28	619.45

रोजगार (लाख व्यक्ति)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य		उपलब्धि	
	सादी	ग्रामोद्योग	सादी	ग्रामोद्योग
1980-81	11.86	21.65	12.06	18.10
1981-82	12.38	21.61	12.73	19.69
*1982-83	14.34	21.61	13.75	21.00

अनन्तिम

*1982-83 के लक्ष्य संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार है ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा मामलों की जांच

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कितने चालान अदायत में पेश करने का निर्णय लिया और तत्संबंधी मामलों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

1812. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को संबन्धित मामलों के अलावा प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मामले प्राप्त हुए;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई ?

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मामलों की जांच की गई और कितने मामले जांच के लिये संबन्धित पड़े हैं;

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) (क) से (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विराज

	1980	1981	1982
(क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में लम्बित पड़े मामलों को छोड़कर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त हुए मामलों की वर्ष-वार संख्या	1194	1229	1201
(ख) (i) प्रत्येक वर्ष में अन्वेषण किए गए कुल मामलों की संख्या	2061	2269	2463
(ii) अन्वेषण के लिए अभी लम्बित पड़े कुल मामलों की संख्या	1040	1262	1302
(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान न्यायालयों में पेश करने के लिये केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा निर्णीत चालानों की संख्या	294	357	490
(घ) (i) चालान किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	681	836	970
(ii) और उन दोषी व्यक्तियों की भी संख्या, जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कारावास की सजा दी गई	326	348	274

Setting up of Industries in Gaya

1813. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gaya district has been classified as a backward district ;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been drawn up to set up some industries in this district in the public sector ; and

(c) the details of the same and progress made in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects. Having regard to the inherent limitations in ensuring equal distribution of Central Investments in different regions, balanced regional development of industries has to be achieved by attracting larger investments in the private sector, in regions which are industrially backward. Therefore, in order to attract investment in backward and less developed areas as a numbers of concessions like Capital investment Subsidy, concessional finance from financial institutions are being

offered to prospective entrepreneurs.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, priority has been given to all on-going schemes and for modernisation/replacement programmes. New Schemes have been identified and provided for, based on techno-economic feasibility and keeping in view the constraints on resources and the inter-sectoral priorities indicated in the Plan Document. Substantive details of all such projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan period have been published in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document (Pages 277-293) and copies are available in the Parliament Library.

Functioning of Disciplinary Authority

1814. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued orders sometime in the past that in a case where the prescribed appointing or disciplinary authority is unable to function as the disciplinary authority in respect of an official on account of his being personally concerned with the charges or being a material witness in support of the charges, the proper course for that authority is to refer such a case under the normal manner for nomination of an *ad-hoc* disciplinary authority by a Presidential Order; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table together with reasons for having issued such an order and in how many cases the instruction was applied with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No such order has been issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1815. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what kind of opinion was expressed by the Indo-Soviet working group about the progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant when they recently met at Visakhapatnam;

(b) the expected total outlay including the escalation charges due to delay in implementing the project of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the total amount invested so far; and

(c) the specific reasons for banking an over draft from the local banks by the management of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant just to carry on the routine work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The Indo-Soviet Working Group were satisfied with the progress in construction of the project.

(b) The approved cost estimate of this project Rs. 3897.28 crores. So far Rs. 595.62 crores has been invested. Progress in construction of the project has been generally on schedule. It is too early to estimate further escalation in cost of this project.

(c) The requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Project for the capital cost during 1982-83 were more than the budgetary allocation. The project, therefore, obtained a loan from the State Bank of India to meet certain commitments.

Setting up of a Sub-Centre of the Coir Board of India in A.P.

1816. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not setting up at least a sub-centre of the Coir Board of

India in Andhra Pradesh a major coconut producing State in the country ; and

(b) the reasons for completely ignoring Andhra Pradesh in providing representation in the Coir Board from the growers and traders of coconuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Coir Board has set up a Demonstration-cum-Extension Centre at Narasapur in Andhra Pradesh to train and to give on the spot technical guidance to potential entrepreneurs to set up coir based industries. There is a plan to upgrade it to a Regional Coir Training and Development Centre.

(b) Coir Industry Rules, 1954 provide for appointment of only three members in the Coir Board, from the category of "growers of coconuts and producers of husks and coir yarn". Hence it was not possible to give representation to all the States under these categories when the Board was constituted in August, 1981. However the Director of Industries of Government of Andhra Pradesh is already a member of the Board.

राजस्थान की लूनी नदी में नमक

1817. श्री बिरदा राम कुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाटमी भवा-तड़ा तहमील माचोर जिला जिल्लोर (राजस्थान) में लूनी नदी बहती है और क्या वहाँ पर बहुत मात्रा में नमक उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले इस इलाके से सरकार द्वारा आसपास के लोगों को उनकी जरूरत के अनुसार नमक दिया जाता था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ नमक उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये सरकार का विचार उम क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने लूनी नदी के नमक स्रोतों का पिछले कई वर्षों से सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया है और न ही ऐसा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है। क्योंकि देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए नमक पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है।

श्री एस० सी० अग्रवाल के "भारत में नमक उद्योग" (तृतीय संस्करण, 1976) शीर्षक प्रकाश में प्रकाशित सूचना के अनुसार लूनी नमक पट्टी में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

"लूनी नदी अजमेर के पश्चिम की पहाड़ियों में निकलती है तथा जोधपुर के पास से बहती हुई पंचभद्रा, बतारा, बोयातरा और बाकामीर होती हुई सिन्ध (पाकिस्तान), राजस्थान और गुजरात तीनों के सीमान्तर पर कच्छ की खाड़ी में गिरती है। इसके आस-पास का इलाका मुनसान है। लूनी नदी के मोहाने पर जहाँ वह कच्छ की खाड़ी में गिरती है, प्रतिवर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप एक बड़ा सा डेल्टा बन गया है तथा नदी अनेक गहरी धाराओं में बंट गई है। वर्ष के सूखे महीनों के दौरान अब नदी की मुख्य धारा पूर्ण रूप से सूख जाती है तो खारा पानी इसकी गहरी सोतियों में रिसता रहता है और हर वर्ष हजारों हजार टन अच्छी किस्म का नमक तैयार हो जाता है। मानसून में नदी में बाढ़ आने पर यह बह जाता है। खाड़ी के अन्त में एक पट्टीनुमा भाग पर भी जहाँ हवा के कारण ब्राइन इकट्ठा हो जाता है स्वयं एव नमक तैयार हो

जाता है। निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन करीब 100 मील की दूरी पर हैं। प्राकृतिक नमक का इतना बड़ा निक्षेप नमक राजस्व के लिए एक सतरा बन गया था अतः लूनी नमक क्षेत्र ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा जोधपुर के महाराजा से 1878 में लीज पर ले लिया गया था। लीज के अन्तर्गत बालोतरा से कच्छ की खाड़ी तक के लूनी नदी के जलमार्ग और इसके मुहाने पर सरकार का नियन्त्रण हो गया था। नमक की बिक्री करना लाभप्रद नहीं पाया गया, अतः नमक की रखवाली की व्यवस्था कर दी गई तथा स्थानीय निवासियों को नमक मुफ्त वितरित करने की व्यवस्था शुरू की गई थी। यह प्रणाली जुलाई, 1947 तक चली। लगभग 4 से 5 हजार मन नमक प्रतिवर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति 6 सेर की दर से वितरित किया जाता था। जहां तक नमक निकालने और बिक्री करने कायं 1887-88 में बन्द कर दिया था। भाटकी पर प्रति वर्ष 6 महीने के लिए एक निरीक्षक की तैनाती की जाती थी। निरीक्षक और उसके कर्मचारी लूनी नदी और उसके डेल्टा की मोतियों में नमक निकालने की निगरानी करते थे। इन कर्मचारियों की तैनाती जुलाई 1947 तक की जाती रही। 1947 में नमक पर से उपकर समाप्त कर दिए जाने के बाद इनकी तैनाती भी खत्म कर दी गई।”

भारति कारों के लिए बुकिंग

1818. श्री बिरबा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तथा विदेश में जिन-जिन फर्मों को भारत कार की एजेन्सियां दी गई हैं उनका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) भारत कार को मार्किट में आने में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ग) विभिन्न फर्मों द्वारा कितनी कारों की बुकिंग की गई है; और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) भारत कारों की डीलरशिप के लिये 19 पार्टियों को आशय पत्र दिए गए हैं जिनकी सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है।

(ख) भारत कारों की डिलीवरी 1984 के प्रारम्भ में शुरू होने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ग) भारत उद्योग लिमिटेड को सभी प्रकार की भारत गाड़ियों के लिये अधिकृत बैंकों के जरिए अब तक 130 हजार आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। कुल बुकिंग के अन्तिम आंकड़े अगले कुछ सप्ताहों में उपलब्ध होंगे। उसके बाद बुकिंगों के ब्योरों का निर्धारण करने के लिये एक कम्प्यूटर पर विश्लेषण किया जायेगा।

क्रमांक

बिक्रेता का नाम

1. मे० कार्गो मोटर्स लि०, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)
2. मे० मंडोवी मोटर्स, बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)
3. मे० फेयरडील मारबाइ गैरेज लि० भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
4. मे० रोस्टा मोटर्स लि०, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)
5. मे० विटेमी ट्रेडिंग प्रा० लिमिटेड, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)
6. मे० इंपैक मोटर्स प्रा० लि०, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)।

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2

7. मे० रेशमसिंह एण्ड कन्यनी प्रा० लि०, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)
8. मे० मशीनों टेक्नो (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
9. मे० पेस्को आटोमोबाइल्स, चण्डीगढ़ ।
10. मे० गंगा आटोमोबाइल्स प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली
11. मे० कम्पीटेन्ट बिल्डर्स, नई दिल्ली ।
12. मे० बिमल आटो एजेन्सी, गोहाटी (असम)
13. मे० आर० विजय कुमार राव, हैदराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
14. मे० कन्टीनेन्टल डिबाइस इण्डिया लि०, जयपुर (राजस्थान)
15. मे० आनन्द मोटर एजेन्सीज लि०, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)
16. मे० चि अन्नामलाइज बस ट्रांसपोर्ट प्रा० लि०, मद्रास (तमिल नाडु)
17. मे० मिथिला मोटर्स प्रा० लि०, पटना (बिहार)
18. मे० इफ्तिकार मोटर्स, श्रीनगर (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर)
19. मे० पापुलर आटोमोबाइल्स, त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल)

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट

विकास की दर 1981-82 और 1982-83 में क्रमशः 8.6 और 3.7 प्रतिशत थी ।

1819. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्रीयुह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1982-83 के विभिन्न औद्योगिक समूहों के औद्योगिक उत्पादन के औसत मासिक सूचकांकों की विकास दर को संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

(क) क्या देश में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन में आई कमी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बिजली की कमी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार की स्थिति, औद्योगिक सम्बंध, अल्प-कालीन आपूर्ति-मांग में असन्तुलन आदि जैसी बातों के कारण विभिन्न उद्योगों में कार्य निष्पादन में विभिन्नता होने की वजह से वृद्धि दर में कमी हो सकती है । 1980 से सरकार ने औद्योगिक उत्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए अनेक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय किए हैं । इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(ग) उत्पादन में कमी आने के कारण क्या हैं और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी):

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के अनुसार औद्योगिक उत्पादन के औसत मासिक सूचकांकों (अनन्तिम) के

(1) 5 वर्ष की अवधि में अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करके प्रति वर्ष

- 5 प्रतिशत की दर से स्वतः वृद्धि के लिए प्रावधान करना;
- (2) आधारभूत एवं अत्याधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों तथा निर्यात की संभावना वाले उद्योगों में भी लाइसेंसीकृत/पंजीकृत क्षमता से अधिक क्षमता को मान्यता देना;
- (3) लघु क्षेत्र को पर्याप्त संरक्षण देकर एककों द्वारा किए गए अधिकतम उत्पादन के आधार पर क्षमता के लिये अनुमति प्रदान करना;
- (4) उर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का विदोहन करने के लिये योजनाओं को लाइसेंस देने से मुक्त करना;
- (5) लाइसेंस देने और स्थापना-स्वतः का परिवर्तन करने में अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों को अधिमान दिया जाना;
- (6) कुछ शर्तों पर निवेश सीमा 3 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ कर देने हेतु लाइसेंस से छूट देना।
- (7) प्रवासी भारतीयों से औद्योगिक निवेश और लाइसेंस संबंधी आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने और उनकी जांच करने के लिये औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में एक विशेष प्रकोष्ठ का सृजन करना।
- (8) अधिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय बजट 1983-84 में कुछ उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (9) औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन परक बनाने के लिए निवेश नीतियों की निरन्तर समीक्षा करते रहना।

विषय

औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक की विकास दर (आधार—1970=100)

क्र० स०	उद्योग समूह	विकास दर का प्रतिशत 1981-82 की तुलना में 1982-83 में
1	2	3
1.	खाद्य सामग्री	14.0
2.	बियरेजिस	11.1
3.	तम्बाकू	5.4
4.	वस्त्र	(—) 17.3
5.	जूत-चप्पल आदि	(—) 18.5
6.	लकड़ी व काक	45.4

1	2	3
7.	कागज	1.4
8.	चमड़ा	(—) 13.8
9.	रबड़	4.1
10.	रसायन	2.3
11.	पेट्रो/कोयला	10.4
12.	धातु से भिन्न बनिज	5.4
13.	आधारभूत धातु	9.1
14.	धातु उत्पाद	7.7
15.	मशीनें	(—) 0.1
16.	विजली/मशीनें	(—) 4.3
17.	परिधहन/उपकरण	(—) 2.1
18.	विविध	(—) 3.5
	विनिर्माण	2.3

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की
बिगड़ती स्थिति

1820. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में
पिछले महीनों में गत वर्ष के उन्हीं महीनों
की तुलना में हत्याओं, डकैतियों, चोरियों
आदि की घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका अलग-अलग
व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये
सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिहार
रंजन सास्कर) : (क) और (ख)
1-1-1983 से 30-6-1983 तक की अवधि
और 1982 को इसी अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली
पुलिस को सूचित किए गए अपराधों के
आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

अपराध शीर्ष	1-1-82 से 30-6-82 तक	1-1-83 से 30-6-83 तक
1	2	3
डकैती	14	8
हत्या	126	133
हत्या का प्रयास	107	108
जूटपाट	72	116

1	2	3
सैंधमारी	682	689
सा. किल चोरी	1420	1255
बिबिध चोरी	4406	4439
मोटर वाहन चोरी	1040	975
बिबिध भा० द० म०	5540	6293
जोड़	13407	14016

यद्यपि कुछ शीशों के घतगत मामलों में वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन अन्य शीशों में कमी हुई है।

(ग) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाए किए गए हैं :—

- (1) पुलिस सतर्कता बढ़ा दी गई है
- (2) बाकी टाकी सेटों और वायरलेस-युक्त मोटर साईकिलों के साथ सशस्त्र गश्त सहित पैदल तथा चलती फिरती गहन गश्त।
- (3) बदमाशों और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की सामान्य निवारक धाराओं के अधीन कार्रवाई।
- (4) आसूचना में वृद्धि करके डाकुओं, लुटेरों और अन्य बदमाश व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिये जिलों के विशेष दस्तों द्वारा निरन्तर अभियान चलाना।
- (5) अपराध करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना।
- (6) ज्ञात अपराधियों पर निगरानी कड़ी करना।

(7) पुलिस की गश्ती टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से स्थानीय निवासियों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा टिकरी पहरा और गस्त का आयोजन :

- (8) रिहा किये गये अपराधियों पर विशेष निगरानी।
- (9) संवेदनशील स्थानों पर पुलिस टुकड़ियां तैनात करना।
- (10) चुनीन्दा और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर अवरोधक लगाना।
- (11) निष्कासन की कार्रवाई को तेज करना।
- (12) आस-पास के अन्य राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तर-जिला बैठकें करना।

Setting up of Pollution Free Industry in Garhwal

1821. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the urgent need for establishing pollution free industry on the Swiss Pattern in the Zero-Industry districts of Garhwal Hills ; and

(b) if so, full details of action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Government is aware that the hill areas offer certain advantages in the location of certain precision industries including watch assembling and electronics due to their climatic conditions and dust free atmosphere. The State Govt. of U.P. had set up a Task Force to examine various aspects of electronic industry. The Task Force has submitted its report which is under consideration of the State Govt. The State Govt. have set up a U. P. Electronic Corporation which is monitoring the promotion of Electronics industries including in the Hill districts.

Govt. of U.P. have taken up with UPTRON, Instrumentation Ltd. Bharat Electronics Ltd. BHEL, National Physical Laboratory for setting up their units in Hill areas of U.P. Pauri Garhwal has chosen as the location for defence electronic items manufacturing unit to be set up in the public sector by Bharat Electronic Ltd. A letter of Intent has been issued for setting up a Unit at Kotdwara in Pauri Garhwal district for the manufacture of Audio & Video Magnetic tapes.

All the five hill districts in Garhwal region have been included in Category 'A' of the identified backward areas and entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts will be eligible in addition to the concessions/incentives available for backward areas, Central Investment Subsidy @25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. MRTP/FERA companies have been allowed to set up Non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in these districts. Government will give central assistance for infrastructural development in No Industry districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the infrastructural development cost incurred by the State Government subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per district.

Need for Hill Area Development in Himalayan Region

1822, **SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for hill area development in the Himalayan Region in order to reduce regional imbalances ;

(b) whether Government are taking steps to set up ropeways as part of the programme and introduction of air services (helicopters) for transport of high priced, short-life commodities such as orchards etc. ;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the need for re-aligning educational system in the hills in order to weave regional perceptions in the national plans ; and

(d) whether Government will also consider creation of appropriate administrative set up in order to meet the needs of employment and over-coming poverty of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government is aware of the need for the hill area development in the Himalayan Region in order to reduce regional imbalances.

(b) There is a programme for setting up of ropeways in the North Eastern Region and on allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the techno-economic feasibility study of ropeways in the NEC's Annual Plan 1983-84. Two ropeways are proposed to be installed in the U.P. Hill Areas for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved in the 1983-84 Plan. No proposal for setting up of ropeways has been put forward by the States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. At present, there is no programme for introduction of air-services (halicopters) for air lifting cargo of high-priced, short-life commodities such as orchard produce.

(c) The Government is aware of the need for the educational system to take

note of regional heritage and environmental perceptions.

(d) The development programmes being undertaken under the Hill Development Programme and under the State Plans of the Hill States/Union Territories in the Himalayan region which are receiving special attention in the allocation of outlays aim, *inter alia*, at creating additional employment and alleviating poverty in the region. The form of administrative set-up is kept under review from time to time to meet these requirements.

Import of wrong Computers

1823. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports (Telegraph-20.6.83) of Computer Growth on wrong lines and leading to lopsided development ;

(b) whether it is a fact that all kinds of wrong computers have been imported as exemplified by NDDB Computer which has not been working since its import four years ago ;

(c) whether Government are aware that import of the NDDB Computer was approved by a high-powered Committee ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will fix responsibility in the matter for the gross failure resulting in breakdown of milk production programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes Sir, Government has seen the report referred to.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (b).

Cost of Production of Steel

1824. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the relative cost of production of steel in India and Japan ; and

(b) the relative cost of production of steel in Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and Durgapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Data regarding cost of production of steel in Japan is not available. The cost of production (provisional) of ingot steel for 1982-83, the following plants were :—

Plant	(Rs. per tonne)
Bhilai Steel Plant	2076
Bokaro Steel Plant	2033
Durgapur Steel Plant	2422
Rourkela Steel Plant	2569

Capacity Utilisation of Steel Plants

1825. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation of steel plant in public sector has come down, consequently bringing about productivity decline ;

(b) the aggregate requirement of steel in our country ; and how much steel of different grades is imported, and at what cost ;

(c) the reasons why the know-how and facilities possessed by Bokaro and Rourkela Steel Plants for manufacture of

steel of higher grade API remains unexplored ; and

(d) the steps, if any, adopted by Government to meet the requirements of steel in our country by gearing up steel plants to optimum productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The capacity utilisation of the integrated steel plants of SAIL in respect of saleable steel pro-

duction increased from 78% in 1981-82 to 79% in 1982-83.

(b) The Joint Plant Committee had assessed the demand of steel in the country for the year 1982-83 at 9.8 million tonnes.

During 1981-82, the canalising agency, SAIL, imported 1.317 million tonnes of various categories of steel. This was valued at Rs. 501.16 crores (C&F). Category-wise details are given below :—

(Qty. in tonnes)
(C&F Value in Rs. lacs.)

Category	Qty.	Value
1. Spade Ingots	1998	52.95
2. Slabs/Blooms	43678	1007.41
3. MS Bars and Rods	44383	1758.24
4. MS/HT Plates	214903	7164.84
5. S.B.Q. Plates	20257	749.54
6. B.Q. Plates	3904	134.80
7. Structural	682343	22322.90
8. HR Sheets/Coils	25520	1116.42
9. HR/CR Strips	2255	146.10
10. CR Sheets/Colls	77785	3381.82
11. Tin Mill Black Plates	65337	3348.21
12. Tin Plate Prime	16675	1104.98
13. Elec. Sheets: CRGO/CRNO	40695	3870.54
14. Tin Plate Waste/Waste	267	9.55
15. GP/GC Sheets	74252	3744.91
16. Stainless/Spl. Steel.	849	117.70
17. Rails	2062	85.13
Total :	1317163	50116.04

(c) The Rourkela Steel Plant is producing API quality steel for its pipe plant. The possibility of this plant as well as the Bokaro Steel Plant manufacturing API quality steel for sale, is being explored.

(d) The current main constraints in production are the restrictions in the supply of power and poor quality and inadequate availability and quality of indigenous coking coal. Efforts are being made to ensure regular supply of power and coking coal in close co-operation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are also making efforts to maximise their own captive power generation. As a long term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established in Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

In addition, the following measures have been taken at the plant level for improving productivity :—

- (i) Adherence to the repair and maintenance schedule both preventive maintenance as well as capital repairs, resulting in improved equipment availability utilisation.
- (ii) Adherence to technological regimes in the equipment operation and systematic follow up of the techno-economic parameters.
- (iii) Creation of awareness of the need for improving productivity by inter-action between management and workers through seminars, workshops, etc.
- (iv) Regular discussions regarding productivity with trade unions at Plants level and corporate level.
- (v) Regular inter-action between the Plant and the R&D Centre resulting in a number of measure for effecting economy in fuel consumption, improvement in the yields at different stages of production, etc.

B.H.E.L. Unit for manufacturing Electrical Panels in Corbett National Park

1826. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has set up a unit for manufacturing electrical panels right in the heart of Corbett National Park; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) BHEL have not set up any new manufacturing unit in the Corbett National Park. The Company have commenced assembly of electrical pannels at the diesel power house shed already existing at Kalagarh. The unit was started on the recommendation of the State Government that use of the existing workshop by BHEL would give impetus to the development of the region.

Setting up of Disaster Relief Organisation for Fire affected people in Delhi

1827. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of fire that recently occurred in a highrise building the capital recently, Government propose to set up a disaster relief organisation to improve and coordinate the efforts of different departments and agencies to get the effective help for the disaster stricken people and arrange relief needs;

(b) whether the present arrangement to assess relief of needs of a situation hit by a disaster are not satisfactory and there is delay between the request for emergency assistance and the delivery of the technical help and relief supplies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In the wake of experience gained during the two devastating fire accidents which took place in Delhi recently, it was felt that no individual Department/Agency, by itself, could handle effectively a grave situation involving danger to life and/or destruction of property on large scale. Accordingly a scheme for disaster relief devising a well coordinated plan and laying down the sequence of steps to be taken by various Departments//Agencies and to regulate the relief efforts has been drawn up. The scheme envisages constitution of a set-up which would be headed by an Apex Body comprising the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, and two other senior Officers. Below this Body will be an Operational Group comprising representatives of various Departments/Agencies. Apart from this, there will be a Mobile Field Control Room which will be managed by a Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Protection from Hazards at X-Ray Units

1828 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hazards exposed by the diagnostic radiological units;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate protection measures in the places where the 'X' ray units have been set up; and

(c) the details of the programmes of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The diagnostic X-ray units have several built in safety features. These units are taken care of and used properly.

They do not present any significant hazards.

(b) and (c) The following steps are taken by the division of Radiological Protection, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to ensure that no hazards is presented by the units:—

- (1) Division of Radiological protection conducts training programmes for the radiologists, technicians and medical physicists on the safety in the use of ionizing radiations including X-rays.
- (2) Regular surveys are conducted in the country to ensure the safe use of X-rays.
- (3) personnel monitoring of the radiologists and technicians is carried out with the help of special film badges.

Setting up of lead factory in Orissa

1829. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested his Ministry to set up a lead factory at Sargipal in the State:

(b) If so, when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The total ore reserves at the Sargipalli Lead Mine are estimated at 2.06 million tonnes with 6.7% Lead and 0.03% copper. The project envisages production of 500 tonnes of ore per day equivalent of 6560 tonnes of lead metal per annum. The life of the mine is only 14 years.

With such a low quantity of lead metal and short life span of the mine, a viable lead smelter, free from pollution, was not considered feasible. However, a Beneficiation plant for the treatment of ore has been commissioned on the 14th May, 1983.

Cost of Aluminium-Alumina Complex in Orissa

1830. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Aluminium-Alumina Complex under implementation in Orissa;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the cost of the above project; and

(c) if so, what would be the revised estimated cost of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c) The Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex of National Aluminium Company Limited was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1242.40 crores based on the first quarter 1980 price level. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1985-86. The escalation in the intervening period, as also certain other contributory factors, are likely to increase the capital cost of the project. A reliable figure can be given only in the revised cost estimates, which will be available after ordering for the major civil works/equipment is completed.

"Wildlife Research Institutes"

1831. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened some wild-life research institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these research institutes are located;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some more research institutes to study the living and behaviour pattern of wild life; and

(d) if so, the names of the places where the new research institutes are proposed to be opened in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b) As institute at the national level, the wildlife Institute of India, has been set up by Government. Its present location is Dehra Dun in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) the wildlife Institute of India would be the umbrella under which the other research centres would come up in the country. The location of such centres has not been decided so far.

Setting up of Aluminium Research Development And Design Centre in the Country

1832. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for setting up an Aluminium Research Development and design Centre in the Company;

(b) if so, the name of the place where such an institute is proposed to be located; and

(c) when it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c) A feasibility report for setting up an Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre is under preparation.

The site for the location of the Centre has not yet been decided.

Liberal Financial Allocation for Development Projects in Hilly Regions

1833. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has taken into consideration the need for liberal financial allocations for the development projects like the construction of new Railway lines, Roads, and Bridges in the Hilly region States of the country in view of difficult geographical terrain ;

(b) if so, whether any higher allocations for the sanctioned projects in hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, J & K and North Eastern Hill States have been made during the current year of the Sixth Five Year Plan in the

sector of new Railway Lines and Roads and Bridges ;

(c) if so, the exact allocation for each sanctioned project in these States/ Union Territories during 1983-84 ; and

(d) if not, whether any higher allocations would be made during the mid-term appraisal ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Railway Lines

1. The following allocations have been for the construction of Railways lines during 1983-84 in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, J & K and North Eastern Hill States :

(Rs. in Crores)

Project/State

North Eastern Region

1. Extension of B.G. Railway Line from New Bongaigaon-Gauhati in Assam.	10.00
2. <i>New Railway Lines :</i>	
(i) Gauhati-Burnihat	0.01
(ii) Balipare-Bhalukpong	1.55
(iii) Lala Bazar/Lalaghat-Bhairabi	3.00
(iv) Amguri-Tuli	2.00
(v) Silchar/Jiribam	3.30
(vi) Dharamnagar-Kumarghat	4.00
3. Rail-cum-Road Bridge across Brahmaputra at Joghghopa along with B.G. Railway line from Jogighopa, Gauhati.	0.20

Other States/Areas

4. Construction of new Railway line from Jammu Tawi-Udhampur.	1.00
5. Construction of B.G. Line from Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over siding from Mukerian-Talwara.	1.00
6. Construction of B.G. rail link from Kalka to Parwanoo	0.01
7. Construction of B.G. line from Rampur to New Haldwani	0.01

Roads & Bridges

2.1. The following allocations have been made for 1983-84 under the Roads & Bridges sector :

State	(Rs. in crores)
Assam (including hill areas)	25.20
Manipur	6.50
Meghalaya	9.15
Nagaland	10.79
Tripura	6.50
Sikkim	6.20
Arunachal Pradesh	13.46
Mizoram	6.80
N.E.C.	25.01
Second Bridge at Brahmaputra	19.00
Himachal Pradesh	19.00
Jammu & Kashmir	13.00
Uttar Pradesh (Hill Plan)	25.00
West Bengal (Hill Plan)	0.91*

* Rs. 36 lakhs recommended under Panchayat & Community Development for bridle path, bridle culverts, market link roads. Rs. 55 lakhs recommended under Roads & Bridges (R&B) for 1983-84.

2.2. Statewise allocations for the National Highways are not made.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

1834. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :
SHRI A.C. DAS :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched any special drive to clear all cases of the Swatantra Sainanis Pension to the freedom fighters of the various States during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the nature and results thereof :

(c) the number of freedom fighters for whom ;

(i) the pensions have been sanctioned ;

(ii) claims for the sanction of pensions have been rejected ;

(iii) claims are still under considerations for each State and Union Territory ; and

(d) whether Government have fixed any target date by which the whole work would be completed ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. State Govts. have been requested to initiate steps for expeditious scrutiny of applications. Most of them have opened Special Cells under the supervision of senior officers to process the applications. They have also set-up Committees at District/State levels to help the State Govts. for speedy verification of applications. At the Central level a Non-Official Advisory Committee has been constituted to consider important matters in regard to the implementation of the Scheme. Some additional staff in the Freedom Fighters Division of Ministry of

Home Affairs dealing with the claims of the freedom fighters has been sanctioned upto 31st Dec., 1983.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information (State-Wise) is attached.

(d) Due to unexpected receipt of a large number of applications and due to the fact that disposal is dependent on the reports of State Govts. no target date has been fixed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Sanctioned Cases	No. of Rejected Cases	No. of Pending Cases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	35	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5800	9756	5245
3.	Assam	4012	9424	11462
4.	A. & Nicobar	38	32	2
5.	Bihar	20239	32719	39341
6.	Chandigarh	81	39	20
7.	Delhi	1772	877	120
8.	Gujarat	3170	2864	93
9.	Goa	642	1494	774
10.	Himachal Pradesh	421	581	118
11.	Haryana	1377	703	453
12.	J & K	914	956	1091
13.	Karnataka	8270	3536	6424
14.	Kerala	2109	10451	17439
15.	Meghalaya	68	44	39
16.	Manipur	59	45	46
17.	Maharashtra	10953	8832	12632
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2935	4240	164
19.	Mizoram	3	1	—
20.	Nagaland	3	3	13
21.	Orissa	3622	3825	5860

1	2	3	4	5
22. Pondicherry		263	991	479
23. Punjab		5467	5096	1845
24. Rajasthan		652	699	194
25. Tripura		667	828	856
26. Tamil Nadu		3756	4287	1323
27. U.P.		16478	6939	3552
28. West Bengal		15151	11157	49256
29. INA Personnel		17867	11191	5308
Grand Total		126791	131646	165153

C.B.I. Probe into Death of an Employee of Bihar Legislative Assembly

1835. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI J.S. PATIL :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed its investigation into the mysterious death of the Bihar Legislative Assembly employee Miss Swetnisha alias Bobby on 8th May, 1983 ;

(b) if so the findings thereof ; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete the enquiry ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In such matters no time limit can be fixed, but no undue delay will be allowed.

Recommendation of Marathe Committee on Freight Equalisation

1836. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Marathe Committee had recommended for either the abolition of selective freight equalisation policy or adoption of the policy for all raw materials ; and

(b) if so, why the said recommendation has not been acted upon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Inter-Ministerial Group on Freight Equalisation of Commodities (Marathe Committee) which was set up primarily to study the scope and feasibility of adoption of freight equalisation policy for raw cotton came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to do so. They also suggested that the freight equalisation scheme need not be extended to any other commodity and that the existing schemes may also be phased out over a period of time.

(b) No specific decisions on the recommendations of the above Group were taken as, in the meantime, it was decided to conduct a series of studies relating to transport planning. These studies which had a wider scope were entrusted to the National Transport Policy Committee. The Government have already

accepted, in principle, the recommendations of this Committee to phase out the freight equalisation scheme.

Placing orders of I.D. fans on Andrew Yule

1837. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andrew Yule, a public sector unit, approached Government for placing orders on it for ID fans for super thermal power stations :

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether his Ministry would take up the matter with the Energy Ministry so that BHEL acquire ID fans from it ; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) Securing orders for its products by Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. is a commercial matter for which the management of the company is competent. The company is in touch with various prospective customers including Central Electricity Authority, National Thermal & Power Corporation and Bharat Heavy Electricals for sale of I.D. fans.

(c) No such request has been received from the company.

(d) Does not arise.

Influx of Bangladesh

1838. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladeshi influx into Bengal is still going on and worrying the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the number of persons so far have come in India during last six months ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the entry on the border of India and Bangladesh ?

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

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

(c) The Government are seized of the situation and various measures like maintaining strict vigil on the border, strengthening of border out-posts, liaison by B.S.F. with Bangladesh Rifles, etc. are being taken to check infiltration.

Formulation of a Wage Structure for Prisoners Working in Jails

1839. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has issued notice to Government of India for formulating a proper wage structure for the prisoners working inside jails ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Supreme Court had sent a notice to the Govt. of India directing them to enter appearance on the 22nd July, 1983 in connection with the hearing of special Leave Petition filed by the Govt. of Kerala against the judgement dated 13-4-83 of the Kerala High Court raising the rates of wages of the prisoners in the jails of that State. There was no

directive from the Supreme Court to the Govt. of India for formulating a proper wage structure for the prisoners working in jails.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

National Committee on Backward Areas

1840. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on Backward Areas and within-the-State disparities has studied the—planning of Development programmes in Madhya Pradesh ; if so, when ;

(b) what are the findings and recommendations of this survey on (i) Evaluation of Rural Programmes, (ii) Removal of Backwardness, (iii) Plans & strategy for area Development, (iv) Industrial Development, (v) Local Planning, (vi) Beneficiary Oriented Approach, (vii) Growth Centres, (viii) Provision for credit, (ix) Rural Marketing and (x) Organisational set up ; and

(c) what monitoring agency is established to coordinate and survey Backward Region Planning, on going projects and result oriented benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The National Committee on Backward areas set up by the Planning Commission studied the different aspects relating to development of backward areas in the country in general and did not study the planning of development programmes in Madhya Pradesh or for that matter in any particular State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pollution caused by Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay

1841. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Refinery in Bombay has been found polluting and coastal water threatening fishing and contact water recreation around them ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to avoid the pollution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) : There has been no threat to fish and impairment of contact water recreation in the coastal waters, on account of the Refinery.

(b) The Bharat Petroleum Refinery has established an effluent treatment system and effluents discharged by the Refinery are within the standards stipulated by the State Board.

Allowing Government Employees to Contest Elections for Parliament

1842. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have enacted a law which provides that Government employees shall be allowed to contest elections for Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and other representative bodies provided they resign from Government service after winning the election ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government will also allow their employees to contest elections without prior resignation from service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Central Government has no information of such a law having been enacted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) There is no question of Central Government employees being

permitted to contest elections while in service, as this is prohibited by the Conduct Rules governing them.

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel at Tarapur

1844. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA
SHRI AMAL DATTA
SHRI ARJUN SETHI
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA has not agreed to intervene into any agreement with India in regard the question of reprocessing of spent fuel at Tarapur ;

(b) if so, in what way Government are going to solve this problem ; and

(c) whether the present agreement with USA prevents India from reprocessing and if so, Government's reaction and steps proposed to get over this difficulty ?

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

(b) and (c) The 1963 cooperation agreement between India and USA envisaged reprocessing of spent fuel in Indian facilities upon "joint determination" on the safe-guardability of the reprocessing plant. Subsequently, in 1971 the responsibility for safeguards was transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency by a trilateral agreement, and a subsidiary arrangement was concluded with IAEA in 1980 on safeguarding modalities. We have therefore maintained that the need for "joint determination" has been obvi-

ated and that we are free to reprocess the spent fuel at the appropriate time.

Safeguards for Government Servants Under Suspension

1845. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that majority of Government offices are not scrupulously adhering to the instructions issued by his Ministry in the matter of placing a Government servant under suspension, review of continued suspension, subsistence allowance etc. and government servants are being harassed and victimised ;

(b) if so, what steps his Ministry proposed to take to safeguard Government servants at large and to ensure the compliance of the orders issued by his Ministry as is charged with that responsibility and having admitted that in his Annual Report for the year 1982 ;

(c) whether existing instructions on the above subjects will be unified incorporating any changes in view of the change of circumstances after initial issue of them and reiterate the same to all Government offices afresh ; and

(d) whether a set of the instructions so issued will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Instructions are issued by the Department of Personnel and A.R. on the various subjects allotted to it under the Allocation of Business Rules, as the nodal Department concerned with those subjects. Such instructions are required to be followed by all Ministries and Departments including their attached and

Subordinate Offices. The Department of Personnel & A.R. has not come across any instance of a government office not following the instructions issued by it regarding the suspension of government employees.

(c) and (d) Consolidated instructions in the matter have been issued in September, 1978. A copy of these instructions is attached.

Dental of Facilities to Government Servants Under Suspension

1846. SARI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court held in the case of H.L. Mehra Vs. Union of India and others that when an order of suspension is made against a Government servant pending inquiry into his conduct, the relationship of master and servant does not come to an end, what Government do in such a case is nearly to suspend the Government servant from performing duties of his office and that Government servant would be entitled to his remuneration for period of suspension ;

(b) if so, reasons why a Government servant after being suspended is not allowed to enter office premises as his identity card is taken, all other facilities enjoyed by serving Government servants like L.T.C. and participation in service association elections etc. are denied to him ; and

(c) action Government propose to take to ensure that remuneration due to Government servants are paid regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In the case of H.L. Mehra Vs. Union of India and others, the Supreme Court made certain observations, *inter alia*, regarding the nature of suspension. As

regards remuneration for period of suspension, an employees under suspension is not remunerated but is paid subsistence allowance during the period of suspension under the rules applicable to him.

(b) As suspension is intended to keep an employee away from his post in the public interest, the question of his being allowed to enter office and using Identity card does not arise.

So far as LTC facility is concerned, a suspended employee cannot avail of LTC, as he cannot be granted leave during suspension.

Participation in service association elections by a suspended employee is a matter regulated by the rules of the association concerned.

(c) The rules provide for payment of subsistence allowance to government employees under suspension and various instructions issued from time to time in this regard require the administrative authorities to ensure that subsistence allowance to government employees under suspension is paid regularly.

Mandal Commission Report

1847. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received recommendations from different States in favour of the Mandal Commission Report ;

(b) if so, how many States have recommended the Mandal Commission Report and their names ;

(c) how many States have rejected the Commission's Report ;

(d) how many States have kept their decisions pending on the Mandal Commission Report ; and

(e) the period by which Government would implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The Mandal Commission Report was referred to the Governments of States and Union Territories and also discussed in the meeting of the Chief Ministers taken by the Home Minister on 4-4-1983. There was no unanimity in the views expressed by the States and Union Territories. The views of the individual State and Union Territories are still awaited. It is only after ascertaining the view of the State/U.T. that further action can be taken.

**Rehabilitation of Evacuees from Assam
Who are camped at Alipurduwar in
West Bengal**

1848. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 30,000 evacuees from Assam are still in camps in Alipurduwar in West Bengal;

(b) what steps the Government have taken to resettle them so far ;

(c) details of the steps taken to send them back with proper security ; and

(d) whether Government of Assam are serious to bring them back to their hearths and homes with a time bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 23,305 evacuees, who had come from Assam since February, 1983 onwards were reportedly in camps in Alipurduwar Sub-division on 11-7-1983.

(b) to (d) A Team of Senior Officers and Ministers of Assam Govt, have visited the relief camps in West Bengal to persuade the refugees return to their original places in Assam, and held discussion with the Govt. of West Bengal, It has been reported by Govt. of West Bengal that 5589 evacuees in West Bengal have returned recently to Assam Voluntarily.

**Offer by a Canadian firm to provide
Electronic Phone System**

1849. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian firm has offered to provide electronic phone system for some public sector undertakings in India ;

(b) whether the Canadian offer has been considered and if so, the various advantages that we have in case the terms are found favourable ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to develop electronic phone system within our country keeping in view the rapid developments that have taken place in our country in this regard ?

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

**Generation of Employment Opportunities
by Public and Private Sector**

1850. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made

any assessment to know how far the public and private sectors have been able to generate employment opportunities during the last three years (years-wise) and how far the employment generation is an consonance with the employment objectives ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof starting to what extent the public and private sectors are having under-employment and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Based on provisional estimates of sectoral growth rates and information on other relevant variables, rough estimates of employment generation for 1980-81 and 1981-82 indicate that growth rate of total employment in terms of standard person-years was 4.4 per cent in 1980-81 and 3.3 percent in 1981-82. Corresponding estimates for 1982-83 have not been worked out as official estimates of sectoral growth of the economy for this years are not yet available. The Sixth Plan estimated the likely annual growth rate of employment in terms of standard person-years at about 4.2 per cent for the whole economy. Separate estimates for the public and private sectors are not available.

According to the data furnished by the Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, the employment in the organised sector recorded a growth rate of 2.7 percent in March 1981 over March 1980 and 3.0 per cent (provisional) in March 1982 over March 1981 in the public sector, corresponding growth rates for the private sector being 2.3 per cent and 2.9 per cent (provisional) respectively. Similar figures, for March, 1983 are not available.

Various developmental plan programmes and specific programmes such as the National Rural Employment programme. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment etc. included in the Sixth Plan are expected to generate

additional employment opportunities. Greater emphasis has been placed on promotion of self-employment opportunities and proper effective implementation of all plan programmes.

Productive-cum-Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed

1851. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to evolve as new scheme for productive-cum-self employment to the educated unemployed youth in the country :

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme ;

(c) whether women would be provided special concessions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) A Scheme is under consideration of the Government. Details would be available after a decision is taken.

Delay in project clearance for Export-Oriented Units

1852. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that project clearance for hundred per cent export oriented units is unreasonably delayed ;

(b) if so, the main reason for delay in clearance of these units ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to solve the problem ?

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

to (c) All efforts are made to dispose of these applications within the prescribed time-limits. The progress of disposal of such applications is kept under constant review to cut down delays.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM (SWAMY (Bombay North East) : You told me earlier that you would consider the motion on the charge against Mr. Desai, but you have still not given me an answer.....

MR. SPEAKER : We are just finding out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I would like to point out to you that the Election Commission's Report on Assam is already out. It is a public document...

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did you listen to what I said ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Could you understand what I said ? I myself could not hear what I said.

MR. SPEAKER : You mentioned about Assam Report...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wanted to point out to you that the Election Commission has already said that holding the election without preparation was a mistake ; it was a reasonable proposition that foreigners should have been identified ; it had not been done...

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given any notice ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes ; I have already given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHADRA HALDHAR (Durgapur) : I have given notice for Call-Attention regarding non-supply of rice to the Government of Kerala... (Interruptions). It is very important.....

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Everything is important.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : The Kerala Assembly has passed a Resolution about acute scarcity of rice in Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a question on that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I have given notice for Call-Attention stating that the Railway Minister is inducting people without caring for rules...

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उसू में बिलों की घांचली के सम्बन्ध में ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन का नोटिस आ गया है । उसे एडमिट कर लिया है ।

श्री सत्यानारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सरकार द्वारा उज्जैन में टी० वी० सेंटर न खोलने के निर्णय से वहां के लोगों में व्यापक रोष और असंतोष है और इस लिए वहां पर आज सारा कारोबार बन्द है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ गया है ।
It will be covered.

इन्सान बहुत कुछ चाहता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक पानी की दिक्कत थी । अब राशन की भी दिक्कत हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा खाना चाहिए ।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : जनता को भी राशन नहीं मिल रहा है और संसद-सदस्यों को भी नहीं मिल रहा है । (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पानी और बिजली का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । बिजली के बिल निरन्तर ज्यादा आ रहे हैं । आपके प्रादेशों का उन्होंने पालन नहीं किया है ।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : राशन कहीं भी ठीक से नहीं मिल रहा है ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : There is kerosene coming from water taps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I request you and the Business Advisory Committee to see that during this Session some time is found to discuss the whole problem of Assam. We have discussed Punjab for nine hours. There should be a discussion on Assam.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask him to find out time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई-दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम पर चर्चा बहुत जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टाइम मिलेगा, तो करवा देंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि आसाम में तूफान के पहले शान्ति है । अगर

इस समय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, तो बात बिगड़ जाएगी ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : The privilege issue I have raised...

MR. SPEAKER : What privilege ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Against Mr. Advani. You said that it was under your consideration...

MR. SPEAKER : No privilege issue will be discussed here. Not allowed.

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Six million people of Bihar have been hit by floods. We want a discussion on that.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Last time you agree that you would consider my request about damage to crops due to floods in Rajasthan...

MR. SPEAKER : We are taking it up. I have already given you an assurance. The Business Advisory Committee has already taken a decision. We will discuss it.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Not a single newspaper from Kashmir is placed in the Library *Aftaab, Nawa-e-Subh and Srinagar Times*, these three dailies be ordered for the Library... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Might not have been delivered. This is not a thing to be raised here.

श्री राजबहादुर राठी (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोनों के सम्बन्ध में निरन्तर शिकायत हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल करवाया है।

श्री रामलाल राही : वे काम नहीं करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I want that we should have a discussion on the Government's policy about Indians abroad investing in Indian companies.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दिया है क्या ?

श्री वसन्त कुमार पंडित : हां जी, दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या अब पूरे देश में बाढ़ आ जायेगी तभी यहां पर चर्चा होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आपके सारे नुमाइन्दे मेरे साथ थे और उन्होंने जो फैसला दिया है उसके हिसाब से हम कर रहे हैं। या तो आप अकेले बड़े सयाने हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर हो जाती है तब उस पर यहां चर्चा होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो किया है ठीक समझ कर किया है। इससे ज्यादा और क्या कर सकते हैं ? या तो आप उनको मत भेजा करो और अगर भेजो तो उनकी बात मानो।

राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने इसकी प्रतिक्रिया की-रता की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनसे बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? मुझे दुःख होता है यह देखकर कि आपके नुमाइन्दे वहां पर आते हैं और वे फैसला करते हैं फिर आप उल्टी बात करते हैं। मैं यहां पर आपके आदेशानुसार काम करता हूं। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी जो भी फैसला करेगी वह सारा मैं इसकस करवा दूंगा। फिर झगड़ा ही क्या है ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : The Bihar Government is flouting the Supreme Court orders and are keeping people in detention after acquittal. The Supreme Court wanted them to give a report and they not given the report.

MR. SPEAKER : The Court can then punish them for contempt.

श्री बी० डी सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ एस्टेट्स, सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० ने पुलिस के द्वारा एन्फोर्समेन्ट को हटाने का प्रयास किया, एक हफ्ते से वे किडनैप कर लिये गए हैं ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing... Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : On the same matter yesterday you said that it is a Bihar matter. Sir, it is not a Bihar matter. The Supreme Court gives a direction and the State Government is flouting it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you. Please sit down. How many times have I to repeat that the Supreme Court is capable of looking after the execution of its order ?

श्री मनोराज बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं शांति के साथ आपके आदेश का पालन करता रहा। नाफेड के अन्दर 3 करोड़ 63 लाख का घोटाला है। मैंने आपको

लिखकर दिया है। आप मेरी बात को पूरी तरह से सुनते नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है। आपने घोटाले की बात कही है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : नाफेड लूट का अड्डा बना हुआ है। प्राइवेट कम्पनी के ऊपर भी केस और मुकदमा चलता है। इस बात को मैं इस तरह से हलके से जाने नहीं दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा आप हलके से जाने दें अपनी बात को? आप पुराने सदस्य हैं, मैं कब कहता हूँ कि आप जानते नहीं हैं? लेकिन आप नियमानुसार करिए, इतना ही कहता हूँ। मैं किसी को बचाने की बात क्यों करूँगा? कोई वेइमान है तो उसकी पिटाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप मास्टर नहीं हैं मेरे, मैं कोई आपका चाकर नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका चेला जरूर हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : 3 करोड़ 63 लाख का डाका नाफेड ने मारा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दीजिए, मैं कच्चा देता हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने आपको लिख कर दे दिया है, आप आदेश करें। आखिर हम यहाँ पर आते क्यों हैं? मेरी नोटिस में 4 करोड़ का डाका नाफेड के खिलाफ आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलते जा रहे हैं, मेरी नहीं सुनते हैं। मैंने कब आपसे सह-मति प्रकट नहीं की है। मैं कहता हूँ अगर

बेईमानी की है, उसके सबूत होंगे, मैं पड़ताल करवाऊंगा तो जरूर डिस्कस होगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर का मतलब यह है कि कागजों में सारे धर्म-पात्र लिखे हैं तब क्या होगा। (ध्यवधान) यह मैं आपके पटल पर रख रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रखेंगे तो मुझे देखना पड़ेगा। आपकी अकेले की बात सुनकर काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे देखना पड़ेगा और इन्क्वायरी करवानी पड़ेगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल करवाऊंगा।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, the wife of a diplomat of Nigeria with a fresh passport was caught with smuggled watches by the Customs at the Delhi airport. Why was she allowed to go back without informing the Protocol Department?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर क्या करें। लॉ एंड आर्डर की प्राव्लम है। पकड़ा जाएगा। आर्डर खराब करने वाले को, बेईमान को कौन छोड़ेगा।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have given a calling attention notice on this which may be accepted.

... (ध्यवधान) ...

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार घनबाद में करीब पचास हजार आदमियों को विस्थापित कर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात के लिए?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : लैंड इन्फोर्समेंट के नाम पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई नोटिस लिख कर दीजिए ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मेरे पास टेलीग्राम आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई नोटिस दिया है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप कोई नोटिस लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद सदस्यों के बिजली के बिल पानी के बिल उतरोत्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । आपको हमने एप्लीकेशन दिया था । आपने डेसू को लिख कर भेजा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हाफ एन आवर एलाउ किया है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपकी आज्ञाओं का भी पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करेंगे डिसकशन ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने कहा कि अलग-अलग एक-एक महीने का बिल होगा । आपने आर्डर दिया हुआ है, लेकिन जो अधिकारी है, उनके द्वारा आपकी आज्ञा का भी पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आदेश का पालन नहीं होता तो आपके सामने यह चीज नहीं आती कि 15-15 रु० का बिल आ गया । हम ही ने करवाया है । उसके खिलाफ एक्शन भी बही लेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में 50 हजार आदमियों.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not like this. You give me a notice first and then come to me.

बगैर लिख कर बात कर रहे हैं । जुबानी बात का क्या फायदा है । जुबानी जमा खर्च होती है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मेरे कहना यह है कि जब हम लोग कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाते हैं तो आप बुरी तरह से डांट देते हैं । लेकिन जब बागड़ी जी उठाते हैं, तो बिल्कुल नहीं डांटते हैं । यह क्या बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत स्पेशल बात है, साहब ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हमको ऐसे डांट पड़ती है, जैसे कोई हैड मास्टर डांटता है । दोनों में ऐसी क्या बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंदा आपको भी नहीं करेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को इजाजत नहीं दी । मैंने एलाउ नहीं किया है ।

(Interruptions)**

I have not allowed any body.

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI G. LAKSHMANANA (Madras North) : Shri Mani Ram Bagri sat by my side. I asked him where his seat was. He does not say where his seat is.

SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA HALDAR : I want to know under what Rule the Deputy-Speaker mentioned this.

MR. SPEAKER : Under the rule you use daily. You always break the rule—not only once but twice, thrice or four times.

गंगवार जी मेरे लिए आप और बागड़ी जी उतने ही माननीय हैं, जितने की और। मेरे लिए कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मैं तो सिर्फ आपको उस गिनत इसलिए बोल रहा था कि एक बात तो तय हो चुकी है, जो बासी हो चुकी है, उसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं निकलेशा। नई बात होती तो हम आपको सुनते। मैं इनको भी नाराज हो लेता हूँ, जितना मेरा मतलब होता है। मैं आपको दबा नहीं सकता हूँ। आप पर गुस्सा नहीं कर सकता हूँ। मैं कभी किसी पर नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : वही प्रश्न दोबारा उठाया गया तो कुछ नहीं कहा गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उनको पहले ही कह दिया है कि पहले बात हो चुकी है। फिर दोबारा वहीँ आ गए, कोई नई बात कुछ नहीं कही।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि बहुत ज़ब्त दोस्ती है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंगवार जी कहते हैं तो बागड़ी जी के यहाँ लड़ लेता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, श्रीलंका में तमिलबासियों की दुर्दशा को यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं तमिल बासी? सारे भारतवासी हैं।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ और मेरा ओबजेक्शन इसी बात पर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे हमारे पार्ट एण्ड पार्सल हैं। वे हमारी शान हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : आकाशवाणी और टी० वी० पर ऐसा प्रचार हो रहा है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम त्रिलास पोसवान : उन को तमिल-निवासी क्यों रेडियो और टी० वी० पर कहा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे भारतवासी हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : यह गलत है। आप सूचना मंत्री को इस के बारे में कहिये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उन को डांटिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हीं को डांटता हूँ। मैं मेम्बर को नहीं डांटता। मैंने यह कहा है।

कि हम सारे जितने हैं, भाई हैं और वे भी हमारे भाई हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : फिर रेडियो पर यह क्यों आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मेरी बात भी सुनोगे या नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

ऊपर देख लो, आप का नाम भी आ जाएगा। अब प्राप बैठ जाइए।

श्री० अजीत कुमार सेहता : समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से उन को भारत निवासी कहना चाहिए और रेडियो और टी० वी० पर भी उन को भारत मूल का कहना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, I want to say an important thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We are talking all around. I do not know why. I want to tell Mr. Mehta that we are all concerned as Indians and we are Indians first and Indians last.

सब की सांझी बात है। सब के लिए यह है और सब का अहित इस के साथ है। हमें सब का भला सोचना है और उजक भी सोचना है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लेकिन अमल इन्डिया रेडियो क्या कहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा कहता है, तो गलती कर रहा है और यह काम ठीक नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप उत से कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बूटा सिंह जी, प्राप मि० भगत को बता दीजिए कि जो अमल इन्डिया रेडियो है और जो और हैं, वे जरा ध्यान से रिपोर्ट करें और यह न करें कि किसी का नाम किसी के साथ जोड़ दिया।

... (व्यवधान) ... परसों नाइर साहब का नाम मनोराम जी के साथ जोड़ दिया।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Yes, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that violating the rules more than 6,000...

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts. You are repeating. I have already replied to that question. I am getting the facts. I had allowed Mr. Amal Datta. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, when are we having discussion on Sri Lanka ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it tomorrow.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report of Bharat
Leather Corporation Ltd., Agra for
1961-62

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : I
beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6791/83]

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—
 - (i) S.O. 360(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (ii) S.O. 371(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery

Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

- (iii) S.O. 381 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (iv) S.O. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Eastern Distilleries Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

- (i) S.O. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, beyond five years.
- (ii) S.O. 497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6792/83]

Notifications under All-India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 508 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.
- (4) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6793/83]

Notifications under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Sir, on behalf of Shri Janardhan Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (1) G.S.R. 568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Notification No. 8-Customs dated the 8th January, 1981.
- (2) G.S.R. 569(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983

together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to pig iron from the basic customs duty and auxiliary duty in excess of 5 per cent ad valorem.

- (3) G.S.R. 573(E) and 574(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to melton cloth when imported into India for the manufacture of tennis balls from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6794/83]

12.20 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1983."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill, 1983, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1983."

HINDU WIDOWS' RE-MARRIAGE (REPEAL) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Hindu Widows' Re-

marriage (Repeal) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-first Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN * (Madras North) : I beg to present the "Sixth-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.23 hrs.

RE CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Calling Attention motion. Shri Chitta Basu...But before Mr. Chitta Basu speaks I want to point out that it has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee that one hour and no more than one hour shall be allowed for each Calling Attention. The first speaker will be allowed 12 minutes and the rest will be allowed eight to twelve minutes. The rest of the time is for the Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उसको आप जरा देख लीजिए। सारे देश में हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर ज्यादतियां हुई हैं और उनके बारे में क्या जानकारी दी गई है। एक घटना के बारे में जानकारी मांगी है मगर इनके पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछ लीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जरा देखिए, किस तरह के बयान आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका इसमें नाम है, आपको पूछने का मौका मिलेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके बारे में आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनसे पूछ लीजियेगा।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The statement is incomplete.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जब कालिग मॉडेशन का जवाब ही नहीं दिया जायेगा तो क्या पूछा जाएगा। केबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का मामला चल रहा है। यह इतना जबरदस्त मामला है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Shri Vajpayee has raised an important point when he says that when we are limiting the time you must see that the Minister's reply is complete and comprehensive.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I, suggest that the Calling Attention motion be postponed? Let the Minister come with a comprehensive reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Please listen. (*Interruptions*)* *

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen only to Mr. Chitta Basu. Not allowed. I have taken the decision.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who has decided? I was not a party to that decision. You cannot change the rules in the Business Advisory Committee.

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मिनट बैठिये। आप अपने नुमाइन्दे न भेजा करो। आप ही आ जाया करो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमारे नुमाइन्दे नहीं थे।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was not there yesterday. This is not the jurisdiction of the Business Advisory Committee. You should have called the meeting of the leaders.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get angry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have a reason to be angry.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You have not to be.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes. You cannot treat Members like this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my decision. If I go along with your decision, I am bad. If I do not go along with your decision then also I am bad. Mr. Vajpayee I respect you all the time.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने आदमी से पूछिये, मुझ से क्यों पूछते हैं? कमाल हो गया। अब आप बैठिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। अगर मैं आपका कहा करता हूँ तब भी बुरा करता हूँ, अगर नहीं करता हूँ तब भी मैं बुरा हूँ। मैंने अपनी तरफ से कोई संज्ञान पेश नहीं किया है। आपके जो नुमाइन्दे आये थे, उन लोगों ने जो कहा वह मैंने

आपके सामने रख दिया। अब आप अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो मेरे को क्या...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, on Calling Attention we had not decided. We had decided...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ कर मेरी बात सुनिये।

आपने डिसाइड नहीं किया? I will be the first person to go from here. It is simply atrocious.

मैं इस पोजिशन से रिजाइन कर दूंगा। अगर वहाँ डिसाइड नहीं किया गया हो तो। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन अब एक बात कहता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी जैसे सज्जन आदमी नाराज होंगे तो बात कैसे बनेगी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am rising on a point of order since you have called Mr. Chitta Basu. My point of order is that firstly I concede that Business Advisory Committee is perfectly within its powers to take certain decisions but if you go to the scope of the Business Advisory Committee it decides about the priority of the subject and also it decides about the time. If the rules of procedure and rules of conduct of the House have prescribed certain procedure and certain rules, that particular procedure cannot be changed. Even if I am a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, I would not defend my decision. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मानता हूँ, अब मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। बैठिए। Sit down.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am on a point of order. Let me complete it.

[Prof. Madhu Dandvate]

I am not putting the burden on you. What I am pointing out is that even in the Business Advisory Committee, if I were to take the decision, I would not have been justified because the Rules Committee's jurisdiction is different and the Business Advisory Committee's jurisdiction is different. The Business Advisory Committee has no business to change the Rules. Therefore, even if inadvertently it has taken the decision, I would not say you are in fault, I would say the Business Advisory Committee is in fault; and you, as Speaker of the Lok Sabha, should not permit the Business Advisory Committee to tamper with the...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे जवाब क्यों नहीं देने देते? आप

Now I want to say certain things.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I want to point out that the question was discussed there. I was a special invitee in your Business Advisory Committee meeting, because I had written to you that certain issues should be discussed. You invited two special invitees and I was one of them. While we were discussing, perhaps we all felt that in Calling Attention sometimes two hours or three hours are being taken and nothing is being discussed. In that situation a suggestion was made that total time for Calling Attention should not be more than one hour. This is all a unanimous decision. At that stage, you opened the book and you also said if you stuck to rule 5, we can only ask questions. But you don't mind and give time to the people to give their point of view. At that time also it was decided that the first Member will take ten to twelve minutes; others will take eight to ten minutes; and the Minister will take fifteen minutes and that he will make the total reply in the end. This was the decision. Whether the Business Advisory Committee has gone beyond its juris-

diction, that is a different matter, but this was a decision and that is what you have announced that that was the decision. That is what I have to say. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे जवाब देने दीजिए ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
आप उस निर्णय को वापस ले लीजिए ।

(*व्यवधान*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Imagine a hypothetical case. Tomorrow if the Business Advisory Committee decided that during the Question Hour all the supplementaries should be put together,...

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make it amply clear. Professor, please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I want to make our position clear. I was also present in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, is this the method by which we should come to know what has happened in the Business Advisory Committee ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, what you have said in the House is the decision of the Business Advisory Committee and we stand by it, If you can re-open the controversy, it is up to you. (*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए ।
बैठ जाइए । मैं अपनी पोजीशन क्लीयर
करना चाहता हूँ

(*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to first clear my position. It is very ambiguous. I am shocked today, I am hurt today beyond repair. I will have to make it clear. Without any rhyme or reason, without finding the facts, you have hurt me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ऐसा मसला है तो आप ग्रुप लीडर्स को बुला सकते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले तीन बजे के लिए मीटिंग तय की गई थी, बाद में चार बजे के लिए कर दी गई। मैं नहीं आया था।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going to be recorded. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you what I am going to do. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। एक भले आदमी के नाते मैंने एक कसेंसस लिया था। मैंने रूल नहीं बदला—

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It was not . . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब यह कहा है? मैंने कब अपने ऊपर लिया है? मेरे को तकलीफ होती है जब बिला बजह मुझ पर आक्षेप किया जाता है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you sit ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : When you have allowed other Members, allow me also. I want to say that it was not decided that the first Member would speak for 10 or 12 minutes, and other Members only for eight minutes. It was decided that the Minister would take 15 minutes, and it will all be over in one hour. This was the decision which was taken.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। एक ही बात है। इस में कौन सा फर्क पड़ गया? आप पीछे जाना चाहते हैं तो आपकी मर्जी। आप ऐसा कर लें।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It was not a mandate. It was a kind of suggestion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is very bad. I have to clear my position.

मैंने कब कहा मेंडेट ?

(व्यवधान)

Pramila Ji, you have got nothing to do with it.

आप बैठ जाएं।

I am to represent this House on all sides. For me, to be impartial is the best thing. Whether this party or that party, I am going to be your spokesman or their spokesman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not blaming you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके साथ हूँ। मेरी हमेशा यह कोशिश रही है कि मैं

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

आप सब लोगों को साथ ले कर चलें। उस में मैं बिल्कुल डिबिएट नहीं करता हूँ, डिबिएट होने की कोई गुंजाइश भी नहीं रखता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब मेरे साथ आकर बैठे। सब की मैंने राय जानी। उस राय के मुताबिक मैंने यह कहा कि आप अपनी अपनी पार्टी वालों को, सब को बता दें कि यह फंसला किया गया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी बात किए जा रहे हैं, मेरी सुनते ही नहीं हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं। मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि काम करूं। एक घंटा नहीं दस घंटे मैं हाउस को चलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। एक बजे से बारह बजे तक, दो बजे तक चलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मुझ से ऐसा कहा जाता है तो मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मुझे जब यह कहा जाता है कि तुमने ऐसा किया है, तुम ने कानून तोड़ा है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कानून तोड़ूंगा तो फंस जाऊंगा। सारे भाइयों की सलाह के बाद मैंने कहा कि आप अपनी पार्टी मेंबर साहिबान को कह दो।

I agreed on that subject. I do not change; I agree with the Professor that I can not change the rules. Business Advisory Committee cannot change the rules. I agree completely with you. But if consensus is there.

तो आपको उसको मान लेना चाहिए।

That was the spirit behind that; and if you don't want it. I have got nothing to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We

are not finding fault with you. Don't misunderstand us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुप्त जी ने कहा कि एक घंटा रख लें। आप जितना चाहें रख लें। मुझे क्या एतराज है। काम ज्यादा होना चाहिए। बाजपेयी जी ने बिल्कुल बगैर जाने आक्षेप किया है। मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा। मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tomorrow if they decide that all the questions will be replied to by the Minister at the end, will it be allowed? Suppose BAC were to decide that all the supplementaries will be put together, and the Minister will reply at the end; is it permissible?

I am not blaming you. I am blaming the Business Advisory Committee which is going beyond its mandate. Why do you take the blame on yourself?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जब हम चाहते हैं और जिस को हम चाहते हैं और आप उसको करना नहीं चाहते हैं, तब आप यह कह देते हैं कि रूलज कमेटी में मामला ले आओ। कंसंसस कैसे हुआ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब ने कहा।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का समय दो बार चीज किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब क्या हो गया?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं नहीं आ सका। मैं होता तो कभी नहीं मानता। आप मेरे ऊपर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरीके से बोल रहे थे उससे मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ।

। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दुख हुआ तो मैं क्षमा मांगता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बड़े हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जिस तरह से बोले हैं उससे हमें भी दुख हुआ है । बारह बजे हम सवाल उठाते हैं । आज दंडवते जी को जिस तरह से आपने रोक दिया, हम लोग पच्चीस साल से पार्लियामेंट में हैं, कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि स्पीकर ने वाक्य पूरा न करने दिया हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितना करते हैं इससे भी ज्यादा कीजिए । मैं दस घंटे हाउस को चलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ । हाउस नहीं चाहता तो न करें । मैंने नहीं किया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं होता तो नहीं मानता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या हो गया है । हाउस नहीं चाहता तो न करें ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I make a submission? Nobody here is objecting to the attempt to fix a time limit. Some time ago, you were kind enough to make that reference. When I was in the Business Advisory Committee, we had come to an understanding that each question should not exceed eight minutes. That is not what is happening. Anyway, at least in these two Houses, it should not go from one extreme to the other. There is another House where the Calling Attention goes on the whole day. We do not mind if a reasonable time limit is fixed. But there should not be a substantive change in the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : No, there is nothing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is a substantial change in the rules and the

procedure when it is said that the Minister will not reply to each Member separately and he will reply at the end, an omnibus reply will be given. We object strongly to this because the Members will be raising specific questions and if he has to reply only at the end he will not answer all the questions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not in the habit of crossing your mandate. मेरी तो आदत ही नहीं कि आपकी मैनडेट को पार करूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो एक बात अर्ज करी कि अगर हाउस नहीं चाहता तो मुझे कुछ नहीं करना । मैंने आपको राजी रखना है या अपने आप को ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पहले जैसे चलता है, चलने दीजिए । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी फिर विचार कर लेगी ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, I am really pained... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It was to be implemented only in consultation with the leaders. We had to convey all these things to our Party members. If they got convinced, it was all right. If they were not convinced, it is reported here. But why should the Business Advisory committee to be blamed for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I should not be so. They did it with the best intentions.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं सत्म हो गया ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am now satisfied.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, I am really pained. This is really a matter of great concern and I am pained to hear what has transpired in this House for the last half an hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Pained ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir. Because, the manner in which the Leaders of the Opposition have even questioned the authority of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over now. Leave it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम कोई आपकी मेहरबानी से नहीं आये हैं, हम अपने अधिकार से आये हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who are you to ask ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am satisfied now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने आपके अधिकार को चुनौती दी है। हमने इतना कहा है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी यह काम नहीं कर सकती। आपके अधिकार को किस ने चुनौती दी है ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Nobody can question its authority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not putting the blame on you or on the Business Advisory Committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलो जो भी होता है, छोड़िये।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : (Delhi Sadar) : Why do you allow him to shout like that ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to point out before this Hon. House, that, are we to be pressurised and threatened like this in this House ? Second thing is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No pressuring. Deviation from the Rules of this House is pointed out. No pressurisation. We respect the Rules of this House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am as old in the House as the Leaders of the Opposition. I have been here since 1962. Therefore, I can also claim some association with the functioning of this House. I had listened to Shri Nath Pai and Prof. Hiren Mukherjee from those Benches. Therefore, please bear with me. I want to say something for the useful functioning of this House. The way the Business Advisory Committee has been criticised in this House is, highly reprehensive. Any Committee of this House...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Reprehensive ? No.

MR. SPEAKER : It is their own view.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The fact is that neither the Hon. Speaker nor anybody from our Party has said a word about the Calling Attention and the mode of the question or the reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सारा क्तीयर हो गया।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The idea came from the House. It was a unanimous decision of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Please leave it now. No hard feelings. It is over.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry that I have to say this. This is something which everybody should take note of.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : We deplore the action.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I request the hon. Leaders of the Opposition, that whenever the Hon. Speaker rises to say something to this House, they should at least show this much respect that they should allow the Hon. Speaker to speak. I am sorry I have to point out this to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सदन में चर्चा चलती है, तो छोटी-मोटी बात कही जा सकती है। डेमोक्रेसी में इससे बड़ी बात क्या हो सकती है कि जब आपको तकनीफ हुई, तो खुद श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा कि मुझे क्षमा करें। मैं इसे उनका बड़प्पन मानता हूँ। (व्यवधान) इनके बाद इस बात को बड़ाने की क्या जरूरत है? क्या डेमोक्रेसी में इन सदन के सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं होगा? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सारी बात खत्म हो गई है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। अब आप अगली कार्यवाही चलाईए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपको अपनी रक्षा के लिए श्री बूटा सिंह की जरूरत है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपकी जरूरत है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैंने जो कुछ कहा है,

वह सदन की इज्जत और डिगिटी की रक्षा के लिए कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुरानी बात खत्म हो गई। अब नई शुरू करें। Let us forget it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Chitta Basu, carry on. The Minister will reply to each Member now. All is well that ends well.

12.42 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Atrocities on Harijans and tribals in various parts of the country, especially the recent reported killing of 9 tribals in Bihar

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent Public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

“The situation arising out of atrocities on Harijans and tribals in various parts of the country and the recent reported incident of killing of nine tribals in Bihar.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The reported killing of some tribals in Katihar district of Bihar is a matter of great concern to the Government. According to information furnished by Government of Bihar on telephone four tribal persons have been killed in the district of Purnea in an altercation with some persons not belonging to the scheduled tribes. The altercation took place over agricultural operations the details of which are being collected. The State Government have already deputed a com-

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pany of armed police to the affected area. Twenty-two persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents. The situation is reported to be under control.

Government of India have issued comprehensive guidelines to the State Governments on precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The State Governments are being continuously pursued to ensure effective implementation of these guidelines.

As per information received from State Governments a total of 6751 cases of crimes against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been reported in 1983. These figures, however, are not complete for all States.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में यह तारीख भी नहीं दी है, जब यह वाक्या हुआ है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मिनिस्टर को कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है। उन्हें जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : यह कार्लिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस पोस्टपोन किया जाए। हम लोम डेली जीरो आबर में इस मामले को उठाते हैं। आपने कहा कि इस पर फुल डिस्कशन होगा। लेकिन यह डिस्कशन नहीं, बिल्कुल मजाक हो रहा है। इसे पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन के जवाब में सारी बातें आ जाएंगी। मिनिस्टर को सवालों के जवाब तो देने दीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर को वहां के बारे में कुछ पता ही नहीं है। क्या उनको मालूम है कि घटना कहां हुई है ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उन्होंने स्टेट्स की फिगरें नहीं दी कि कहां कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें जवाब देने दीजिए। जवाब में सब बातें आ जाएंगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मंत्री महोदय लिखें हुए जवाब में जानकारी नहीं दे सकते, तो प्रश्नों के जवाब में वह कैसे दे देंगे ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं है कि कहां घटना घटी है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruption)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I think, I would be excused by you if I make certain comments on the way this statement has been made today. The issue is very serious. It concerns a very deep-rooted malady in our society. This statement which is of a casual nature and gives no information, has also not given any indication of the steps Government proposes to take to stop this malady. I have also some other handicap as you have announced a new procedure. I want to raise my points only in the form of questions and I would request you to see that all those specific points are replied to separately. If you take them together, then many of my important questions would not be replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: He will answer.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any provision has been made by way of payment of compensation to those tribals who have been killed in this particular case? In the reply it has been mentioned that the Government of India have issued comprehensive guidelines to the State Governments on precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I have got a copy of these guidelines which were given on March 10, 1980, by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Remember the date March 10, 1980. These are the same guidelines which have been referred to here. May I know the specific action taken by the State Governments in the matter of implementation of these guidelines? Even if some of the guidelines have been implemented, why is it that this kind of incidents have been taking place even after March 10, 1980? Would the hon. Minister be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving in detail the steps taken by the State Governments on the guidelines issued on March 10, 1980? Which are the State Governments which have not been able to implement these guidelines? I have also got massive figures to show that in certain States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc. the atrocities on Harijans and Tribals have been on the increase even after March 10, 1980. Therefore, instead of giving details I want to know what actions have been taken against those Governments which have failed to implement the guidelines of March 10, 1980.

The question about the socio-economic problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been discussed on many occasions. A Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission on the development of Scheduled Castes. May I know the particular steps which have been taken on the report of the Working Group which was specifically set up by the Planning Commission to work out a comprehensive plan for the develop-

ment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country?

In all the Five Year Plans it has been stated that the programmes have been drawn up for the welfare and development of the scheduled Castes and Tribes. While evaluating the performance of the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it has been mentioned in a Seminar on The Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes:

“The special programme for these groups (Scheduled Castes and Tribes) were conceived as a supplement to the total development effort under general sectors of development. In practice, the special programme merely substituted the benefits that should have been available to them under normal developmental schemes.”

Government claim they have got certain special programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, but the Seminar says that under the garb of the special programme, the ordinary programmes have been shelved and no special programmes are being worked upon for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

“The Plan document finally notes that it has resulted in much lower investment”

— this has to be taken note of “that it has resulted in much lower investment—

“for the development than envisaged and no step was taken to ensure that the Scheduled Castes obtained their share of benefits of public distribution.”

I would like to know whether these observations are correct. If these observations are correct, what steps do the Government propose to take to correct the situation?

Coming to the question of tribals, it is being claimed that tribal sub-plans have

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been prepared and that is taken to be the only solution for the problems of the tribals. I have here a Government document to show that during the Sixth Plan it was suggested that there should be 181 integrated tribal development projects. According to the information available from the Government, only 78 projects out of 181 have been formulated and received by the Government and no steps appear to have been taken for the execution of these projects. Is this the way to bring about the upliftment of the tribals in our country, who constitute a very important segment of our population?

Coming to the question of tribals, let me make this comment. There is large-scale ferment of disaffection and unrest among the tribals. They feel alienated, from the mainstream of society, they feel oppressed and suppressed. The forest contractors and the mahajans, as they are called in these parts of Santhal Pharganas of Chotenagpur, are exploiting them to the bone. Therefore, several tribals were killed because they demonstrated before the Government simply demanding food in Palijori district in the Santhal Pharganas. Then you know the horrible oppression which was perpetrated on the harijans in Gua. This has caused in the harijans a deep sense of alienation from the mainstream of the people.

Take the case of the big projects. For the Suvarnarekha project 100 villages of the tribals have been taken by the Government under the land acquisition process. Though these 100 villages will be drowned by water, there is no provision made for compensation or alternative arrangements for the rehabilitation of the tribals. Even though these big projects are built on the land of the tribals, there is no co-ordinated provision for employment of their sons and daughters in these projects. During these 30 years of our planned economy in different parts of the country, particularly in tribal areas, land has been taken away by the Government for the execution of projects, for the construction of dams etc. Would the Government set up a commis-

sion to go into the problems now being faced by the people of tribal origin, because of the alienation of the land belonging to the tribals for the execution of these projects? If that kind of commission is set up, all the horrible details and descriptions of the atrocities committed on the tribal people would be known to the people. What steps have so far been taken for the rehabilitation of those who have become landless due to the acquisition of their land for these projects?

As far as my State is concerned, I have got here a very big report about the atrocities that are being perpetrated upon the Santhals and other tribals of different regions in Chotenagpur. This is a non-official report. I have no time to quote from it. I would request the Government to set up a Commission to make an in-depth probe on the miseries, sufferings and grievances of the tribals and find out certain measures, economic, political and administrative, for meeting the situation arising out of the widespread tribal unrest. It poses a threat to our country's unity, it poses a threat to the national unity and integrity, particularly in view of the fact that certain subversive forces, divisive forces are working among them, taking advantage of this unrest, and they are trying to increase the separatist tendencies in our country.

Lastly, there is another Government report, the Report of the Home Ministry of 1969, regarding the nature of the agrarian tension, which is the main root cause of tribal unrest. Agrarian tension is the base of the unrest of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Home Ministry itself went into this problem and made many recommendations. May I know whether the Government would act upon their own report, the report which they have prepared late in the year 1969, wherein they suggested that this will lead to a bloody revolution in our country?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
At the outset I would like to say that the Government of India is deeply concerned about the crimes committed against the

scheduled Castes and Tribes in our country. We are fully alive to the problem of protecting them, of course with the full co-operation of the various State Governments, because the agencies which are to implement whatever guidelines we lay down are the State Governments. It is entirely wrong to say that after issuing the guidelines from the Central Government... (Interruptions) After the issue of the guidelines and the letter of the Home Minister, specifying the actions which the State Governments are supposed to take, various State Governments have taken action and as a result the situation is improving. But this is a question on which things cannot be done in a day; it is a continuous process and we are at it.

On the particular incident, which is mentioned in the Calling Attention, the report which we have got from the State Government of Bihar is as under. The killing of four Santhal tribals in Lakhimpur took place on 29-7-83 in the course of transplantation operations. They have further informed us that the SDM and Deputy S.P. are camping on the site itself. The District Magistrate and SP have visited the area already. Armed police have been deputed to the area.

Whatever appears in the newspaper is not always correct. We have received a report from the State Government that the land is disputed one, both parties are claiming the land. The newspaper report said that the land is already given by the Bihar Government to the tribal population. But the State Government has informed us that the land is disputed by both sides. Investigation is going on and a more comprehensive report is awaited and as soon as we get it, we will share the thoughts with the hon. Members.

13 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 29 जुलाई को यह घटना घटी है और मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि पेपर में आये समाचार के आधार पर वहाँ कोई जानकारी हासिल नहीं

की गई है। 29 तारीख को घटना घटी है और आज 3 तारीख है, यानी चार दिन के बाद भी पुलिस को कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं मिली है।

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: What I was telling to this House is the information that I am getting from the State Government and they are telling that this area is in a distant place and it is an inaccessible area and they are finding a little difficult to communicate with us. This is the position. But as soon as I get the full report, I shall let the House know.

Sir, in the letter of 6th September 1980 which our Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories, under his guidelines he has suggested that one of the following posts in each of the sensitive districts should be held by the officers belonging to the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. The posts identified for this purpose are District Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sub-Divisional Police Officer. In this letter he has also further suggested that officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be posted as Station House Officers as far as possible in such sensitive localities.

Sir, throughout the country we have also identified the sensitive areas and there are about 48 such districts throughout the country which are sensitive areas and in these areas we expect that the State Governments will follow these guidelines, and by now they must have done it. Most of the State Governments have also reported to us that they have adequate machinery to implement the guidelines effectively to deal with the various problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (Interruptions).

After the issue of these guidelines, some of the State Governments have taken action about setting of certain special courts in

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certain districts. In Andhra Pradesh they have already set up special courts and these are also mobile courts. The Government of Bihar have also decided to constitute four special courts and the Government of Madhya Pradesh have also decided to set up special courts. This is one thing they have done. What we do here is that as soon as we get reports from our hon. Members here or through newspapers, we immediately get in touch with the State Governments and try to get the information. In that way we try to be kept informed and also in various other cases whatever reports the State Governments have given us, we try to be in contact with them and we try to see whether they are acting according to our guidelines or not. (Interruptions). Not only that. The State Governments have also been asked to look into the rehabilitation aspect and quick measures for rehabilitation of the victims and the families affected and to take up development programmes covering the Scheduled Castes families in the villages affected under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and other sectoral programmes and the Scheduled Castes Development corporations and saturate the Scheduled Castes families in that villages under the States Special Component Plans in its various sectors. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are talking amongst yourselves, how can we proceed then?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In addition, the States are also asked to undertake works under National Rural Employment Programme selecting works creating assets of direct benefit and relevance to the Scheduled Castes.

Also we have asked the State Governments, and it is also in the guidelines, for speedy prosecution of cases regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result, by now I can inform the hon. House that most of the cases which were instituted in 1977, 1978, 1980 and 1981 have by now been decided and conviction taken place.

As a result of it there has been sentence to death for two persons, 136 have been given life imprisonment and to eight persons rigorous imprisonment has been awarded. Other steps are being taken... (Interruptions)

Shri Chitta Basu has asked about the Tribal sub plans. We have so far received 79 Project Reports, We are in constant touch with the State Governments in this regard. We are asking them to give us the project reports as early as possible. Sometimes they are giving us explanation that they are finding a little bit of difficulty in preparing project report. But they have assured us that they will send that to us as early as possible.

In most of the States these projects are already there and they are working on it. Whosoever has not given us report they have assured us on our persuasion that they will submit that as early as possible.

About the compensation part of the question, lands which are taken for Development Project, the first thing is that they, i.e., the displaced persons have to be rehabilitated and then whatever amount of compensation has to be given that is given, then only land is taken. This is the direction of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You did not give me time to explain the intensity of the problem. There are many tribals whose land has been taken. Is Government prepared to set up a Commission to go into that aspect of the problem and suggest measures or to redress genuine grievances of the tribals of our country?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Whenever any land is taken from the tribal population for development project, the first thing is that land is given to them for rehabilitation purposes and then compensation is given and then only land is taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Is this being implemented?

MR. SPEAKER : How do you ensure that these directions are implemented ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Commission has to be appointed.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We have our agency, now.

All these things are to be cleared from here. We see that these are done before hand.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Whatever be the policies, these have not been implemented during the last 30 years, Why do you not set up a Commission to go into that ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : About the Working Group recommendations, these have been sent to the various State Governments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is your reaction to the observations made by the hon. Speaker ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You deprive tribals of their land for building a project.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Compensation is being given.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He is asking about the Commission.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already stated that we have instructed different State Governments. The people who have been disturbed from their land for any development project, first they should be given alternative land and whatever compensation is due should be given and then they can be disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER : Have your directions been implemented ? Are you satisfied that your instructions have been complied with ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : In most of the cases directions are being followed. There are some cases here and there.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I implore on the floor of this House to set up a Committee of that nature to look into all these problems.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : You read the last paragraph.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The State Governments have informed us that they have given initial help. They will be following the details of the guidelines given by us in this regard.

The guidelines generally in this regard are that the family of scheduled caste victims of crime are given Rs. 10,000/- in the case of murder and Rs. 5,000/- in the case of rape and Rs. 10,000/- for permanent incapacitation etc. These are the general guidelines under these guidelines the authorities have to give compensation to them. And most of the States have accepted these guidelines. So, they will be giving the amount as soon as they identify the victims or the family of the victims. We are awaiting their reply. Not only that. Instructions are also given that those areas or villages where such incidents have occurred should be developed by constructions of roads or development of roads, building houses etc. These are the norms. We have already communicated these norms to the State Governments. We hope they will follow accordingly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They have not followed. You kindly get me the answer to the question why the Government is not appointing a Commission.

MR. SPEAKER . Shall we adjourn now for lunch and got together after lunch ?

श्री प्रबल बिहारी काश्यपेयी : कालिग एटेशन को खत्म कर दें । फिर एजर्न करिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने सीमा रेखा बांब दी है, मैं उसी के भीतर रहने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं बांधी । आपका समझौता हो गया है । मैंने कुछ नहीं किया ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आज के लिए यह लक्ष्मण रेखा नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हरिजनों और वनवासियों पर इस सदन में समय समय पर चर्चा होती रही है, उनके सवाल हम उठाते रहे हैं । उनका उत्तर भी दिया जाता रहा है । लेकिन आज जैसा उत्तर दिया गया है इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जवाब में वैसा अधूरा, अपर्याप्त और आपत्तिजनक उत्तर पहले कभी नहीं दिया गया था । मैं पुरानी कार्रवाई देख रहा था । 9 सितम्बर 1981 को इस सम्बंध में एक सवाल हुआ था । उस समय के गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में माना था कि दस राज्यों में हरिजनों और वनवासियों पर ज्यादतियों में वृद्धि हुई है । उन्होंने उन राज्यों के नाम लिए थे और आंकड़े दिए थे । आज दिए वक्तव्य के अन्त में कहा गया है कि 1983 में कुल 6751 मामलों की सूचना मिली है किन्तु ये आंकड़े सभी राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में पूरे नहीं हैं । सब राज्यों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं और जो हैं वे पूरे नहीं हैं । अब बहस क्या होगी ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने बोलते-बोलते कह दिया है कि आंकड़ों में कमी हुई मेरे सामने बिहार के सत्तारूढ़ दल के दो हरिजन विधायकों का द्यान है जिस में उन्होंने

कहा है कि सरकारी रिकार्ड के अनुसार 1980-81 में हरिजनों पर 1948 ज्यादातियों की घटनाएं हुई हैं, 1981-82 में 2008 और 1983 में इन घटनाओं के और बढ़ने की आशंका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय किस आधार पर कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में कमी हुई है ? उन्होंने एक मामले का उल्लेख किया है । आप जरा हिन्दी का ब्यान देख लें । ब्यान इस तरह से शुरू होता है । बिहार के कटिहार जिले में कुछ आदिवासियों की कथित हत्या... हत्या भी कथित...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह अनुवाद गलत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रिपोर्टिड का अनुवाद कथित कर दिया गया है । रिपोर्टिड का मतलब कथित नहीं होता है । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि हत्याएँ हुई हैं, चार लोग मारे गए हैं और यहां कहा जाता है "कथित हत्या"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह टैक्नीकल अनुवाद है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह जानकारी भी पूरी नहीं है । अभी तक यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि यह आक्रमण किस ने किया ? समाचारों के अनुसार जो बंगला देश से आए थे उनके साथ मिल कर यह हुआ है । मंत्री महोदय इस बात को क्यों छिपाना चाहते हैं ?

गाइडलाइज की बात उन्होंने कही है । वही बात उन्होंने दोहरा दी है जो जानी जी ने 1980 में सदन में कही थी । जो भ्रान दी बैलफेयर आफ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड

शुद्धपूज ट्राइब्स पार्लियमेंट्री कमेटी है, क्या इसकी सिफारिशों इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने देखी है ?

“The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. By issuing guidelines to the State Governments, the Central Government cannot absolve themselves of the Constitutional responsibility under article 46 which makes abundantly clear that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

फिर कमेटी ने कहा कि इसके बारे में संविधान में संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय की इसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिहार में 1 जून को गुआ में आदिवासियों पर ज्यादातियों की एक बड़ी लोमहर्षक घटना हुई है। इस बारे में मैं समाचार-पत्र का एक हिस्सा पढ़कर सुनना चाहता हूँ —

“On June 1 in the afternoon, Mr. Verma entered Gua bazar with the five arrested allegedly tied to the rear of the jeen, had them tied to poles with heads hanging down and had them beaten. Twelve lathis broke in the process. the last one to handle the beating was said to be Mr. Verma himself.”

डी० एस० पी० के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट है। अपराधियों को पकड़ना मेरी समझ में आ सकता है, मगर जीप के पीछे बांधकर उनको घसीटना समझ में नहीं आ सकता। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है ? क्या केन्द्र ने इस बारे में जानकारी मांगी है ? कब तक आदिवासियों पर इस तरह के अत्याचार किए जायेंगे ?

तमिलनाडु की एक रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। नार्थ अर्कट और धर्मपुरी में 26 हरिजन अभी तक पुलिस की हिरासत में मरे। हिरासत में उन पर ज्यादातियों की गई, नाखूनों में सुइयां चुभाई गई हैं, उनके शरीरों को दागा गया है। सिविल लिबर्टीज यूनियन ने उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, आपको कुछ पता है ?

5 जनवरी को आंध्र में एक गांव में 4 हरिजन जिन्दा जलाये गये थे। चुनाव के बाद की घटना है। कांग्रेस वालों ने बड़ा राजनीतिक लाभ उसका उठाने की कोशिश की। एक जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी कायम हुई थी, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट मिली है ?

बेलछी, पिपरा, पारसबीघा, ये बिहार के हैं। उत्तरप्रदेश में देहुली, सार्दुलपुर और रामपुरा एक स्थान और है। यहां पर हरिजनों का सामूहिक हत्याकांड हुआ। बाद में वहां क्या हो रहा है, क्या यह सरकार को मालूम है ?

मैं पकड़े जाने वालों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है कि एक गांव में पुलिस तैनात की गई। वह पुलिस वहां महिलाओं के साथ ज्यादातियां कर रही है। सड़क बनाने, बिजली ले जाने, हस्पताल ले जाने के बाद वहां पूरे नहीं हुए। उस समय बड़ा शोर था उन गांवों को, मगर बाद में क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

क्या केन्द्र के गृह-मंत्रालय में कोई ऐसा सैन है जो इस बात की देखभाल करता है कि जो बातें सार्वजनिक घोषणा के रूप में कही जाती हैं, उन पर कहीं झमल नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय के भीतर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have some figures with me in regard to his first question about the crime position in different States. The cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes have increased in 1981 compared to 1980 in the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu. The cases of crimes have shown a downward trend in 1981 compared to 1980 in the States of Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry.

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I am giving the figures which I have with me.

In Orissa, there is no variation in the figures of total number of crimes. The States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim and the remaining Union Territories have furnished "Nil" information both for 1980 and 1981 whereas no report has been received from Jammu and Kashmir.

The hon. Member referred to Belchi....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What are the latest figures ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I will give you the latest figures. So far as murder is concerned, in 1981, the figure was 179 and, in 1983, it was 164. Grievous hurt—in 1982 it was 471 and in 1983 it is 463—rape—in 1982 it was 255 and in 1983 it is 226 ; arson—in 1982 it was 355 and in 1983 it is 383. (Interruptions) If you see the total, in 1982 it was 5,201 and in 1983 it is 5,177. A little variation is there.

About the various guidelines that we have sent to the States, I would like to state that we have asked the various State Governments that the administration at the State and district level must fully apprise itself of disputes covering

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the State pertaining to land, minimum wages, bonded labour, indignities against Scheduled Castes women, etc. We have also specified to them what are the actions to be taken and they have agreed to take all these measures.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee had asked you specifically whether those people had come from outside and whether they have been arrested or not.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : It is reported in the press that they are infiltrators from Bangladesh, etc. But we have tried to ascertain the facts from the State Governments. (Interruptions) What they have said to us is that they are not infiltrators, they are people who are residing there, immediately after the partition of India they came and settled there and they may be regular citizens by now. That is the position they have stated to us.

All these disputes.....

MR. SPEAKER : Has there been any arrest made ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have said, 22 arrests have been made already.

We have said that all these disputes should be resolved quickly in a manner which is fair to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have long been exploited and denied their due. We have also suggested that all bonded labourers who are essentially agricultural labourers, who mostly belong to the Scheduled Castes and who are in extreme distress should be released quickly and simultaneously rehabilitated. These actions have been taken ; most of the States have taken these actions and the bonded labour problem has been solved in majority of States (Interruptions) I have said, in many States. (Interruptions)

We have said that the Scheduled Castes

should be put in effective possession of the land belonging to them or allotted to them and enabled to carry on cultivation wherever there are disputes, and obstructions. It is basically land problem in most of the cases as in the present instance. We have said that the State Government should take special care so that they can be put in possession of the land and they can cultivate the land. Regarding this aspect, the various State Governments have assured us that they are looking into this problem. Still there are cases; things are happening as in the present case.

Also about the punitive measures, the measures which we have suggested to the State Governments and which they have accepted are: when, in spite of preventive and precautionary measures, atrocities do occur against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the police force should be moved into the area quickly to quell them and arrest the offenders, not only those who actually commit the crimes but also those who encourage and instigate them. We have also said that it will not be correct if small fry alone are arrested and the powerful who are really behind the crimes are allowed to go scot-free. These are the things which the State Governments have to do. We are in constant touch with them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : I referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu. I have said that in two districts, North Arcot and Dharamapuri, 26 Harijans have been murdered, not by the people but by the police, while they were in police custody. Have you called for any report from the State Government?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : This particular information is not with me. In a call attention motion if we are given specific instances, we can come prepared for it. How is it possible to give this information?

MR. SPEAKER : It was specifically about Bihar.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार को

इसकी कितनी चिन्ता है यह इसी बात से साबित है कि सेठी जी यहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : गांवों के बारे में मैंने पूछा था कि डी० एस० पी० ने भ्रादिवासियों को जीप के पीछे बांधकर पिटाई की थी — इस बारे में कोई जानकारी है आपके पास? कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : एक दो नहीं, 16 मारे गए थे।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJI (Panskura) : I had been there personally. Many people were brutally beaten. The Minister says that he does not know.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyhow, if you have the information, you can give.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Information from the entire country it is not possible to collect in a short period. Then to have a regular discussion on a call attention motion is not possible.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, गांधी जी के एक वाक्य के साथ मैं यहाँ पर अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। बड़ी अच्छी बात है आपने इसकी स्वीकृति दी। बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि सारे सदन ने इनको सोचा लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि सेठी साहब इतने बड़े मुद्दे के लिए यहाँ पर नहीं आए। पीड़ित मंत्री को यहाँ पर भेज दिया कि पीड़ितों की बात पीड़ित ही करेगा। सेठी साहब को यहाँ पर रहना चाहिए था। समूचे राष्ट्र के लोग न्यान दे रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इसका जवाब होगा। मुझे लास्कर साहब पर गुस्सा नहीं आ रहा है, मुझे उनके ज्ञान पर दया आ रही है कि वे मुझ से भी कम ज्ञान रखते हैं।

[श्री मनीराम बागडी]

गांधीजी का वाक्य "नवभारत में छपा है :

"गांधीजी का हरिजन आज भी भंगी है। गांधी सिर्फ स्वराज्य नहीं, सुराज्य चाहते थे और उनके सुराज्य में आदमी सिर्फ आदमी था, शुद्र और ब्राह्मण नहीं उनके लिये अछूतों को सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का हक दिलाने की लड़ाई का आजादी की लड़ाई से कम महत्व नहीं था इसलिये उन्होंने अछूतों को हरिजन नाम दिया। पर आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी हरिजनों की क्या हालत है? बेलची, नारायण पुर क्या कहते हैं? गांधीजी के निघन दिवस के अवसर पर..." यह समीक्षा बहुत लम्बी है, इसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहूंगा।

मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहूंगा कि आज सारे देश में क्या हो रहा है? केन्द्र के किसी विभाग के जिम्मेदार मन्त्री को यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि यह ग्राम पंचायत की बात है या जिले की बात है या राज्य की बात है। जब कानून के अन्दर और सीमा के अन्दर चलते हैं तो हर इकाई राज्य के बराबर है और प्रधान मन्त्री से कम नहीं है लेकिन जब कांस्टीट्यूशन, संविधान और कानून टूटता है तो राज्य के अन्दर वह कौन ताकत है जो उसको करे, सवाल इस बात का नहीं है, केन्द्र हर चीज में दखल दे सकता है। अगर केन्द्र कहता है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है, बेशक वे आग लगाएं, कत्लेआम करें, जब्र ज़िना करें, संविधान को तोड़ें तो यह पागल, पाजी और कमजोर सरकार का जवाब होगा किसी मजबूत राज्य का जवाब नहीं होगा। लस्कर साहब से मुझे कोई नाराजगी नहीं है। मैं चाहता भी नहीं हूँ कि किसी व्यक्ति पर नाराजगी करूँ। जब यह बात चली तो अच्छा होता, आप कह देते कि मैं इस सवाल का जवाब देने में सक्षम नहीं

हूँ। जनतान्त्रिक पद्धति के अनुसार हम कह देते कि बहुत अच्छी बात है, एक मजबूत मंत्री है, जिसने सच्चाई की बात की है। वह जालिम जिसने नौ आदमियों को मारा, वह गैरजिम्मेदार था, वह देशद्रोही था, पागल था, वह फिरकापरस्त था, हो सकता है कि वह विदेशी हो, लेकिन वहाँ की राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र का गृह मंत्री चार दिन के बाद ऐसी बात कहे, उनको एक क्षण भी हुकुमत करने का अधिकार नहीं है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि आप बिहार की सरकार को बरखास्त करते और वहाँ के एस० पी० तथा जिम्मेदार आफिसरों को जेल में डालते।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल जाति का नहीं है। गांधी जी के मुताबिक और डा० लोहिया के मुताबिक भारत, पाक और बंगला देश भाई है। वह एक देश था और हो सकता है कि कभी इन तीनों देशों की जनता जागृत हो, दोबारा प्यार करे और फिर एक देश हो जायें। लेकिन आज सवाल स्वदेशी और परदेशी का है। इस बारे में आपको जबाब सोचकर देना है। कल को आप निकलने की कोशिश करोगे, क्योंकि बिहार सरकार की रिपोर्ट ऐसी थी, मैं क्या करूँ। अखबार लिख रहा है कि यहाँ विदेशी बंगलादेश के आदमी आते हैं। यहाँ आकर जमीन पर हमला करते हैं और आदिवासियों को तथा सारे गांव को घेरते हैं। औरतों को, जलाया जाता है और कत्ल किया जाता है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। यह नामुमकिन बात है। किसी आफिसर को गोली लग गई या कोई मोटर साईकिल से गिर गया तो उसको 5 हजार ६०० मुआवजा दिया जाता है या दस हजार रुपया मुआवजा दिया जाता है। किस वास्ते यह प्रधान मंत्री का फण्ड है? "फण्ड" फण्ड भरने के लिए है, यह गरीब लोगों के लिए फण्ड है। इसका

सारा तबाह कर दिया जाए, लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया। उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए, उन लोगों की खुराक के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, समूचा देश और देश का गरीब और गरीब में भी जात का गरीब और जो खानाबदोश है, मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक सपेरा सांप नचा रहा था, एक विदेशी औरत ने इनाम देकर पूछा कि तुम कहां रहते हो? उसने कहा कि मैं तो काम करता हूँ। स्वदेशी का गांव नहीं है, भारत में उसकी जगह नहीं है। भारत के अन्दर उसका स्थान नहीं है। सांसी, बवरिया, मैना, सपेरा, बीन आदिवासी, चिड़ीमार, कंजर—ये सब कोटि-कोटि लोग जंगलों में फिर रहे हैं। यह भारत के माथे पर कलंक है कि ये करोड़ों लोग खानाबदोश हैं। शायद यही कारण है कि देश टूट रहा है। सरकार इनको बसा नहीं सकती है, उनको जगह नहीं दे सकती है। इक्कीस मंजिला मकान बना लिया, वहां लोगों की जमीन दो-दो आने के हिसाब से खरीद ली, करोड़ों रुपयों का औबराय बन सकता है, टाटा-बिरला और सब पूंजीपति लोग इन गरीब लोगों को परेशान करते हैं। यह आपका कांग्रेस सेठ, जो शासन के अन्दर बैठा है, लूट कर दो-दो आने में जमीन लेकर मकान बनवा लेते हैं। सांसी कुचिया यदि कोई भौंपड़ी बना लेता है, तो अफसर उसकी भौंपड़ी पर सिर फोड़ते हैं। यह जुल्म तो गंगा और गंगोत्री से चला आ रहा है। आप हरियाणा के थाने में चले जाइए, मैं वहां खुद गया था। वहां औरत बैठा रखी है, थाने में। मैंने पूछा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो खानाबदोश है, नथ है, कंजर है, बाव-रण है, कूचनी है, चमारण है, यह जात नहीं

है। औरत सिर्फ ब्राह्मण है और हरियाणा में आज जाटों की इतनी हालत खराब है कि औरत भी जाट नहीं मानी जाती है और सब से ज्यादा पीटी जा रही है। हरिजनों से भी बदतर उस की हालत वहां पर है और उस के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है कि वहां पर 41 आदमियों को 10 गुना 8 फीट के कमरे में 4 दिन तक हवालात में रखा। मैंने इस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया था और अध्यक्ष जी, आप का लोग बत उपकार मान रहे हैं कि आप ने इस सवाल को यहां पर उठने दिया।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हो रहा है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सारे देश के लोग इस बात को याद रखेंगे। याद रखना, यह मामूली बात नहीं है। कलकत्ता के अन्दर विदेशियों द्वारा हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हुआ था। आप जानते ही हैं कि वहां पर ब्लैक-होल का कांड हुआ था और ऐसा ही हरियाणा में हो रहा है। उस वक्त वे हमारे हाकिम थे और हम आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे, जो कि हमारा हक था। वह जो ब्लैक-होल का कांड हुआ था, वह हमारे लिये एक कलंक था लेकिन अभी भी हम उस से उभर नहीं सके हैं और शासन ने गरीब आदमियों को ब्लैक-होल में कैदी बना रखा है। आप की बड़ी कृपा हुई कि इस मानवीय सवाल को आपने इस सदन में उठाने की इजाजत दी और अब लोग यह सोचने लगे हैं कि मानवीय सवाल इस सदन में उठ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं दो, तीन सवाल आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वैसे मुझे उम्मीद नहीं है कि हमारे लास्कर साहब इन का जबाब देंगे। नाम तो इन का

[श्री मनीराम बागडी]

'लश्कर' है लेकिन इन के पास फौज नहीं है।

एक अमानवीय सचस्य : नाम पर मत आइए।

श्री मनीराम बागडी : नाम ही क्या, इन का काम भी कुछ नहीं है।

... (व्यंग्यभास) ...

अब मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि ग्रह जो लापरवाही हुई है, उस के लिए सरकार कोई एक कमीशन बना कर, चाहे वह किसी अफसर का हो, चाहे किसी एक जज का हो और चाहे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का हो, वहाँ भेजे, जो कि स्वदेशी और विदेशी के सवाल को और हरिजनों को कौन से लोगों ने उजाड़ा, देखे और इस की जांच करे। मुझे यह इत्तिला मिली है कि वहाँ की जाति के सरकारी अफसर, उसी के रिश्ते के लोगों को जो कि बुलाया गया है, उन लोगों को बुलाकर वहाँ पर हमला करवाया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस की जांच कराएगी।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न मुआबजे के बारे है। क्या सरकार तुरन्त मुआबिका और मदद उन लोगों को देगी ?

अध्यक्ष जी, एक और इम्पोर्टेंट सवाल है जो कि आप के भी काम आया और वह यह है कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय तमाम सचकारों को यह हिदायत देंगे कि अगर आदिजाति, हरिजन, नारी और अकलियत, जिन को विशेष अक्सर देने के बारे में संविधान को अधिकार है, उन के साथ अगर कोई ऐसी वारदात होती है, तो तीन दिन के अन्दर एक

मुकम्मल रिपोर्ट सरकार दे और जो श्री सरकार ऐनी रिपोर्ट न दे, उसके खिलाफ सख्त एक्शन लिया जाए। जैसे मेम्बर गिरफ्तार होता है, तो उसकी इत्तिला तुरन्त आप के पास आती है, उसी तरह से अगर इस तरीके की कोई दुर्घटना हो, तो इस की इत्तिला या तो इस सदन के अध्यक्ष के पास आए या गृह मंत्री जी के पास सीधी तीन दिन के अन्दर आए और अगर ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है, तो उस के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाए। ये मेरे तीन सवाल हैं।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, I share the concern of my friend Shri Bagri. I have already said the Government of India is really concerned about these atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and we are making all efforts, of course, in full cooperation with the various State Governments to see that these are stopped. It is a national shame that people are being killed in the name of their caste and creed. This shameful thing must come to an end. In this regard not only Government but all friends have to operate with the government.

Sir, the first point he said was about the commission. This particular incidence when it was reported in the Press we tried to get the information from the State Government whether it is correct or not and what is the position. They have said that they are not infiltrators from Bangladesh. They have been there for a long time. So, there is no question of setting up a commission on this question. The victims have to be fully rehabilitated, that is, those who have been killed, those tribals. Their families have to be fully rehabilitated. It is the concern of the Government of India and the State Government.

श्री मनीराम बागडी : आप एमान कर रहे हैं देने का। वह तो देंगे ही।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :

I have also tried to contact them on the telephone. But you know, in Bihar, it is difficult to get them on telephone, from such distance places. They are, of course, unofficially giving certain relief. But more relief will be given as soon as we ascertain the facts as to who are the family members and others and after that we will see that they are fully compensated and fully rehabilitated. He has just put these questions in this regard.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर ऐसा कोई वाक्या हो तो उसकी तीन दिन के अन्दर अन्दर मुकम्मिल रिपोर्ट या तो गृह मंत्री के पास भेजी जाए या स्पीकर के पास भेजी जाए, ऐसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कहेंगे ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :

This is really what my friend has said, he has expressed his views. Definitely this will go to the State Governments and they will take action accordingly.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great shame that the Harijans and Tribals still continue to be subjected to most inhuman atrocities. Sir, the fact that these Harijans and Tribals are still living under conditions of extreme insecurity and the fact there is no State which has a safe place for them to live in peace is a clear pointer to the awful failure on our part and on the part of the Government to give protection to these weaker sections of people. We find that in the matter of committing atrocities on them, U.P. and M.P. are leading and the rest closely following them are Bihar, Rajasthan and other States.

Sir, I want to draw the attention to one particular feature of these indescribable atrocities that are being committed ; upon the Harijans and the Tribals. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a pertinent remark made in the Report of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes of 1979-81 and I quote :

"It is really unfortunate that the affluent sections committing atrocities are helped in their nefarious activities by lower level revenue and police officials and even by politicians. It is all the more disconcerting that at times atrocities on weaker sections are allegedly committed by persons who themselves happen to be in charge of protecting their life and honour".

This is a serious feature of the atrocities that we have and unless and until this particular feature is effectively tackled we will not be able to make any progress in this particular direction.

With respect to the guardians of law and order, who are getting involved into the perpetration of these atrocities I may here refer to one incident in a place called Jhabua, a village bordering between the two States of M.P. and Rajasthan. Sir, here a Tribal youth, named Kanji was allegedly burnt alive in the Doongra Police Outpost, border of Rajasthan. The allegation is that he was burnt alive by the Police. But what did the police do ? The Police, after burning alive the youth in the full view of so many witnesses in the Police Station, had the audacity to register a case against the youth, a case that he committed suicide and the committed suicide by burning himself with a Biri. That is the ridiculous nature. Has this incident come to the knowledge of our Government ? Am I wrong when I say that even the attention of the Prime Minister was drawn to this particular incident ? If so, I would like to know what action did the Government take in the matter against these guardians of law and order indulging into this ? Was any judicial inquiry instituted ? Was any action taken ?

Sir, here we may have another place called Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. There we find that we have the incident of ex-Maharaja Khara in the district of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. He committed indescribable atrocities upon a Harijan girl. This ex-Maharaja, though arrested is

[Shri G. M. Bantwella]

having all luxuries in a hospital declaring himself having some disease. Has the matter come to the knowledge of the Government? What is the Government doing in the matter? Should I make this allegation that this ex-Maharaja happened to be a close associate of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh? Therefore, I ask, should I make that allegation. But then, Sir, these are the matters that must receive the attention of the Government.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, I know Maharaja of Dhar. He was a pious man and he has passed away. Obviously the Hon. Member is confusing with may be some relation.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What I was saying was that when the Commissioner himself in his report has mentioned all these facts it is with the help of the affluent sections and with the help of the law enforcing agencies that these atrocities are committed, I would like to ask the Government as to the number of police and other officials during the past years against whom any action has been taken for breach of discipline or for dereliction of duty or for being involved in such cases.

You told us about prosecutions and convictions, but in how many cases have action been taken against the guilty police officials, against the other guilty officials during the past years? Or is it the contention of the Government that no such official has been found guilty.

Sir, we are told that guidelines have been given to the various States. The Government seems to be satisfied that these guidelines given for the protection of Harijans and tribals to the various States are being followed? We here are not satisfied with it. Let us not take it as a Party question. It is a national question of great importance. Will therefore, the Hon. Minister agree to a Parliamentary Committee in order to see if these guidelines which have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments are being fully followed or not. Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what effective measures are being taken in order to see that protection is granted to the tribals and the Harijans. Sir, is there any scheme for having special task police force almost at every district Headquarters? Sir, when our present President of India was the Home Minister over here, he had come out with an idea of a village security force. What has happened to the scheme of village security force, and having a special DIG for the Harijans? I must emphasize that these are matters which must receive proper attention.

We are being told that compensation is being given to the unfortunate victims. Instead of relying on mere guidelines, will Government consider having a uniform statutory scheme throughout the country in order to see that in matters of compensation, the unfortunate victims do not remain at the mere mercy of the various State authorities?

I hope the e questions will receive a pointed reply from the Government.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: About the two particular incidents which Mr. Banatwalla just referred, and which he said is mentioned in the Commissioner's report also, I said initially that we had no idea that this aspect covering the entire country will come up in the Calling Attention. This question covers the entire country. It is not possible to cover each and every incident and give a reply. We shall ask for details and give the reply to him.

Secondly, about the point he mentioned, viz whether we have re-organised the police force, or whether the State Governments have appointed Scheduled Caste police officers in different areas which are vulnerable, I have in my earlier answers already stated that the areas have been identified. It is not as though in the entire country the atrocities are taking place. There are particular areas which we have identified so far. There are about 48 districts throughout the country.

try which are really vulnerable. There we have taken some specific action to see that in those areas these crimes come down and incidents do not happen there. In Bihar, about 11 districts are there, they are problem districts. All these details are with me : Gujarat also has 11 districts ; Har- yana 5 which are really vulnerable ; Karnataka 6 ; Madhya Pradesh 7 ; Maha- rashtra 5 and Punjab 3.

So, we have said in our guidelines that D.M. and as far as practicable, be from the SC and ST communities posted in those districts. Most of the State Govern- ments have assured us that it will be pos- sible for them to appoint such officers in those areas. They have also said, they have to re-organize the police force, and that these forces will be appointed in those areas. The reorganised force should represent all the communities, including SC and ST ones, and other minority com- munities. They are re-organizing the forces. Most of the States, especially U.P., have told us so. Most of the States are re-organizing these police forces, and more and more SC and ST people are being taken into the police forces, so, Sir, the State Governments paid a solution to this problem.

About the compensation part of it, the Member asked whether we can have a uniform pattern. I would like to say that every State has to give this compen- sation from the State budget. We consulted the State Governments, and tried earlier to have uniform pattern in this connection. We are in communi- cation with them in this regard. It is not possible at the present moment to have a uniform pattern, regarding giving com- pensation to the victims of the atrocities. Some of the State Governments are giving more compensation, on their own ; and some of the State Governments giving a little less than what I have announced.

This is the position now. But, initial- ly, we tried for a uniform pattern of compensation to be given to the victims of atrocities, but it has not come through yet. As far as village security forces are

concerned, some States are thinking on this line.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The most important part of my question has been missed. I have been all the time emphasising, quoting from the report also about the involvement of the police and other officers. I had specifically asked about this particular question as to what action has been taken against those who are involved ? In how many cases, they have been held guilty and what action has been taken against them ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : On this particular item, we have written to the State Governments to give us in- formation. We have not received any information so far. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : How can the government look so helplessly ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will they be pleased to place it on the Table of the House within a reasonable time ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there some other information which he has not furnished to you in this House, definitely about it the Minister will write to you. He has not furnished it because he does not have that information. All the information may not be available. The Minister says that he has not received any information from the State.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Why ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will clarify his position.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The pointed question put by him was : how many police officers have been con- victed and what action has been taken

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

against them? I have said about it categorically that we have written to the State Governments. We have no information so far with us. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. You must be satisfied with the reply. When he has not received any information from the State Governments, how can he give a wrong reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : SC and ST people are being killed by the police officers. Why should the Central Government look so helplessly?

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : There are ways of dealing with such situations mentioned in the Constitution and that should be invoked.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This is our Constitutional obligation from which they cannot escape like that. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not concerned with the calling attention.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश के कोने-कोने में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों पर लोमहर्षक और भयंकर जुल्म ढाये जा रहे हैं। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया कि अघूरे आंकड़ों के बावजूद 6751 ऐसी घटनाएं इस साल घट चुकी हैं।

मैं आपके सम्मुख कुछ राज्यों की स्थिति रखना चाहूंगा। वैसे तो हमारे देश में बहुत सारे राज्य हैं, लेकिन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म करने में सबसे ज्यादा बाजी मारे हुए है मध्य प्रदेश, जहाँ 1982 में 4745 हरिजनों और 3110 आदिवासियों

पर जुल्म हुए। सूत्रा नंबर उत्तरप्रदेश का है जहाँ 3977 हरिजनों पर जुल्म हुए। बिहार तीसरे नम्बर पर है जहाँ 2075 हरिजनों और 85 आदिवासियों पर जुल्म हुए। चौथा नम्बर राजस्थान का है जहाँ 1731 हरिजनों और 472 आदिवासियों पर जुल्म हुए।

1983 में मध्यप्रदेश में केवल जनवरी में 390 घटनाएं हुईं, 656 घटनाएं फरवरी तक उत्तर प्रदेश में हुईं, 119 घटनाएं जनवरी में बिहार में हुईं और 368 घटनाएं फरवरी तक राजस्थान में हुईं। अन्य राज्यों की चर्चा मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि वहाँ पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म नहीं ढाए जा रहे हैं।

इस तरह के जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उनका कारण क्या है? सब से बड़ा कारण आर्थिक है। जब वे लोग जमीन की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, मजदूरी की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, तो उन पर हमले किए जाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sunder Singh, you are not going on record. Shastriji, you do not reply. He is not going on record. Any side talk, any interruption will not go on record.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : आर्थिक कारण, सामाजिक कारण और राजनैतिक कारण से भी उन लोगों की हत्याएं की जाती हैं, उनकी औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है और उन पर नाना प्रकार के जुल्म ढाए जा रहे हैं।

अभी कटिहार वाली घटना की बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। वह घटना लक्ष्मीपुर गांव में 29 फरवरी को—अभी हाल ही में—हुई।

उस घटना में 9 आदिवासी मारे गए, जिसमें वहाँ की जनता पार्टी के नेता भी थे। वह एक बड़ी लोमहर्षक घटना थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have come to the important point only now. Concentrate on those points. You will get all the information. Very good.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पूर्णिया जिले में नरपतगंज प्रखंड, फुलकाहा थाने, ग्राम जटवारा भवानीपुर में वहाँ की महिलाओं पर सामूहिक बलात्कार किए गए और सामान लूटा गया, क्योंकि हरिजन सरकारी जमीन पर बसे हुए थे और भूमिपतियों तथा घनियों को उन्हें उजाड़ना था, इस लिए उन पर ये जुल्म ढाए गए। पुनिम चुपचाप तमाशा देखती रही, उसने कुछ मदद नहीं की।

मिद्भूम की घटना के बारे में यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि वहाँ के प्रमुख ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर, श्री पूर्णन्दु मजुमदार और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हरिजन एम० एल० ए०, श्री तुलसी रजक, को मनोहरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 25 जून को इसलिए गिरफ्तार किया गया कि वे गुम्रा जा रहे थे, जो एक माइनिंग टाउनशिप है, जहाँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर दिए गए जुल्मों के सिलसिले में वे जा रहे थे। वहाँ के डी० एस० पी० दीपक वर्मा, ने पांच आदिवासियों को गिरफ्तार किया। वह उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर सकते थे। लेकिन उन लोगों को जीप के पीछे बांध कर, घसीट कर, बाजार में लाया गया और उलटा टांग कर कोड़ों से इतनी बुरी तरह पीटा गया कि एक आदिवासी नौजवान की मृत्यु वहीं पर हो गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डी० एस० पी०, दीपक वर्मा, के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या नहीं।

होना तो यह चाहिए कि ऐसे आदमी को

फौरन डिमिस कर दिया जाए और जेल में डाल दिया जाए, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। इस घटना के खिलाफ 1 जुलाई को विधान सभा में अभूतपूर्व हंगामा हुआ— ऐसा हंगामा हुआ, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। इस घटना को ले कर तमाम आपोजीशन के लोग और बहुत से कांग्रेस के लोग बहुत ऐजिटेटिड थे। मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि इस डी० एस० पी० के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री पूर्णन्दु मजुमदार और उस हरिजन एम० एल० ए० को कमर में रस्ता और हाथ में हथकड़ी डालकर पूरे बाजार में घुमाया गया। इस न्यू एज अखबार में, और दूसरे अखबारों में भी इसकी तस्वीर छपी है। ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है।

फिर बिहार के और जिलों में भी इस तरह की घटनायें घटी हैं। मुंगेर, रोहतास, शाहाबाद में हरिजन आदिवासियों पर दिन-रात जुल्म बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

अब मैं थोड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश की बात भी बतला दूँ। हरिद्वार जिले में एक 11 वर्षीय हरिजन बालक की हत्या कर दी गई। यह मामला भी जमीन से ही संबंधित है। 8 हरिजन घायल हुए। इसी तरह से मैं लखनऊ का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। लखनऊ जिले में कासी ग्राम है, वहाँ भी जमींदारों द्वारा हरिजनों पर हमला किया गया। दो हरिजन मारे गए। पी० ए० सी० मौजूद थी लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। क्यों मारे गए, क्यों हमला किया गया? क्योंकि उन्होंने बेगार करने से इन्कार किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम बेगार नहीं करेंगे, यह प्रथा

[श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री]

कामूगन बन्द हो चुकी है। उसकी बजह से यह हुआ। सरकार के मजदूरी कानून के अनुसार 8 रुपया प्रति दिन देना चाहिए लेकिन बहानों के मजदूरों को, हरिजनों को 3 रुपया प्रति दिन दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में मन्त्रीजी कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे या नहीं? सबसे आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि वहाँ के एम० एन० ए०, जिनका नाम मैंने बताया है, विजय कुमार त्रिपाठी, दुर्भाग्य से शामक दल के ही एम० एम० ए० हैं और उन्होंने ही इस हमले का नेतृत्व किया था। कहा जाता है कि इन एम० एम० ए० महोदय का बड़े बड़े नेताओं से सम्बन्ध है, कांग्रेसी नेताओं से, और उनमें से कुछ वहाँ इस सदन में भी मौजूद हैं। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लूंगा।

इसी प्रकार से पंजाब के भ्रमृतसर में दीपा और हरिजन लड़की के साथ बलात्कार उसके बाप के सामने किया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is this concerned with the present Calling Attention ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The facts must go on record. Let him not reply to those facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में हरिजन लड़कियों को किडनेप कर लिया गया। बस्ती जिले में भी इसी तरह की घटना हुई। तमिलनाडु के मदुराई में दो हरिजनों को एकदम जान से मार दिया गया। खुद हमारे यहाँ पटना में भी जहाँ मानिकचन्द तालाब में 37 वर्षों से सैकड़ों हरिजन भोपड़ी बना कर रहते थे, उनको मटियामेट कर दिया

गया। यह सब कुछ नेताओं के हस्तारे पर हुआ।

मैं यहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश की घटना का भी जिक्र कर दूँ। यह "नीमखेड़ा काण्ड" के नाम से मशहूर है :

"...मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लघु उद्योग के निगम के अध्यक्ष श्री मुरेन्द्र सिंह नीमखेड़ा के परिवार जन धार जिले के तिरला एवं घासपास के गांवों में मासूम आदिवासियों का खून बहा रहे हैं, जान ले रहे हैं, युवतियों के गुप्तांगों में डंडा घुसेड़ रहे हैं, उनके भोपड़ों को तहस-नहस कर रहे हैं और इन सबके बदले में धार जिला प्रशासन के दब्बू, कायर और डरपोक अधिकारी हत्यारों, हमलावरों को वी० आई० पी० सम्मान दे रहे हैं।..."

यह कितने लज्जा की बात है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि मन्त्री जी अभी इस लोमहर्षक घटना के बारे में कुछ बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तो बाद में इस सदन को सूचित करें कि उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की।

सरकार कहती है कि हरिजनों पर जुल्म होगा तो तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्रीजी बताने का कष्ट करें कि कितने अफसरों के खिलाफ किस-किस राज्य में कार्यवाही की गई है? वे इसका राज्य-वार ब्योरा दें। दीपक वर्मा के बारे में तो मैं कह ही चुका हूँ।

मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह है कि कमिश्नर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कई माल से नहीं है अतः हरिजन आदिवासियों पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं उनको कौन देखेगा? वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का भी कोई

अता-पता नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति कब करेंगे ? ऐसे कौन से कारण थे कि उनकी नियुक्ति अब तक नहीं की गई ? क्या राजनीतिक कारण हैं ? इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहिए ? क्या तमाम राज्यों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के वेल-फेयर को देखने के लिए मन्त्रालय बने हुए हैं, अगर बने हुए हैं, तो उस की सूचना दीजिए। जहाँ नहीं बने हुए हैं वहाँ बनवाने के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करेंगे और क्या ऐसा करना आप उचित समझते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
Sir, I agree with my friend Shri Shastri when he says about the causes and the basic reasons for atrocities on Harijans. On this point there is no dispute at all. Mostly it is a problem of agricultural land and when they try to assert their rights, the clashes occur and atrocities take place. So, on this very point I am totally agreeable.

Not only that the Scheduled Castes are in a particular vulnerable position in the rural areas, they are always in the receiving end. Mostly Scheduled Caste people, and in some cases Scheduled Tribes also, are agricultural labours. More than 66 per cent belong to agricultural labour community and also some of them are sharecroppers. So, basically it is a land problem and when they try to assert their rights and claim their wages, then the people who are in a better position, try to take advantage of these people and the atrocities are committed. I also like to inform the hon. Members that the national survey has revealed that 66 per cent of the bonded labourers in the country belong to the Scheduled Castes and they are subjected to various social and civil disabilities and arising from the evil custom of untouchability. This is also a fact. So, there is a close and clear link between their economic lives on the one hand and the crimes and atrocities and

the social and civil disabilities to which they are subjected to, on the other.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Please give reply about Mr. Deepak Verma's case also.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
Then, about the question whether Government have taken any action with the respective State Governments for this overwhelming majority who are agricultural labourers to get their dues, we had long discussions with the various State Governments in this regard and the Home Minister has also written to the Agriculture Minister and also to the different State Governments on this particular matter. We are seized of the problem so that the agricultural labourers get their due share, I mean their wages.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : In Matti Village only three rupees are being paid.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
When they try to assert their rights, the conflicts arise. We know everything.

About the particular incident of Deepak Verma, the hon. Member asked whether any action has been taken against the DSP Mr. Deepak Verma. For the first time he has informed me about this. Naturally, I will try to contact the State Government and get the facts about this case.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If he has heard for the first time, what was his predecessor doing ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
These incidents are being widely reported in the Press. The name Deepak Verma has appeared in the Press several times and he says now he is going to find out from the State Government.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Even Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee went there but nobody from the Government.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Everything that is reported in the press is not correct. They have reported.....
(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जब मिनिस्टर साहब को इतना मालूम नहीं है, तो उन्हें रिज्वाइन करना चाहिए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी डिसमिस करना चाहिए।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : What I am trying to say is that what is reported in the press is not the correct version. The paper says they are Bangladesh infiltrators. Definitely, they are not Bangladesh infiltrators. They are people living there for a long time. So, it is not correct. (Interruptions) We will try to get the views of the State Government.....(Interruptions) If this particular officer is found responsible for any wrong doing against the innocent tribal population, naturally we will take action against him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : How many times you have taken action against police officer e (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply.

SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV : I never wanted to raise this question. I want to raise a point of order. You have stated this earlier ; I want to raise it formally. We are discussing a most important question where people have been killed and harassed. You have seen the mood of the House. Yet, not a single Cabinet Minister is sitting here. Who will convey this to the Cabinet ? This Minister will not sit in the Cabinet. Of course, I understand that he is a member of the Council of Ministers. This shows the callous attitude of the Government. Do not take it light ; it is such an important debate and there is no Cabinet Minister present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have raised the point ; he will reply to it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Why no Cabinet Minister is present in the House ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying to you. You have raised the point. He is going to reply to it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You will have to reply to it, not him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying to your point. I will make it very clear that under the provisions of the rules I cannot ask a particular Minister from a Ministry to reply. It is left to Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have gone on record saying that a Cabinet Minister should reply. I say that from the Chair I cannot direct any particular Minister to reply on behalf of the Government. You have gone on record that no Cabinet Minister is present here.

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, You have scrapped rule 179 ? You are allowing a discussion for more than three hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Some important point has been raised.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Are you going to scrap that rule ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : What about my point ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to sit down.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : It looks as if they are not interested in

'this debate.....(*Interruptions*) As I have already said, they have to be given due compensation. It has to be done. We will ask the State Government of Bihar to do whatever has to be done.

Regarding the other two incidents mentioned by him about Punjab and other things, these facts are not with me and they can be supplied to the Members later on.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned to meet at 3.20 p.m.

14.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fifteen of the clock

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

PETITION RE-ALLOTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT FLATS TO
RETIRING EMPLOYEES

SHRIMATI PROMILA DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri B.B. Revandker and others regarding allotment of Government flats to retiring employees on rent or on hire purchase basis.

15.21 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISSORY COMMITTEE

Forty-Seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House to agree with the Forty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1983”.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : I beg to move :

That in the Motion,
add at the end

“Subject to the modification—that the time recommended for discussion on the Emigration Bill, 1983 be increased to 6 hrs.’

I have asked for increase in time for the discussion of the Emigration Bill from three hours to six hours. This Bill is very important bill. We have been finding in the recent past or even the last decade that the Indian Labour abroad which went to serve the country to which they were taken have been suffering a great deal. We must not repeat the mistake of the past. For example, the Indian Labour went to Africa and they worked very hard here. You see, what problems are created for them. The Indian labour went to the Middle East, they went to Burma also. Problems are there. They went to so many places.

Therefore, this is not a question of instantaneous relief or something for the time being. We must now formulate the laws which have great impact for the future so that the word “Indian” does not become synonymous with some one against whom this will arise. I have heard that the Sri Lankan Government is going to pass a Bill tomorrow disenfranchising the Tamil plantation labour. Now, this would create tremendous and unprecedented crisis. Therefore, the Government should act on it. Unfortunately, the Government always seems to be moving in after the fire is over like fire brigade going to the scene after the building is burnt down.

I would like a thorough discussion on the Emigration Bill so that we do not

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

leave a legacy for the future generation like the previous generation has left with us. That is why, I would like the time to be increased. I would like to draw the attention of the Government particularly to the proposed amendment of the Constitution which is going to be brought in Sri Lanka depriving the Tamil plantation labour and workers there of their right to vote only because they happen to be Tamilians. We should not create a situation where we cannot protect our citizens. Therefore, this should be done.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has suggested for extension of time and I would bring his suggestion to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. It would be decided there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know, would you like to increase it to six hours?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It has already been decided. The matter came before the Business Advisory Committee and it has been taken up there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will then press my amendment. He is taking it very casually. If tomorrow the Bill is passed in Sri Lanka what will happen? There will be fire in the whole country, particularly in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has raised this question and the Business Advisory Committee is going into the question as to whether it should be extended or not. The decision would be unanimous. I would pass on his suggestion to the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the matter of time can be decided in the House also.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Since my point has been accepted in principle. I do not press my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy be withdrawn?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Since the amendment is accepted in principle, the time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1983.”

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to have one information from the hon. Minister. The report lists various items. I think, he does not record the decision, i.e. in the call-attention notice after every member's questions, there will be no reply. I think, that thing is not there because the issue was settled in the morning itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you must have seen the report?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I will bring to the notice of the hon. Speaker the point raised by the hon. member and he will decide it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We talk at cross-purposes.

15.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Development of export-oriented carpet industry in Bhadoi town (Varanasi), U.P.

श्री उमाकांत निष (मिर्जापुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मंदौही शहर कालीनों के

निर्माण के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। भदोही के इस उद्योग से देश को करोड़ों रुपयों का लाभ होता है। यह व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य के समग्र हित में है कि विदेशी खरीदार नीचे भदोही आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किए जाएं, ताकि वे बुनकरों तथा कालीन-निर्माताओं से कालीन खरीद सकें। इससे बुनकरों तथा निर्माताओं को अधिक लाभप्रद मूल्य मिलेगा तथा बुनकर की स्थिति सुधरेगी। इस समय विदेशी खरीदार भदोही आने से कतराते हैं, क्योंकि वहां पेय जल, जल-निकासी, ऊर्जा की निश्चित आपूर्ति तथा अच्छी सड़कों जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाओं का सर्वथा अभाव है। इन आवश्यक सुविधाओं की योजनागत आकार पर व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस मामले पर विशेष ध्यान दें तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन भदोही औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किया जाए, जो न केवल कालीन उद्योग की देख-भाल करे, बल्कि इस बात का भी सुनिश्चय करे कि भदोही में सभी आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे विदेशी खरीदारों को भदोही में जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले।

(ii) Need for setting up a nuclear plant in Kerala

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Kerala is facing an unprecedented power crisis due to the complete failure of North East monsoon last year. A power-cut to the extent of cent per cent has severely crippled the industry and thrown out of gear all developmental plans in the State. The failure of monsoon has brought into sharp focus the fact that too much dependence on hydel power will be disastrous. Therefore, there is an imperative need for exploring other sources of power.

In this context, the decision of the Government of India to set up a nuclear power plant in the South assumes great importance. An expert committee was appointed for selecting the site for the proposed power plant. Bhoodathan Kettu in Kerala is one of the sites examined by the Committee and according to reports the Committee has been convinced about the suitability of Bhoodathan Kettu for setting up this plant.

Therefore, in view of the alarming power situation in Kerala and also in view of the urgent need to develop alternate source of power in that State which wholly depends on hydel power today, I would earnestly request the Government to take an early decision to set up the proposed nuclear power plant at Bhoodathan Kettu in Kerala.

(iii) Need for allotting adequate funds for early completion of Karur-Dindukal - Tuticorin Broad gauge railway line.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, early completion with speedy execution of Karur-Dindukal-Tuticorin broad gauge railway work is absolutely essential to fulfil the long standing wish and aspirations of the people of the southern part of our country and this railway line on completion would quickly accelerate the economic progress and developmental activities in that part. The execution of the work would not only improve the economic activities of the important places through which it passes, namely, Tuticorin (harbour), Madurai, Dindukal, Karur and other places but it would speed up the developmental activities of the entire southern region. But this important work is not given its due prominence and importance in the execution and the work is very slow and lull prevails. Though the original estimated cost is Rs. 40 crores, the present cost would go to Rs 70 crores. But contrary to expectations it is regrettable to note that only a nominal amount of Rs. 1.75 crores alone is allotted for this year. So, certain works for which tenders have been called are stopped for want of funds. If the present trend prevails, the work would consume several years for its completion.

[Shri N. Dennis]

So, the Government may be pleased to take early steps for the speedy completion of this work and adequate funds for the same may be allotted without any further delay.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, it is a happy coincidence that you are in the Chair. I am sure, my 377 will warm the cockles of your heart. I am raising a matter under rule 377 concerning your constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for that.

(iv) **Need for constructing overbridge at Dabra Railway station on Agra-Jhansi section of Central Railway**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Dabra situated about 45 kms, south of Gwalior on Jhansi-Agra section of the Central Railway is a fast-growing town in Madhya Pradesh. It has a big sugar factory and a number of rice mills. It is also an important centre of trade in foodgrains. Being situated in the middle of a well irrigated area, growing sugarcane, wheat and rice, a large number of canegrowers and farmers come daily to the town. Hence there is heavy traffic on the main road of the town throughout the day.

As the railway line cuts across the main road, the closing of the gates on the level-crossing for long intervals a number of times during the day causes great inconvenience to the busy traffic on the road and hinders normal business activities. Consequently, there has been a long-standing demand from the town and the farmers for the provision of a railway overbridge in replacement of the level-crossing there. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry the construction of a railway overbridge at Dabra on a priority basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you once again.

(v) **Supply of L.P.G. Cylinders to Gujarat**

श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी (मेहसाना): सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की धोर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

गुजरात में खाना पकाने की गैस सिलिंडरों की भारी कमी पैदा हुई है। ग्राहकों को दो-दो महीने तक गैस के सिलिंडर नहीं मिल पाते हैं। अधिक पैसे देने पर दुकानदार कुछ लोगों को गैस सिलिंडर उपलब्ध करा देते हैं। इससे भारी परेशानी पैदा हो रही है और आम जनता में भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है और आन्दोलन भी छेड़े जा रहे हैं। फिर भी गैस की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में गैस सिलिंडर भरने के संयंत्र में आग लगने से जो कमी पैदा हुई, यह गुजरात से सिलिंडर देकर पूरी की जा रही है। जिसे गुजरात में यह विषम स्थिति पैदा हुई है। गुजराती कोयली रिफाइनरी से ज्यादातर सिलिंडर जो गुजरात को मिलता था, वह दिल्ली भेजा जा रहा है। इसी वजह से गुजरात को गैस नहीं मिल पा रही है। अगर यह स्थिति सही है तो बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। किसी एक प्रदेश को खुश करने के लिए दूसरे प्रदेश की सुविधा छीनना अथवा अन्याय करना उचित नहीं है। यह सरकार के लिए लाञ्छन है। अतः मही स्थिति का पता लगाया जाए और गुजरात को गैस सिलिंडर उपलब्ध कराने में जो गिरावट आई है उसे तत्काल दुरुस्त किया जाए और उसकी जरूरत के मुताबिक उसे पूर्ण मात्रा में सिलिंडर मिलें ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाए और आइन्दा कभी भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो इसके लिये भी पक्का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

(vi) **Need for publishing Electoral Rolls of Jammu and Kashmir in Persian as well as Devanagari script**

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, ever since the electoral process in Jammu and Kashmir began, electoral rolls have been printed only in the Persian script. There are large sections of the population, particularly in the Jammu region, who are not familiar with this script. This leads to considerable difficulties for such people and adds to the possibility of malpractices and imperfection. For some years I have been requesting the Election Commission that electoral rolls in the State should be printed both in the Persian as well as the Devanagari scripts, but so far no action has been taken. I would urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into this matter and persuade the Election Commission to immediately reprint its electoral rolls in the State in both the scripts. This would also provide the opportunity of bringing the rolls up to date well in time for the next Parliamentary elections.

(vii) **Closure of small scale industries due to shortage of power and increase in rates of electricity**

श्री रामस्वतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बड़े उद्योगों के विकास के साथ लघु उद्योगों का विकास हमारे अर्थतंत्र के साथ अभिन्न रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है।

परन्तु दुःख है कि भयंकर आर्थिक संकट से भंवर में पड़कर कई लाख लघु उद्योग बन्द हो चुके हैं। बिहार में भी ऐसे बीस हजार से अधिक लघु उद्योग बन्द हैं। जो बचे हुए हैं। वे भी बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ चुके हैं। ऐसे उद्योगों के बन्द होने के मुख्य कारण बिजली की भयंकर कमी, कच्चे कान्सों का अभाव तथा उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि और बिजली रेट में भारी वृद्धि बताए जाते हैं। बिहार में तो बिजली न किसानों को ठीक प्रकार से मिलती है और न लघु उद्य-

गियों को। आम उपभोक्ता भी बिजली की कमी की मार से तबाह है। स्थिति यहां तक बिगड़ चुकी है कि लघु उद्योगों और किसानों को दो-तीन घंटे भी बिजली नियमित रूप से नहीं मिलती है।

फलस्वरूप लघु उद्योग धराधर बन्द हो रहे हैं और पटवर्न के अभाव में किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो रही हैं और उनकी बोआई में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हैं।

इस पर तुरंत यह कि विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली रेट में भारी वृद्धि कर दी गई है। अभी हाल में बिहार बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली का रेट चार से सात गुना तक बढ़ा दिया है, जिसका सबसे बुरा असर आटा चक्की, श्राफ मशीन तथा लेथ मशीन पर पड़ा है जो 440 बोल्ट बिजली की मशीन इस्तेमाल में लगे हैं। इस कर भार से निश्चय ही हजारों लघु उद्योग बन्द हो जावेंगे।

प्रतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर वह लघु उद्योगों का विकास चाहती है, तो लघु उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता के अनुसार सप्लाय करने, कच्चे घाल की उचित कीमत पर मुहैया करवाने और भारी बिजली रेट में कमी करने की व्यवस्था करें।

(viii) **Need for probe into contracts awarded for canteens and catering services at Railway Stations**

श्री राजनाथ सोलंकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चल रही कैंटरिंग व कैंटीन व्यवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश के लगभग 25 प्रतिशत स्टेशनों पर प्रायः फल, मिठाई-बिस्किट

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

अबबा अन्य खाने-पीने वाली वस्तुओं के ठेकेदार यात्रियों के साथ अशोभनीय व्यवहार करते हैं। मामूली भी बात पर यात्रियों को बेइज्जती ही नहीं बल्कि गाली-गलौज व पिटाई कर देते हैं। इनमें कुछ ठेके उन लोगों को दिए गए हैं जो उन्हीं शहरों के नामी गुंडे व बदमाश हैं। कैटरिंग व केन्टीन के कारोबार से उनका कोई सम्बंध भी नहीं है। वे फल व मिमलेनियम गामान, चाय, सुराही, अन्न्य पेय पदार्थ इत्यादि गरीबों में बिकवाते हैं और उनका शोषण करते हैं। वाराणसी व मुगलमराय इगका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है। वाराणसी व मुगलमराय के ठेकेदारों की अब तक मैकड़ों शिकायतें हुईं। सुनने में आया है कि यहाँ के फल का ठेका लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व समाप्त हो गया है। फिर भी अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत के कारण 6-6 महीना करके बढ़ा दिया जाता है। यहाँ कोई सामान अच्छा नहीं मिलता। यात्रियों का विश्वास वाराणसी तथा मुगलमराय स्टेशन पर बिकने वाले सामानों से उठ चुका है। पटना और आसनसोल की भी यही कहानी है।

अतः मैं इस संबंध में रेल मंत्रालय से चाहूंगा कि तुरन्त इन ठेकेदारों व इनके सामानों की जांच कराई जाये। ठेके गलत लोगों के हाथ से लेकर गरीबों, बेरोजगार युवकों, हरिजनों को दिए जायें और उन्हें यह निर्देश दिया जाये कि वे यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा व उनकी इज्जत और यात्रा की सुरक्षा कर अपने व्यवसाय के साथ-साथ यात्रियों की सुख-सुविधा का भी पूर्ण ध्यान रखें।

(ix) Need for enacting Central legislation to govern employment conditions of agricultural workers

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur):

As the process of production in agricultural field is being converted from feudal to capitalist more and more bargadars are being evicted from the lands and for the increase of price of commodity, fertilisers, pesticides and deprival of profitable price of agricultural products, the small landholders are losing their lands and thus becoming landless agricultural workers. The failure of enactment of land reforms by most State Governments aggravated the situation. Besides this, unemployment, lockout, lay-off and closure of factories added fuel to the explosive situation. The number of working days per year for them are declining. At present there is no law in the country to protect their interests except the Minimum Wage Act of 1948. Whatever the minimum wages have been fixed by the State are very low with the exception of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. All the conditions exist despite the fact that the Government of India has ratified the I.L.O. Conventions on minimum wages, equal pay and organisation of rural workers. Under these circumstances the All India Agricultural Workers' Union and B.K.M.U. called for an all-India one day strike on 15th July, 1983 for a legislation from the Union Government regarding the protection of existence of the agricultural labourers who live much below the poverty line. Therefore, I urge the Government to bring forward a central legislation to govern the conditions of employment of agricultural workers and pass the Second Land Reform Bill of West Bengal Government immediately.

15.44 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the legislative work. Shri Ram Singh Yadav was on his legs. You have already taken 18 minutes. Therefore, I request you to now finish.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):

The matter is of national importance.
You are quite aware of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know. But you please try to conclude now.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत, जिसका कि देश के बहुत बड़े भू-भाग से सम्बन्ध है, मदन के लिए एक बहुत बड़े आश्चर्य की बात होगी कि देश के अन्दर 30-9-82 तक केवल 3 लाख के करीब गांव विद्युतीकरण योजना में आए हैं जबकि देश के अन्दर करीब 6 लाख गांव हैं। इस प्रकार से देश में अभी तक केवल 52 प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो सका है लेकिन सब से बड़ी खेद की बात यह है कि जो हमारी अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लोकैलिटीज हैं या ग्राम हैं, उन में से केवल एक लाख गांवों और लोकैलिटीज को हम बिजली दे सके हैं।

ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जबकि सारे देश का केवल 52 प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, उसमें हरिजन बस्तियों या अनुसूचित जनजातियां जैसे भील और दूसरे लोगों—के गांवों में केवल 16-17 परसेंट गांवों में ही विद्युतीकरण हो सका है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष ध्यान देकर जो हमारा लक्ष्य है और जिसको हमने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी रखा है उसको पूरा करने के उपाय करेंगे और यह भी हमें बतायेंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में हम अब तक क्यों पीछे रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार अब इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने के लिए क्या उपाय काम में ला रही है ?

सभापति महोदय, विस्मयकारी चीज यह है कि हमारे देश में कृषि से 80 प्रतिशत लोग अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं। अर्थात्

देश में 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या अपने जीवन-यापन के लिए कृषि पर आधारित है। किन्तु हमारे देश में जितना विद्युत उत्पादन होता है उसका केवल 16.23 प्रतिशत भाग ही कृषि के लिए दिया जाता है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को उसका 59.68 प्रतिशत हिस्सा दिया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ डोमेस्टिक, कर्मशियल और दूसरे सभी क्षेत्रों में 20.57 प्रतिशत भाग विद्युत का दिया जाता है। रेलवे ट्रांसपोर्ट और दूसरे ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिए 2.74 प्रतिशत भाग दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हम एक और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की बात करते हैं, जहाँ एक और हम किसानों के कुम्भों को एनर-जाइज करना चाहते हैं वहाँ पर आपके महकमे की प्रगति यह है कि देश के कुल विद्युत उत्पादन का केवल 16.23 प्रतिशत हिस्सा ही खेती पर खर्च किया जाता है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि 1980 से लेकर यह प्रतिशत ही लगातार चला आ रहा है, उसमें कोई बढ़ो-त्तरी नहीं हुई है। जबकि जो आपके आकड़ें हैं वे कहते हैं कि 30-9-82 तक 47 लाख 40 हजार 339 पॉपिंग सेट्स को एनरजाइज किया है। किन्तु ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का जो प्रतिशत है वह पिछले तीन सालों में नहीं बढ़ा है बल्कि वह नीचे गिरा है। 1980 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का 16.54 प्रतिशत था वह 1982 में 16.23 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसलिए इस ओर भी खासतौर से आपको सोचना चाहिए और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, जहाँ तक हमारी सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी का प्रश्न है, इसने जो काम किये हैं उनकी मैं खुले दिल से प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में इसने एक लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग की है और देश के सामने नेशनल पावर ग्रिड एण्ड

[श्री रमन सिंह बख्त]

इलेक्ट्रिक सिस्टम प्लानिंग रखी है जिसकी मुझे खुशी है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस नेशनल पावर ग्रिड एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिक सिस्टम प्लानिंग के कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके पेज 32 से मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—

“In consonance with the decision of the Government accepting in principle the need for a centrally owned national electric system, proposals for the creation of national power grid have been framed by the Central Electricity Authority. As a first step towards the implementation of these proposals, certain key transmission projects were identified to be taken up for execution in the central sector. These transmission projects are scheduled to be completed within a period of about 5—6 years and to be executed by the existing central organisations.”

सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ने देश के सामने जो एक नया प्रस्ताव रखा है कि एक नेशनल पावर ग्रिड सिस्टम हो जिससे कि सेन्ट्रली प्रोडक्शन हो और उसी एक सेक्टर के माध्यम से हम बिजली का वितरण करें। इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी के सुझाव पर जल्दी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी ने पावर सिस्टम के बारे में स्माल हाइड्रो डेवलपमेंट के बारे में कहा है। बावजूद हमारा तजुर्बा है कि जो भी बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाए गए हैं, खासतौर से जो

इंटरस्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें दूसरे स्टेट का ड्यू हिस्सा नहीं किया जाता है। इससे तनाव की स्थिति पैदा होती आई है। इसलिए स्माल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाए जाएं। इस ओर जो कार्य किया गया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। इसी में से मैं उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा—

“Small hydro projects are rather distinct from conventional larger RE projects. Lesser gestation period and simplicity in project lay-outs, equipment operation and maintenance are their attractive features. Expeditious exploitation of such schemes has been attracting the attention of CEA for quite some time.”

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि स्माल हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाए जाने चाहिए। खासतौर से राजस्थान में राजस्थान नहर पर जिन स्थानों को आईडिफेंटीफाई किया गया है, उनके बारे में जो स्कीम्स प्लानिंग कमीशन में पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं, उनको शीघ्र निकलवाने की कोशिश की जाए।

अंत में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रांत राजस्थान में बिजली की प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकता 200 लाख यूनिट है और एवलेबिलिटी 139 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए, खासतौर से मितंबर से अप्रैल तक किसानों के लिए और उद्योग धंधों के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए आपको अभी से ज़िम्मेदारी से सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर एक बार कहूंगा कि आप देश के अंदर नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सिस्टम के लिए काम करें। नेशनल पावर ग्रिड स्थापित करें। बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत अभी तक जो 52 प्रतिशत

संग्रह किए हैं इनको और अधिक बढ़ाएं। हरिजन और अनुसूचित जातियों के एक लाख गांवों को बिजली दी गई है, इसमें भी जमी रेशो से ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना कापकी चल रही है, गति देने का प्रयत्न करें।

इन कर्तव्यों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, to which I have the honour to belong, I wish to say a few words on the Electric Supply (Amendment) Bill.

At the very outset I would like to say that this is a very feeble legislative attempt, particularly when all the State Electricity Boards are working under tremendous pressure and at terrific losses. In this House we have discussed about the mal-functioning of the Electricity Boards in the country. In this background, the objectives of this Bill may not be possible of achievement. How can the Centre expect the State Government to ensure that the Electricity Board shows an annual surplus of 3%, that the priorities for the investment of the Board should be re-arranged, that they should be run on the lines of commercial undertakings and that their accounts should be maintained in the form to be prescribed by the Central Government? It is just like a lame-man wishing to take honey from the bee-hive directly. I wonder at the compulsions of the hon. Minister for bringing this kind of a Bill.

Sir, it is common knowledge that the Thermal units in the country are utilising only 40% of the installed capacity. That is because the coal supplied to these Thermal Units contain high ash-content, about which the hon. Minister is fully aware of. In Tamil Nadu there is no water for hydro-electric projects. Besides there is the Cauvery water problem. The failure of monsoon has further

added problems. How do we expect the Electricity Board to keep up its commitment of supply? Besides, power is stolen by vested interests. There is also heavy transmission loss, which in almost all the States runs to 25%. The copper wire is stolen. When it is replaced by aluminium wire, that is also pinched. The Electricity Board has to face with all such contingencies.

In addition to this, the Central Public Sector undertakings, the State public Sector undertakings, as also the private industrial undertakings do not pay the electricity charges at the proper times; they delay inordinately the payment. If the Electricity Board decides to have computer for modernising its working, immediately the staff starts agitation and there is also the possibility of unemployment being created.

The Government of Tamil Nadu took certain steps for augmenting the generation capacity. The State Government wanted to import high-grade coal from Australia for the thermal units. The Centre did not permit this. Then the State Government wanted to acquire ships so that coal from the northern belt can be brought expeditiously to South. The Centre refused permission to this also. Then the State Government wanted to import essential equipment for better functioning of the Thermal Units. The Centre has not approved this proposition also. Now, before the chorus of praise at the start of generation of atomic power in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant subsided, the generation has come to a grinding halt due to some faults in the plant. In these circumstances, how can the State ensure that the State Electricity Boards show a surplus of 3% annually?

In 1971 the hon. Prime Minister gave a solemn assurance in a public meeting that the power produced in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant would be given exclusively to Tamil Nadu. I demand that this assurance of the hon. Prime Minister should be implemented without any reservation. Sir, the first phase of Super

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. T. K. Jakkayan]

Thermal Station at Tuticorin has not started functioning properly. Tamil Nadu cannot have any more Thermal Stations or Hydel stations because of coal and water problem respectively. In this background, I demand that the new Super Thermal Station proposed to be set up in the Southern region should be given to Tamil Nadu. I would also request the hon. Minister to take back this Bill and bring forward a comprehensive Bill which will ensure better functioning of Electricity Board and fuller utilisation of installed capacity for generating power. With these words I conclude my speech, expressing my gratitude to you for this opportunity.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, 1948 में सबसे पहले राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की स्थापना के लिए विधेयक बनाया गया था और उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि किसी प्रकार का घाटा बोर्डों को न हो। मतलब यह कि नो लाम बेसिस पर, नो लाम कंसेप्ट पर विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान बनाए गए थे। बोर्डों के कार्यकरण, उनके कृत्य, वित्तीय अनुपालन और लेखा आदि सभी उस कानून के ढांचे के अन्दर आते थे। 1978 में पुनः एक बार इस विधेयक में संशोधन आया था। उसका उद्देश्य भी यही था कि बिजली बोर्ड जो राज्यों के अन्दर हैं उनमें सरपलस बिजली का उत्पादन हो। आज मंत्री महोदय 1983 में फिर इस विधेयक में संशोधन प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं मदन के अन्दर और उनका उद्देश्य ऐसा करने का यही है कि हर एक राज्य में बिजली बोर्ड में जो बिजली का उत्पादन हो वह मिनिमम तीन प्रतिशत सरपलस होना चाहिये। मुझे पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय अपने इस उद्देश्य में कहां तक सफल होंगे। लेकिन उनकी मंशा साफ है कि बिजली बोर्डों का कार्यकलाप

जो है उस में सुधार हो। विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थानों के बारे में कुछ विशेष न कह कर मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ थोड़े से शब्दों में कि हमारे प्रांत में जो बिजली बोर्ड है उसको आप देखें। उस बोर्ड की स्थिति और विद्युत ताप केन्द्रों के बारे में वहां सिर्फ यही बात कही जाती है कि उसके कारण बिहार में विद्युत की गम्भीर स्थिति बनी हुई है और उसका कार्य निष्पादन घटिया किस्म का है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जितना भी बिजली का संकट अभी वहां है उतना किसी भी अन्य राज्य में नहीं है और मैं ही यह नहीं कह रही हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने भी दो चार दिन पहले इस बात को स्वीकार किया था।

अभी इन्होंने प्रयास किया है, उत्तरी क्षेत्र से लेकर इन्होंने बिहार में बिजली दे दी है लेकिन फिर भी वहां की स्थिति में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं आया है क्योंकि वहां पर सिस्टम, कुछ ऐसा है कि बिजली ग्रहण करने की शक्ति उसमें नहीं है या क्षमता नहीं है। इसके लिये उन्हें सबसे पहले ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को मजबूत करना होगा और वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार लाना होगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय और लेना चाहेंगी ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : आप मुझे 10 मिनट भी नहीं देंगे ? एक तो महिला सदस्य कम बोलती है,

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको 10 मिनट पूरे देना चाहता हूँ, इसीलिये आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ। अब आप जरा बैठ जाइये, गृह-मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट हो जाने दीजिये। आपको मैं पूरा समय देना चाहता हूँ, आप नाराज क्यों है ?

16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE LETTERS THREATENING LIFE OF SHRI CHARAN SINGH, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND LEADER OF THE LOK DAL IN LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir, the Government are alive to its responsibility to provide adequate security to the life and property of eminent persons in public life and more so, of a person of the stature and eminence of Shri Charan Singh. The scale of arrangements to be provided is dictated by the perception of threat and risk to the persons,

Based on the assessment of the threat to the security of Shri Charan Singh, there has been a stepping up of the arrangements for protection. The first step in this regard was an augmentation of the number of personnel in charge of his personal security. This has been followed up by another increase through the provision of an escort car with necessary armed escort. A further addition to the security arrangements has been the installation of security lights and other connected measures around his residence.

Instructions have been issued to all State Governments communicating the level of security to be provided when Shri Charan Singh is on tour. Necessary coordination of the security arrangements while Shri Charan Singh is on tour outside Delhi, is undertaken by a senior officer of the Delhi Police.

The security arrangements for Shri Charan Singh are under constant review. The assessment of the need to provide security is made not only on the basis of the letters he receives but also on the information received by the Government from other sources. Some time ago the Home Secretary himself met Shri Charan Singh and discussed the security arrangements. Senior Police officers including the Commissioner of Police have also met him separately. Meetings with

officers of neighbouring States have also been held for working out the required level of security while he goes out of Delhi.

I would like to assure the House that the Government would spare no efforts in ensuring the security of a respected leader like Shri Charan Singh.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र (खुर्जा) : यह रिपोर्ट जो मंत्री महोदय ने दी है.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this time normally we don't have any sort of discussion.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : आप सुन तो लें ।

मिन्टारिटी मेजमं तो गवर्नमेंट ने पूरे अडाप्ट कर लिये, लेकिन यह सिलसिला बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है। आपने कहा भी है कि लैटमं भी चौधरी साहब को मिलें हैं तब मे तो मालूम ही है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को भी दूसरे मोर्मिज से पता लगा होगा कि कहां से लैटमं आये हैं, इसके बारे में जांच की है या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उनके पास अभी तक कुल 5 पत्र आये हैं। उसमें एक पत्र भिवानी से आया है, वह फेक है, उसमें कुछ खास नहीं है। लेकिन 4 पत्र उनके पास पंजाब से आए हैं। उनमें कोई बात और ठीक से नाम नहीं लिखे हैं, फिर भी आई० जी० डिपार्टमेंट को कहा गया है कि उसका पता लगाने की कोशिश करें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पिछली बार इस सदन में एक टेलीग्राम पेश किया गया था,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid if we can have this practice. In this case it will start fury every time.

राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

माननीय मंत्री ने वह टेलीग्राम देखा था । मैं यह पुछना चाहता हूँ कि वह टेलीग्राम जिस पोस्ट आफिस में दिया गया था उस पोस्ट आफिस के क्लर्क को तो मालूम हो गया होगा कि किम ने टेलीग्राम दिया है । वह कोई बन्द लेटर नहीं होगा । जब इस प्रकार के टेलीग्राम आयें जिसमें चौधरी चरण सिंह जैसे नेता के बारे में इस प्रकार लिखा हो, तो उस क्लर्क को तो तुरन्त उसका पता लगा होगा तो उसी वक्त उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ क्यों नहीं कार्यवाही की गई ? उस क्लर्क के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई ? उसका तो बड़ी ग्रामानी से पता लग सकता है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North-East) : A calling Attention may be admitted on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That may be done by the Speaker. He will decide it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER—rose

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow these things.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (मैदपुर) : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो मंत्री महोदय की मर्जी है ।

श्री मनोरथ बगड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा है, उसमें वह झुठि कर दें । उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि सब पर

एड्रेस नहीं है, लेकिन जो बाखरी कस जबा है, उस पर एड्रेस है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : My point of order is that the Home Minister has stated that in the letters which Mr. Charan Singh received, there are no addresses. In the last letter which was received by Mr. Charan Singh, there is a complete address. The Minister's statement is not a true statement. Therefore, I say that the hon. Minister may kindly make a correct statement.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Even when there are no addresses, we ask I.B. to make enquiries into them ; and where there are addresses...

श्री मनोरथ बगड़ी : 32, गुरू नानक निवास ।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We will make all possible efforts to take necessary action.

16-06 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

श्रीमती कुन्दा सखी : सभापति महोदय मैं कह रही थी कि बिहार को उत्तरी क्षेत्र से बा कहीं से भी बिजली दी जाए, उसके लिये सब से पहले यह आवश्यक है कि विस्तरक प्रणाली और ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स को मजबूत किया जाए । लेकिन जिस राज्य में बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में चलता हो, वहां किसानों को क्या सुविधा मिलेगी और कृषि की हालत में क्या सुधार होगा ? आज-कल प्रकृति हमारे विपरीत है और मानसून हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहा है । इस स्थिति में अगर बिजली बोर्ड के कार्य-कलाप ऐसे होंगे, जिनसे जनता को कोई राहत न मिल सके, तो फिर ऐसे बिजली बोर्ड का न रहना ही ज्यादा अच्छा

है, क्योंकि उस पर काफी अधिक खर्चा होने लगा है।

26-6-83 को बिहार विधान सभा में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि बिजली की दरों में जो बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है, उससे बिजली बोर्ड को 10 करोड़ रुपये की आय होगी। जिस बिजली बोर्ड की आय ही नहीं होती है, उसकी आय में बढ़ोत्तरी कहां से होगी? उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बिजली बोर्ड को 50 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ और बिजली की दरों को बढ़ाए बगैर बिजली बोर्ड का काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जहां यह स्थिति है, क्या यह सम्भव है कि मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक के द्वारा जिसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कम से कम तीन प्रतिशत सरप्लस होना चाहिए, वहां कुछ मुधार हो सके।

कल-परसों हमारे सदन में चर्चा में राजा-ध्यक्ष कमेटी की बात चली थी। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जानना चाहती, लेकिन इतना तो सब जानते हैं कि अमरीका में एक मेगावाट के लिये कितने लोगों की जरूरत है, भारत वर्ष में एक मेगावाट के लिये दस लोगों की जरूरत है, मगर हमारे राज्य में एक मेगावाट के लिये 49, 50 मैन-पावर की जरूरत पड़ गई है। इसके बाद भी हम लोग नहीं जानते कि 21, 22 हजार काम करने वालों की जगह आज वहां पर जो 50,65 हजार लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें से कितने पोस्ट हैं, वे कहां काम करते हैं, किन के यहां और किनके लिए काम करते हैं। बहुत विष्वसनीय सूत्रों का हवाला देते हुए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ—शायद मंत्री महोदय को भी मालूम होगा—कि बिहार में आठ, साढ़े आठ करोड़ रुपये की बिजली की चोरी होती है। प्रतिवेदन में यह भी आया है कि केवल

पटना शहर में बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायियों, उद्योग-पतियों और होटलों के मालिकों पर तकरीबन 16 लाख रुपए का बकाया है। अगर वह रुपया वसूल नहीं किया जाएगा, तो हम बिजली की दरों में बढ़ोत्तरी करके बिजली बोर्डों के कार्य-कलापों को नहीं सुधार सकते। यह कितनी गंभीर बात है कि 10 करोड़ रुपए की सम्पत्ति, सामग्री लावारिस की तरह बिजली बोर्डों में पड़ी रहती है या जहां तहां बाहर भी उन पैसों का लेखा-जोखा भी नहीं रखा जाता है। गांवों में बिजली नहीं, शहरों में बिजली नहीं, गांव अंधेरे में हैं और शहरों में हम लोग अपने-अपने घरों में छोटे-छोटे जनरेटर खरीद कर रख लेते हैं, लेकिन गांवों में लोग वह भी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। उनके पास इतनी श्रयशक्ति नहीं है कि जनरेटर को खरीद कर अपनी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकें। गरीब किसान को तो मानसून पर ही निर्भर करना है, तो ऐसे बिजली बोर्डों के लिए इस विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक तरफ कर्ज बढ़ेगा, टैरिफ की दर में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन घट रहा है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ, संभवतः मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा। हमारे यहां एक कालोनी है कनकार बाग, जहां पर कि एक विद्युत ताप केन्द्र बनने वाला था। इस बारे में सब कुछ तय हो चुका था, जमीन अर्जित की गई और 24 लाख रु० की सामग्री भी वहां के लिए खरीदी गई, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों वह जमीन बड़े बड़े प्रभावशाली लोगों के बीच में वितरित कर दी गई। वहां का सामान पता नहीं कहां चला गया, उसका कोई लेखा जोखा नहीं है। सबसे गम्भीर बात यह है कि बिजली बोर्ड के जो पदाधिकारी या जो प्रभावशाली लोग हैं, उन्होंने दस पन्द्रह लाख का मकान बनाया है और उसको विद्युत बोर्ड को किराए पर

[श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही]

दे दिया है। चार-पांच हजार रुपए किराया बसूल करते हैं। वहां पर 24 प्रतिशत बिजली संचालन में क्षय होता है। इस क्षेत्र में भी पता नहीं करोड़ों रुपये की राशि पता नहीं कहा चली जा रही है। इस स्थिति में क्या मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को पास करा कर सफल हो सकते हैं। फिर भी जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उमका हार्दिक समर्थन करती हूँ। यह इनके बस का रोग नहीं है। ज्यों-ज्यों दबा की त्यों-त्यों मजं बढ़ता गया। फिर भी मैं अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि वे विधेयक को प्रभावशाली बनायेंगे और कारगर बनायेंगे और बिहार की समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

*SHRI J. S. PATIL (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983 seeks to make some technical amendments to the parent Act of 1948. 30 years after framing the Act, Janata Government felt it necessary to amend the Act and they amended the Act in 1978 providing for the financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards. The amendments that the present Bill seeks to make are technical in nature and it is just window dressing. The present amendments propose that the State Electricity Boards shall have a surplus of 3% of the value of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of the year. It is also sought that all the State Electricity Boards shall maintain their accounts in a uniform manner. All these are technical amendments. I would like to utilise this opportunity to analyse the functioning of State Electricity Boards in the country. While going through this Bill I was rather surprised as to why the Government proposes to fix the limit of 3% for the surplus to be maintained by the Electricity Boards. What is the idea behind fixing this limit?

All the Members of the ruling party belong to the Indira Congress which is

distantly related to Congress founded by Mahatama Gandhi. Mahatama Gandhi had placed the ideals of three monkeys which told people "Don't see anything bad, don't speak anything bad and don't listen to anything bad." But the ideal before the members of Indira Congress has reversed. These are (I don't want to say monkeys) — see bad, speak bad, listen to anything bad and indulge in corruption.

The Government proposes to bring uniformity in the maintenance of accounts of Electricity Boards. Even before independence, the businessmen and factory owners did maintain their accounts on commercial lines. But, surprisingly after 35 years the Government has now realised the need to bring uniformity in maintaining the accounts of Electricity Boards. So, better late than never the Government has realised the need to change the accounting pattern of electricity boards.

Our country consists of 75% villages. 75% of our population resides in our country side. But still half of the villages in the country are in darkness. Even if the high tension line passes by a village, electricity may not be supplied to it. Power politics plays a vital role in supplying electricity to villages. Some villages are favoured in supplying power, denying others who do not enjoy political patronage. The ruling party members harp on 20-point programme day in and day out. But I want the hon. Minister to tell the House the exact number of harijan and adivasi bastis adjacent to villages which have been supplied electricity. I am sure that he won't be able to give the figure because there is difference between precept and practice of this Government. This is the style of functioning of this Government.

Power has proved to be a boon for the farmers. But unfortunately the Government's policy to supply power to farmers is not properly implemented in any State. Maharashtra was particularly unlucky to have the corrupt rule of Antulay Govt. which had forsaken the ideals of the

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

Centre. A Scheme of plantation called "Phalodayan" was formulated by the Government. Many farmers who desired to take benefit of the scheme were given plants for plantation. But as the required power was not supplied by the State Electricity Board, the farmers who wanted to cultivate orchards or grow vegetables could not take benefit of the scheme and had to suffer on account of non-availability of power. It need hardly be stressed that agriculture seems to be not a profitable occupation in this country. Some States might be getting good crop. But generally speaking, agriculture is not a profitable occupation. I suggest that some subsidiary and secondary occupation should be made available to the farmers so that they would earn some money and sustain themselves and their families.

Recently, there was an unprecedented power break down especially in Pune and Bombay for 4 to 5 hours. It is learnt that power was 'stolen' by Gujarat. The Government must make the position clear. It appears that different State Electricity Boards are vying with one another to maintain continuous supply of power.

All the members of this House are aware of the inefficient functioning of their respective electricity Boards. Shri Dudhane, Ex-Chairman of Maharashtra State Electricity Board indulged in malpractices. A case against him was filed in a court of law and he was punished for his offence. It is not only the Government officials who are involved in corruption but those who are made Chairmen in whom the Govt. reposed their confidence also fall a prey to corrupt practices and in fact prove source of encouragement to others. That spoils the image of representatives of the people and the sincere workers in the minds of people.

English edition of *Blitz* dated 30th July 1983 has published a headline on front page regarding the alleged connivance of the officials of Nagpur-Chandrapur Division of the Electricity Board and the con-

tractors in looting hundred crores of rupees by awarding tenders for higher amounts paying higher transportation costs, and making purchases at higher rates. This matter involving such a huge amount must be thoroughly investigated.

During the elections in 1980, Mrs. Gandhi gave so many slogans. But none has been implemented and I don't expect this ineffective Government to fulfil the assurances given.

The Planning Commission has not allocated the required funds for power generation. Though many hon. Members insist on more generation, it will not be done due to paucity of funds. The target of power generation during the 6th Plan period would fall short by 5500 M.W. The Government has given permits for opening new factories. It is clear that in view of shortage of power, the Government is pursuing wrong policy. We will not achieve our target of rural electrification if more power is supplied to factories.

Not only the allocated amount for power generation is insufficient, but it is surprising that even the allotted amount is not fully utilised. Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 3252 crores in 1981-82 we spent only Rs. 3202 crores and in 1982-83 out of Rs. 3867 crores, we spent only Rs. 3821 crores. It is very unfortunate that electricity boards and officials did not utilise the allocated amount fully.

All the Acts passed by the Parliament are uniformly applicable throughout the country. But the Act governing electricity Boards is not uniformly followed. Every Board functions in a slightly different way from others. This is evident by difference of power rates fixed by different boards. The following is the comparative study of difference in power rates of domestic consumption for a period of five

[Shri J. S. Patil]

years :

States	Rate (in Paise) per unit	
	1978	1983
Andhra Pradesh	19	45
Maharashtra	22	38
Uttar Pradesh	22	52
West Bengal	38	51

The Government should have uniform power policy and execute it through State Electricity Boards.

Many reasons are advanced for increase in power rates, some of them being the increase in price of coal and cost of coal transportation, increase in salary-bill of employees, increase in prices of spare parts etc. All these factors may have contributed to some extent for increase in power rates but the corrupt functioning of State Electricity Boards is mainly responsible for the increase.

A Government report has revealed that while a tonne of coal used to generate 2047 units of power in 1976-77, in 1981-82 the same amount of coal can generate only 1663 units. This only goes to prove that the efficiency of Electricity Boards is going down day by day. It also reveals that the Government is not properly controlling the Electricity Boards.

The generation of thermal power is costly due to costly transportation of coal. We should diversify our sources of generation of power. Scientists in Tata Institute of Fundamental Research are conducting research on the possibility of generation of power by solar energy. We should encourage our scientists and seriously consider how new sources like solar energy could be harnessed for power generation.

There are many power projects from several States which are pending with the Planning Commission. They should be

cleared immediately. There are 14 power projects of Maharashtra yet to be sanctioned. The inordinate time gap between approval of projects and their completion results only escalation of project costs which is sometimes more than double of the estimated costs. This is the reason why our project become a failure.

I appeal to the Government to approve the pending projects at the earliest. That is the only way of solving the problem of power shortage in the country. I request the Government to consider the various facets of this problem and amend the Act suitably which will enable the Government to find a lasting solution to the recurring power crisis.

श्री चन्द्रशाल शंजानी (हाथरस) : बिजली का आज के युग में अत्यधिक महत्व है जिस तरह से मनुष्य के लिए खाना, बानी और हवा आवश्यक है उसी तरह से बिजली भी मनुष्य के जीवन का एक आवश्यक अंग बन गई है। बिजली का उत्पादन देश में जिस गति से चल रहा है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। राज्यों के करीब करीब सभी इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं और निकट भविष्य में ऐसी आशा की किरण नजर नहीं आ रही है कि उन में कोई सुधार हो सके।

हमारे देश में अधिकतर ताप बिजली घर हैं, पन बिजली घर हैं। कोशिश हम यह कर रहे हैं कि आणविक क्षेत्र में भी आगे बढ़ें। उस ओर हमने पर्याप्त किया है। उस में भी बिजली बनाने की दिशा में हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

जहां तक पन बिजली घरों का सवाल है ये बरसात के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं। बरसात अच्छी हो जाए तो अच्छा चलने लग जाते हैं और न हो तो बन्द पड़े रहते हैं। इसी तरह से ताप बिजली घर कोयले और मशीनरी पर निर्भर करते हैं और साथ ही साथ

कर्मचारियों की क्षमता पर निर्भर करते हैं। ग्राम तौर पर देखा यह गया है कि जितने भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं वहां कोयला पूरी तरह से सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि जिस रफ्तार से बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये नहीं बढ़ पाता। इसका खमियाजा तरह तरह की मुमीबतों के रूप में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लोगों को भुगतना पड़ता है।

कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि समुद्र की लहरों से भी बिजली बनाने की सम्भावनाओं की खोज की जा रही है। इंसान अपनी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिये पता नहीं कहां कहां और क्या क्या खोज करता है। फिर भी उसकी जरूरतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं दिन प्रति दिन और उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

बहुत से साथियों ने कहा और मैं भी उस में शामिल हूँ कि जितने भी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उन में जिस रफ्तार से, जिस गति से काम होता है वह ठीक नहीं है और वह चीज किसी से छिपी हुई भी नहीं है। ज्यादा तर बिजली बोर्ड इस कारण घाटे में चल रहे हैं। उत्तर भारत के पांच राज्य, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश को आप लें। इन सभी बोर्डों का घाटा 1980 से 1985 तक 574-93 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। इस में सबसे ज्यादा बाजी उत्तर प्रदेश मार रहा है। मारनी भी चाहिए क्योंकि वह देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है। वहां घाटे की सम्भावना 295.02 करोड़ रुपये है। बुजुर्ग कहते हैं और कहावत भी है कि सरकार का सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्ट अगर कोई महकमा है तो पुलिस का महकमा है। उसको सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्ट और निबकमा महकमा कहा गया

है। लेकिन आज लोगों की धारणा यह बन गई है कि अगर सब से ज्यादा भ्रष्ट महकमा कोई है तो बिजली का है जहां इंजीनियर और चीफ इंजीनियर से लेकर लाइनमैन तक भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर भी हैं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उत्तर प्रदेश प्रादि में आपके मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, आपकी पार्टी के भी रहे हैं। रूस्तम सेटन, भारखंडे राय रहे हैं। उनके विषय में क्यों नहीं कहते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिल्कुल नहीं आप गलत कहते हैं। मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आम आदमी की यह धारणा बन गई है कि सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है तो वह बिजली विभाग में है और यह कथन बहुत हद तक सही है। इस स्थिति को हमें कैसे सुधारना है ? आमतौर पर यह देखने में आया है कि कोई भी कंपनी, फैक्टरी या संस्था अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर में चलती है तो वह घाटे में चलती है, इन-एफीशियेंट रहती है और अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चलती है तो फायदे में चलती है और काम अक्छा चलता है।

मैं रोडवेज की बात कहता हूँ। हमारे यहां जितनी वसें प्राइवेट सैक्टर की चलती हैं, वह अच्छी हैं लेकिन रोडवेज की बसों की हालत यह है कि उनमें बैठा नहीं जाता, उनमें हानों को छोड़कर पूरी गाड़ी बजती है और उनमें कोई भी भला आदमी आराम से सफर नहीं कर सकता। जहां हालत ऐसी है तो मैं नहीं ससभ पा रहा हूँ कि कमी कहां

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

है। सरकार जनहित में काम करना चाहती है, जनता की तकलीफों को दूर करना चाहती है, उसके मन में बहुत कुछ है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि क्या वजह है जिसके कारण यह सारी गलतियाँ हो रही हैं, मुसीबतों का हमको सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई जांच कराई जाये, व्यवस्था कराई जाये कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में चलने वाली कंपनियों क्यों घाटे में चलती हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चलने वाली कंपनियाँ कैसे फायदे में चलती हैं ?

अभी 29 जुलाई को एक ध्यानाकषण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री ने राज्य मन्त्रालय में बताया था कि कुछ विदेशी कंपनियों से इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव हमारे पास आये हैं कि वह भारत में बिजलीघरों की स्थापना करेंगे। उसका कारण यह बताया गया था कि हमारे पास संसाधनों की कमी है जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने इस बात का स्वागत किया था कि जो विदेशी हमारे देश में बिजलीघर स्थापित करना चाहें, उनको प्रोत्साहन देंगे, रियायत देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह बात सही है तो इसके लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किया है और किन-किन देशों से उनको इस तरह के प्रस्ताव मिले हैं ?

हम एक विकासशील देश हैं। प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था 'आराम हराम है'। जब तक हम मंजिल तक न पहुँच जायें, हमारा देश खुशहाल न हो जाये, हमारी मेहनत और कार्य यह होना चाहिए कि हमको पूरी ईमानदारी, बफादारी और लगन से देश के हित में निर्माण में काम करना चाहिये, लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि जिनके

उपर जिम्मेदारी है विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करने की, वह अपनी इयूटी को सही तरीके से नहीं करते हैं। आने वाले समय में हमें और भी काम करने हैं। आने वाले समय में हमें बिजली की और भी जरूरत पड़ेगी क्योंकि अभी हमारे यहां बहुत सी फैक्टरियाँ, कंपनियाँ खुलनी हैं जिनको बिजली की जरूरत होगी और उनका काम बगैर बिजली के नहीं हो पायेगा, लेकिन अगर काम की यही रफ्तार रही तो शायद हमारा सपना और उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बिजली बहुत अहम और आवश्यक चीज है, ईर्स जनरेट करने के लिये जो व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं, उनको सही ढंग पर लाने के लिये सरकार को बहुत कड़े कदम उठाने चाहियें।

बिजली के रेट देश में किसी भी प्रदेश में समान नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ और है, बंगाल, असम, बिहार, राजस्थान में कुछ और रेट है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि इन रेटों में असमानता क्यों है ? उत्तर प्रदेश में बिड़ला को किसी रेट पर बिजली देते हैं और किसानों व छोटे उद्योगों को किन्हीं और रेट पर बिजली देते हैं। इस तरह की असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर असमानता कम्पनी है तो बड़े पूंजीपतियों को ज्यादा रेट पर बिजली देनी चाहिए और किसानों व छोटे उद्योगों को कम रेट पर। लेकिन आज हो इसका उलटा रहा है। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। मेरे साथियों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इस देश में कमजोर वर्ग के लोग और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं और एक असें से हर तरह से उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। हमारी सरकार और हमारी महान नेता लोकप्रिय

प्रधानमंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पवने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में ज्यादातर कमजोर वर्ग शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कही है और हर क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार इसके लिये प्रयत्नशील है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जहां भी गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं उनकी बस्ती में बिजली होनी चाहिए। सरकार इस दिशा में काफी सक्रिय है और कदम भी उठा रही है। लेकिन हम हैं कि ग्रहणकारों में और कागजों में यह घोषणा कर दी जाती है कि इतने गांवों का बिजलीकरण हो गया लेकिन वास्तव में होता यह है कि वहां पर लट्टे गड़ जाते हैं, तारें खिच जाती हैं परन्तु उन पर जलती हुई बिजली दिखाई नहीं देती। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जितना कर सकते हैं उतना ही करें क्योंकि अगर वहां पर बिजली ही नहीं पहुंचती है तो लट्टे और तारें खींचने का कोई सेन्स नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि तथा उससे सम्बन्धित जो उद्योग-धंधे हैं उनके बिजली की आपूर्ति तेज की जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं पर तो वर्षा ज्यादा है और कहीं पर मूखे जैसी स्थिति है और वहां पर बिजली की सख्त जरूरत है। अगर वहां की फसल को तुरन्त पानी नहीं मिला तो वह मुर्झा जायेगी और किसान बर्बाद हो जायेंगे। इसलिए उन किसानों को और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे करने वालों को बिजली की आपूर्ति में टाप प्रायर्टी मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में कितने ऐसे बिजलीघर हैं जो प्राइवेट कंपनियों के मेनेजमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत चल रहे हैं और क्या उनका काम ज्यादा सेटिस्फैक्टरी है या पब्लिक सेक्टर में चलने वाले बिजली घरों का काम ज्यादा सेटिस्फैक्ट-

टरी है। आम तौर से हम देखते हैं कि बिजली की चोरी होती है और उसमें सबसे ज्यादा हाथ बिजली कर्मचारियों का ही होता है। मेरे भाई का ट्यूबवेल का ट्रांसफार्मर खूल गया था। उस सिलसिले में 16 आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए थे जिनमें से 12 लाइनमैन, बिजली विभाग में काम करने वाले थे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि यदि विभागीय लोग बिजली की चोरी या अन्य चोरियों में पकड़े जायें तो उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही और सजा होनी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ में शक्ति भवन, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का दफ्तर मीराबाई मार्ग पर है। पहले से ही उनके पास बड़ी बिल्डिंग थी और अब वहां पर बोर्ड लगा हुआ है टालेस्ट बिल्डिंग इन यू पी, ऐसी 15 मंजिली बिल्डिंग वहां बन रही है। पता नहीं उस पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा करोड़ों में आयेगा। दूसरी तरफ देहातों में जो बिजली की हालत है वह आप जानते ही हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इंजीनियर्स, जूनियर इंजीनियर्स और दूसरे लोग जो वहां पर लगे हुए हैं उनकी गतिविधियों को आप देखें। मैं ऐसे जूनियर इंजीनियर्स को जानता हूं जिनके पास अपनी गाड़ियां हैं। इसके लिए उनके पास रुपया कहां से आता है? दूसरे तरीके से ही वे यह रुपया कमाते हैं। इस बात को सभी लोग एम पीज और मिनिस्टर्स अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। जितनी उनकी तनख्वाह नहीं है उससे ज्यादा वे मकान का किराया देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी माल-प्रैक्टिसेज की खुफिया जांच करवाकर उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

एक बात में यह जरूर फहना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार थोड़ा कड़ाई से कदम उठाती है, तो इंजीनियर लोग हड़ताल की

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

घमकी देते हैं। यह मैं पहले ही आपसे निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि हमारा देश विकासशील देश है। चाहे खेत में काम करने वाला हो चाहे फ़ैक्ट्री में काम करने वाला हो, संसद में यहाँ बैठने वाला हो, चाहे मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे अध्यापक हो और चाहे विद्यार्थी हो या मजदूर हो—सब का इस देश के निर्माण के लिए ईमानदारी से काम करना है। आवश्यक चीजों में जो हड़ताल होती है, मैं इसके सख्त खिलाफ हूँ (व्यवधान) आदमियों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने का किमी को हक नहीं है। खेत सूख रहे हैं, ट्यूबवैल के लिए बिजली नहीं है, फ़ैक्ट्री में काम करने के लिए बिजली नहीं है, हड़ताल करवा दी जाए, मैं इसके सख्त खिलाफ हूँ। मैं पुर जोर शब्दों में सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कम से कम बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों और इंजीनियरों तथा दूसरे कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए। जो लोग बिजली विभाग में हड़ताल करे और कराए, ऐसे नेताओं के खिलाफ, ऐसी पार्टियों के खिलाफ सरकार को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और उनको राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून के तहत बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए, अगर देश को सही ढंग से चलाना है। देश की प्रगति करनी है, देश की उन्नति करनी है तो सरकार को इस बात की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं पुनः सरकार से निवेदन करते हुए कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में यदि कोई हड़ताल करे तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views.

At the very outset, I would like to express my apprehension that the provisions contained in this Bill may compel the Electricity Boards to concoct their accounts in order to show the stipulated 3% annual surplus.

The hon. Minister is fully aware of the acute paucity of power throughout the country. He is also acquainted with the fact that the State Electricity Boards in all the States are incurring losses running several hundreds of crores year after year. On account of non-availability of power, the annual production loss is estimated to be several hundreds of crores. We read everyday in the newspapers that so many industries have laid off the workers and so many textile mills have been closed for want of power. I need not say that the revenue loss to the Government will also be quite substantial. In this environment of exceptional circumstances, how can we expect the Electricity Board to show an annual surplus of 3%? It is really inexplicable to me how the Centre can exert legal compulsion on the State Government to ensure that this is done.

In this matter of power, Tamil Nadu is the worst hit and the entire House is aware of it. In Tamil Nadu there was 100% power cut and many large industrial undertakings were laid off for months together. I know personally that in Coimbatore city, which is called the Manchester of India, all the textile mills were starved of power. In the interest of workers, the owners of Textile Mills installed their own generators so that they could run the Mills. But the cost is prohibitive. Per unit of power they have to incur a loss of Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25. It should be the responsibility of the Central Government, which has to ensure industrial and economic progress of the country, for ensuring the establishment

of Thermal and Hydel Power Projects so that adequate supply of power can be given to the industries. I am afraid that the Centre has failed miserably in this regard.

The Central Government has no doubt established some Super Thermal Power Stations in the country. We have one in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. I need not elaborate the point that the Thermal Power Stations in Ennore and other places are to get coal allotted by the Centre. We have to get coal from U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. The Super Thermal Power Station in Tuticorin has to get coal through the sea from the northern coal mines. Unfortunately the ash content in this coal is so high that it impedes full utilisation of the installed capacity in these Thermal Plants. Presently, all the Thermal Plants utilise just 40% of the installed capacity because of high ash-content coal. Naturally Tamil Nadu is in the grip of power crisis. The failure of monsoon and the Cauvery water problem have worsened the power crisis further because the hydel plants do not have water.

There was so much fanfare about the generation of power in Kalpakkam Atomic Power plant in Tamil Nadu. The Hon. Prime Minister went from Delhi to Madras in a special IAF Plane and then in a helicopter to Kalpakkam. There were full-page advertisements in almost all the newspapers of Tamil Nadu about the inauguration of the Atomic Plant at Kalpakkam. Our hon. Prime Minister was given reception on an unprecedented scale, with big banners fluttering all over the city of Madras. There were posters everywhere in the city of Madras. We were happy that our dream has come true. There was announcement that so many thousands of units of power have been given to the State. But, unfortunately, before our hon. Prime Minister returned to New Delhi, the power generation in the Kalpakkam plant came to a grinding halt due to some faults. So many lakhs of rupees spent from the taxpayers' money on this grand inauguration have proved to be a waste, I am constrained to remark that all this seems to be a political gimmick play-

ed to divert the attention of the people in Tamil Nadu. In 1980 the people of India gave their unanimous and massive support to Indira Congress in the hope that their myriad miseries would be mitigated. I regret that their hopes have been belied.

I do not know the compulsions of the hon. Minister in bringing forward this Bill. He might have been guided by the fact that the World Bank may be insisting on this before the sanction of the loan. I concede the laudable objective of the hon. Minister. But I would like to know how the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board can show the annual surplus of 3%, when a sum of Rs. 78 crores is to be paid to the Neiveli Lignite Corporation for the supply of coal and power.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the Neiveli Lignite Corporation has supplied coal to the Thermal Stations. Now they have not received the payment for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude, Mr. Mohan.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : As soon as you occupy the Chair, you press the button.

MR. [DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot help it because your Party has been allotted 6 minutes and you have already taken 10 minutes. You will do the same thing if you sit here.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I do not want that Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is left to you. All I say is that we have to fix the time and everybody should be given a chance. It is all right. You have already taken ten minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Sir, the Chairman of Neiveli Lignite Corporation has stated publicly that if the State

[Shri Era Mohan]

Electricity Board clears the outstanding of Rs. 78 crores, then he would be able to supply any quantity of power to the State. When the State Electricity Board cannot clear this sum of Rs. 78 crores in the interest of further supply of power, how do you expect the Board to show a surplus of 3% annually? This factor forced me to say that the Electricity Board will have to resort to fabrication of false accounts. The accounts cannot be proper in these circumstances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can the Government write wrong accounts? The Government cannot do that.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : The Government has brought forward this Bill, the provisions of which will compel the State Electricity Boards to indulge in the misrepresentation of facts. All the State Governments are affected by this power crisis. The failure of monsoon has aggravated it. The Centre may have to import necessary equipment required by the Thermal plants for augmenting generation. The equipment supplied by BHEL is found to be defective. We have to commend the indigenous efforts of BHEL in this regard. But it must be ensured that all this equipment lead to fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in the Thermal Plants. If that cannot be achieved, then there should be no hesitation in importing the required plant and equipment in the interest of power generation in the country.

Sir, the coal is supplied from the same mines to the States and also to private Thermal Plants in the country. For instance, the Thermal Plant belonging to Birlas gets 80% to 90% good coal where the ash content is negligible. But in the coal supplied to the States, besides high ash content, there are also blackstones. The hon. Minister should ensure that such things do not recur.

The Rajyadiksha Committee was constituted to make recommendations so that

the recurring power crisis can be averted and the money invested in the power sector yields appropriate returns without the workers being made the victims of any modernisation. But the recommendations of this Committee have not yet seen the light of the day. I wonder why such Committees should be constituted and why should taxpayers' money be wasted, if no action is to be taken on the recommendations of the Committees. In the existing scheme of things another committee may be appointed to process the recommendations of Rajyadiksha Committee. Sir, the need of the hour is reorganisation of the Electricity Boards in the country. Then only you can implement the provisions of this Bill. I would go to the extent of demanding that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward by the Government and not this feeble and faint-hearted legislative measure.

Sir, the Kalpakkam unit might not produce any power now due to some faults. But after six or seven months it may start generation. In that event, I would like to remind the House of the solemn assurance of the hon. Prime Minister given in 1971 in a public meeting. She had assured the people of Tamil Nadu that all the power produced in the first unit of Kalpakkam plant would be given to Tamil Nadu and 50% power of the second unit would also go to Tamil Nadu. This assurance should not be brushed aside on the ground that this was given in 1971 and now it is 1983, as we see that many of the Prime Minister's assurances given today are changed next day. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I want that this assurance of the hon. Prime Minister should be implemented.

17 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would refer to my starred Question to which the hon. Planning Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan answered today. He stated that the Tamil Nadu Government has not proposed any perspective power plan and there are also no power projects of Tamil

Nadu pending the approval of the Planning Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . You should have put supplementary then. This morning only you asked this question.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : The Electricity Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has he to do with this ?

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Sir, according to my information, there are some power projects of Tamil Nadu pending the approval of the Planning Commission. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Planning has supplied wrong information to the House. In the matter of power projects, whatever the State Government has sent, they should all be approved instantly. The Central Government should extend all the cooperation to the States in this matter. I conclude my speech by demanding that the hon. Minister should get this withdrawn and bring later on a comprehensive Bill for achieving the laudable objectives he has in mind.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली के कार्यकलापों में सुधार करने के लिए यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस तरह का बिल 1978 में प्रस्तुत किया था। उस बिल की मंशा यह थी कि जितने बिजली बोर्ड हैं उनके कार्यकलापों में सुधार हो, उनके एकाउंट्स में सुधार हो, उनके ऐसेट्स इम्प्रूव हो। लेकिन उसके बावजूद बिजली बोर्डों की स्थिति सुधारी नहीं।

बिजली सोशल चेंज का, आर्थिक विकास का एक बड़ा साधन है। हम उत्पादकता वर्ष भी मना रहे हैं। बिजली का उत्पादन

बढ़ाने की हम बहुत चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर के अन्तर्गत बिजली कारखानों को अनवरत रूप से मिलती रहे, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी बिजली के महत्व को इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। एक सैकिड भी बिजली बन्द हो जाए तो कारखानों के प्रोडक्शन पर उसका बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है। बिजली बोर्डों की स्थिति को देखते हुए माननीय गनी खां चौधरी साहब ने तो यहां तक कहा था :

'TAKE OVER WARNING TO POWER BOARDS'

उनके दिमाग में यह बात थी कि स्टेट बिजली बोर्ड अपने कार्य कलापों में सुधार लाने में पूरी तरह फेल कर गए हैं। केन्द्र से बराबर निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे सुधार लाएं। उन्होंने कहा था :

“The Minister said that even with such assistance, if the Boards fail to step up generation, ‘we shall have to find out whether the Centre will not activity intervene in the matter’. At present there were constitutional constraints against the Centre’s intervention, he said and added, ‘if necessary we shall amend the Constitution.’”

बिजली की उपादेयता और उसके महत्व को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वर्तमान कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर सक्रिय कदम बढ़ाएंगे। चन्द्र शेखर जी अनुभव प्राप्त नेता हैं। उनकी सूझ बूझ से हम सभी परिचित हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि इस दिशा में उनकी डायरेक्ट इंटर वेंशन होगी और मात्र इस पर जोर नहीं देंगे कि तीन प्रतिशत का ही लाभ धन करें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि 1978 जैसा संशोधन यह भी संशोधन बन कर ही रह जाए।

[श्री राम स्वल्प राम]

बिजली का प्राबल्य एक नेशनल प्राबल्य है। बिहार हो या कोई अन्य प्रांत सभी के सामने बिजली की समस्या है। इसका सीधा असर नेशनल इकोनोमी पर पड़ता है। इसकी गम्भीरता को न समझें और राज्यों पर इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को छोड़ दें तो बिल तो यहां पास हो जाएगा लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एवं बोर्डों की जो हालत है वर्तमान ढांचे में जिन परिवर्तनों की आप अपेक्षा रखते हैं, उस में आप पूरी तरह से कामयाबी हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं बिहार राज्य से आता हूँ। वहां देश के अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले में बिजली की हालत सब से ज्यादा खराब है। गांवों में तीन तीन महीने तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है। शास्त्री जी ने अपने स्पेशल मेशन के द्वारा यह बताया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वहां बन्द पड़ी हैं। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप बिजली की दर बढ़ाएं। इस पर आपकी मोनोपोली है। कपड़ा लत्ता हम जिस तरह से हम बाजार से खरीदते हैं उस तरह से बिजली को खरीदा नहीं जा सकता है। इस पर टोटल मोनोपोली सरकार की है। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि जब आप हम से मिनिमम गारंटी मांगते हैं और पैसा जमा करवाते हैं मिनिमम गारंटी के रूप में तो कांज्यूमज को गारंटी दें कि उनको मिनिमम बिजली भी सप्लाई की जाएगी। मिनिमम गारंटी आफ बिजली सप्लाई। जब तक दोनों में को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं बन सकेगा, तब तक निफ बिजली की कीमतें बढ़ाते जाइये, उनका टैरिफ बढ़ाते जाइये, लेकिन इससे समाज का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

मैं सरकार से निषेधन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिमम गारंटी इन टर्म्स आफ मैनी

और मिनिमम गारंटी इन टर्म्स आफ इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई, जब तक इन दोनों में एग्रीमेंट नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि आम जनता को इससे लाभ नहीं होगा।

अभी एक प्रस्ताव आया था, बिजली बोर्ड की दायनीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने की बात भारत सरकार ने सोची थी लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने इसका विरोध किया। यह तो गजब की बात है कि एक तो इस मामले में कोई सुधार नहीं ला पा रहे हैं और इस पर संशोधन पर संशोधन हम करते जा रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि ज्यों-ज्यों हम दया कर रहे हैं, मज्र उतना ही बढ़ रहा है। आज बिल पास करते हैं, कल बिजली बन्द। नेशनल ग्रिड की जो बात चल रही है उसके बारे में केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से कमेंट्स मांगे थे, लेकिन वहां से अभी तक कमेंट्स नहीं आ सके हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने की जो आपकी मंशा है, हर राज्य में आप उसको बखूबी कीजिए लेकिन अगर इससे काम नहीं चलता है तो बिजली बोर्ड को टेक-ओवर करना चाहिए। इसमें अगन दिक्कत हो कि यह स्टेट के कान्क्रेट सबजेक्ट में है, इसलिये स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती जा रही है तो इसके लिये सरकार एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाये और प्रावश्यक हो तो संविधान में भी संशोधन करे। यह देश के और जनता के हित में है। चाहे शहरी जनता हो या गांव की जनता हो, उनके हित में आपको कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रमैडमेंट लाना चाहिये जिससे डायरेक्ट केन्द्र को पावर रहे कि स्टेट के बिजली के मामले में केन्द्र डायरेक्ट दखलान्दाजी कर सके। ऐसा प्रावधान आपको करना चाहिये।

बिजली बोर्ड में, खासकर बिहार में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ राजनीतिक भावना प्रेरित की गई है। वहाँ के इंजीनियर्स जिनसे हम जैनरेशन की उम्मीद करते हैं, मैं आपका ध्यान पतरातू की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो कि बहुत बड़ा विद्युत ताप घर है जहाँ से तमाम बिहार के लोगों को बिजली मिलती है, वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा पॉलिटेक्स हौती है। वहाँ कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, चाहे ठेकेदार हों या इंजीनियर्स हों, उनपर थोड़े से सम्मान की जिम्मेदारी रहती है, उसको पलटने के नाम पर जैनरेशन यूनिट बन्द हो जाता है। उन मशीनों में से जो पार्ट्स निकाले गये होते हैं, उन्हीं को फिर रिपेयर के नाम पर मशीनों में लगा दिया जाता है। इस तरह से पहले दिन मशीन बनाते हैं, दूसरे दिन वह फिर खराब हो जाती है क्योंकि वही खराब माल उसमें लगा होता है और उसे खराब माल के पैसे नये माल के नाम पर लिये जाते हैं।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कुछ रूस के इंजीनियर्स भी गए थे वहाँ के लोगों के कालोबारेसन से यह बना था। बहुत से इंजीनियर्स बुलाये गये हैं, लेकिन हमारे बार बार एफर्ट्स के बाद भी उसमें सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। उन लोगों से पूछा गया कि यूनिट बार-बार खराब क्यों होती है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ इंजीनियर्स पतरातू में पोस्टिड हैं, उनको वहाँ से हटा दीजिए, तो पतरातू के यूनिट में खराबी नहीं होगी, क्योंकि वही लोग स्वार्थ में लिप्त हैं और भ्रष्टाचार के कारण यूनिट खराब करते हैं और मरम्मत के नाम पर पैसे कमते हैं।

भाज वहा के इंजीनियर्स बहुत इनडिसि-

प्लिन्ड हो गये हैं। सिलेक्शन बोर्ड के द्वारा एक इंजीनियर की जगह पर एक इंजीनियर को ही रखना चाहिए, लेकिन एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को चेयरमैन बना दिया गया है, जिसको एम्पीयर, मेगावाट और किलो मेगावाट की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक्सपर्ट इंजीनियर लगाए जाने चाहिए। यदि बिहार में बढ़िया इंजीनियर नहीं मिलते हैं, तो भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि डेपुटेशन पर अच्छे इंजीनियर वहाँ भेजे जाएं, ताकि प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सके। लेकिन एक आई ए एस को वहाँ पर लगा दिया गया है। कल एक आई० ए० एस० को मैडिकल कालेज का प्रिंसिपल बना दिया जाएगा। एक ला एंड ग्रांडर को कंट्रोल करने वाले अधिकारी को बिजली बोर्ड का चेयरमैन बना देने से और उसके द्वारा सीलिंग फंड के नीचे बैठ कर पालिसी बना देने से लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल सकेगी। बिजली बोर्ड में नियुक्तियों के बारे में नामर्ज बने हुए हैं कि कौन व्यक्ति चेयरमैन हो सकते हैं।

1964 में वेकटरामन कमेटी ने रीकमेंड किया था :—

“In 1964, the venkataraman Committee recommended a gross return of 9.5 per cent (including electricity duty) on capital employed after making provision for operating expenses and depreciation.”

कठिनाई यह है कि सरकार कमेटी बना देती है, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को वह पढ़ती भी नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जैनरेशन के काम की देखभाल के लिए एक इंजीनियर के बजाए एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को नियुक्त कर दिया गया है। और फिर कहा जाता है कि बिजली बोर्ड में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है।

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

कमेटी ने यह भी कहा है :—

“The tariff structure should not only be guided by the socialistic principles, but should be made to keep pace with the rising cost of electricity.”

मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी एक वॉलफेयर स्टेट है और इसलिए बिजली बोर्ड एक कामशंसल संस्थान होते हुए भी उसे जनता के हितों के प्रति सिम्पैथेटिक होना चाहिए। लेकिन देश की जनता चाहती है कि बिजली की दर बढ़ाने के साथ साथ प्राइवशन बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली दी जाए।

कमेटी ने यह भी रीकमेंड किया है :

“Boards must take firm and stern measures to realise all outstanding electricity dues from all categories of consumers in time.”

आज किसानों की तरफ बकाया नहीं है। आज बकाया उन लोगों की तरफ है, जो बड़ी बड़ी फॅक्टरियां चलाते हैं, जैसे रोहताम इंडस्ट्रीज विंग हाउसिंग पर 60 करोड़ रु० बकाया है, लेकिन उसका इलाज नहीं किया जाता है। इसकी तुलना में मांजिनल फार्मज और स्माल फार्मज के पम्प-सेट की लाइन काट दी जाती है, क्योंकि उन्होंने बिजली का बकाया नहीं दिया है। बिजली बोर्ड के पान ये फिगरज नहीं है कि कितना बकाया विंग हाउसिंग पर है और कितना गरीब लोगों पर है। बकाया न देने के नाम पर गरीब लोगों की लाइन काट दी जाती है और बड़े लोगों को रियायत दी जाती है।

कमेटी का एक रीकमेंडेशन यह भी है :—

“Boards must generate their own resources by minimising costs and avoiding misuse of funds.”

उन्होंने अपनी रीकमेंडेशन में कहा है कि बिजली बोर्डों का चेयरमैन कोई एक्सपर्ट इंजीनियर होना चाहिए न कि आई० ए० एस० आफिसर।

बहुउद्देशीय कम्पनियां भी चाहती हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बिजलीघर चलायें। हमारी सरकार किसी चीज में किसी को भी मोनोपोली देना नहीं चाहती है लेकिन बिजली के मामले में उसकी मोनोपोली है। बिजली का जो विषय है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और बिजली की कमी है इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी बिजली का जनरेशन एलाऊ करना चाहिए लेकिन उसके लिए सरकार की ओर से गाइडलाइन्स होनी चाहिए तथा सरकार के माध्यम से ही उनकी बिजली की आपूर्ति जनता को की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि मंत्री जी नेशनल ग्रिड बनावें और जिन राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है वहां पर बिजली की सप्लाई करें इसके अलावा आप यह नियम भी बनावें और आज ही स्टेट्स को सर्कुलर भेज दें कि बिजली बोर्डों को एक्सपर्ट इंजीनियर्स के हाथ में रखा जाए तभी इस दिशा में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जो सोचसमझ कर बिल पेश किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद बिजली के मामले में सुधार आयेगा। यदि इसके बाद भी कोई सुधार नहीं होता है तो बिजली बोर्डों को टेक-ओवर करने का बिल मंत्री जी को यहां पर लाना चाहिए।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजली उत्पादन का जो

महत्व इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में है, उससे किसी को इंकार नहीं होगा। साथ साथ बिजली के उत्पादन में जो कमी है उससे भी किसी को इंकार नहीं होगा। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड लगातार घाटे में चल रहे हैं इससे भी किसी को इंकार नहीं होगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी दशा है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं और देश के लिए बिजली की इंतहाई आवश्यकता है जिसकी वजह से देश के उद्योग, छोटे उद्योग और कृषि के कामों में श्काबट पैदा होती है।

जो बिल आप इस सदन में लाए हैं उसमें खाम तौर से आपने यह कहा है।

"to provide that each Board shall have a surplus, which shall not be more than 3%."

इसका मतलब यह है कि आप यह उम्मीद करते हैं बिजली बोर्डों से कि वे अपने घाटे को पूरा करेंगे और न केवल घाटा ही पूरा करेंगे बल्कि 3 परसेन्ट सरप्लस की भी व्यवस्था करेंगे। इससे यह जाहिर है कि आज की जो व्यवस्था है उसमें बोर्डों में घाटा है। लगता है कि आप उनको निर्देश दे रहे हैं कि वे व्यवस्था में सुधार लायें, अगर ऐसा निर्देश है तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन असल में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। राज्य के बिजली बोर्डों ने पिछले दो, तीन, चार साल के अर्से में कई बार बिजली की दरें बढ़ाई हैं जिसका बोझ छोटे उद्योगों, घरेलू उद्योगों और कारखानों पर पड़ा है।

आपके इस निर्देश को पूरा करने के लिए जनता पर इस का बोझ और बढ़ेगा यह झुग्री हुई बात नहीं है, शायद इसकी चर्चा और भी लोगों ने की हो कि शायद बल्ड बैंक के निर्देश को आपको पूरा करना है। अहम बात यह है कि इस बिल के आने के

वाद राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और भी बिजली का किराया बढ़ायेंगे। वह बोझ भी वहां के साधारण किसानों को, छोटे उद्योग पतियों पर पड़ेगा, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने और रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक यह अंदाज लगाया गया था कि सारे बिजली बोर्डों का घाटा 44 सौ करोड़ ६० कैंलकुलेट हो चुका है। वह घाटा अब पूरा करने के लिए बिजली का दाम भी बढ़ाया जाएगा। दाम जब बढ़ाया जाता है, तो उसकी पद्धति की ओर आपको थोड़ी सी नजर डालनी चाहिए। किसान को बिजली आप नहीं देते हैं, तीन-तीन दिन तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है, महीने में सिर्फ चार या पांच दिन बिजली मिलती है और उस पर भी आपने मिनिमम चार्ज फिक्स किया हुआ है कि बिजली का उपयोग हो या नहीं आपको इतना पैसा तो देना ही है। हमारे यहां पहले 15 रुपया था, अब 22 रुपया हो गया है और सुनने में आ रहा 25 रुपया होने वाला है। आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि आपको बिजली देनी चाहिए, आप बिजली नहीं देते हैं, फिर भी आप अंकुश लगाते हैं कि आपको अनिवार्य रूप से इतना पैसा तो देना ही है। इस प्रकार की हालत आप दूसरे उद्योगों पर नहीं डालते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि किसान के ऊपर आप चार्ज लगाने हैं, लेकिन सिनेमा में जो धांधली चल रही है बिजली की चोरी हो रही है, चीनी मिलों में धांधली चल रही है, बिजली की चोरी हो रही है। इस बारे में मैंने एक पत्र उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली मंत्री को लिखा था। जिस में मैंने कहा था सिनेमा वालों के ऊपर शिफ्ट के हिसाब से चार्ज लगाएँ और इसी तरह से चीनी मिलों

[श्री असफाक हुसैन]
पर उत्पादन के हिसाब से चार्ज लगाए। आंकड़े आपके पास है कि प्रति किबंटल चीनी के उत्पादन में कितनी बिजली की खपत होती है और उसी के हिसाब से उनसे पैसा लिया जाना चाहिए। जब आप किसानों पर लगा सकते हैं तो आपको सिनेमा घर और चीनी मिलों पर लगाने में क्या आपत्ति है। बिजली के बारे में एक बात यह भी आई थी कि आप राष्ट्रीय बिजली प्लान बनाकर आप उसको सदन में रखेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक कोई उसकी शकल, कोई व्यवस्था सामने नहीं आई है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का रूप भी अब तैयार होने जा रहा है, पता नहीं आप उस में इस बात का ध्यान रख रहे हैं या नहीं। इसी प्रकार बिजली की जो व्यवस्था, एक जनरेशन दूसरा ट्रांसमिशन और तीसरा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Hussain, are you concluding now, or will you continue tomorrow ?

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; You can continue tomorrow.

— —

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Dowry Deaths in Delhi

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up half-an-hour discussion.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोठरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी को जो जवाब दहेज के प्रसंग में जलने वाली महिलाओं का आशय है, वह बहुत ही किरोवात्मक है।

इन के जो जवाब पहले हुए हैं और अखबारों में जो रिपोर्टें छपी हैं, उन में काफी अन्तर है और ऐसा लगता है कि पुलिस जो गलत रिपोर्टें दे देती है, उसी पर मंत्री जी आधारित हो जाते हैं और कोई बिदेय या खुफिया पुलिस इन्हें सही रिपोर्ट नहीं देती है और इस कारण ऐसा लगता है कि इस सदन को केवल झूठी रिपोर्टें ही मिलती हैं।

दहेज समाज के लिए एक भयंकर अभिशाप है, एक भयंकर कलंक के रूप में यह उभरा है और कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं होता है जिस दिन कि महिला जल कर न मरती हो। कई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दिल्ली में 12 घंटे में एक एसी मृत्यु होने की खबर है और ऐसी भी कई रिपोर्टें हैं, जिन के अनुसार 24 घंटे में एक मृत्यु होती है। मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया है कि 6 महीने के अन्तराल में 23 इस तरह की घटनाएं हुई हैं, यह इन्हीं के जवाबों से बिल्कुल गलत माबित होता है। 3 मार्च 1983 को लोक सभा में ही वेंकटसुब्रह्मण्या जी ने श्री राम लाल राही के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि "260 women died of burns last year."

इन्होंने ही उस दिन यह बताया था और राज्य में भी 18 मार्च, 1983 को श्री लाखन सिंह, एम० पी० के प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने बताया है कि 1982 में 40, 1981 में 23 और 1980 में 17 मौतें हुई हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि इन के दोनों जवाबों में अन्तर है। पुलिस ने केवल 23 महिलाओं की मृत्यु की सूचना दी है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि पुलिस कम घटनाओं की रिपोर्टें इसलिए करती है कि कहीं उस के ऊपर चार्ज न लग जाए कि इतनी घटनाएं क्यों हो रही हैं और

कहीं स्ट्रिक्चर्स उस पर न लग जाएं। इस तरह से दहेज के अभिशाप से जितनी महिलाओं की मौतें हो रही हैं, उन सबको पुलिस दबा रही है और सरकार पुलिस को संरक्षण देती है और उन की रिपोर्ट पर ही सरकार आधारित हो जाती है। समाचार-पत्रों और सामाजिक संगठनों और स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं से जो अन्य रिपोर्टें मिली हैं, उन के अनुसार 1975 से 1978 तक 5245 केसेज नई शादी करने वाली महिलाओं के जल कर आत्म हत्या करने से मौतें हुए हैं और इसी तरह से 11572 रैप के केम भी हुए हैं 1977 से 1980 के दौरान। इस प्रकार से यह जो भयंकर अपराध है, उस से मरने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में उा का इतना घटा कर देते हैं, जिससे सदन गुमराह हो जाता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार ने जो कार्यवाही की है, अभी तक नाकाम हुई है और अभी तक वह कोई लाभ-निद्ध नहीं हुई है। इसलिए ये घटनाएं प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं और इनको रोकने के लिए कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इस का कारण यह है कि यहां की जो प्रशासन व्यवस्था है, उस में बहुत कमी है और जहां तक हो सकता है सरकार उसी की मदद करती है और उसी पर निर्भर करता है और जो समाज की अन्य संस्थाएं हैं, उन के प्रतिवेदनों पर वह विश्वास नहीं करती है। 6 सितम्बर का जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है, उस में यह निकला है कि 7 वर्ष में ऐसी घटनाएं डबल हो गई हैं और 1981 में उन्होंने यह बताया है कि 500 इस तरह से 1981 को अगर देखा जाय, तो 154 इस तरह की मौतें 5 महीनों के दौरान हुई हैं।

यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आया है। 1980 की दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाए। जितनी मौतें हुई हैं उनमें

65 परसेंट मौतें जलने के कारण हुई हैं और 35 परसेंट मौतों में चाहे तो हत्या की गई है या सुसाइड किया गया है। इन घटनाओं को आज तक सरकार ने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर डील नहीं किया है। इस कारण से ऐसे अपराध दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इन अपराधों के जो अपराधी होते हैं, वे कानून के चंगुल से भाग निकलते हैं। आपके कानून और कारंवाही में इतने चोर-दरवाजें हैं, कि ये अपराधकर्मी कानून की गिरफ्त में नहीं आ पाते हैं। पुलिस की भी मिली-भगत से ये अपराधकर्मी सजा पाने से बच जाते हैं। इन मामलों में पुलिस की कारंवाही को निल कहा जा सकता है।

न्यायालयों में जो मामले भेजे जाते हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं उद्धरण देना चाहूंगा। दिसम्बर, 1982 में श्री वी० पी० वंसल, प्रथम श्रेणी के न्याधीश ने एक केस को रिजेक्ट करते हुए, ऐसे केस को रिजेक्ट करते हुए जिसमें की जलने से मौत हुई थी, डाइंग डिक्लेअरेशन के बारे में रिमार्क दिया कि इनसफिशियेन्ट एवीडेंस। उसका अपराधी, मोतियाखान का राजकुमार रिहा कर दिया गया। इन्हीं न्याधीश महोदय ने इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेन्सी के बारे में भी रिमार्क किया है जो कि मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

“...that it shows that the Investigating Officer was either inexperienced or did not do his job in accordance with the law and there was no proper supervision or guidance to the Investigating officer.”

सरकार और पुलिस इस तरह से बयान और सबूत इकट्ठे करती है जिसमें की जान-बूझकर या भ्रष्टाचार के द्वारा अपराधी को बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह जजों ने पुलिस पर स्ट्रिक्चर पास किया है।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं आपको बताता हूँ। उसमें भी बर्निंग से मौत हुई थी। श्री पी० के० बहल, प्रतिरिक्त सेसन जज ने स्टेट बंसस नागराज केस में अपराधी को मुक्त कर दिया। एक केस नवम्बर 1983 का सुशील-कुमार का है, इसमें श्री एस० एम० अग्रवाल एडीशनल सेसन जज ने कहा है—

“...his concern and anguish at the manner of the police working even in such heinous, crimes as this one in permitting the accused party to acquire vital information concerning it in the police diary.”

इस सरकार के जो लूपहोल्स हैं उनका एक्सक्यूज मुजरिम को मिल जाता है और उनसे वह बच निकलता है। इन जजों के बयानों से इस तरह की बातें सामने आती हैं कि पुलिस अपराधियों को बचाने की कोशिश करती है। इसका समाज में कितना घातक परिणाम होता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिये कि दहेज के कारण होने वाली मौतों के बारे में बड़ी चूस्ती से काम करे। दिल्ली और दूसरे ऐसे स्थान हैं, जैसे हरियाणा, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात जहाँ पर कि ऐसी बहुत ही ज्यादा घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, ऐसे स्थानों पर सरकार को कारगर उपाय करने चाहिए और पुलिस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक इस तरह का अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। कई केसिज मे डाइंग डिक्लेअरेशन को अर्याप्त प्रमाण बता कर अपराधी को रिहा कर दिया गया है। केवल टेक्नीकल ग्राउंड्स पर डिस्चार्ज कर दिया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अपराधियों को बच निकलने का रास्ता मिल जाता है। 1137 महिलाओं की अकाल मृत्यु पिछले 26 महीनों में हुई जिनमें से 1979 से 1981 के दौरान केवल 234

केसिज रजिस्टर्ड किये गये।

इसमें से 50 केस ट्रायल स्टेज तक पहुँचे हैं। 10 केसों में अनुसंधान किया गया और एक आदमी को सजा दी गई। इस प्रकार से पुलिस की गड़बड़ियों के कारण सारे के सारे अपराधी बच निकलते हैं और समाज की महिलाएँ मृत्यु का आवरण करती हैं।

इस संदर्भ में जगदीश लाल मल्होत्रा को आजीवन कारावास की सजा दी गई। इस बारे में सत्र न्यायाधीश एस० सी० जैन ने आन्जर्व किया था :—

“In most of the cases the culprits escape the liability for want of evidence and such cases are given the label of suicide or accident. But whenever such a case is proved beyond doubt, the extreme penalty of death should be awarded to the culprits who are enemies of the society.”

इस प्रकार से अपराधियों को बचाने की बात अगर नहीं होती तो जज इस तरह की बात नहीं करते। जज इस तरह के सामाजिक अपराधियों को सजा देना चाहते हैं ताकि समाज से इस कलंक का निवारण हो सके। वर्तमान कानून में अपराधियों को बचाने के लिए बहुत से रास्ते हैं। अभी तक हम कानून में संशोधन नहीं कर पाए हैं।

सेशन जज एस० एम० अग्रवाल ने कहा है —

“The Judge's personal dereliction also plays a role in deciding the casesin the case of Vina Nagaratna, who was burnt to death in her house, in 1980 the case was dealt by two session judges. Looking at the same evidence the first

judge was convinced that it was a murder but the second judge P.K. Bahri declared it a suicide.....”

इस प्रकार से उनका मस्तिष्क बनता है। इस दिशा में सरकार कहती है कि प्रासीक्यू-टर्स को निर्देश दिए गए हैं। लोगों की इस तरहके मामलों में जमानत हो जाती है। जहां तक महिला संगठनों का सवाल है, उनका कहना है कि इस तरहके अपराधियों की जमानत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

19 दिसम्बर 1980 को लोकसभा में और 24 दिसम्बर 1980 को राज्य सभा में एक ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी का गठन किया गया। इसकी 4। मिर्निंग हुई। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत कर दी है। अभी तक इस पर अमल नहीं हो पाया है। अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

यह बात मही है कि यह दहेज प्रथा कोई प्राज की नहीं है। 1939 में भी इस बारे में एक एक्ट बना। उससे पहले से यह प्रथा चली आ रही है। 1961 के बाद संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246, क्लाज 2 और 254 क्लाज 2 के अनुसार डाउरी प्राहिबिशन एक्ट 1961 को राजकीय स्तर पर बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब ने भी बनाया। लेकिन कानून केवल कागजों में ही रह गया। उसका लाभ नहीं हुआ। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि पिछले 6 महीनों में जो 23 केसेस हुए हैं, इसमें कितनों को सजा हुई है ?

1980 से आज तक जितने केस हुए हैं उन में से कितनों को सजा दिलाई गई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब जबाब आएगा तो कह दिया जाएगा कि एक या दो केसिस में सजा दिलाई जा सकी है।

ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे आप इस तरहके केसिस पर रोक लगा सकते हैं। यदि आप रोक लगाना चाहते हैं तो जरूरी है कि आई० पी० सी० 1860, सी० आर० पी० सी० 1873 और इंडियन एवीडेंस एक्ट 1872 में आप सुधार करें। सुधार की बात आप कह रहे हैं और जवाब में भी आपने कहा है कि संशोधन आप करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन कितने ही— बरसों से आप यह बात कहते आ रहे हैं लेकिन संशोधन कर नहीं रहे हैं। इस दिशा में आप अविलम्ब कदम उठाएं। बहुत से लोगों ने सर्जेशन दिया है कि इस आफेंस को कागनि-जबल और नान-वेलेबल बनाया जाय। क्रूअल्टी टू विमैन इसके भी आई०पी०सी० में जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जिस की शादी हुए सात बरस पूरे न हुए हो उसकी लाश का कम्पलसरी पोस्ट मार्टम अवश्य होना चाहिये। साथ ही साबित करने का ओनस हस्बैंड पर डाला जाना चाहिए और उसको साबित करना चाहिए कि उसने पत्नी पर अत्याचार या जुल्म नहीं किया।

डाउरी को लेकर हैरासमेंट की जितनी घटनाएं होती हैं उसको बहुत आसान और सिम्पल बनाया जाना चाहिए। महिलाओं में हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि थानों में जा कर विवरण दे सके या वहां जा सके। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं। कांग्रेस आई के एक आदमी नरेश कुमार की शादी 29 अप्रैल 1983 को हुई सुमन बाला के साथ जिस की आयु 23 बरस है। उसकी 20 जुलाई को हत्या कर दी गई। थाने में उसकी रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की जा रही थी। उसकी बहुत पैरबी हुई कि वे जेल में न जाएं और जेल में उसको बन्द नहीं किया गया। मंत्री जी के पास भी इसकी रिपोर्ट आई होगी। इस

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा]
तरह के केसिस में तुरन्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

कन्यादान जिस को कहते हैं इसको बँन कर देना चाहिये। यह एक कम्प्लेटी बन कर रहे गई है। लड़की जिस का विवाह होता है उसको एक कम्प्लेटी के समान इस में समझा जाता है, सामान की तरह उसको समझा जाता है। इस पर बँन लगना चाहिये। शादियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये।

एक हाई पावर कमिशन भी बनाया जाए जो अपने सर्वेक्षण सरकार को दें। जो कमेटी बनी थी और जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आपको कार्य करना चाहिये था वह भी आपने नहीं किया। सिटिजंज काउंसिल दिल्ली ने भी कहा है कि एक हाई पावर कमिशन बनाया जाना चाहिये।

एंटी डाउरी पुलिस स्कूड बनाया जाए। उस में काम करने वालों को विशेष ट्रेनिंग दी जाए ताकि इस जुल्म की, मारने की, दहेज से प्रभावित महिलाओं की ठीक से बँह जांच कर सके, उसके कागज पत्र तैयार कर सके। तथ्यों को गोपनीय रखने की आवश्यकता है।

डाउरी में जो आर्टिकलज दी जाती हैं, उनका एग्जीबीशन नहीं होना चाहिये। शादियों में बहुत ज्यादा ठाट बाट, दिखावट होती है, राजशाही चलती है, लाख डेढ़ नहीं कई लाख खर्च कर दिया जाता है। दिल्ली में यह भीज हुई है। इस वास्ते डाउरी की एग्जीबीशन पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। वह एग्जीबिट नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दहेज पीड़ित महिलाओं के लिए पौषर्ष

गृह बनाए जाएं। जो दोषी पति है, जो बर्त्याचार करता है, दहेज प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 38 या जो भी धारा हो उसके तहत, उस महिला के भरण पोषण की जो व्यवस्था है, जो जिम्मेवारी है वह उस पर डाली जाए और ऐसे दोषी पतियों से पांच सौ रुपया माहवारी बसूल किया जाए और स्त्री को दिलाया जाए। अगर उनके कोई पिता न हो या और कोई न हो तो ऐसी महिलाओं को दूसरे ढंग से अलग रखा जाये और उनसे पैसा बसूल करके उनका पालन किया जाये।

स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा लोकमत तैयार किया जाये, क्योंकि कानून से कुछ नहीं होता। जब तक लोकमत तैयार नहीं होगा यह समाज के लिये कलंक बना रहेगा आर्य समाज, ब्रह्म समाज, रामकृष्ण मिशन, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, महिला संगठन और समाज कल्याण बोर्ड आदि संस्थाएं दहेज विरोधी प्रचार करें और हर राज्य की भाषा में इसका प्रचार हो। जब तक ये स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं गांव-गांव में, नगर-नगर में प्रचार कर के जनमत नहीं बनायेंगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। सरकार को इसमें काफी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को भी इसमें सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है।

दहेज के अभियुक्तों की काली सूची बनायी जाये उन्हें ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाये और प्रसारण साधनों के द्वारा इनको बदनाम करना उचित होगा जिससे इस तरह के ब्लैक लिस्ट लोगों को फिर दोबारा शादी न हो सके। पुलिस को पति की जेलमें वाले पतियों को सीमाधिक रूप से बँहकारे करना चाहिए और उनके पुनर्वास के लिये

केवल अनायास की परित्यक्ता स्त्रियों से ही उनकी शादी की इजाजत देनी चाहिये ताकि ऐसे लोगों को समाज में फिर जगह न मिल सके और इस तरह से परित्यक्ता लड़कियों के भरण-पोषण का भी साधन हो जायेगा।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० जितने लोक सेवा के चयन किये गये बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी, डाक्टर इंजीनियर, टेक्निकल साइंटिस्ट्स होते हैं इनकी शादी के लिये 2.2 3.3 लाख रुपये और स्कूटर, फ्रिज की मांग होती है। इस तरह से दहेज न मिलने के कारण हत्या हो रही है। गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं। सबसे ज्यादा अभिशाप पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के द्वारा, सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा हो रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार की सेवा शर्तों में, कन्डक्ट रूल्स में सुधार कर के ऐसी शर्तें लगानी चाहियें कि अगर ये लोग कहीं भी दहेज लेकर शादी करेंगे तो उन पर कड़ी कार्यवाही होगी।

अगर अन्तर्जातीय विवाह चलाये जायें, सरकारी स्तर पर जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें तो इस तरह से भी दहेज की प्रथा मिट सकती है और ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनका आरक्षण किया जाना चाहिये।

डाइग-डिक्लेरेशन को प्राप्त साक्ष्य कहा गया है। सभी अभियुक्तों की ऐसी धारणा बना देनी चाहिये कि जो भी डाइग डिक्लेरेशन किया गया है वह उनकी सजा के लिये पर्याप्त है। इस तरह से उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, I am highly thankful to the hon. Member for having raised this half an hour discussion in this House. Of course, it has arisen out of a question that has been answered in the Lok Sabha, when the hon. Speaker wanted that this matter should be discussed through a half an hour discussion. It has given an occasion for the Government to explain the position and the steps taken to see that this evil is prevented, as far as practicable. In matters of this nature, not only administrative action but mobilisation of public opinion is also necessary to eradicate this social evil.

The hon. Member has raised several points. One important point is that there is contradiction between the figures that I have given both in this House and in the other House with regard to dowry deaths. The hon. Member and the House must appreciate that death of women by burning is quite different from death because of dowry causes. Dowry deaths are different from general incidents of casualties due to burning of women. If the hon. Member carefully goes through my statement, he will find that I have said that in the first half of this year, from 1-1-83 to 30-6-83, the total number of deaths due to burning are 270, out of which 23 have been identified as dowry deaths.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Who identified ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The police identified. And the other deaths also have been gone into. Sir, I can say that out of the deaths that are classified under murder, that is, 15 under murder, 8 are due to dowry, abetment of suicide are 26, suicide are 33 and accidental deaths are 196. The total is 270. So, these deaths will be accidental, suicidal and due to several causes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Suicide is also related to dowry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If a lady feels very much frightened because she has to pay dowry and she commits suicide, under what category would you add that death ?

(Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central) : In spite of the letters written by the girl before her death, those letters are not taken into consideration by the police.

SHRI P. VEKATASUBBAIAH : I am coming to the point.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : They are not taken into consideration in spite of the proof produced.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete the reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, the number of cases of women succumbing to burn injuries alone have been reported in the press. In fact, according to the recent record maintained by the police, from 1-1-83 to 30-6-83, as I have earlier submitted to this House, 270 women had died as a result of having sustained burn injuries. Even though in these cases there was no complaint or any foul play, as per the instructions issued by the Government, an inquest was conducted in each case including *post mortem*. It was only after the investigating agency was completely satisfied on the basis of oral, documentary as well as medical evidence that there was no foul play and that burning was a pure accident, was the case filed by the court withdrawn with the consent of the judicial magistrate. This is the explanation on why the number of deaths reported are higher than the number of dowry cases registered.

I have already informed that the Government is seriously concerned with this social evil and in this connection, I have to compliment the role that has been played by the voluntary organisa-

tions especially in Delhi. And I must specially refer to the vigilance that has been set up by some important social workers like our hon. Member, Shrimati Dandavate, who is sitting here. Whenever such complaints have been brought to my notice, I may humbly submit that I have taken prompt steps and the hon. Member will bear testimony to that fact.

Sir, the present law as it is in the statute book is not adequate enough to deal with this matter effectively. That is why we are proposing to bring several amendments to the I.P.C., Cr.P.C. and the Indian Evidence Act to make it more stringent so that those indulging in dowry can be punished. Apart from this, the Dowry Prohibition Act itself is being amended. Administrative instructions have also been issued to the police conducting investigation in the deaths of young women in suspicious circumstances to be extra vigilant and to complete investigation expeditiously.

18 hrs.

The latest steps the Government proposes to take with regard to the amendment of the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code, we intend to bring in the following amendments :

An additional provision in the Indian Penal Code to punish the husband or relative of the husband of the woman who subjects her to cruelty within seven years of marriage, with imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine. The offence will be cognizable and non-bailable

Amendment to Section 174 Criminal Procedure Code, to provide for compulsory post mortem in cases where a woman within seven years of her marriage has committed suicide or died under suspicious circumstances.

Amendment to Section 196 Criminal Procedure Code to make inquest

by the executive magistrate compulsory in case of suicide or death under suspicious circumstances of the woman within seven years of her marriage.

Amendment to Evident Act to permit the court to presume abetment by husband or relative of husband to commit suicide of a woman who had committed suicide within seven years of her marriage and who has been shown to have been subjected to cruelty before committing suicide.

These are important amendments which we want to make so as to make the laws more stringent.

Due to pressing demand inside and outside Parliament for the amendment of the law relating to rape so as to make it difficult for offenders to escape conviction, to ensure that severe penalties are imposed on those convicted, Bill—Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1980—was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill was referred to Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament for consideration. The Joint Committee presented its report to Parliament on 2nd November. The matter has been listed in the Agenda. We are going to that Bill soon.

(Interruptions)

Dowry Bill is dealt with by the Education Ministry. Dowry Prohibition Act is also being amended. Several recommendations have been made by the Joint Select Committee and according to the present Report of the Joint Select Committee several amendments are being made to make it more stringent and also the Government has taken certain administrative actions.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I want to know whether Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill will be introduced during this Session or not? I know about all these Criminal Procedure Code, etc. We have been assured by the Prime Minister. You have also assured

in the Rajya Sabha. We want to know whether the Bill will be introduced in this Session or not?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I appreciate the hon. Member's concern in this regard. There are several suggestions made in the Joint Select Committee. They are being processed. I would like to assure the hon. Members that expeditious action will be taken to introduce this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
At an appropriate time.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I did not say 'appropriate time'. Shri Vajpayee is smiling because I said 'expeditious action will be taken'. I may tell the hon. Members that it does not relate to our ministry. Voluminous amendments have been made. These are being looked into very carefully. The amendments should not be counter productive. So, that is the anxiety of the Ministry to go slow in this matter and process them so that it will have the desired effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can straightaway reply to the question whether it is coming in this Session or not.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why not pass an Ordinance soon after the Session?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : We submitted our report on the 11th August, 1982. Since then, one year has passed. Still the Minister says that he is going through the recommendations.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already told some of the amendments suggested: it was felt that due to the wilful conduct of the husband, some of the relatives of the husband are likely to drive a woman to commit suicide or cause harassment of the woman, with a view to coercing her to meet any un-

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lawful demand for property, a penal offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine has been suggested. So, a careful scrutiny should be made. It is proposed to undertake legislation to amend the Cr. P.C. This is what I have said just now.

I will Pass on the feelings of this House to my hon. colleague who deals this matter in the Education Ministry and I will persuade her to expedite the whole matter. I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to her. I want to make one thing clear here. The Government is as anxious as the hon. House to bring any legislation as early as possible. But when the legislation is made, every care has to be taken that this legislation should not be counter-productive. That is our anxiety.

Regarding the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee and so far as the law relating to rape is concerned, it is being introduced now. We have given certain detailed instructions to the Administration and also to the State Governments to deal with these situations as and necessary. The Supreme Court in a recent case recommended the creation of a cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs to monitor the implementation of the instructions mentioned. It has been presently decided that the implementation of the above instructions should be monitored by the existing section which also deals with the crime by getting quarterly progress report from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. A Joint Secretary or a Deputy-Secretary may visit the State where the progress is not satisfactory.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : When they have suggested a separate cell, why are you passing it to the existing section in the Department? They have suggested a separate cell. Are you not agreeing for a separate cell?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Prof. Ranga ji, as far as the States are concerned, we do not have any hand. It is

purely a law and order subject which falls within the purview of the State Government. I will inform the House as to what steps we have taken in this regard in the Union Territory Administrations.

So far as Delhi is concerned, in view of the large number of dowry death cases, the police has set up a special cell from within its existing sanctioned strength with the following members. The Deputy Commissioner of Police—she is a woman—is heading the cell. In addition two inspectors with the strength of 20 people are there. We have constituted this cell. A proposal for sanctioning more staff for the anti-dowry cell is separately under consideration. Apart from the investigation of dowry-death cases, the cell is also going to look into their conduct in the court since it has been seen that there have been very few convictions in the court. Out of 33 persons arrested in dowry-death cases in 1980, only 4 cases have been convicted. Of the cases relating to 1981, two have been convicted while 14 are facing trial. The cases reported in 1983 are under investigation or pending trial. The Delhi Administration has been requested to look into the reasons for high acquittal in such cases. Some of the administrative measures taken to check such social crimes are mentioned below :

Instructions have been issued to the police officers to take serious note of cases of suicides or death in suspicious circumstances of young married woman in the first 10 years of marriage. These cases are to be treated as special cases and the investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. A cell has been set up in the Police Headquarters to investigate dowry-death cases and the cell is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. A reconciliation-cum-guidance bureau under the anti-dowry scheme has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare of the Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to the married women in distress who are victimised by their in-laws an account of dowry. The Direc-

torate is also launching publicity propaganda through various media.

The instructions for getting *post-mortem* conducted by at least two doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. Moreover, the doctors are required to issue the necessary classification and attestation at the time of recording of the dying declaration.

Special Magistrates have also been detailed for recording the dying declaration. In such cases, all women victims of dowry cases are entitled to free legal aid.

These are some of the administrative actions which we have taken so far as the Delhi Administration is concerned.

About the steps taken by various State Governments, we have written detailed letters followed by a personal letter by the Home Minister to various State Governments to take action speedily not only with regard to dowry deaths but also in cases relating to harassment of women. These are being monitored and we are in constant contact with the State Governments as to what action they are taking from time to time.

Shrimati Pramila Dandavate also referred to one case. This case will come under Section 306 of the IPC, that is, abetment to commit suicide. Action is being taken.

Coming to the suggestions made by the hon. Member, I have already said that certain amendments are being proposed with regard to the Cr. P.C., the I.P.C. and the Indian Evidence Act. That should satisfy the hon. Member. I have already said about the compulsory *post-mortem*. About the procedure of dowry death cases, that it must be simplified, this matter is also being looked into because the procedure is a laborious. We have also suggested that some sample cases should be taken to find out why there has been inordinate delay in these matters, why there have been a large number of acquittals and what are the procedural

lapses that make these cases acquittal cases. So, we are making a sort of sample survey in all these matters. Wherever the procedures are faulty and they are not adequate enough to lead to conviction, all efforts are being taken to see that these cases are properly conducted in the courts.

श्री अश्वल रसोद काबली (भीनमर) :
मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो केसेज कोर्ट्स में जा रहे हैं, वहाँ पर चार-चार और दस-दस साल उन में लग जाते हैं और इस की जो इम्पोर्टेंस है, उसको पेशेनजर रख कर मैं चाहूँगा कि आप ऐसे केसेज के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल्स बनाइए या कोई और रास्ता निकालिये क्योंकि इस की इम्पोर्टेंस बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे यहाँ जम्मू व काश्मीर में एक केस हुआ, जिसमें डाईंग डेक्लेरेशन में भी एक विटनेस था और जिसमें उस मरती हुई नारी ने मेरी मौजूदगी में अपना बयान दिया था। उस में उस ने कहा था कि देहेज की वजह से उसके हृत्संड और उसके फावर-इन-ला की ज्यादाती की वजह से वह अपने को हलाक कर रही है। अपने डाईंग डेक्लेरेशन में उस ने कोर्ट में यह बयान दिया था लेकिन कोर्ट में यह मामला चार साल से पड़ा हुआ है और अभी तक वह डिस्पोज आफ नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह से कोर्ट से कोई जस्टिस इस तरह की महिलाओं को नहीं मिल रही है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
This is also engaging the attention of the Government. The Delhi High Court has earmarked certain court to deal with primarily dowry death cases and burning cases also so that there should not be any undue delay in all these matters. There are certain earmarked courts to deal with these cases exclusively. We will pursue this matter also. About the hon. Member's suggestion of having tribunals, whatever is being achieved by

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earmarked courts, if they could achieve good results, there is no reason why we should go in for tribunals.

She also mentioned about the unfortunate victims who have been harassed, that a home must be found where they can be sheltered and given proper protection. This is a very good suggestion and it will be looked into with all the sympathy that it deserves.

About the public opinion that should be created, public opinion cannot be created by Government alone; public opinion has to be created by voluntary organizations, also. We have already given instructions to use the media effectively, the All India Radio and the Doordarshan; to highlight and to bring to the notice of the people the evil effects of dowry and the harassment of women. The voluntary organizations also must come forward and give their cooperation. Recently I have convened a meeting with the Chief Executive Officer also on how to mobilise public opinion in this respect. In many cases, unfortunately, when the police proceed to make an investigation, sufficient evidence is not forthcoming. That is a handicap which the Administration faces in all these matters. But when it is said that police is neglecting, callous and indifferent, I do not subscribe to that view. Whatever is possible.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
In some cases.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : To err is human. May be, in some cases it may be so. But I may assure the House that wherever there is dereliction of duty, wherever there is complacency, wherever there is a short of connivance, suitable action will be taken against those people who are found to be guilty.

About public servants demanding dowry, I do not know whether the Dowry Prohibition legislation is covering such public servants or not. There are several persons who advocate dowry prohibition on the one hand but at the

same time they are adepts in demanding more dowry. If you can mobilise public opinion to boycott socially such persons, I will be the happiest man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Public servants, when they get some money, will have to inform the Head of the Department or something like that. You can verify and if they get some Rs. 50,000 or so and they do not tell the Government, you can take action against them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When their assets are found to be disproportionate to their income, there is a procedure laid down for action to be taken. But in these matters it is highly necessary for these public servants or politicians or public men to reform themselves; they must prove worthy of the position they hold, so that they may stand as an example.

About inter-caste marriages, that is a very good idea and everybody should follow it. I am myself following that example and I feel happy that I followed that example a long time back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How you have followed that example, you can tell the House also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : My daughter had an inter-caste, inter-religion, inter-State, marriage. My son also is going to have an inter-caste, inter-State, marriage soon

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
International also ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, he will be marrying an IAS officer—that girl, Group A.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : If my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, who is a bachelor himself, could suggest a suitable bride outside our country, I will persuade my children to follow his advice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He could have done it when he was External Affairs Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About the onus of proof on the accused, that is also one point that has been raised by the hon. Member.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is very important.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : So far as rape is concerned, this amendment we have included in our Report. But I do not know about this dowry prohibition, I do not know the various provisions, the amendments that have been suggested. But soon the entire Bill will be brought before the House and the hon. Members may suggest these amendments when that Bill is being discussed.

These are some of the suggestions made by hon. Members. I once again submit to this House that the Government is very serious and sincere in their efforts to deal with the situation and also I appeal to the hon. House not to make a sort of unilateral type of adverse comments against the administration so that they should not get demoralised. There are black sheep in every department and in every administration. Whenever such instances are brought to our notice, I again assure the hon. House that proper action will be taken against them.

Now this Anti-Dowry Cell is being headed by a woman officer and they are doing a good job. They are in constant touch with the voluntary organisations. Seminars are being conducted and whatever suggestions are being made by voluntary organisations are being taken very seriously. They are being studied with all their implications and if they are feasible and if they can help the administration to eradicate this evil, they will certainly be considered.

With these words I again thank the hon. Members for having brought and highlighted this social evil on the floor of

the House.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : It is very painful to discuss this matter. Much has been said on both sides. Actually the question posed is : what further action has to be taken ? The discussion arose from the fact that the numbers of deaths given in reply to a question appeared to be most improbable.

It is not only the question of burning cases. All deaths due to burning cannot be attributed as dowry deaths nor the deaths otherwise also are not dowry deaths. One has to sort out the cases which are deaths because of dowry. If the figures are not available, I will request the hon. Minister to find out and come out with the figures. The number of deaths reported in Delhi according to one magazine last year is 610. That comes to about one death after every 12 hours and out of that deaths due to dowry have to be sorted out.

Prima facie, the way in which the society is progressing to-day unfortunately among the middle class and particularly in Delhi casts a presumption that these deaths may be or most of them may be cases of deaths due to dowry. Towards that end, certain suggestions were made. But ultimately it depends upon the fact as to how far the action taken is deterrent and how far the punishment given is deterrent and it is seen that the culprits are brought to book early.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Actually the question is why should there any such deaths at all ? And why should there be dowry deaths at all ? What is the thinking of the Government ? What action is the Government going to take ? What is the reason why these dowry deaths are taking place ? Is it not a fact that the social values to-day are changing unfortunately and money is getting more importance instead of learnedness and other qualities ? Materialistic money is getting more importance in our society. Is this not a fact and is this

[Shri N. K. Shejwalhar]

not the main cause of such things? Ultimately why is a man or a woman moved to kill another woman?.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : She was also once a daughter-in-law.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Yes. What is the instigation which is behind that? How can that instigation be removed and how can we rise above that? I want a solution for that. In that respect, what is the hon. Minister thinking of? If I am to suggest, it will mean a long debate. A long discussion should be made, a study should be made to find out what are the causes of dowry deaths. My sister here, Madam Dmda-vateji was saying that there were two types of dowries demanded—one at the time when the marriage is actually settled. They demand 'give Rs. 2 lakhs if you want to marry your daughter' If I am not wrong, in this type of cases, if Rs. 2 lakhs are paid already, mostly as dowry, then there will be less number of deaths. In the society, they settle something first and then they go on asking or demanding more money. This is the cause which is leading to the dowry deaths. It is not a fact? Normally, Sir, when the poor lady goes to her father, she cannot live with him. He tells her that she must go and live with her husband; she must please her husband. If the society is not prepared to accept her, this will be a problem for the lady who is being harassed. The father of the girl does not accept her. These are the situations which compel the lady to commit suicide or she is even murdered. In these types of cases, I would request the Minister to throw some light and see that he tries to find out some solution out of that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Bharat:

श्री विलीय सिंह भूरिया (आबुजा) :
आजकल भारत में, हमारी समाज में यह एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है। हमारे देश में अर्धे पुरुष हैं और आधी महिलाएँ। पचास

प्रतिशत महिलाओं के ऊपर इस प्रकार के अत्याचार हैं। यह हमारे समाज के आधे पर बहुत बड़ा कलंक है। आप देखें कि यह बुराई हमारी समाज में क्यों फैल रही है। एक कारण तो यह है कि जो फिल्में हैं, जो सिनेमा हैं, बहुत सारे हमारे नाजवान फिल्म देख कर जाते हैं और इस प्रकार के कुकृत्य कर बैठते हैं। खास तौर पर मध्यम वर्ग इससे प्रभावित हो रहा है। जो पूंजीपति हैं वे काफी दहेज दे देते हैं लेकिन मध्यम वर्ग नहीं दे पाता है। गांव का जो गरीब आदमी हुआ करता था वह अपनी मस्ती में जिन्दा रहता था। लेकिन अब उसमें भी यह बीमारी फैल रही है। लेकिन खास तौर पर जो मिडल क्लास है वह इसका सबसे ज्यादा शिकार हो रहा है, इसी क्लास की महिलाएँ बहुत ज्यादा शिकार होती हैं। इस प्रकार की जो फिल्में हैं और जिन को मेंबर बोर्ड पास कर देता है उन के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इस प्रकार की जो पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ हैं जो काल्पनिक लेख लिखती हैं उन पर भी नजर रखी जानी चाहिए। इससे भी बहुत सारी घटनाएँ होती हैं।

कोर्ट में अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि वाकई में पति के कारण पत्नी की मृत्यु हुई है तो कानूनन उसको दूसरी शादी की परमिशन नहीं होनी चाहिये और इस प्रकार का कानून बनना चाहिये। इससे पुरुष वर्ग पर एक प्रकार का भय बना रहेगा और वे इस तरह की बात करने से डरेंगे। वे समझेंगे कि अगर मैंने पत्नी को परेशान किया और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई तो मैं समाज और कानून मुझे दूसरी शादी करने की परमिशन देगा।

साथ ही जो शासन में हैं अगर यह सिद्ध

हो जाता है कि उसने पत्नी के साथ मारपीट की है और इस कारण से उसकी मृत्यु हो गई है तो उसकी सविस्तर को टर्मिनेट करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। वह समझेगा कि मैंने ऐसा कोई काम किया जिससे मेरी पत्नी की मृत्यु हो गई तो मेरी सविस्तर टर्मिनेट कर दी जाएगी तो वह ऐसा करने से डरेगा। उसके सामने यह समस्या रहेगी कि तब मेरा गुजर बसर कैसे होगा।

आपने कहा है कि दिल्ली में इमर्के बारे में एक सैस बना है। मेरा कहना है कि इस काम के लिए ग्रूप कम्प्लीटली पुलिस अफसर लगाएं, पुलिस जांच करे। साथ ही जज भी पुलिस अफसर होना चाहिये। वकील हो तो महिला वकील होनी चाहिये। महिला की बात महिला ही ज्यादा जान सकती है। पुरुष हमेशा कहीं न कहीं किसी डर से दूसरी जन्मेंट लिख सकता है। अगर महिला होती तो उसमें यह भावना होती कि हमारी बहनों पर दोबा। इस प्रकार की घटना न हो, तो यह मैं मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वह रिप्लाइ देंगे और आने वाले कानून में इस प्रकार की सक्ती बरतेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाज की इस बुराई को बालेन्टरी एजेन्सीज से खत्म करायें।

श्री बृद्धि चरण बर्न (वाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तारांकित प्रश्न जिसके सदर्भ में ये प्रश्न पूछे जा रहे हैं, उसमें विशेष उल्लेख था कि सी० बी० आई० के पास जो कैसे भेजा है, वह कहा का है। मेरा कहना है कि उसके डिटेल्स हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करें और सी० बी० आई० ने उस मामले में क्या प्रगति की है, उसकी जानकारी दें।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 270 मामले बनिंग डैप्स के हैं इसमें सिर्फ 23 मामले डाउरी के हैं। मेरा कहना है कि एक्सीडेंट्स से भी बनिंग डैप्स हो जाती हैं। इसकी डिटेल्स पूरी दें कि बनिंग डैप्स किम कारणों से हुई हैं?

जब तक दहेज प्रथा समाप्त नहीं होती है, तब तक आत्महत्याएं चलेंगी और मर्डर्स होंगे, दहेज प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये कोशिश करना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में ज्वायन्ट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा था, उन्होंने बहुत सारे सुझाव दिये हैं, इन सभी पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि जितने भी कानून हैं, सोशल रिफार्म किये गये हैं, चाहे बाल-विवाह हो या और कानून हो, दहेज की कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने में हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और केसेज की रिपोर्टिंग कम होती है, कम्प्लेंट्स अगर हों तो उनके बारे में निर्णय भी पक्ष में नहीं होता।

प्रश्न यह हो जाता है कि अगर दहेज देने वाला और लेने वाला दोनों ही राजी हैं तो आप क्या कर सकते हैं? यह टेक्नीकल प्रश्न सामने आ जाता है। आप उस पर कोई भी दबाव नहीं डाल सकते। जब शुल्म होता है तभी बात घाने बढ़ती है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि देना और लेना जुम है। दहेज की इंफोनिशन के बारे में भी आपको सोचना होगा इसे बनाना होगा। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि दहेज के बारे में जितने भी कानून बनाये जब तक सामाजिक क्रांति और चेतना नहीं लायेंगे, जैसे बालेन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 6 मई, 1961 को डाउरी प्राहीबीशन एक्ट पर डिस्कशन के समय

[श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

कहा था —

“Legislation itself cannot normally solve deep-rooted social problems. One has to approach this in other ways too. But legislation is necessary and essential so that it may give that push and have that educative factor as well as the legal sanctions behind it which help public opinion to be given a certain shape.”

प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी यही राय व्यक्त की थी। इस लिए हमें एक सामाजिक क्रान्ति लानी पड़ेगी और उसके साथ-साथ वह जो प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचा है, जो पूंजीवाद पर आधारित है, उसको परिवर्तित करना पड़ेगा। जब तक हम इस ढांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक ये कुछथाएं चलती रहेंगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या प्रजातंत्र में पूंजीवाद अन्त नहीं हो सकता

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इस समय जो प्रजातंत्र चल रहा है, वह पूंजीवाद पर आधारित है। मैंने इस दृष्टिकोण से इसे परिवर्तित करने की बात कही है। माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे करेक्ट किया है, यह ठीक है।

कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज उस ढांचे में परिवर्तन कर के समाजवाद और साम्यवाद की तरफ चल रहे हैं। आज हम सब व्यक्तिगत प्रापर्टी एकत्रित कर रहे हैं। हमें लालसा है एकत्रित करने की। इसका कारण यह है कि हममें सुरक्षा की भावना नहीं है कि पैसा और प्रापर्टी न होने पर हमारी और हमारे परिवार की भविष्य क्या होगी। अगर इस बात की सुनिश्चिता हो जाए कि हमारे परिवार की भविष्य ठीक रहेगी, बुढ़ापे में भी हम

सुरक्षित होंगे, तो लोग न तो पैसा एकत्रित करेंगे और न दहेज की प्रथा रहेगी। इस ढांचे में हसारी सुरक्षा नहीं है और उसके कारण व्यक्ति पैसे की होड़ में लगा हुआ है। ज्यों ज्यों यह होड़ बढ़ेगी, त्यों त्यों अपराध होंगे और चाहे कितने भी कानून बनाए जाएं, उन्हें रोका नहीं जा सकेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें सामाजिक ढांचे और राजनैतिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। हमें यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम प्रजातंत्र में और कांस्टीट्यूशन में क्या परिवर्तन करें। जब हम इस दिशा में कदम उठाएंगे, तभी हम इन कुप्रथाओं को समाप्त कर सकेंगे, अन्यथा नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In all other countries, the Goddess of wealth is not considered to be wealth. Therefore, whenever a lady goes to another house, they want the Goddess of wealth with actual wealth.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not 'Lakshmi'....?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They want wealth with 'Lakshmi'.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहली बातों को नहीं दोहराऊंगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां दहेज प्रथा इसलिए प्रचलित है कि हमारी मानसिकता इसमें बहुत ज्यादा, बहुत दूर तक, बहुत हद तक लिप्त है। हजारों हजार सालों से हमारी मानसिकता इसी ढंग से बनी हुई है। यूं तो कह दिया गया है कि “यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते तत्र रमन्ते देवताः”, लेकिन साथ-साथ तुलसीदास ने यह भी कहा कि “डोल, गंवार, शूद्र पशु नारी, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।”

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तुलसीदास तो केवल 300 साल पहले हुए थे ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : आज के समाज में हमने तुलसीदास को बहुत अच्छी तरह से हृदयंगम कर लिया है ।

हमारी मानसिकता का निर्माण इस प्रकार हुआ है कि विवाह जैसे कार्य में हम विवाह ही नहीं करते, हम कन्यादान करते हैं । हम कन्या को दान देने की वस्तु समझ लेते हैं । नारी जाति को हमने पुरुष के बराबर दर्जा नहीं दिया है, उसे हमेशा नीचे का दर्जा दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जीवन दान देते हैं तो जीवन की कम कीमत है ?

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : जिसको जीवनदान देते हैं उसको अपने से थोड़ा कम समझकर उसके लिए प्रयास करते हैं ।

अपने समाज में नारी को रत्न कहा गया है । रत्न कितना भी कीमती हो, जीवन से अधिक कीमती नहीं हो सकता है । यानी हम नारी को इतर समझते रहे हैं । इसी के कारण इन कुप्रथाओं का जन्म हुआ और यह सब चलता रहा ।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारा कानून त्रुटिपूर्ण है उसके कारण पुलिस मोटिवेटेड नहीं होती है । दहेज के कारण जो अपराध होते हैं उनको पुलिस कान्निजेबल और नानवेलेबल आफेन्स नहीं मानती जब तक एक साल के अन्दर मुकदमा दर्ज न कराया जाए । तब तक पुलिस अपने मन से कुछ नहीं करती है । इसलिए पुलिस निरपेक्ष रूप से काम करती

है और उस तरफ अधिक ध्यान नहीं देती है ।

इसके साथ-साथ एक कारण और भी है । पुलिस बल में अधिकतर पुरुष ही हैं और वह भी अधिकतर ऐसे समाज से हैं जो दहेज लेना बुरा नहीं समझते हैं । वस्तुतः सभी तो नहीं लेकिन बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो परोक्ष या प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस कार्य में लिप्त भी हैं । तो ऐसे लोगों से भी यह अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कड़ा कदम उठावेंगे ।

आपने यह भी कहा कि जलकर मरने वाले सभी मर्डर्स और हत्यायें दहेज के कारण ही नहीं होती हैं । ठीक है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह भी है कि बहुत सी हत्यायें या आत्महत्यायें दहेज के कारण ही होती हैं । तो उसका भी लेखा-जोखा होना चाहिए । इन सभी मामलों में बहुधा देखा जाता है कि हत्या दहेज के कारण ही हुई लेकिन उसको साबित करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है क्योंकि कोई भी प्रमाण रखकर ऐसी हत्या नहीं करता है । इसलिए इसमें बहुत सावधानी से जांच करने की आवश्यकता होगी । केवल वही हत्या दहेज के कारण नहीं हुई जिसमें पति ने पकड़ रखा है और सास ने केरोसिन तेल डालकर आग लगा दी बल्कि वह हत्या भी दहेज के कारण ही समझनी चाहिए जिसमें पत्नी को मानसिक पीड़ा देकर आत्म-हत्या करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया हो । जो संशोधन आप सोच रहे हैं उसमें इसके लिए भी कोई उपाय होना चाहिए ।

आपने कहा कि सभी तरफ से दहेज पर हमला किया जा रहा है किन्तु मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । आल इंडिया रेडियो से जो विज्ञापन प्रचारित होते हैं उनकी एक

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता]

सम्राज्य ख़ास सुन लीजिए—आपको शादी में जाली बीबी ही नहीं, जाली टी० बी० भी मिल जाए। आपकी पसन्द ख़ूबसूरत बीबी और बेलटेक कलर टी० बी०। एक तरफ़ तो आपकी मंशा दहेज बन्द करने की है लेकिन बूसरी ओर आपके प्रचार माध्यमों से परोक्ष रूप से उसका प्रचार किया जाता है। इसलिए क्या यह दोनों बातें एक साथ सम्भव हो सकती हैं? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Cigarette advertisements, it is shown smoking is harmful, but cigarette advertisement will be there.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Exactly.

आपने कहा कि कुछ कोर्ट ईम्बर-मार्क कर दिए जायेंगे तो केवल दहेज के संबन्ध में अपराधों का निपटारा करेंगे।

श्री पी० बेंकटसुब्बय्या: दिल्ली में।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता: लेकिन उममें एक हानि होने की संभावना है। मेरे दिमाग में जो बात आई है, वह यह है कि कोर्ट बना भी दें तो उममें एक जज होगा और कानून आपका बहुत त्रुटिपूर्ण है और फंसला उस एक जज के टैम्बरामेंट पर ही बहुत कुछ निर्भर करेगा। अगर वह जज एम्बिटल माइंड का हुआ तो सारे के सारे फंसले अपराधियों के पक्ष में होते चले जायेंगे। अपराधी निरअपराधी कह कर छोड़ दिया जाएगा। इसलिए मैंने इस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

श्री डी. देर पहले मैंने कहा था कि अपराध नहीं होता, उसका एक कारण यह है कि डाइंग डिक्लरेशन एक मैजिस्ट्रेट की

उपस्थिति में आवश्यक है, बहुधा ऐसा होता नहीं है। मेरा मुझब है कि जिस तरह से संसद सत्र के समय प्रदर्शनकारी प्रदर्शन करते हैं उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है और शाम के समय मैजिस्ट्रेट डैप्यूट कर देते हैं, ध्यान लेने के लिए, उसी प्रकार दहेज संबंधी क्षेत्र में भी ध्यान देने के लिए मैजिस्ट्रेट की नियुक्ति या मैजिस्ट्रेट डैप्यूट करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अगर यह संभव न हो तो लेडी डॉक्टर के सामने अगर मरने वाली युवती डाइंग डिक्लरेशन दे, तो उसको भी जायज मानें, ऐसा कानून में प्रावधान करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार सबूत उपलब्ध होंगे, और अधिक कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

इसी के साथ अब मैं कुछ प्रश्न आप से करना चाहूंगा। पिछले एक साल में कितने मामले दर्ज हुए और उसमें कितनों पर कार्यवाही की गई और मिरफ्तारी की गई और कितने केसेज के भीतर 90 दिनों में चार्ज शीट ड किया गया? यह मैं इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि 90 दिनों के भीतर चार्ज शीट न करने पर अपराधी बेल पर छूटने के लायक हो जाता है। न्यायालय एवं महिला दक्षता समिति द्वारा अनुशासित कार नर्स कोर्ट स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं और कब तक? क्या दहेज से संबंधित अपराधी के निपटारे के लिए जगह-जगह विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं? यदि स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, तो कब तक?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Venkatasubbiah, You can reply to all the four.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister yields, I have no objection. ... All right. Though it is against the rules.

I am allowing you. You should not quote it as a precedent. Because there is no lady Member, I thought I would allow her.

श्रीमती कमिला बंडवले (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : मैं ज्यादा भाषण न करते हुए, सिर्फ दो तीन बातें मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ, जो इनसे संबंधित है। अभी जैसा कि मेरे से पहले वक्ता ने कहा कोरनर्स कोर्ट दिल्ली जैसे शहर में होने चाहिए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इस के बारे में सिफारिश है। आपने कहा है कि स्टेट को भी इन्स्ट्रक्शन दी गई है और पोस्टमार्टम के लिए भी कहा गया है। मैं आप का ध्यान सात साल सखदी के होने पर जो घटना घटती है, उसकी ओर ले जाना चाहती हूँ। लाजपत नगर में 7 जुलाई को एक घटना घटी थी। मैंने उसमें खुद दखलअन्दाज किया था। लड़की की लाश से माँ बाप को थोड़ा दूर रखा गया था, पुलिस उनको इन्कार कर रही थी। पोस्ट मार्टम दो डाक्टर्स से होना चाहिए, आपने कहा है। वीमेन ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के बारे में भी आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा। आप की इन्स्ट्रक्शन देने के बावजूद भी अगर कार्यवाही पुलिस की तरफ से नहीं होती है, तो आप से प्रार्थना है कि कैसे भी मृत्यु हो चाहे डाउरी डेथ हो या और तरह से भी मृत्यु हो जाए, तो उस के लिए अगर कोरोनर्स कोर्ट हो जाती है, तो वह उस के बारे में इन्क्वायरी करेगी और इस तरह से महिलाओं की मदद हो सकती है। आप ने संबूर किया है कि शेल्टर होम्स बनने चाहिए।
Women organisations are willing to have children homes.

आप होम मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ ब्रान्ट देकर ऐसा कर सकते हैं। नारी निकेतन हम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। अस्तूरबा निनेस्तन और केन्दन

होस्पिटल यहां पर जो चल रहे हैं, उनमें रहने वाली महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होते हैं। ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस प्रकार के शेल्टर होम्स इमीजियेटली बनने चाहिए, जिनमें रक्ष कर हम अपनी बहनों को बचा सकते हैं। घर से निकलकर उन के लिए कही जाने की कोई जगह नहीं है। इसलिए वे बनने चाहिए।

मैं तीन बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। पहली तो यह है।

Immediately you stop all the marriages at night.

इल्यूमीनेशन वगैरह सब बन्द होना चाहिए। और जो आप का गेस्ट कंट्रोल एक्ट है, उसको इमीजियेटली लागू करना चाहिए। यह तो आप के हाथ में है और आप इसको कर सकते हैं। इस के अलावा रास्ते में पंडाल लगाने की किसी को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि कम से कम हम यह तो कर सकते हैं कि हमारे इस सदन में बैठने वाले जो लोक प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको इस तरह की शादियां नहीं करनी चाहिए। दुःख की बात है कि दिल्ली, जो कि देश की राजधानी है और जहां पर हम सब बैठे हैं, वहां पर इस प्रकार की हत्याएं हो रही हैं। दिल्ली शहर इतना बड़ा शहर है और हमारी संसद यहां पर है और हम जो इस सदन में बैठने वाले प्रतिनिधि हैं, वे अपने घरों में इस तरह की शादियां न करें और इस पर निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने 5 सालों के अन्दर अपने घरों में शादियों पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया हो, उनको पार्टी के सदस्य बनने के लिए टिकट नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। यह सब पार्टियों

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते.]

पर लागू होना चाहिए और मैं आप को बताऊँ कि रूनिंग पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने घर की शादी में 25 लाख रुपया लगाया और वह इस बात को अभिमान से कह रहा है कि उस के यहां शादी में 20 हजार लोग आए। इस तरह से अगर लोग शादियां करते रहेंगे, तो आप चाहे जो भी कानून बना लें, उससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

आखीर में मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि डाऊरी के लिए जो आप की एक कमेटी बनी थी और उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें बहुत सारी बातें हैं, जिन को लागू करने पर हम बहुत सी लड़कियों को बच सकते हैं। यहां पर बहस करने से कुछ नहीं होता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस सेशन में यह बिल लाकर पारित कराने की कोशिश कीजिए और इस चीज को रोकने के लिए जो भी उपाय करने जरूरी हों, उन को कीजिए। आप बिजिलेंस कमेटी बनाइए और कुछ न कुछ कदम आप इस दिशा में शीघ्र उठाइए ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much dowry had you brought when you married Prof. Madhu Dandavate ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had accepted her only. That is all. I had not accepted any dowry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : First, I would like to submit my reaction to what the lady member has said. Really, I am thankful to you for allowing her to put questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you were yielding to her.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I could not have defied your ruling when

she had said about it. She has got a vast knowledge, and whatever suggestions she has made, they will receive the almost attention by the government : and whatever suggestions are practicable, they will be given due consideration because she has quoted some amendment that has been proposed in the Dowry Prohibition Act.

Shri Shejwalkar has said that a study has to be made to go into the causes of dowry deaths and burning of women. Though it may not be adequate, we have made a small beginning. A Research Project on burning of women in Delhi during 1982 and 1983 will be taken up by the Special Research Cell of the Delhi Police, headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The study will determine the type of death, i.e. suicide, murder or accident, as well as the age, social status, educational background, marital status etc., of the deceased. The disposal of cases registered in this connection, the number of persons arrested and the convictions in court will also be determined. On a vast scale, they will go into the causes. It is a matter that has to be taken up by some voluntary organisations; and this evil, as the hon. member has pointed out, is age old evil.

But, Sir, there is also another evil where money is paid to the bride's father to get a bride ? In some societies that custom also is there. So, these are some of the customs that are inherent in our social system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is negative dowry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are taking the necessary steps are some of these evils can be prevented by mobilising public opinion.

Another hon. Member has said about the need to bring in a comprehensive legislation. I have already submitted to this House that some very drastic amendments are being made to the criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act. We will

make a thorough study of all these amendments that are being made to see whether they are going to be effective. If the Government and this House feel that the amendments that are being made will not be adequate or comprehensive enough to deal with the situation, then to use the remarks of Prof. Dandavate, at an appropriate time we will consider whether a more comprehensive legislation will also be necessary in this regard.

Shri Jain has spoken about the case which was referred to the C.B.I. He wanted me to give the details of that case which was referred to the C.B.I. That was the case of one Shrimati Krishna, wife of Sudesh Kumar, who was alleged to have been burnt by her in-laws. The investigation of this case has been transferred to the C.B.I. This is a case which had occurred in Delhi. These are the particulars of the case which we have referred to the C.B.I.

With regard to the arrested persons, so far as Delhi is concerned, in 1982 the number of persons arrested was 91, and in 1983 40 were arrested. We are also making a thorough investigation into these cases.

I had also mentioned the figures of deaths of women, and how many women have died due to burning. All these are not connected with dowry deaths; some may be suicides, some may be accidental cases and there may be various other reasons. However, we are thoroughly investigating all these cases, and the situations that have led to the burning of these women.

Another point which Shri Mehta had mentioned is about the courts, which are earmarked to deal with dowry death cases. He said that in some cases the Magistrate or the Presiding Officer may be an acquittal-minded person and that will go against the intention of the legislation. But, setting apart a court to deal with dowry death cases exclusively is not done. Dowry death cases are tried by other courts as well. So, he need not have any apprehension that dowry death cases

will be exclusively tried by courts earmarked for this purpose.

Shrimati Dandavate has spoken about shelter homes, and I said that it is a good idea and whichever Ministry provides shelter homes does well. I will pass on this suggestion to the Department of Social Welfare which deals with the matter.

About dowry deaths to be made cognizable offences, I have already said that some amendments have been contemplated to make these dowry death cases cognizable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please answer Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am coming to that. A mention was made of the deleterious effect that some films and magazines have on the society. It is a fact that some of the films are having a deleterious effect on the minds of the people. In their attempt to see that the evil-doers are punished and justice prevails, by exhibiting certain films, they are having an adverse publicity. But this matter also has to be discussed thoroughly by the non-official agencies to find out to what extent some sort of a control can be exercised over those films and magazines.

About the advertisement that has been broadcast over All India Radio, I do not know the exact particulars of that case. The hon. Member had mentioned it. I will refer the matter to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to find out whether any such advertisement was broadcast saying, "A beautiful wife and beautiful voice" etc., as he has said.

Whatever suggestions have been made, I will certainly look into all these matters and whatever is possible will be taken care of by the Government.

19 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhuria has made some suggestions.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He said that there should be a comprehen-

[Shri P. Venkatasubhaich]

give legislation with regard to this matter. I have already answered about the suggestion made by Shri Bhuria.

There were 610 cases of women who died due to burns. In 1982, in Delhi, the total number of cases registered was 82 and out of them dowry death cases were 40. Inquest proceedings under Section 174 Cr.P.C. were conducted in all the 610 cases and the causes of death have been established.

As I said earlier, on the basis of the specific complaints, 40 cases were treated

as dowry death cases. So, in all these matters a thorough investigation has been made and some 40 cases have been identified as dowry death cases.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow morning.

19.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, August 4,
1983/Sravana 13, 1905 (Saka).*