

Sixth Series, Vol. IX, No.21

Wednesday, December 14, 1977
Agrahayana 23, 1899 (Saka)

Q5

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

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(Sixth Series, Volume IX, Third Session, 1977)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 14, 1977 / Agra-
hayana 23, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss incurred by Coal India Limited

*406. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited, a
State undertaking, controlling nearly
95 per cent of the reserves in the coun-
try, had incurred an accumulated loss
of Rs. 80 crores during the last two
years;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the
same; and

(c) the steps Government propose
to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According
to the provisional accounts available,
Coal India Limited is estimated to have
incurred a loss of over Rs. 80 crores
during the last two years.

(b) The main reasons for the loss
are as follows:—

(i) The national coal wage agree-
ment resulting in substantial increase
in the wage bill of the company was
3010 LS—1

effective from 1st January, 1975 but
the price of coal was revised from
1st July, 1975;

(ii) While revising the price of
coal from 1st July, 1975, the Govern-
ment allowed a price increase of Rs.
17.50 per tonne only, even though
the Inter-Ministerial Committee
which went into the question had
recommended an increase of Rs. 21.80
per tonne on the basis of the cost of
production.

(iii) During 1976-77, the cost of
production went up on account of
payment of ex-gratia amount in lieu
of bonus and rise in the cost of
stores, power machinery and other
inputs.

(c) In view of the impact of any
rise in the price of a basic fuel like
coal, Government has decided not to
revise the price of coal at present.
Steps are, however, being taken to
effect economies, improve efficiency
and reduce the cost of production.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Coal India
Ltd. is controlling 90 per cent of the
Coal reserves of the country and re-
cently the Chairman of the company
Mr. Garewal made a statement that
the company has accumulated a loss
of Rs. 80 crores for the last two years.
He has also stated the various reasons
for that. And in another statement,
he has said that inspite of an accu-
mulated loss of Rs. 80 crores, they are
going to invest Rs. 43 crores further
for construction of palatial houses and
buildings instead of adopting austeri-
ty measures in the company. He has also
made a definite charge against the
present government that the Govern-
ment of India has failed to implemen-
t certain suggestions made. I do not
know what the suggestions are and
whether they are good or bad. He made

a charge against the present government and its attitude in respect of certain requirements and he pointed out that these requirements have not been fulfilled by the Government of India. Unrealistic approaches have been adopted in regard to recruitment, promotions and so on. The organisation was compelled to absorb in employment manpower not required by the company at all. So these accumulated losses are increasing and within 2 years it has come to Rs. 80 crores. with respect to the suggestion made by the Company Chairman, what are the reactions of the government to streamline the entire system?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Losses were due to a variety of reasons as I said. Government has appointed a committee to go into the question and effect economies wherever possible. The report is expected within the next 3 months. There are guidelines existing to effect economies in various things. There are restrictions in power of recruitment of non-technical and non-operational staff and guidelines on the office expenses, T.A., contingencies etc. These guidelines are being followed and we expect certain economies to be effected. Also the cost of production has gone up. Wages of workers have gone up. There are increased costs of stores, inventories and other things. Even so, we are trying to see that economies are effected and we expect the Coal India will break even very soon.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has given the usual stereotyped reply. Necessary austerity measures were not taken up by the management. Regarding employment, promotion, etc. unrealistic methods were followed and discrimination was practised. There was another committee, called the Chakravarty committee, which was appointed. All sorts of committees have been swallowed by the management. Faulty planning has resulted in huge losses. The tax-payers' money is involved. So, my question is this: Will the Minister agree to constitute an Expert committee to go into the matter with a

time-bound programme given, to submit its report, so that we can set right matters?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As I said, losses are due to certain measures taken after nationalisation. There was the wage agreement between labour and management which has escalated the cost of production.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He should answer my question so that I need not have to ask him anything.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to appoint an expert Committee?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The expert Committee has to report back to this House within three months and then he must take action accordingly.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I have explained already, a Committee has been appointed and we have asked them to submit the report within three months and as soon as they submit the report we shall take necessary steps.

श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के घाटे के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं तथा हिन्दुस्तान में कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व क्या भाव थे और आज कोयले के क्या भाव हैं? क्या जो इस कम्पनी में इतना बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है उसकी जांच करायी गयी है? क्या इस कम्पनी में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा जो पैसे का अनाव्यय किया जाता है, उसकी जांच करायेंगे? क्या कोयले के भाव बढ़ने का कारण इसमें जो अनियमितताएं बरती गयी हैं वह नहीं है? क्या मंत्री जी इन सब की जांच करा कर जानकारी देंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: Most of the questions have been answered in the written answer. I do not think you have seen the answers. Anyway you

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: If irregularities are brought to our notice, we shall take action definitely. With regard to the price, before the coal agreement was entered into, that was before 15-11-73, the basic pay of a coal worker was Rs. 130/-, D.A. Rs. 77 and the total he was earning amounted to Rs. 222/-. From December, 1977, the total emolument of a coal worker will come to Rs. 407/-. That means the price of coal, the cost of production, has gradually increased from 1973.

Out of the total cost of production the salaries and wages will cost about Rs. 45.53 for every tonne of coal. That is why the prices have gone up. It is only in that connection that an inter-ministerial Committee has recommended the increase in price of coal. But, the Government has not increased as per the recommendations because the increase in price of coal which is the main thing in the other industries will have an adverse impact in other industries. That is why Government has decided not to increase the price of coal. At the same time Government will try to effect economy in administration.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the hon. Minister replied that comprehensive measures have been taken by Government. But, still, there is a loss. I would like to know from him whether Government has seen any sign of reduction in the losses after the introduction of the comprehensive measures.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, Sir. Already comprehensive measures taken to effect economy have shown some results. I think that, in the course of the next three or four months, we will try to see that some economies are effected.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand from reliable quarters that one of the reasons for these heavy losses are due to the private sectors operating in these areas. These private sectors in collusion with Government officials of Bihar and

Bengal are deliberately pilfering a part of the coal. This is one of the major reasons that we are incurring heavy losses. What steps is the Government going to take to check the activities of these private sectors from this illegal mining?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: With regard to the illegal mining, for a few months because of certain stay orders granted by the court, there was some illegal mining. We appealed to the Court and got the stay order modified. After this, almost practically the illegal mining has been stopped. If there are any malpractices and, if they are brought to our notice definitely we shall take action. We have written to the Chief Ministers of both Bihar and Bengal to treat this as a law and order problem and take whatever steps are necessary in this regard. Illegal mining had been stopped after that.

श्री लालनो भाई: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1974 से 1976 तक वर्षवार कितना घाटा हुआ है कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को? अगर बढ़ता हुआ घाटा है तो इस बात को आप टाल नहीं सकते, और कोई कारण नहीं बता सकते क्योंकि वहाँ के अधिकारियों की गलती है इसलिये उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? और इस बात को यह कह कर नहीं टाला जा सकता कि जांच हो रही है उसकी रिपोर्ट आने पर आप बाद में कोई कदम उठायेंगे। यह कम्पनी घाटे में पड़ चुकी है। इसलिये कि और अधिक घाटा न बढ़े इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं, और उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। और जो आपने कहा कि रिपोर्ट आने पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी तो वह रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी, सरकार के सामने?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: About the charges levelled against some officers, if any specific case is brought,

[Shri P. Ramachandran] definitely we shall take action. The other point he wants to know is about the losses. As I mentioned earlier, there are losses: during 1976-77 and 1975-76 the losses were about Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 45 crores. During 1977-78 they are estimated to be about 78 crores. There are losses because the cost of production had gone up and the prices are not commensurate with the cost of production. About the other malpractices, if any specific case is brought to our notice definitely we shall take severe action.

कोरबा तापीय बिजलीघर में कोयले की कमी

* 407. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा तापीय बिजली घर को कोयले की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानों के मुहानों के पास स्थित ऐसे तापीय बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई के मामले में प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Priority has been given in the supply of coal to meet the requirements of the pit-head power stations in Madhya Pradesh, located at Korba, Amarkantak and Satpura.

Since the commissioning of the new 120 MW unit at Korba, it has been considered expedient to supplement the supplies of coal from the Korba mines by some supplies from the Sohagpur coal fields to make up for any shortfall. There have been some operational problems in the transportation of coal from Sohagpur coal fields to Korba and they are being looked into. However, generation at Korba has not been affected for want of coal.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : मध्यप्रदेश महोदय, कोरबा में कोयले की कई खदानें हैं और वहां पर कोयले के विपुल भंडार हैं, इससे बाद भी वहां के जो बिजली घर हैं उनको कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में न देकर कोयला बाहर के राज्यों को भेजा जाता है और वहां हाल में बुढ़ार खदानों के कोयले से पूर्ति की गई है जिससे न केवल परिवहन व्यय बढ़ा है बल्कि उसका प्रभाव विद्युतमंडल पर पड़ा है, और उद्योगों, उत्पादन और रोजगार पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ अन्य राज्यों के कोयले की पूर्ति सिंगरौली से कर सकते हैं जिससे भाड़े में भी कमी होगी और कोरबा की कोयला खदानों की खपत पहले कोरबा में स्थित विद्युत बेन्दों के लिये सुरक्षित रखी जाय, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था मंत्री महोदय कर रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The Korba power station is not suffering for want of any coal so far. They have got adequate stocks. With regard to mines that are there near about the power stations before the new power stations were commissioned, some part of the coal has been linked to some other power stations in other part. That does not mean that the power stations in M.P. will be allowed to suffer. If there is any shortfall, it will be met by bringing coal from different places. About the future all the power stations in Madhya Pradesh will be linked to various mines which will supply coal adequately to all the power stations.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that transport cost will increase if you take it from other places. Why not supply coal from the nearest mines?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: They are being supplied from the nearest places. At the moment the difficulty is on account of operational difficulties and working of the new mines.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोरबा स्थित विद्युत केन्द्र को कोयले की कमी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है यह बात गलत है। अकले कोरबा में जो विद्युत केन्द्र है वहाँ से भिलाई प्लान्ट बाल्को (भारत अल्युमिनियम कम्पनी) कोरबा को और अकलतरा सीमेंट फैक्टरी आदि को विद्युत की पूर्ति की जाती है, हमें बताया गया है कि चूँकि कोयले की पूर्ति वहाँ बराबर नहीं हो रही है, इसलिये न केवल बड़े उद्योगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है बल्कि वहाँ के उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली की भी कटौती की गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि वहाँ पर विद्युत की पूर्ति बराबर होगी और बाल्को कोरबा के बाकी के जो सात निक्षेप हैं वे भी चालू हो जायेंगे ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The power cut operating in M.P. has nothing to do with the coal supply. In all power stations in M.P. stocks ranging from 6 days to 16 or even 26 days are available. The power cut is because generation has gone down. Till June, 1978 there will be some kind of power cut in M.P. until the new stations are commissioned.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: What is the reason for the inordinate delay in the completion of the Kalpakkam plant?

MR. SPEAKER: From Korba to Kalpakkam! It does not arise out of this. Please put a separate question.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने यद्यपि साफ इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि कोयले की कमी से किसी प्रकार भी ऊर्जा उत्पादन में कमी है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि कोयले की कमी से ही मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा का विद्युत ताप केन्द्र ठीक से नहीं चल पा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ताप केन्द्र के पड़ोस में ही

कोयला उपलब्ध होने के बाद भी ठीक से सप्लाई क्यों नहीं हो पाती है और इस प्रकार के संकट के बने रहने का क्या कारण है? आज मध्य प्रदेश में इसी कारण बिजली का संकट है। किसान भी इसके कारण बहुत परेशान हैं।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The Korba power station has not stopped functioning for want of coal. Even yesterday I had discussions with the M.P. Electricity Board and coal is available there. The power shortage has nothing to do with coal availability. Adequate coal supplies are made to the power stations. I can assure him that the power stations in M.P. will not be allowed to suffer for want of coal.

Purchase of ships from Poland or England

+

*408. **SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:**

**SHRI D. B. CHANDRE
GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to purchase ships of 14,000 to 16,000 D.W.T. from Poland or England;

(b) whether Mazagaon Docks and Cochin Docks manufacture most sophisticated frigates for the Indian Navy, and are in a position to manufacture ships for our Merchant Marine of the required tonnage why is the Government of India buying ships from foreign countries;

(c) whether South Korea can supply better and cheaper ships; and

(d) if so, why England and Poland ships are being purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Only the Shipping

Shri Chand Ram)

Companies buy ships. Shipping Corporation of India has contracted for the acquisition of 6 liner cargo vessels of 15,000 DWT each from Poland. A decision has been taken in principle to buy some ships from U.K. to utilise British aid available but the details of purchase are yet to be finalised.

(b) Cochin Shipyard does not build vessels for the Indian Navy. The capacity of these two shipyards is not adequate to meet the entire national requirements of merchant vessels.

(c) No shipping company has so far submitted any proposal for acquisition of ships from the Republic of Korea.

(d) The ships ordered in Poland and on offer from England are suitable to our requirements.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The hon. Minister has just now stated that our shipyards are not suitable to manufacture ships of the dead weight tonnage of 14,000 to 15,000 tonnes. I have a list here with me which clearly shows that in India bulk carriers are being manufactured of 45,000 DWT. If I go further, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is having ships manufactured in India of 5,48,000 tonnes. In view of the fact that our shipyards can manufacture heavy deadweight tonnage ships, why did he not have these ships manufactured in the Indian shipyards, whether at Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Garden Reach or anywhere? What was the need for having ships built in foreign lands when your shipyard can do the same work better and cheaper?

SHRI CHAND RAM: We have not that capacity which is required by the various shipping companies. I have made my position clear. The Hindustan Shipyard has a capacity of two or three vessels per year. The Cochin Shipyard has a capacity of three vessels per year. But that is not manufacturing even three vessels. The Garden Reach and the Mazagon Docks

are manufacturing frigates and vessel for the navy not for the merchant navy.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The answer has not come.

MR. SPEAKER: It has come.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Is it a fact that in spite of the desire expressed by the National Shipping Board, a statutory body, that India will have at least two shipyards to meet the requirements of the country why orders were placed on Britain and Poland? Was the National Shipping Board at all consulted before placing the order? If not, why not, this being a statutory body constituted under the Act to look after the interests of the shipping industry at large?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Of course there is a proposal to set up two new shipyards. But that will take about five to six years. In the mean while, we have to increase our tonnage capacity to match with the requirements of the cargo trade. Therefore, we have placed orders for ships from Poland.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Is it a fact that the Mazagon Docks and the Cochin Shipyard were in a position to manufacture such ships and they were agreeable to manufacture them at a lesser price? May I know whether they offered in writing that they were agreeable to manufacture such ships for our merchant marine of 15,000 tonnes at a cheaper rate?

SHRI CHAND RAM: I think I have made my position clear. The Cochin Shipyard has capacity only for two ships per year and its hands are a ready tight.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about the Mazagon Docks.

SHRI CHAND RAM: It is for the Defence Ministry to answer that. But before we place orders with a foreign

country, we always take into consideration the capacity of the Mazagon Docks as well as Garden Reach.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Did they offer it in writing?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that the Mazagon Docks and Garden Reach are assigned completely for naval ships. Therefore if they offer to supply the civil needs, the navy will suffer... (interruptions) Has the Minister anything further to say? Has the Mazagon Docks written to you that it is willing to manufacture 15,000 DWT ships at a cheaper rate?

SHRI CHAND RAM: I am not aware of that. I can only say that it is for the Defence Ministry to reply to that. In fact their hands are already full, so far as the defence requirements are concerned.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He has stated that our shipyards are not in a position to supply all the requirements of our country. So, I want to know whether he will consider building a new shipyard in Haldia in West Bengal?

SHRI CHAND RAM: There is no proposal to build a shipyard at Haldia but there is a proposal to build a ship repairing yard there.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मंत्री महोदय ने इंग्लैंड से जहाज खरीदने की बात कही है। क्या यह सही है कि इंग्लैंड ने भारत सरकार को कुछ ग्रांट दी है, और उसी ग्रांट के पैसे से हम महंगे दाम पर ये जहाज खरीद रहे हैं, जब कि दूसरी जगहों से इससे सस्ते दाम पर जहाज मिल रहे हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि मंत्री महोदय जहाज देखने के लिए पोलैंड गये थे, जब कि पोलैंड वे इंग्लैंड से वही जहाज बिना दाम दिये, आगे पैसा देने की शर्त पर, खरीदा है, जिसके लिए हम नकद पैसा देने वाले हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि शिपिंग कारपोरेशन ने जब ये जहाज लेने से इन्कार किया, तो गवर्नमेंट ने यह प्रोपोजल

रखा कि वह इन जहाजों को महंगे दामों पर खरीदने के लिए सबसिडी देगी? अगर इंग्लैंड ग्रांट देना चाहता है, तो वह भले ही कम ग्रांट दे, लेकिन महंगे दामों पर जहाज खरीदने का क्या औचित्य है?

श्री चांद राम : इंग्लैंड से हम छः जहाज कम या ज्यादा कीमत पर—अभी यह प्रोपोजल फाइनलाइज नहीं हुई है— खरीदने जा रहे हैं। यह जो 144 मिलियन पाउंड्स की एड मिल रही है, उसे यूटिलाइज करने का मवाल है। उसमें से 40, 50 मिलियन पाउंड्स की एड ऐसी है, जो शिप्स खरीदने के लिए इमर-मार्कड है। सवाल यह है कि उस एड को कैसे यूटिलाइज करें। अगर मैं पिछले सालों के आंकड़े आप के सामने रखूँ कि एड यूटिलाइजेशन कैसे होता रहा है, तो हाउस ताज्जुब करेगा कि बर्तानिया काफ़ी एड दे रहा था, लेकिन पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने उसे यूटिलाइज नहीं किया। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं वे फ़िगर्ज़ पढ़ सकता हूँ।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैंने यह पूछा है कि गवर्नमेंट यू०के० से कम ग्रांट लेकर दूसरी जगह से सस्ते जहाज क्यों नहीं खरीद रही है और पोलैंड से जहाज क्यों खरीदे जा रहे हैं, जब कि पोलैंड खुद यू०के० से जहाज खरीद रहा है। क्या यह सही है कि गवर्नमेंट यू०के० की इस ग्रांट को यूटिलाइज करने के लिए सबसिडी देने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री चांद राम : यह सवाल इंग्लैंड से मिली ग्रांट को यूटिलाइज करके वहां से जहाज खरीदने के बारे में है। मैंने कहा है कि हम वहां से जहाज खरीद रहे हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वल्ड प्राइसिज को देखते हुए वे प्राइसिज ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन सवाल इंग्लैंड से मिली ग्रांट को यूटिलाइज करने का है। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट कह रही है

कि अगर हम जहाज खरीदने के लिए ग्रांट को यूटिलाइज़ नहीं करेंगे, तो यह ग्रांट लैप्स हो जायेगी, और उनके लिये अगले सालों में ग्रांट को बढ़ाना नामुमकिन हो जायेगा। इंग्लैंड की मिनिस्टर फ़ार ओवरसीज़ एड, मिसेज़ जूडिथ हाट, ने मुझसे कहा है कि उनके लिए आगे ग्रांट को बढ़ाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। जहाँ तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है, शिपिंग कारपोरेशन ने अपना सटिसफ़ेक्शन कर लिया है कि इन जहाजों की क्वालिटी बग़रह ठीक है। क्वालिटी के बारे में शिपिंग कारपोरेशन ने अपनी सटिसफ़ेक्शन कर ली है कि क्वालिटी बग़रह ठीक है।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: The hon. Minister has stated that he does not have enough capacity to manufacture the tonnage that is required and he has also stated that the Government propose to have two more new ship-yards to manufacture ships. Now, there is a wonderful site near Madras called Pulicat. Will the hon. Minister consider having one of the two new proposed ship-yards at Pulicat?

श्री चांद राम : मद्रास में शिपयार्ड बनाने के लिए कोई प्रोज़ेक्ट नहीं है। एक टेक्नो एकोनॉमिक कमेटी बनी थी उसने यह सिफ़ारिश की है कि पारादीप और हजीरा जो गुजरात में है, ये साइट सूटेबल है। प्रेलिमिनरी प्रोज़ेक्ट रिपोर्ट हमें मिल गई है, डीटेल्ड प्रोज़ेक्ट रिपोर्ट सरकार ने इन दो साइट्स के लिए मांगी है।

Amendment of Cr. P. C. in relation to Anticipatory Bail

*409. **SHRI D. G. GAWAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of amending the Criminal Procedure Code has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past so far as it relates to anticipatory bail;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) if so the particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in this regard and when a final decision in the issue is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). A Bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and *inter alia* deleting Section 438 of the Code relating to the grant of anticipatory bail was passed by the Rajya Sabha in August, 1976. However the Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the Fifth Lok Sabha. The question of amending some other provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure including anticipatory bail is also being examined. An Amendment Bill in this regard is proposed to be brought before Parliament in due course.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार के आठ महीने के शासन काल में आज तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने कितनी बार इस धारा 438 के अन्तर्गत जमानत ली है और क्या इस कारण उनके ऊपर मुकदमे चलाने में देर और सरकार को परेशानी हुई है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have no information in my possession as far as the first part of the question is concerned. As regards the cases in which investigation was delayed. I have got figures in respect of as many as 17 States where persons were granted anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The figures are: Haryana—88; Bihar—290; West Bengal—35; Maharashtra—538; Andhra Pradesh—571; Himachal Pradesh—172; U.P.—2,613; Rajasthan—487; Karnataka—102; Gujarat—40; Orissa—554; Pondicherry—12; Madhya Pradesh—2,323; Tripura—9 and Manipur 1.

As regards the cases where investigation was adversely affected in rela-

tion to identification, the figures are: Andhra Pradesh—5, U.P.—142, Rajasthan—5, Karnataka—10; Gujarat—3; Orissa—1; Pondicherry—2 and Madhya Pradesh—177.

As to where the cases were affected under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, the figures are: Haryana—10; Maharashtra—22; Andhra Pradesh—23; Himachal Pradesh—19; U.P.—34; Rajasthan—59; Karnataka—24; Gujarat—12; Orissa—1; Pondicherry—5; Madhya Pradesh—328 and Manipur—1.

For other reasons, the figures are: Haryana—8; Maharashtra—76; Andhra Pradesh—14; Himachal Pradesh—14; Uttar Pradesh—225; Rajasthan—56; Karnataka—4; Gujarat—3; Orissa—3; Pondicherry—6 and Madhya Pradesh—213.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि एक मंगोधन विधेयक यथा समय लाया जायेगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यथासमय का क्या मतलब है—कुछ दिन, कुछ महीने या कुछ महीने ? क्या सरकार के विचार में धारा 438 का हटाया जाना जरूरी है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It will be introduced in due course, in a reasonable time. It may not be in this Session, but it will be coming soon, next year.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As has been stated by the Minister, the decision to delete the section providing for anticipatory bail was taken by the previous Government and a Bill to that effect was passed by the Rajya Sabha. It was also decided to leave the discretion to the courts to give anticipatory bail as it was in the former Criminal Procedure Code. May I now know whether the Government is reconsidering deletion of the section providing for anticipatory bail, whether they want to reconsider the decision already taken by the previous Government?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already replied that the Bill which was introduced by the previous Government and passed by the Rajya Sabha in August, 1976 had lapsed. Now, along with amendment of section 438, there are other amendments also which Government is contemplating—with reference to sections 13, 18, 25, 478, etc.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the nature of the amendment which he proposes to bring, whether the Government propose to abrogate completely the provisions of section 438 or they only want to make some amendments. He has not mentioned that in his reply.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: It will be too early to disclose what type of amendment we are contemplating. After considering the pros and cons of the matter, we shall bring a suitable amendment.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐंटिसिपेटरी बेल के माध्यम से जो बड़े तस्कर हैं या बड़े लोग हैं जो कि अप्टाचार के आरोपों में पकड़े गए वही इसका फायदा उठाने हैं। जब अन्य सूबों में जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में इस धारा को निरस्त कर दिया गया तो क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यहां दिल्ली, हरयाणा या आस पास के सूबों में जहां इसका इस्तेमाल करके लोग कार्यवाही में देरी कर रहे हैं वहां इसके हटाये जाने में क्यों देरी की गई ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Regarding the first part of the question of the hon. Member about misuse, etc., there was a Committee appointed in 1974. The Committee came to the conclusion that there was a growing trend in the grant of anticipatory bail and cases where investigation was delayed on this account. I have given the figures from 1-4-1974 to 31-12-1974

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: They have also observed that the number of cases where anticipatory bail is granted can, by no stretch of imagination, be associated with political rivalry, but is due to the fact that advantage of this provision is being taken by persons concerned in criminal activities.

I have not got the break-up of the figures of smugglers and others.

News item captioned "Hindustan Photo Films a Parasite on the Film Industry"

*411. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the fact that Hindustan Photo Films is a parasite on the film industry as published in Times of India of 14th November, 1977; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The allegations contained in the news item published in the Times of India of 14th November, 1977 are incorrect as there has been in the past few years, significant improvement in the performance of the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. in terms of production, productivity, profitability, technological improvements and lowering of rejection levels.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म उद्योग के प्रोडक्शन और नफ़े में कितने प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : इस कम्पनी में—

लाख रुपयों का घाटा था ।

1971-72 में	265
1972-73 में	297
1973-74 में	273
1974-75 में	167

लाख रुपयों का मुनाफ़ा कमाया

1975-76 में	16
1976-77 में	143

इस साल भी उम्मीद है काफी मुनाफ़ा होगा ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि इस कम्पनी में पिछले सालों में टेक्नालाजिकल इम्प्रूवमेंट्स क्या हुए हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : इस क्षेत्र में टेक्नालाजिकल इम्प्रूवमेंट्स के क्षेत्र में कोई ठोस बात अभी नहीं बतला पाऊंगा । सिर्फ इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि फिल्म बनाने का जो क्षेत्र है, इस दुनिया में बहुत कम ऐसी कम्पनियाँ हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में काम करती हैं । हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म का कोलाबोरेशन एक अमरीकी कम्पनी और एक जर्मन कम्पनी के साथ मुख्यतया रहा है, एक फ्रांसीसी कम्पनी के साथ भी रहा है । हमारे टैक्नीशियन्ज इन तमाम कम्पनियों के साथ मिलकर टेक्नोलाजी में जो भी सुधार हो रहे हैं, उनका लाभ उठाने का प्रयास करते हैं और अपनी ओर से भी जितनी रिसर्च संभव है, उस को करने के काम में लगे हैं ।

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN: Is it a fact that the Hindustan Photo Films is importing raw materials films and other things from the Kodak, a German firm and market them in the name of Hindustan Photo Film? I want to know how many lakhs worth of imports of raw materials are taking place.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will require notice to give the exact quantum of the import of raw material. The fact is that they import films and cut these down to smaller sizes and market them. That is one aspect of the work. But that is not the only work they are doing.

श्री राममूर्ति : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कम्पनी कितनी लागत में बनाई गई थी। इस कम्पनी में पिछले ग्राठ-दस वर्षों में कितने ग्राठ-दस करोड़ का घाटा हो चुका है—इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी में कितना रुपया लगा था. इसकी पूंजी कितनी थी ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will need notice to give the capital structure of the company. I do not have it at the moment.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Hindustan Photo Films is producing substandard films and not only that, it is mixing the substandard films with the films imported from the Kodak or a German Democratic Republic firm and is then distributing them. Then, Sir, I know the distribution also is not evenly distributed in all parts of the country. Not only that, it is also making huge profits on the imported films and also....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:though film being an essential commodity, it is charging heavy excise duty. In view of all these things, I want to know from the Minister whether he is thinking of making an inquiry into these matters. Not only that, I want to know from him whether, in view of substandard films being produced by this firm, he will allow the imports to continue. And also I would like to know what is the percentage of imports?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is an allegation, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In so far as the production itself is concerned, as I said, we produce a part of the films and import a large number of jumbos and then they are processed and sold in the market. I do not think it is possible to mix films. Either we are making standard and good films or we are not.

The entire requirements of the film industry in this country are met by Hindustan Photo Films and I presume that our films are doing very well both in terms of production and also in terms of their exhibition. Last year, Hindustan Photo Films marketed abroad films worth about Rs. 70 lakhs and they were marketed in countries which have a sense of quality. Therefore, this suggestion, that it is all substandard is something which does not stick. Of course, there is a certain amount of rejections but these rejections are considered normal in this particular industry.

So far as huge profits are concerned, the fact is that in the last 4 years this company has lost almost Rs. 10 crores. So there are no huge profits. In the last two years, the company has made profits but without raising the prices. In fact between 1974-75 there has been no increase in prices.

Then about the question of marketing, it was in the hands of 3-4 families which had their establishments all over the country. We have taken over the marketing. They were making a crore and a half of rupees over this year the years whereas the Company were making a loss of Rs. 2 crore or so. So we have stopped the marketing by these people and we have taken over marketing in our own hands. There has been in the last few months a steady attack on the HPF, about its quality, about certain other matters. If there are any specific complaints about the performance of HPF, about the problems of marketing etc., it shall be my duty to go into them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you give names of these four families?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would need notice. There were four families which were covering the whole business, and ever since we took it over, there has been lot of sniping at this company.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to go through the records and he would find out that I raised a pointed question earlier about the distribution aspect of it and I took the then Minister to task about the distribution and bungling by the management. About the profits may I know whether these are due to the imported film distribution or is it due to the value of the production in the HPF? If it is not due to production what is the need to start another factory somewhere else? We are not able to put right the position in the production side. Then why should we have another factory because I understand that the negotiation is going on and the process is going on?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is a fact that we are importing because we are not manufacturing all our requirements. So far as import is concerned, these are imported, cut

and sold. Regarding what portion of films make profits, whether X-ray or positive or negative etc, I would need notice. I am prepared to examine that. As I said, the market has to be catered to and we do not allow the import of films to all and sundry and so we allow the HPL to import it, cut it and market it. If it is necessary to meet the expanding requirements of the country to set up another factory we should certainly go ahead with it.

List of SC and ST

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

(a) whether any fresh lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been prepared after regional restrictions for recognition were removed by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL**): (a) and (b). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 which has been brought into force with effect from the 27th July, 1977, itself contains the fresh lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of the various States. By this Act, area restrictions have been removed within the particular State for various Scheduled Castes/Tribes except in a few cases where it was considered necessary to retain them.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, during Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Amendment Bill, 1976, there were certain amendments made adding up to the list of Scheduled Castes and tribes. The hon. Minister had replied that the synonyms can be added by a Govern-

ment Order after passing of that Bill. Now, what has happened to the adding up of the synonyms to those lists?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, this is under consideration of the Government. After finalisation of the list, it will have to be brought before Parliament in the form of a Bill. Under Art. 341 and 342 of the Constitution, only Parliament has the right to delete or add to that list.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is not like that. A legislation has been passed. According to that the synonyms can be added up by a Government order or a circular. There is no point in bringing forward a legislation for this purpose. Having regard to the fact that the elections are going to take place in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, the synonyms are very much required to be added to see that the people do not go to the court. So, it is a must that these synonyms should be added up immediately.

It has been assured by the Home Minister in the House that it will be done through a circular or a Government Order. There is no use telling that a legislation will have to be brought for this purpose. Sir, I want a categorical answer for this.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The hon. Member asked about addition of scheduled sub-castes/scheduled tribes which are under the generic name of the scheduled castes/tribes. He wants that these synonyms should be added by an executive order. I have told him that it is under the consideration of Government.

MR. SPEAKER: When will it be done?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We are considering that. We shall come before Parliament for that.

श्री शिव सम्पति राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे क्या हर राज्य में

घोबियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल किया गया है और नहीं तो ऐसे कौन-कौन से प्रान्त है, प्रदेश है जहां इनको शामिल किया गया है और ऐसे कौन कौन से हैं जहां इनको नहीं किया गया है ? जहां पर इन को शामिल नहीं किया गया है वहां इनको शामिल करने के बारे में आप कौन मो कार्रवाई कर रहे है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : प्रेजिडेंशल आर्डरें बहुत मे हैं । स्टेट लिस्ट में ये आते हैं । आन इंडिया लिस्ट नहीं है । ये राज्य मे सम्बन्धित होते हैं । इसलिए एक राज्य में कोई है और दूसरे में क्यों नहीं उमको शामिल किया गया है यह मवाल नहीं उठना है ।

श्री छविराम अर्गल : अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति संशोधन विधेयक 1976 के अनुसार हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ जिलों में तो कुछ जातियों को सूची में शामिल किया गया है और कुछ में नहीं किया गया है । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । घोबियों और कुम्हारों को सिहोर और दातिया में तो अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल किया गया है लेकिन बाकी जिलों में नहीं किया गया है । एक ही प्रदेश में तो कम से कम एक ही जाति के साथ समानता का व्यवहार होना चाहिये । इसी प्रकार से विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विभिन्न प्रकार की व्यवस्थाये की गई हैं । गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शासन के पास इस प्रकार के कुछ आवेदन आए हैं और क्या वे विचाराधीन हैं और क्या उन पर महानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य ने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह सही है । एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन एक्ट बनने से एक ही स्टेट में एक ही जाति एक

जिले में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट थी और दूसरे जिले में नहीं थी। उसको हटा दिया गया है। लेकिन कुछ अपवाद इसके अभी भी हैं। इस वास्ते माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं—कि एक जिले में कोई जाति शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट है या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब है लेकिन दूसरे में नहीं है तो यह सम्भव है और मैं इसको देखूंगा।

Delinking of National Laboratories from C.S.I.R.

S. N. Q. 6. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to delink 17 National Laboratories from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether the laboratories concerned or the CSIR were consulted before the decision;

(c) whether the Scientific Organisation have reacted adversely to the decision; and

(d) whether in view of this, will Government reconsider the decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Society of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have unanimously resolved that the 17 National Laboratories/Institutes/Museums/Research Associations be transferred to the Ministries and registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).

(b) The proposal was considered by the Governing Body of the CSIR and their recommendations were placed before the Society for further consideration. The Governing Body was *inter-alia* attended by the Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research as its Chairman, five Directors of the Research Laboratories representing the Co-ordination Councils and three distinguished scientists from outside the CSIR.

(c) No adverse reaction has been received by the CSIR from the Scientific Organisations after the above resolution of the Society.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have very carefully gone through the Prime Minister's reply and I am sorry to say that in his reply he has evaded the main question. My question was with regard to the central government's decision and not with regard CSIR decision. I want to set the record straight. On August 2, the Central Cabinet on the basis of a report prepared by the Cabinet Secretary decided to delink some laboratories from the CSIR. This decision was kept a secret though it leaked out. Later on August 17 the Cabinet Secretary addressed a letter to all departmental secretaries asking them to keep quiet about it. It was published in a Press Communique on August 20. Immediately there was some reaction among the scientific community in the country because the scientific community felt that the decision affected 15,000 scientists in the CSIR and that the whole question of the indigenous knowhow was being sabotaged by the pressure of multinationals in a secret way without consulting the scientific community. The Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, the Indian Science Academy, Allahabad, the National Science Academy, Bangalore eminent scientists like Dr. Ranga Rao and Dr. Nag Chaudhuri came out publicly against this decision. In the face of this decision the government apparently developed cold feet and the 20 September meeting of the CSIR was not attended by the Chairman, who is the Prime Minister. In the meantime the prestigious British scientific journal Nature in an editorial came out against this decision, saying that Mr. Desai takes on the scientists of India. The decision was slightly diluted though its original content was not changed. In its November 23 meeting the CSIR took the decision of delinking 17 national laboratories. It

is not correct to say that there has been no adverse reaction from the scientific community; the scientific community has reacted wholeheartedly against this decision; I have here a file full of newspaper clippings....

(Interruptions) I shall now put my question. I leave it to the Prime Minister to deny anything that I have said as untrue. I should like to ask him whether the government has any policy to dismantle the CSIR and take away the autonomy and the scientific freedom from the scientific community working in the CSIR.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know why the hon. member is so much excited. There is no question of any secrecy involved in this matter. Nor was the Cabinet Secretary doing anything in secrecy. The position is that the CSIR considered the whole question in consultation with some scientists, when it was remitted to them for their consideration. Before that was done it is true that there was criticism from scientists and scientific associations. That does not mean the whole scientific community opposed to the proposal. There is absolutely no substance in that Statement. It is true that in England, one magazine *Nature* made some criticism but that was inspired by some people from here. It was not a question of those Scientists having known anything about our proposal. It was discussed fully in the CSIR and they came unanimously to this conclusion that it is in the best interests of these laboratories themselves that this new arrangement should be introduced. There was no question of our having developed cold feet at all. Neither my hon. friends nor the scientific community can ever find me with cold feet at any time. Let them bear that in mind. This is not right. When we considered it, we found that these were laboratories which were related to certain ministries and to no others. Where there are some laboratories which are related to two or three ministries, they will be kept with the CSIR because the work of that laboratory

might not have been looked after properly by one ministry. That is why this was done. After this was done, there has been no comment. The original comment was out of ignorance.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There was no real rationale behind this decision because the laboratories which really wanted to be shifted were not shifted like the Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine of Calcutta, which wanted to go to Indian Council of Medical Research but it was not shifted. The Central Drug Research Institute was not shifted. But the National Fuel Research Institute was shifted to the Ministry of Energy. There is an apprehension in the country that this decision was taken under the pressure of multi-nationals, because the multi-nationals frowned upon CSIR's efforts to object to import of technology. I want an assurance from the Prime Minister that in future, in honour of the scientific community in the country, in no case technology would be imported in fields in which CSIR had developed a know-how in our own country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what the hon. member wishes to say.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it was done at the instance of multi-nationals.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know why multi-nationals are on the brain of the hon. member. There is no question of any multi-nationals being concerned in this matter. I do not know which multi-national he has in view. There is absolutely no relation of any multi-nationals to this. This was a matter which I considered first. I have been a member of CSIR for many years. I know what is being done by CSIR. Rs. 300 crores are being spent annually on these laboratories and there are no adequate results.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There are.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are not adequate results. I know what I am

talking about. You may have your own opinion. That does not mean that I cannot hold my opinion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Opinions will always differ.

SHRI SAUGHATA ROY: 30 per cent of our patents are taken by CSIR.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has made an uncharitable remark against the scientific community....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: **

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, as you know, the question is so important that it is capable of creating excitement on both sides. Therefore, it only underlines the importance of the question. I would like to raise one or two very important issues in this matter and I would be glad if the Prime Minister clarifies the position.

Firstly, CSIR is one of the premier organisations being scientific work in India. During the last 30 years it has done very useful work of laying the foundation of technological development and scientific work. Therefore, we must pay our tributes to the scientists and the scientific community in this particular field. Therefore, I would suggest for the consideration of the Government that no comments of a nature which will denigrate the scientific community should be made.

Secondly, what exactly do we mean when we say that they have not given any results in a given period? What exactly is the criterion by which we are going to judge them? Unless we know there are objective criteria by which one can judge whether the performance was good or not good, without that, making some statements like that would unnecessarily create difficulties for ourselves. So, I would say that we should lay down priorities and certain criteria for getting the work

done. For that purpose, is the Prime Minister prepared to take the co-operation of the opposition? Now it consists of the scientists and the Government. Since there is an element of political view in the decision making process it is much better that the CSIR should represent the entire Parliament, and not Government alone. Is the Prime Minister prepared to consider that aspect?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that unnecessary heat has been brought into it? I never said that it has done no useful work. I said adequate work has not been done. That is what I said. I used the word "adequate". I had a discussion with the Directors of the laboratories. There I have pointed out this to them, during the discussion, and they could not refute what I said. Therefore, it is not a question of condemning anybody. I want better results. I do not say that no results have come. And to jump to conclusions and shout about it just when I am on my feet is that democratic? Members can raise any points after I finish my reply. But I should have been allowed to finish my reply. My voice is being drowned by their noise. I do not know why that should be done. That only shows that instead of argument, there is pressure. This is not right. After all, that is not a scientific approach at all. These are very unscientific methods of dealing with this question. How are they qualified to speak about science and behave like this I cannot understand.

I am more particular about CSIR than the hon. Members, and I want to see that they give much better results than they have given today, that we do not have to be dependent on foreigners at all on this matter. This is the result which I want to achieve. There is no question of having from outside any technology which has been here with us. Even if it is a little inferior, I will keep it here than getting it from outside. That is the policy which I am following.

Therefore, without understanding, without knowing, without enquiring, why are passions unnecessarily created? This is being done by some people who may have their own views. I have no quarrel with them. But, that does not mean that even when proper decision is taken, I should not maintain it because there is a round of protest from some people.

It was not as if I came to this view on my own. I discussed this with some research workers, who are able scientists and we felt that this would be a much better method of getting better results. That is why I have done it.

Therefore, it is no use saying that this is some arbitrary decision which will dismantle the CSIR. There is no question of the dismantling of the CSIR, there is no question of taking away the opportunities from scientists to carry on research work to the best possible advantage. On the contrary, I want to see that they are better utilised. If our friends are keen and I have no doubt about their keenness but this is no expressing way of scientific keenness. It is completely unscientific.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He did not answer whether he wants the co-operation of the Opposition.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I want the co-operation of the whole House, but that does not mean that I will take decisions in this House on matters on which we have to take a decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would not the hon. Prime Minister agree that scientific research and such creative activities require a certain amount of freedom and autonomy? That it is feared, would not be available in the strait jacket of the bureaucratic control of the department. That being so, how does the hon. Prime Minister assure the House that there would be better results produced under the department?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Again, my hon. friend is jumping to some conclusion without knowing the arrangements which have been made. There is no question of any bureaucratic control over it. These laboratories, even when they are under the Ministry, will be registered societies and they will be autonomous. Only, the Minister will be the Chairman of that society.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the use?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is the use? I know better.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The CSIR was only recently a few years back, reorganised on the basis of an expert study, after detailed discussions with the scientific community. So, I would like to know why, without waiting for the results to come out of this, Government came to the conclusion in the first instance that 28 laboratories should be detached from the CSIR—that was the original decision—without any consultation with the scientists. That is the real difficulty. Later on, I am glad, it was watered down to 17 laboratories. But the original decision was taken about 28 laboratories without any consultation whatsoever.

Will the hon. Prime Minister, therefore, consider the necessity of consulting the scientific community before coming to any decision and imposing it upon them and also, whenever a reorganisation of this sort is to take place, that first it should be entrusted to an expert committee to study it and find out whether the reorganisation has yielded results or there are any gaps in it, instead of taking a political decision, maybe at the level of the Prime Minister? I want to know whether at least in future, whenever any reorganisation takes place in the scientific sector, an expert committee would look into it before taking any such decision.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am afraid, the hon. Member is not quite correct in saying that this was a political decision. It has no politics in it whatsoever. First of all, let me assure the hon. Member about it. I do not know what politics can there be in this. It is entirely necessary to see that scientific laboratories work far better and produce better results than what they have done until now.

It was contended that there was consultation with unscientific opinion. It was the scientific opinion which was first considered. The proposals were put to the governing bodies and they are entitled to take a decision. When 28 laboratories were first proposed, they were proposed on this ground. But then it was considered by the CSIR that there were some laboratories with which two or three Ministries were concerned. So, out of 28 laboratories, 11 were kept with the CSIR which looks after general research. But where particular research is done in particular subjects, they have gone to the Ministries concerned so that better results can come from them. Let me tell my hon. friends—I have said there also—that if we find that good results are not coming and there is any worsening effect, we will certainly reconsider it. We are not bound by this decision. The main purpose is to see that better work is done. That is why it has been done.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not attribute any political motive. I only said that the decision was taken at a political level, may be at the level of the Prime Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Prime Minister has given a very detailed account of the manner in which the decision which he has announced in his reply took place. He said that it has not been a political decision. I hope, the hon. Prime Minister will agree with me that this particular decision of delinking certain laboratories from the CSIR has resulted into some major reorganisation of the entire working of the

laboratories and their administration. It does involve certain basic issues, like research management, technology utilisation and science administration in general. In view of this, I would like to know from the Prime Minister specifically whether on this question the scientists, both of the laboratories of the CSIR and the leading scientists all over the country, were taken into confidence by the Government before they came to this decision and whether the scientists did also have a dialogue with the Planning Commission so that the scientists on the one hand could continue to do research freely and independently and creatively and simultaneously on the other hand be of help to the Government in their industrial and economic programmes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of calling a conference of all the scientists to consult them on these matters. It is not possible to do so. In this way, nothing can be done. When the CSIR was formed, all the scientists were not called in a conference and consulted. That is forgotten. Several scientists of prominence have been consulted. They are on the governing bodies themselves. There was a full and free discussion on the question. If the CSIR had decided otherwise, we would not have taken this decision at all. It was also done, as a matter of fact, in consultation with eminent scientists whose opinion I value greatly and who have done very good work in the country. There is no question of taking away the autonomy of scientists. There is no question of hampering their work of research. On the contrary, it is to be made more practical, not merely some papers on some matters which may be useful but which may not be much practical value.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question of giving autonomy to the CSIR has been raised by my friends on the other side. There has also been the question of de-politicalisation. It should be remembered by the old Members of this House that there were a lot of com-

plaints about bureaucratisation in CSIR, over-centralisation of CSIR and lack of purposiveness in the different laboratories of the CSIR, on the basis of which Gajendragadkar Committee was appointed and Committee went in depth into the working of the different laboratories and also the CSIR and made certain recommendations. First, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the recommendations that were made by the Gajendragadkar Committee in regard to the functioning of the CSIR have been taken into consideration or implemented.

Secondly, Sir, I want to say this. I am a humble student of science. I have some knowledge about the working of the different laboratories. Some of those friends who are Directors there were my classmates. Although I am a humble student of science, I would say, the CSIR is not—I say this with all sense of responsibility—functioning as it should as a premier scientific organisation. That is my first charge. In the name of maintaining the CSIR as a whole, a centralised body, a peculiar type of bureaucratisation at the centre has developed stifling the autonomy of the different Institutes. I know of many cases where the different Institutes which are functioning under the CSIR do not have the requisite freedom to choose their own laboratory work, their own pattern of working.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether Government will set up an expert committee to go into the working pattern of the CSIR with an objective, firstly, to see that the autonomy of the different laboratories is maintained—it is not controlled from the top of the CSIR as it used to be or as is being done. Secondly, there must be a difference between fundamental research and the research with an objectivity towards industrial technology. I would suggest to the Government that the CSIR should be broken into two—one, the fundamental research and the other,

the applied research, the research with an objectivity towards industrial technology. I want to know whether Government will do that. I would say that the CSIR, as it is today is in a state of mess and they are not fulfilling the purposes for which this was set up.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The suggestions of my hon. friend will be borne in mind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have put a few questions.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They are all suggestions; they are not questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं में साम्प्रदायिक भावना उत्तेजित करने वाले लेख

* 410. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान लोगों में साम्प्रदायिक भावना उत्तेजित करने वाले लेख प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विज्ञापन सम्बन्धी एक नयी नीति बनाने का है जिसके अंतर्गत लोगों में हिंसा तथा साम्प्रदायिक भावना उत्तेजित करने वाले लेखों को प्रकाशित करने वाली स्मारिकाओं, समाचारपत्रों आदि को विज्ञापन नहीं दिए जायेंगे, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां। इस बारे में कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1977 में संशोधित सरकार की विज्ञापन नीति ऐसे समाचार पत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाती है जो साम्प्रदायिक भावना को उभारते हैं या हिंसात्मक कार्रवायों का समर्थन करते हैं या सार्वजनिक शालीनता और नैतिक भावनों, सम्बन्धी सर्वमान्य परम्पराओं का उल्लंघन करते हैं। सरकारी विज्ञापन अब घरेलू पत्रिकाओं और स्मारिकाओं को नहीं दिए जाते।

Assistance by Central Electricity authority to WAPCOS for preparation of reports of projects of other countries

*412. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance was given by Central Electricity Authority to WAPCOS for the preparation of detailed project reports of the projects of other countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the projects; and

(c) whether they are paying any fee for it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of the countries and the projects for which assistance has been/is being given by the Central Electricity Authority to WAPCOS are as under:—

Name of the country	Projects
<i>Afghanistan</i>	(A) 1. Kajakai Project 2. Salma Dam Project. (B) <i>Micro Hydel Schemes</i>

1. Bamiyan
2. Khulm Stage I
3. Faizabad
4. Samangan Stage I
5. Taluquan
6. Khanabad Alchin
7. Pule Khumri
8. Bazarak (Astane)
9. Baghlan

Mauritius . . . 66 K.V. Transmission Lines.

Nepal . . . Devighat Hydro Electric Project.

Sri Lanka . . . Kotemale Hydro Electric Project.

. . . Chukha Hydro Electric Project.

Burma . . . Rangoon Water Supply Project.

Philippines . . . 1. Tago P.S.

2. Gibong P.S.

(c) WAPCOS are paying fees to the Central Electricity Authority for the assistance rendered by the Authority.

Advertising small number of vacancies by UPSC

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

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission have adopted a practice of advertising a small number of vacancies in a particular post/grade for filling up on the basis of the Combined Limited Departmental Competi-

tive Examinations and then allowing the indenting Departments to increase the number by any extent, say 400 per cent to 500 percent in certain cases without bringing the additional number of vacancies to the public notice; and

(b) if not, the reasons why the UPSC allowed the Railway Ministry to increase the number of vacancies from 2 to 9 which were filled up in the Section Officers' Grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service on the results of the Combined Limited Departmental Examination held by the UPSC in September, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The following instructions were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs as far back as 1967 to Ministries/Departments:—

(i) The Ministries/Departments making recruitment through competitive examinations held by the Commission should assess carefully the number of vacancies required to be filled during a particular recruitment year, with due regard to all relevant considerations, including the vacancies likely to occur as a result of retirements, promotions, etc., and report these to the Commission in time for being notified by them in their Notice for the information of prospective candidates, so that, as far as possible the necessity of taking more (or less) candidates than originally notified does not arise.

(ii) Any vacancies arising thereafter, but before the results are announced, should be notified forthwith to the Commission. In other words, firm requirements are required to be intimated to the Commission well before the results are announced.

(iii) Once the results are published, additional persons should not

normally be taken till the next examination. Nor should vacancies reported before declaration of the results, be ordinarily withdrawn after declaration of the results. If, however, some of the candidates recommended/allotted for appointment against the specific number of vacancies reported in respect of a particular examination do not become available for one reason or another, the Commission may be approached, within a reasonable time, with a request for replacements from reserves, if available. When replacements may not be available the vacancies that may remain unfilled should be reported to the Commission for being filled through the next examination.

The above instructions are still in force and have been reiterated from time to time.

As regards the vacancies filled in the Section Officers' Grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service on the results of the Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1976, the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) had initially reported 2 vacancies for being filled on the results of the examination. Accordingly 2 vacancies were incorporated in the Commission's Notice for the information of prospective candidates. Subsequently on 28th April 1977 the Ministry of Railways informed the UPSC that the number of vacancies they wanted to be filled on the results of this examination had increased to 9, the reasons being as follows:—

(1) As a result of the pace of introduction of the Desk Officer System in the Ministry having been quicker than originally anticipated and the introduction of the system in more branches the number of vacancies had increased to 9; and

(2) Since the next examination, scheduled originally to be held on 5th April, 1977 had been postponed, they had decided to fill the increas-

ed number of vacancies on the basis of the 1976 Examination so as to avoid *ad-hoc* promotions.

As the increase of the number of vacancies had been intimated by the Ministry well before the declaration of the final results of the examination on 6th August 1977, the UPSC noted the requirements of the Ministry and recommended candidates for all the 9 vacancies finally reported by the Ministry.

Banning of Communal and Anti-National Organisations

*415. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government regarding banning communal or anti-national organisations; and

(b) is Government considering to ban Anand Marg?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 lays down the circumstances under which any association can be banned.

(b) No such decision has been taken by Government.

Political prisoners in Jails

*416. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of all categories of political prisoners still in jails, State-wise; and

(b) how many of them are MISA detenus, DISIR detenus, under-trial prisoners, and convicted political prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) the term 'political prisoner' is not defined under law and, therefore, it is not possible to collect precise information in this regard.

(b) Government have taken steps to ensure that all prisoners either under preventive detention or prosecuted/convicted for acts directly related to their political beliefs or political activities should be immediately released. According to information available with Government, the total number of MISA detenus, including political prisoners, was 399 as on December 3, 1977. They include 385 foreigners, 11 hardened criminals and anti-social elements in Maharashtra, two insurgents in the North-Eastern region and 1 Naxalite in Tamil Nadu. In regard to DISIR also, Government have issued instructions to State Governments to withdraw pending cases against under-trial prisoners and to remit the unserved portion of the sentences except in the cases of economic offenders and those who have indulged in acts of violence. Government have not received any complaint that any such person is still in prison. As regards offences under other laws, Government would take up the matter with the concerned State Governments if any specific cases of prosecutions on account of political activities are brought to its notice.

Inclusion of Konkani Languages in eighth Schedule of Constitution

*417. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a strong demand that Konkani, the mother tongue of the majority of the people in the Konkani area, be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether Government have received specific proposals to this effect;

(c) if so, from whom and when these proposals were received; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to the aforesaid demand?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). No specific proposal to include Konkani in the Eighth Schedule has been received during the current year. Nor is there any such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the endeavour of the Government is to encourage the development of cultural and literacy heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Raising of loans by High Officers

*418. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that high Officers of the Government of India are in the habit of raising loan from the Charitable Trusts run by the various big Industrial Houses like Birlas and others for financing the higher education of their children and wards;

(b) whether there exists any provision in the Government Servants Conduct Rules whereby it is incumbent on an Officer to seek prior permission from Government to raise such loans especially from the Industrial Houses with which they have official dealings in one way or the other;

(c) if not, whether such a provision is proposed to be made in the Rules; and

(d) whether he would ascertain the names and designation of the Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above in the various Ministries (including those under suspension) who had raised such loans and still

owe repayment, part or full, and lay a statement on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Government has no reason to believe that high officers of the Government of India are in the habit of raising loan from the Charitable Trusts etc.

(b) Such a provision exists in the Conduct Rules.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the various Ministries/ Departments are administratively competent to deal with such cases, it may not be either necessary or appropriate for the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to collect the information.

Policy in regard to Mechanisation in the Manufacture of Coir Mats and Mattings

*419. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in regard to the introduction of mechanisation in the manufacture of coir mats and mattings;

(b) whether licences have been issued to certain large manufacturers to import machinery (looms) for this purpose;

(c) whether any of them is diverting the imported looms to manufacture of goods for which they were not licenced; and

(d) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government to prevent such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) As far as possible, mechanisation in

this particular industry is not encouraged specially for domestic consumption.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have not received any complaint in this behalf.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction of costs in Coal India Limited

*420. SHRI KACHRU LAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has called a meeting of the Chairman and Managing Directors of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and asked them to take effective measures to cut costs;

(b) the salient features of the meeting, the suggestions given by him and the reaction of the officers of Coal India Limited to his suggestions; and

(c) whether any time-bound programme is proposed to be chalked out to achieve this goal and if so, the particulars thereof.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient points discussed in the meeting pertained to production programme, economy in operation, improvement of productivity, better utilisation of equipment, reduction of

inventories and reduction in office expenses. The officers will carry out the conclusions reached in the meeting.

(c) Reduction in costs is a continuous process and a watch will be kept over the trends of costs of various items.

Reconstitution of the Central Advisory Board and the Regional Advisory Boards

*421. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the Central Advisory Board and the Regional Advisory Boards for Salt;

(b) When the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the location of their headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The reconstitution of the Central and the Regional Advisory Boards for Salt is under consideration of the Government and the orders reconstituting these Boards are under issue.

(c) A Statement indicating the location of the headquarters of the Central and Regional Advisory Boards for Salt is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Statement indicating the location of the headquarters of the Central and Regional Advisory Boards for Salt.

S. No.	Name of the Advisory Board	Headquarters
1	Central Advisory Board for Salt	Jaipur
2	Tamil Nadu Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Madras
3	Andhra Pradesh Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Madras
4	West Bengal Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Calcutta
5	Orissa Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Calcutta
6	Maharashtra Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Bombay
7	Gujarat Regional Advisory Board for Salt	Bombay
8	Rajasthan Regional Advisory Board for Salt.	Jaipur

**संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जाने वाली
भर्तियों में भाषाओं का प्रयोग**

* 422. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सरकारी सेवाओं में भर्ती करने के लिये हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अनिश्चित अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय किया है कि अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिए संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल सभी भाषाओं तथा अंग्रेजी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने को अनुमति दी जाएगी, और इस परिवर्तन की कार्यविधि सम्बन्धी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद विभिन्न प्रावस्थाओं में लागू किया जाए। तदनगर, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग की शुरुआत 1969 में की गई थी, जबकि भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा आदि परीक्षा के उम्मीदवारों की निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी अथवा संविधान

की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी एक भाषा में देने का विकल्प दिया गया था।

इसकी जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को लागू करने के इस प्रश्न पर डा० डी० एस० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित एक समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था, जिसे भर्ती की कार्यविधियों तथा चयन पद्धतियों की जांच करने का काम सौंपा गया था। समिति ने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और इसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। समिति की सिफारिशों पर लिए गए निर्णयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

**Suggestions made in Conference of
State Industries Ministers**

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

(a) whether a Conference of the State Industries Ministers has taken

place in New Delhi in the first week of September, 1977;

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions made by the different States Chief Ministers and other Ministers and decisions taken thereon; and

(c) whether any decision to exempt products of cottage and small industries in villages from payment of sales tax octroi and other local taxes was also taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A series of meetings were held with the Industry Ministers of States separately for Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern regions from 5th to 8th September, 1977 at Delhi. This was followed with a meeting with the Industry Ministers of North Eastern region on 2nd October at Shillong. These regional meetings were arranged primarily with a view to acquaint ourselves with the specific and immediate problems faced by different states in their industrial development programmes and to exchange views for evolving a more meaningful programme of action. The Industry Ministers of different States while focussing their problems relating to their own States made certain common suggestions which were also discussed. Among the important suggestions made were greater stress on ancillary development by Public Sector Undertakings as well as large and medium industries in the private sector, evolving a suitable system of payment for the purchases made from the small scale and cottage sector greater involvement of banks and financial institutions in the development of small scale and cottage industries, strengthening of small scale industry development organisations in the States, institution of necessary arrangement for the timely and uninterrupted supply of raw material and inputs required by the small scale and cottage industries, institution of suitable arrangements in-

cluding better linking up between NSIC and STC, for the marketing of small industry products, special stress on the development of tiny sector, i.e. industries having investment on plant and machinery less than Rs. 1 lakh, etc. During the discussions general reference was also made by some States to the need for exemption of cottage and small industries from sales tax and other local taxes. No specific decisions were taken on various suggestions, as this involved prior consultations with different Ministries.

मंत्रियों पर व्यय

* 424. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रीमंडल स्तर के मंत्रियों और राज्य मंत्रियों पर प्रति मंत्री प्रति मास लगभग कितना व्यय होता है : और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान सरकार का विचार सादगी और बचत की दृष्टि से मंत्रियों पर होने वाले व्यय को पिछली सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय की तुलना में कम करने का है ?

गृह मंत्री श्री (चरण सिंह) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) सरकार के प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों में मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर बिजली व पानी के उपयोग के लिए सीमा निर्धारित की गई है, 'उमसे ऊपर का व्यय मंत्रियों को स्वयं वहन करना पड़ता है । सरकार के प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों में टेलीफोनों पर खर्च, मंत्रियों तथा उनके निजी कर्मचारियों द्वारा स्टाफ कारों के प्रयोग में मित्तव्ययता के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

विवरण

(क) व्यय का शीर्ष	मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के मंत्री पर प्रति मास लगभग व्यय]	राज्य मंत्री पर प्रति माह] लगभग व्यय
बेतन	2250.00 रुपये	2250.00 रुपये
व्यय नियामक भत्ता	500.00 रुपये	—शून्य—
रिहायशी इमारतों का किराया	650.00 रुपये	650.00 रुपये
बिजली व पानी शुल्क	200.00 रुपये	200.00 रुपये
फर्नीचर तथा बिजली उपकरणों का किराया	590.00 रुपये	590.00 रुपये
	4190.00 रुपये	3690.00 रुपये

टिप्पणी : इसमें निम्नलिखित व्यय शामिल नहीं हैं :—

- (1) यात्रा भत्ता, जो कर्त्तव्यों के निष्पादन में हुए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति हैं।
- (2) स्टाफ कारों का प्रयोग, जो केवल सरकारी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में की गई यात्राओं के लिए स्वीकार्य है।
- (3) साचिविक तथा अन्य स्टाफ और टेलीफोन, जिनकी व्यवस्था मंत्रियों के लिए उनके सरकारी कार्य करने के लिए की जाती है।
- (4) मंत्रियों को प्रदान होने वाली चिकित्सा सुविधाएं क्योंकि वे केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के हकदार हैं।

उच्चतर सेवाओं के लिए परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण

* 425. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मनिश्चिन्त करने के लिए कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भरा जाये, सरकार का विचार इन जातियों के व्यक्तियों को उच्चतर सरकारी सेवाओं के लिए ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में बैठने से पूर्व उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कब तक कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) (क) और (ख) : अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की दृष्टि से, जो केन्द्रीय राज्य सेवाओं के पदों की भर्ती के लिए ली जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठना चाहते हैं, 22 पूर्वपरीक्षा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र देश के विभिन्न भागों में पहले ही स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। ऐसे और अधिक केन्द्र खाम राज्य क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

58 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति

3797. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विभागों तथा उन श्रेणियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें 58 वर्ष की आयु के

पश्चात् भी भारत सरकार की सेवा में बने रहने का अधिकार उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसर, चीफ प्रोड्यूसर आदि जैसे पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारियों के लिये 58 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात् सेवा में बने रहना वैध है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार ने कतिपय श्रेणियों को यह विशेषाधिकार किम कानून के अधीन प्रदान किया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सेवा-शर्तों में समानता लाने के लिये कोई विधान बनाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव का ब्यौटा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री एम० डी० पाटिल : (क) मूल नियमों के अनुसार प्रत्येक सरकारी कर्मचारी उम्र महीने के अंतिम दिन को सेवानिवृत्त होगा, जिसमें वह 58 वर्ष की आयु का हो जाता है। इन नियमों में किमी कामगार (उपर्युक्त नियमों में यथापरिभाषित), ऐसे लिपिक वर्गीय सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनके 31 मार्च, 1938 की अथवा उससे पहले सेवा में प्रवेश किया था, तथा समूह 'घ' सेवा अथवा पद में किमी कर्मचारी, जिसके लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 60 वर्ष है, के मामले में इन नियमों में उपवाद रखे गए हैं। इसके अनतिरिक्त अनरिक्त तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा विभागों जैसे कुछ विभागों में, जिन में मुख्यतः वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिकों की नियुक्ति की जाती है, कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की सामान्य आयु 60 वर्ष है।

(ख) और (ग) : आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को लम्बी अवधि की संविदा के

साधारण पर नियुक्त किया जाता है। इस प्रकार उनकी संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार उन्हें 60 वर्ष की आयु तक, 58 वर्ष की आयु पर पुनरीक्षा किए जाने के अध्याधीन सेवा में बनाए रखना कानूनी दृष्टि से वैध है।

(घ) चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु को सांविधिक नियमों द्वारा पहले ही विनियमित किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस संबंध में विधान बनाया जाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Induction of C.R.P. and B.S.F. in Mizoram armed police and Mizoram police

3798. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during emergency many CRP and BSF personnel have been inducted on promotion into the Mizoram Armed Police and Mizoram Police, respectively, superseding more senior local police personnel and this has caused indiscipline, moral discouragement and bitterness among the rank and file of Mizoram Police Department; if so, the facts and figures in the matter;

(b) whether it is according to the rules of law in force to follow this practice of shifting the Central Police personnel, especially on promotion to the State Police;

(c) the facts and figures regarding the number of local and non-local officers, both in the junior and senior officer cadres, currently employed in the Mizoram Police Department; and

(d) whether there is large scale corruption and misappropriation of Annual Police Welfare Funds sanctioned by the Centre and an overall thor-

ough probe would be instituted into the whole set up and working of the Mizoram Police Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) It is not correct that many CRPF and BSF personnel have been inducted into Mizoram Armed Police and Mizoram Police during the period of Emergency. Some police personnel were, however, inducted during the later part of 1974 and early part of 1975 i.e. before the Emergency. The Government is not aware of any cases of indiscipline moral discouragement and bitterness on this account.

(b) Deputation of Government employees from Central Government to State Governments/Union Territories and vice versa is a normal feature. Such deputation can be to equivalent posts or to higher posts.

(c) The number of gazetted officers belonging to BSF or CRPF on deputation/re-employment is 11 including one I.G. of Police, 3 Superintendents of Police and 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police. The number of gazetted officers whether local or belonging to the Union Territory Cadre posted in Mizoram Police is 13 including 4 Superintendents of Police and 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police. In the non-gazetted ranks there are 293 local officers and 15 on deputation from B.S.F. and C.R.P.

(d) According to the information received from the Government of Mizoram, no misappropriation or corruption of the Annual Police Welfare Fund has been reported. A proper audit of this Fund has been carried out by an Auditor deputed by the Accountant General Shillong.

Deployment of Military and Para-Military Forces in Nagaland

3799. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of military and para-military forces are still deployed in Nagaland;

(b) whether it is creating adverse reaction in the mind of the Nagaland people; and

(c) whether in view of the present peaceful atmosphere in the Nagaland Government will consider to withdraw these forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The strength of military and para-military forces at present deployed in Nagaland is compatible with the tasks assigned to them which include vigilance on the international border, and is not considered to be large. There are no reports of any adverse reaction amongst people of Nagaland to the continued presence of these Forces there.

व्हीकल्स फैक्टरी, जबलपुर

3800. श्री छगोराम अग्रवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्हीकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर नामक रक्षा उद्योग अपने सहायक एककों को 10 प्रतिशत मूल्य अधिमान दे रहा है जिसके लिए वह पहले सहमत हुआ था; और

(ख) क्या इस व्हीकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर के प्रबंधक अपने सहायक एककों को पर्याप्त काम दे रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) इस प्रकार का कोई मूल्य अधिमान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन जैसा कि साकारो उद्योग ब्यूरो ने सलाह दी है, मूल्य सहित अन्य कार्ने समान होने पर, व्हीकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर अपने सहायक, एककों को तरजीह दे रही है।

New Production Record of Cement

3801. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement touched a new record in August-September, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons for the present shortage and permit system; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove all restraints on its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The production during August-September, 1977 stood at 31.08 lakh tonnes as against 27.92 lakh tonnes in 1976 and 27.92 tonnes in 1975 in the corresponding months.

(b) and (c). Notwithstanding higher production shortages have developed due to higher demand for consumption from the Government Departments, Industry, Agriculture and Housing. So long as demand outstrips production there has to be some restraints on distribution by way of fixation of quotas State-wise and as between consumption by Government Departments and the general public.

Supplementary List of Successful Candidates on the basis of 1976 I.A.S. Examination

3802. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a supplementary list of successful candidates is being prepared/has been prepared on the basis of IAS, 1976 examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission; if so, the total number of candidates being taken; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the previous years Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates securing marks upto 35 per cent were taken if so, the reasons why they are not being taken this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Public Service Commission were requested to supply a supplementary list of 37 candidates (16 general and 21 scheduled castes) for appointment to Central Services Group 'B' and 7 general candidates for appointment to Police Services Group 'B'.

The Commission have intimated that they do not have suitable Scheduled Castes candidates to recommend and hence the vacancies reserved for them in the Central Services Group 'B' have to be treated as undeserved. As against the total demand of 37 candidates, the Commission have recommended only 30 general candidates for appointment to Group 'B'. Services and no more suitable general candidates are available with the Commission. The Commission have also recommended 7 general candidates for appointment to Police Service Group 'B'.

(c) Qualifying standard on the basis of which candidates are recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the All India Services and Central Services is fixed by the Commission. Such qualifying standard is relaxed by the Commission. In favour of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes keeping in view their fitness for appointment to various services. The Commission feel that it would not be in public interest to disclose the exact standard so fixed.

Bridge over the River Chapora

3803. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge on the river Chapora at COLVAIE in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes.

(b) An estimate for the sub-surface investigation for the bridge was sanctioned on 25.3.1976 and the work is in progress. Further action towards the construction of the bridge is dependent on the result of these investigations. As such, it is not possible to indicate at present as to when the work will begin.

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

3804. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Maharashtra have not been electrified so far for domestic as well as agricultural purposes; and

(b) what further action Central Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 35,778 villages in Maharashtra. 20,619 villages were electrified as on 30.9.1977. The remaining 15,159 villages were not electrified as on that date for domestic as well as agricultural purposes.

(b) Rural electrification programmes are formulated and executed by the State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation gives loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards, for implementation of these schemes. State Governments are also given Plan assistance annually out of which rural electrification schemes are financed and implemented.

Take over of management of Everest Cycles Ltd..

3805. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam State Government has requested the Centre to take over the management of Everest Cycles Ltd.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are considering the request in consultation with the concerned agencies.

शिक्षित बेरोजगार मोटर परिवहन सहयोग समिति को सहायता

3806. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार के उद्योग विभाग में कार्य कर रही शिक्षित बेरोजगार मोटर परिवहन सहयोग समिति की योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है; और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अभी तक मंजूरी न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या छः शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को एक बस का आवंटन करने से 10 परिवारों के 50 सदस्यों का भरण-पोषण हो सकता है; यदि हाँ, तो आपात स्थिति के लिए इसी उद्योगी योजना को समाप्त करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री द्वारा प्रेषित आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग) की प्रती इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा समाप्त कर रख दी जायगी ?

Development of Defence Land between Indrapuri Colony and Todapur Village

3807. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop defence land lying between Indrapuri colony and Todapur village in Delhi for residential purposes for army; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Absorption of Surplus Staff of IBM by Computer Maintenance Corporation

3808. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Computer Maintenance Corporation is in a position to employ the staff especially the engineering staff of IBM which is going to close down its business in India;

(b) whether any instructions have been given to the said corporation to this effect; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government to employ computer engineers in the above context?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with IBM, under which all

Customer Engineering staff of IBM, who apply to CMC for employment would be offered employment by the CMC at CMC's pay scales and terms and conditions. Other staff may also apply individually for appointment by CMC at CMC's pay scales and terms and conditions. Such applications would be considered, along with others, in the normal process of recruitment. This has been done by CMC in consultation with the Department of Electronics under whose administrative purview it operates.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. for Staff Artistes

3809. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Staff Artistes categories are covered under reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Doordarshan;

(b) how many staff Artistes categories are not covered under reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; reasons for not covering these categories under reservation rules; and

(c) what steps were taken by the Ministry or Doordarshan to extend the reservation rules to the categories not covered under reservation rules?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Reservation already exists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in seven non-creative categories of Staff Artistes in Doordarshan. The remaining 38 categories are creative categories in filling which merit has to be the main criterion. It was decided that the question of exemption of such creative categories of posts from the reservation orders should be taken up after the new staffing pattern of Doordarshan Kendras has been finalised on the basis of SIU's recommendations. The new staffing pattern is now under consideration.

Proposals from Tamil Nadu for Declaration of Areas as Backward

3810. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State have sent proposals recently for the declaration of areas in the State as backward;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to speed the declaration of the areas as backward?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Utilisation of Old Aircraft Engines for Generation of Electricity

3811. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to utilise old aircraft engines to generate electricity is under consideration of Government as the quickest way of overcoming the power crisis in key industrial cities like Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). An Experts' Committee set up by the National Committee on Science & Technology had examined the possibility of adapting time-expired aero-engines for power generation keeping in view the likelihood of aero-engines becoming available within the country on retirement from aviation use. It had recommended that further R&D work was necessary before these aero-engines could be adapted for power generation. The research would cover work on alternative fuels that could be used instead of high cost petroleum de-

riyaties, as well as development of the power turbine and the waste heat recovery system.

A Steering Committee has been set up to formulate the R&D programme for this purpose. The technical components of the programme as well as its justification based on techno-economic analysis require the preparation of a feasibility report which when ready, would indicate the trend of further developments in the field.

The extent to which the scheme could help in power generation will depend on the number of engines that would become available in the country in due course of time and the feasibility and economics of adapting them for power generation with different types of fuels for different roles.

Ex-Indian Army personnel for Kangra

3812. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-Indian army personnel from Kangra had joined the J.K. Infantry during 1947 and fought with the regular army in all borders of the State at the time of Pak disturbances in that State;

(b) whether these personnel were declared surplus by the J.K. State and discharged during 1954-55 at the time of amalgamation of State forces with the regular Indian army;

(c) whether these personnel joined the D.S.C. during 1954-55;

(d) whether it is proposed to count their J&K service which was a field service towards pension in the D.S.C. at par with Territorial Army, border and reserve, etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आक्सीजन का उत्पादन

3813. श्री एस० एस० सोषानी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आक्सीजन गैस की वास्तविक मांग तथा उसका उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) कौन-कौन से एकक स गैस का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में किन नए एककों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) आक्सीजन गैस की कमी कब तक दूर की जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मयती) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 तक आक्सीजन गैस की मांग का अनुमान 10 करोड़ घन मीटर लगाया गया है । वर्ष 1976 में आक्सीजन गैस का वास्तविक उत्पादन 708.0 करोड़ घन मीटर हुआ था ।

(ख) तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय की सूची में दर्ज आक्सीजन गैस बनाने वाले एककों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एल० टी 1957/77] ।

(ग) वर्ष 1976 और 1977 अक्टूबर, 1977 तक में आक्सीजन गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिये 18 नये एककों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे इनके राज्यका

प्रलग-प्रलग प्रांकडे इस प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य	लाइसेंसों की संख्या
1.	बिहार	1
2.	दिल्ली	1
3.	गोआ-दमन और दियू	2
4.	गुजरात	3
5.	कर्नाटक	2
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	1
7.	महाराष्ट्र	3
8.	उड़ीसा	1
9.	पंजाब	1
10.	तमिल नाडु	2
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1

(घ) इस समय देश में सम्पूर्ण रूप से प्राक्सीजन गैस की कमी नहीं है ।

Volume of Cargo Handled in each Port

3814. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of cargo handled in each port during the last three years;

(b) whether the functioning of some ports has deteriorated lately; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The volume of cargo handled at major ports in the country during the last three years is given below:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Port	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Calcutta	7.54	7.70	8.02
Bombay	17.73	18.79	17.99
Madras	7.92	8.21	7.81
Cochin	4.81	4.26	4.77
Kandla	3.54	3.20	3.31
Visakhapatnam	7.20	9.10	9.10
Mormugao	14.11	12.77	13.45
Paradip	2.61	3.31	3.32
New Mangalore	0.09	0.34	0.43
New Tuticorin	0.07	0.27	0.63
TOTAL :	63.52	65.95	68.26

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Police firing on Garo Demonstrators of Baladuari in Goalpara District

3815. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any assurance by the Government made on the floor of this House on or about the 17th April, 1974, to inquire into the incident of police firing on the Garo demonstrators on February 11, 1974 at Baladuari in the Goalpara district of Assam resulting in the death of one Ronsing Momia, a volunteer, and a police constable;

(b) whether the inquiry had been conducted and if so, the findings of the inquiry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many persons were arrested in that connection and what is the present position of the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (d). The reference presumably is to the discussion on Starred Question No 711 by Shri Indrajit Gupta answered on 17th April 1974 regarding dispute in respect of certain villages on Assam-Meghalaya border. As follow-up of these discussions the position was duly explained to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7450 by the same Member answered on 23rd April, 1975.

मोकामा और फरक्का के बीच भागलपुर में गंगा पर पुल का निर्माण

3816. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
डा० रामजी सिंह :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोकामा और फरक्का के बीच भागलपुर में गंगा पर पुल के निर्माण की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस योजना पर कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (ख.) भागलपुर के निकट मोकामा और फरक्का के बीच प्रस्तावित गंगा पुल बनने पर, राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा। अतः बिहार सरकार इस पुल के निर्माण की आवश्यकता से संबंधित है।

दिल्ली में घरों में काम आने वाला बिजली का सामान बनाने वाले कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थिति

3817. श्री श्याम प्रकाश त्यागी :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में घरों में काम आने वाला बिजली का सामान बनाने वाला एक कुटीर उद्योग चल रहा है और इस उद्योग में काम करके हजारों परिवार और लाखों व्यक्ति अपनी जीविका कमा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1976 में आपात स्थिति के दौरान आदेश को 1 जनवरी, 1978 से लागू करने की घोषणा की गई थी जबकि वास्तव में यह आदेश वर्ष 1965 में पास किया गया था और आदेश की भावना

के अनुसार कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस उद्योग का अस्तित्व खतरे में है और लाखों कर्मचारियों को रोजगार से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त आदेश पर पुनर्विचार करने का है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आमा मयती) : (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में घरेलू बिजली का सामान बनाने में लगभग 250 लघु एकक लगे हुए हैं तथा प्रति एकक में औसतन 8 से 9 कर्मचारियों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है।

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से लागू किये जाने वाले किस्म नियन्त्रण आदेश की घोषणा आपातकाल के दौरान नहीं की गयी थी। 1965 में वस्तुतः आदेश पास नहीं किया गया था। लघु उद्योगों को सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ताकि वे इस क्षेत्र में जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक जान पड़े इस आदेश के अनुसरण कर सकें।

(ग) इस समय सरकार के पास उक्त आदेश पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि इस प्रकार का किस्म नियंत्रण आदेश जरूरी है क्योंकि उससे न केवल बनाये जाने वाले उत्पादों की किस्म में सुधार करने

में ही सुविधा होगी अपितु बिजली के खतरे से उपभोक्ताओं का पर्याप्त संरक्षण करने की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न की जा सकेगी।

Integrated Tribal Development Project Reports from Orissa

3818. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted all the project reports on I.T.D.Ps.;

(b) if so, how many of them have been cleared so far and have started functioning; and

(c) the amount earmarked by the State for each I.T.D.P. for the year 1977-78 and assistance given by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have submitted 19 project reports out of 23, these 19 Integrated Tribal Development projects have been cleared and have started functioning. The other 4, for the present, continue as Tribal Development Agencies.

(c) The outlays provisionally earmarked for the 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects and 4 Tribal Development Agencies from State Plan, and the allocations from Special Central Assistance to them for the year 1977-78 are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Outlays provisionally earmarked for the 19 I.T.D.Ps. and 4 T.D.As. from state plan and the special Central Assistance Allocated to them for the year 1977-78.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDP/TDA	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
I.T.D.P.			
1	Koraput	160.20	48.45
2	Nowrangpur	149.03	52.80
3	Jeyporc	333.24	30.11
4	Malkangiri	72.23	41.74
5	Rayagada	95.23	26.07
6	Baripada	155.56	58.16
7	Karanjia	73.71	29.80
8	Kaptipada	232.37	19.22
9	Rairangpur	240.49	37.45
10	Sundargarh	184.20	20.52
11	Panposh	79.47	23.75
12	Bonai	60.90	27.73
13	Keonjhar	46.38	21.52
14	Champus	49.86	19.39
15	Kochinda	45.22	24.87
16	Nilgiri	27.31	13.64
17	Th. Rampur	140.72	50.84
18	Phulbani	108.18	19.48
19	G. Udayagiri	69.05	29.14
T.D.A.			
20	Balliguda	47.73	18.75
21	Parlakhemundi	47.32	11.83
22	Gunupur	89.87	5.53
23	Bhuyanpir and Juangpir	223.31	5.77
	TOTAL	*2838.43	636.12
	Reserve		121.88
			758.00

*Including lump provision of Rs. 106.85 lakhs under the sector communications and settleme operations.

Fraud Case against S.B.I. Chandni Chowk, Delhi

3819. **SHRI MADHAVEAO SCINDIA**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fraud case was reported to Delhi Police vide F.I.R. No. 725 dated the 25th June, 1975 against the State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi in regard to Savings Bank account No. 2497;

(b) whether the case has been established during Police Investigation; and

(c) if so, the further steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Police in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A case vide F.I.R. No. 725 dated 25-6-1975 u/s 420/467/471 IPC PS Kotwali, was registered in regard to Savings Bank Account No. 2497.

(b) and (c). The allegation of forgery and cheating was substantiated during the investigation. However, the culprits could not be traced despite best efforts. The investigation of the case will be re-opened as and when the police get any clue of the culprits.

I.A.S. Officers sent abroad for training

3820. **SHRI S. NANJESA GOWDA**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS officers who were sent abroad for higher training/studies at Government expenses during the last 5 years;

(b) what were their academic qualifications;

(c) details of training for which they were sent abroad and the grounds on which they were found suitable for such training/studies; and

(d) the advantage derived by Government from such training after their return to India?

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

दिल्ली में एक शराब कम्पनी पर छापा

3821. **श्री कन्ह शंकर सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सतर्कता निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली में एक शराब कम्पनी के कार्यालय पर छापा मारा था और वहां से कुछ आपत्तिजनक दस्तावेज बरामद किये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Manufacturing of Sorbitol by the Colgate Palmolive

3822. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Colgate-Palmolive Company has a proposal to manufacture Sorbitol;

(b) if so, whether Government have given its clearance to this company's proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. (c) A letter of intent has been issued

to the company on 12-12-77 for taking up the manufacture of Sorbitol for an annual capacity of 2,000 tonnes, subject inter-alia, to the conditions that the company shall comply with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act before they implement this project and that their entire production of this item will either be exported or utilized for their captive consumption.

Payment of Rent for Office building of Director General of Ordnance Factories

3823. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying rent of Rs. 1.20 lakhs per month for the office building of Director General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government has postponed the construction of its own multi-storeyed building in the land already ear-marked for the purpose at 10-A, Auckland Road, Calcutta;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons of stopping the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A sum of Rs. 1,14,358 is being paid at present for a hired building at 44, Park Street which accommodates a part of the DGOF HQrs. at Calcutta.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The proposal to undertake new construction is in under consideration. There is accordingly, no question of stopping any construction.

Traffic Study of River Ganga between Allahabad and Calcutta

3824. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic study of river Ganga between Allahabad and Calcutta was entrusted to National Council of Applied Economic Research;

(b) whether N.C.A.E.R. has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The Report was received on 17-10-1977. The main finding of the report is that I.W.T. service between Calcutta-Allahabad would be uneconomic and would involve a loss of Rs. 67 lakhs in 1977-78, which would reduce to Rs. 39 lakhs in 1990-91. The report has, however, not taken into account the traffic emanating due to construction of Haldia port and industrial complex.

Allocations for National Highways

3825. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total funds allocated for widening of National Highways throughout the country; and its break up for different States during the 5th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether funds were not allocated according to the demands of the States; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide funds according to the demands of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A statement giving the requisite information for 1974-75 to 1976-77 is attached. Budget

Estimates for 1977-78 include a total provision of Rs. 69.52 crores for all categories of National Highway works including widening. Actual allocations for widening can be known only when final work-wise allotment are made in March 1978 within the available resources on the basis of States' final requirements, and their admissibility.

(b) and (c). Funds for individual works, including widening, are allotted on the basis of States' own proposals for work-wise allotment, keeping in view the admissibility of funds on individual works, and overall available budgetary resources.

Statement

Name of State	Funds allotted for widening of National Highways during 1974-75 to 1976-77
	Rs. in lakhs
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	592.55
Assam	42.07
Bihar	732.23
Delhi	15.16
Goa	@
Gujarat	98.85
Haryana	9.54
Himachal Pradesh:	153.40
Jammu & Kashmir	*
Karnataka	238.19
Kerala:	213.84
Madhya Pradesh	537.14
Maharashtra	1021.22
Manipur	70.78
Meghalaya	28.62
Orissa	219.28
Punjab	96.53

1	2
Rajasthan	307.69
Tamilnadu	589.66
Uttar Pradesh	1040.40
West Bengal	214.06
Total	6221.21

@ Major work in Goa pertains to Zuari Bridge and its approaches only.

* while the entire National Highway in this State is with the Border Roads Development Board, only two bypasses including bridges thereon are being financed from National Highway funds in this State.

A.I.R. Station at Berhampur

3826. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open an All India Radio Station in Berhampur (Ganjam) in Orissa;

(b) if so, when and budget provision for the same; and

(c) what are the criteria to open a new A.I.R. Station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Location of new stations is decided on various considerations such as gaps in existing service areas; density and disposition of population; special requirements of the area, technical feasibility, availability of talent, availability of resources and relative priorities.

Pay Scales of Accountant in the Medical Unit of Director General Armed Forces

3827. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Accountant in the Medical Unit of Director General Armed Forces (Medical Services) is less than the pay scales of Accountant in different Ministries of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give the revised scale of pay to the Accountant of Medical Unit of D.G.A.F. (MS) as drawn by their counter-parts in other Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Selection of Maharashtrians for Crew Training as Sailors

3828. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maharashtrian youths selected in the last three years year-wise, through Seamen's Merit Employment Exchange, Bombay for Crew training as sailors;

(b) whether it is a fact that rarely any Maharashtrian youths are selected for training as sailors;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether President, Maharashtra Daryawandi Sarag, Bombay has submitted a petition to the Minister of Shipping in this connection and what action has been taken on this representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Number of Maharashtrian selected for pre-sea Training course during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Number of Total boys selected by the Director, Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay.	Number of Maharashtrian selected.
1974	147	18
1975	479	112
1976	469	104

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the past representations addressed to the Minister of Shipping and Transport had been received. A representation dated 4th September, 1977 was received by Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport. As the points made out in the representation were not based on facts, no action was considered necessary.

Ensuring Reservations for Promotion to I.A.S.

3829. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Members of Parliament have written to him for ensuring that promotion from State and Union Territory Civil Services to I.A.S. is subjected to reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) A Member

of Parliament and the Minister of State for Transport & Shipping have written to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister respectively suggesting that orders regarding reservation for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in promotions in Central Services may be made applicable to promotions from State Civil Service to the I.A.S.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Incentives to Encourage the Setting Up of Small Units

3830. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced two new tax incentives to encourage the setting up of small units in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the concrete results, if any, by this date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) With view to providing an incentive for the setting up of small scale industrial undertakings in rural areas, a new provision is made in the Income-tax Act under which all categories of taxpayers will be entitled to a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by them from small scale industrial undertakings (other than those engaged in mining) set up after 30th June, 1977 in any rural

area. Should the scope of the question be enlarged to cover the grant of rural development allowance, under new section 35CC inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 companies and co-operatives societies would be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, of the expenditure incurred by them on any programme of rural development approved by the prescribed authority. The new provision was made with effect from 1st September, 1977.

(b) The provision come into effect from assessment year 1978-79 and subsequent years; it is not possible, therefore, to ascertain the concrete results.

Foreign Technical Experts in BHEL

3831. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of foreign technical experts, engineers, technicians working in BHEL; and

(b) details country-wise and the salaries, allowances and other perquisites given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY KUMARI ABHA MAITI: (a): The total number of foreign technical experts, engineers and technicians working in BHEL is 31.

(b): A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of Foreign experts working in BHEL as on 10-12-1977

S. No.	Country	No. of experts	Monthly rate	Other conditions
1	U.S.S.R.	14	Roubles 441	} Free lodging and transport.
		3	Roubles 348	
		2	Roubles 498	
		1	Roubles 698	
2	W. Germany	1	DM 22,680 + Rs. 5,700	Free lodging and transport plus outfit allowance of DM 1,500.
		1	DM 14,700 + Rs. 3,750	Do.
		1	DM 16,200	Travel and Living expenses provided by BHEL.
3	Sweden	3	Sw. Kr. 49,500	Travel and Living expenses provided by BHEL.
4	Switzerland	2	S.F. 25,440	Travel and Living expenses provided by BHEL.
5	Italy	1	Lira 28,50,000 + Rs. 4950	Free Lodging and transport.
6	U.S.A.	1	\$ 9,000	Free Lodging and transport.
7	U.K.	1	Paid under Colombo Plan.	Free Lodging and transport.
Total		31		

Ex-Gratia Payment to the Employees of the Canteen Stores Department

3832. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Canteen Stores Department were receiving Ex-Gratia payment in form of Benevolent Fund/Ad-hoc payment from 1965 onwards; and

(b) if so, why the same had been denied to them for the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The employees of the Canteen Stores Department were being given ad-hoc payments subject to certain conditions, from 1967 onwards till the C.S.D. funds were merged with the Consolidated Fund of India on 1st April, 1977.

(b) With the merger of the funds, the C.S.D. is now a Government Department and its employees are full-fledged Government employees, who are not entitled to any ad-hoc payments from the Consolidated Funds of India.

Funds of the Canteen Stores Department

3833. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether till 31st March, 1977, the funds of the Canteen Stores Department were maintained separately and only merged with the Consolidated Fund of India from 1st April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Yes, Sir.

Survey Conducted by Indian Institute of Economics

3834. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Economics has discovered a high mortality rate of small scale industries in South India;

(b) the reasons for such a high mortality; and

(c) whether in view of the emphasis of the present Government on the rapid development of small scale industries the concrete measures proposed to be taken to make small scale industries viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. A survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad had 'closed units' identified during the Census of Small Scale Industries, as the frame of reference for investigation.

(b) The important reasons for mortality given in the Survey are lack of finance, raw material shortage and management problem.

(c) The concrete measures taken are provision in the Budget of the Ministry, of seed/margin money and larger provision of loan in the budget of the Rural Industries Projects. In

the States, Coordination Committee have also been constituted for examining the problems of sick units and for helping them to become viable.

Use of Thorium Reactor Fuel

3835. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has developed a reactor using Thorium directly as a fuel;

(b) whether in view of the considerable reserves of Thorium in our country, Government propose to speed up research and development for using Thorium as reactor fuel in our country also; and

(c) if so, the time bound plan in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to available information, Canada has undertaken studies on the use of Thorium in Heavy Water reactors but the developmental work on this has, not yet been completed.

(b) and (c) Studies are underway. A Fast Breeder Test Reactor and other research and development facilities are under construction at the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam, near Madras and further experiments on Thorium will be started as soon as these facilities become available.

New Brand of Cigarettes

3836. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that new brands of cigarettes have been marketed during last five years, which are new Articles, without the approval of Licensing

Committee, and if so, are they not violations of I(D&R) Act and rules made thereunder;

(b) how would Government like to curb the foreign exchange repatriation and creation of assets in our country by this way by foreign firms;

(c) will Government agree to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament to look into the consumer industry which is controlled by foreign sector; if not, why not; and

(d) names of cigarettes manufacturing foreign units, names of their brands, whether marketed with approval or without approval; their production for last three years; what steps are proposed to be taken against their illegal marketing of international brands of cigarettes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) New brands of cigarettes have been marketed during the last five years, but as the companies hold Registration Certificates for the manufacture of cigarettes and as

the Registration Certificates do not mention the brand of cigarettes to be manufactured by them no violation of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or the rules made thereunder seems to be involved in introducing new brands.

(b) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, *inter alia*, regulates the activities industrial and trading companies with more than 40 per cent non-resident interest.

(c) The need for appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament has not been felt by the Government so far.

(d) The names of cigarette manufacturing units with more than 40 per cent non-resident interest and their production for the last three years have been indicated in the attached statement. The Government do not have information on the different brands manufactured by these Companies. However, the use of foreign brand names is regulated by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973.

Statement

Cigarette Industry

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Production (in M. Pcs.)		
		1974	1975	1976
1	M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. (5 Units)	32,077	29,831	33,153
2	M/s. Godfrey Philips Ltd., Bombay	3,989	3,632	4,046

**Staff of railway exhibition unit of
DAVP**

3838. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a railway exhibition unit belonging to the DAVP got burnt sometime during the later part of 1976; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the services of the officer and staff members of this Unit are being utilized; and

(c) whether there is any proposal by DAVP to open any further field exhibition unit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Railway Coach Unit, Madras was destroyed in December, 1975, as a result of a fire accident.

(b) The Field Exhibition Officer of the unit is currently looking after 'Triumph of Freedom' Exhibition at Bangalore, whereas the remaining staff consisting of Exhibition Assistant, Projectionist and Cleaner have been posted in vacancies available in other units of D.A.V.P.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set-up two additional units, one each in Mizoram and Kerala.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

3839. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या नौबतुम और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का रामपुर-काठमोदाम और रामपुर-रामनगर सड़कों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का ज्वारा क्या है ?

नौबतुम और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) वास्तव में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल 2328 कि० मी० के लम्बी 10 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का यातायात की भांग को पूरा करने के लिए निरन्तर सुधार किया जा रहा है। मुख्य सुधार कार्यों में यानपथों को सशक्त किए या बिना किए ही चौड़ा करना, गाजियाबाद, बरेली, कानपुर ललितपुर आदि पर उपमार्ग, कुछ व्यस्त समपार चौराहों के स्थान पर उपरिपुल बनाना, मिर्जापुर के निकट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 7 पर गंगा नदी पर कामपुर और बेलाम में पुल (अब दोनों यातायात के लिए खोल दिए गए हैं), इलाहाबाद में गंगा नदी पर (इस पुल का पहला दौंगली का या न पथ पूरा होमे को है) और काल्पी में यमुना नदी पर बड़े पुल शामिल हैं। चौथी योजना के प्रारम्भ 1-4-1969 से अब तक 63.22 करोड़ रुपए के सुधार कार्य स्वीकृत किए गये और 31-3-77 तक इन कार्यों, जिनमें कुछ एक चौथी योजना से पूर्व के कार्य भी शामिल हैं, पर 55.75 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हुये हैं। चालू वर्ष का बजट आवंटन 7.05 करोड़ रुपए का है। ये सभी सुधार कार्य प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और यदि धन उपलब्ध हुआ, जिसकी कमी है तो चौथी योजना से आगे लाये गये और जो पांचवीं योजना के प्रारम्भ में स्वीकृत किए गये कार्यों का मार्च, 1980 तक पूरे ही जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). रामपुर-काठमोदाम और रामपुर-रामनगर सड़कों राज्य सड़कों हैं न कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और इनके विकास

की जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतया राज्य सरकारों की है। इन सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Production of Defence items

3840. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of production of Defence items by the various defence production units in the country during the last three years;

Gross Value of production

	74-75	75-76	76-77
	(in crores of Rupees)		
(1) Ordnance Factories	262.29	352.73	465.00 (Prov)
(2) Heavy Vehicle Factory	18.47	25.03	43.00 (Prov)
(3) Public Sector Undertakings	145.60	177.06	188.80 (Prov)

(b) The value of total targetted production for the current year is as under :

(i) Ordnance Factories	Rs. 475.00 crores
(ii) Heavy Vehicle Factory	Rs. 48.20 crores
(iii) Public Sector Undertakings	Rs. 235.81 crores

(c) The following new Ordnance Factories are proposed/to be set up in the near future:

- (1) A factory for manufacture of propellants.
- (2) A factory for manufacture of pyrotechnic ammunition.
- (3) A factory for Field Guns.

Sainik Schools

3841. SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) what is the target of production of Defence items; and

(c) what is the programme for setting up new ordnance factories in the coming five years and their places of location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The value of production of defence items produced during the last three years in the Departmental Factories and the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence is given below:

(b) the total number of cadets in these schools for each of the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 as on April;

(c) the average cost, per cadet per month;

(d) the recurring expenditure on these schools during the financial years mentioned in (b) above;

(e) the non-recurring expenditure on these schools during the financial years mentioned in (b) above; and

(f) the amount of contribution, per annum, the Central Government makes to the Sainik Schools, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are, at present, 17 Sainik Schools in the country.

(b) The total number of cadets in these schools for the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was 7538, 7519, and 7886 respectively. The precise figures as on April may vary slightly.

(c) The average cost per cadet, per month in the year 1976-77 was Rs. 222.52.

(d) The recurring expenditure on these schools during the financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 181.61, 193.48, Rs. 193,02,027.45 and Rs. 2,10,57,679.47 respectively.

(e) The non-recurring expenditure of these schools during the financial years mentioned above was Rs. 8,05,355.95, Rs. 6,03,668.78 and Rs. 10,22,203.46, respectively.

(f) The pay and allowance of three Service Officers of the rank of Lt. Col., Major and Captain and their equivalents from the other two services posted in each school as Principals, Headmaster and Registrar are met out of the Defence Services Estimates. Besides, Ministry of Defence provide scholarships to the children of JCOs and ORs and their equivalents subject to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total number of Defence children studying in these schools. Ministry of Education has a scholarship scheme for grant of scholarships to children from the Union Territories studying in these schools. The number of actual scholarship granted varies from year to year depending on the number of children belonging to these categories admitted to these schools.

Bus route No. 97

3842. **SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1305 on the 23rd November, 1977
3010 LS-4

regarding introduction of route No. 97 from Trinagar to Jama Masjid (Lal Quila) and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Circular No. TR:Sch|18(00)|76|16655 dated the 9th September, 1976 issued by Traffic Manager, DTC;

(b) whether the Circular indicates that there is enough traffic potential at Trinagar and the route was to be started from Trinagar and not from Inderlok;

(c) if so, under whose orders or on what consideration the buses were run from Inderlok and that too for a week only; and

(d) the details of survey conducted in this regard and the time likely to be taken in implementing the orders of the above circular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Initially, a decision was taken to introduce route No. 97 from Trinagar to Jama Masjid. This was done on the basis of the representation made by the residents of Inderlok—a resettlement colony—who had asked for direct bus service to connect the colony with Ajmeri Gate and Jama Masjid where they had been running their business before shifting. The above decision was cancelled subsequently for administrative reasons under the orders of the then Chairman of the Corporation. The route was finally started on 3.3.1977 with private buses engaged by DTC under its AOCC Scheme. But the bus owners found the route uneconomical and discontinued the services from 29.3.77. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Corporation to re-introduce services on this route and no survey has, therefore, been conducted on this route.

Low-head hydro-turbine generators

3843. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether low-head hydro-turbine generators are being experimented and utilized at any place in the country to generate power from the water-falls of the lowest heights and locks on irrigation canals; and

(b) if so, at what places and with what gains?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In order to utilise the water falls of low heights on irrigation canals so as to generate power, bulb-type units are used. These units are suitable for operation under heads in the range of 2 meters to 10 meters. At present bulb-type generating units have been installed in the Kosi Power Station on the East Kosi Canal to utilise a head of about 7.01 meters. This Power Station has 4 units of 4.8 MW each and is generating electricity.

Emergency Commission for Army Officers

3845. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Officers granted permanent commission from Emergency Commission were made to lose the period falling short of prescribed two years training for fixation of their seniority whereas Officers commissioned under regular permanent commission have had precommission training for the same period were not made to lose any period and granted seniority for promotion and other benefits from the day of grant of commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for disparity causing bitterness among the officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The different rules for fixation of seniority of the two categories of officers were framed to maintain the correct *inter-se* seniority of the affected officers. Candidates coming through courses for Permanent Commission had to satisfy stricter conditions in regard to eligibility and method of selection. Their training periods were reduced only to obtain quicker supply of officers needed during the Emergency declared as a result of Indo-Chinese conflict 1962. There is no disparity in regard to other aspects.

Industrial development of Garhwal Division

3846. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill region of U.P. has been declared a backward area;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve the economic condition of the people of that area;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the industrial development of Garhwal Division of U.P.; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Government of U.P. have identified all the districts in the U.P. Hill Areas as backward.

(b) A sub-plan for the region has been prepared by the State Government and is being implemented. This sub-plan envisages an integrated and coordinated development of the region based on its potentials and requirements. Special Central Assistance is being given to implement the sub-Plan.

(c) and (d). Industrial development of the Garhwal region forms part of the sub-plan for the U.P. Hill Areas. A number of industrial units have already been set up in the Garhwal region and small industries are also being encouraged. Four industrial estates have been established. The Hill Development Corporation, the Agro-Industries Development Corporation, the U.P. Small Industries Corporation, etc. are giving impetus to industrial development in the region.

Setting up industrial units in areas with population of less than Five lakhs

3847. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) estimated capital outlay for the industries being set up in rural areas with population of less than 5 lakhs in 1978 and 1979; and

(b) how many of the weaker sections of the population are expected to be benefited by the new industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) There is no estimate available of this kind.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on the security agencies in Calcutta Port

3848. SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the security agencies in Calcutta Port year-wise in 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the number of Chowkidars for watch and ward to act Central Security Force and State police engaged in security work at the Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The expenditure incurred on the various security agencies in Calcutta Port Trust is given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1975-76	1976-77
C.I.S.F.:	58.84	61.78 (approx.)
Police	20.22	20.66
Port Security (CPT)	57.15	48.86

(b) The number of persons employed under various security agencies at Calcutta Port Trust is as follows:—

1. Port Security Guards	678
2. Central Security Guards	917
3 (a) State Police (Port Police) Watch & Ward (Supervisory)	14
(b) Constables	79

Cane and bamboo important segment of Handicrafts Exports from Assam

3849. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cane and bamboo products constitute an important segment of handicrafts exports from Assam and becoming increasingly popular in the Western Markets;

(b) if so, the value of these products earned in the foreign exchange this year;

(c) measures taken to create the necessary institutional infrastructure for improving the exports of these items; and

(d) what are Government's future plan to help and encourage its production in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Handicrafts of cane and bamboo from India are becoming increasingly popular in Western countries. Assam is an important State for manufacture of cane and bamboo handicrafts.

(b) Value of exports of cane, bamboo and wicker handicrafts products in 1976-77 was Rs. 39.89 lakhs, as against Rs. 21.69 lakhs in 1975-76.

(c) and (d). A Training and Research Institute in cane & bamboo has been set up at Agartala to develop quality handicrafts of cane and bamboo in North Eastern States. Cane and bamboo handicrafts especially from North Eastern States have been exhibited abroad and have created good impression. Measures, such as, training of craftsmen, raw material supply. Design assistance etc. for development and export of these items are proposed to be undertaken in the near future.

Take over of Hard Coke Bhatta of Selected Fatka Company, Nirsa, Dhanbad

3850. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hard Coke Bhatta of Selected Fatka Company, Nirsa, Dhanbad was nationalised along with the collieries in 1973;

(b) whether the nationalisation of selected Fatka hard coke Bhatta was stayed later on by the Calcutta High Court order to which the Government is still contesting,

(c) whether the private management now itself wants to give up its claim from Hard Coke Bhatta filing a compromise petition in the Court;

(d) whether even after that unnecessary litigation is continuing due to the delay and indecision of the Government; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the early take over of the Hard Coke Bhatta?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The party has approached the Eastern Coalfields Limited for a settlement. However, as far as the Government is concerned there is no question of settlement as under the Nationalisation Act, the property has vested in the Government.

(e) Steps are being taken to get the stay order of the Calcutta High Court vacated.

False news regarding appeal against Shrimati Indira Gandhi published in Nav Bharat, Jabalpur

3851. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in "Nav Bharat" dated 28-10-1977 published from Jabalpur it has been intentionally published that the appeal (revision) filed by the Central Government against the release of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been dismissed on Thursday i.e. 26-10-1977 by Delhi High Court;

(b) what action Government propose to take against this false malicious news item; and

(c) whether the matter will be sent to the Press Council, High Court or any other authority for taking suitable action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which was apparently published without credit line.

(b) The Press is free. It is for the newspapers themselves to maintain appropriate journalistic standards and correct news reportage.

(c) It is proposed to set up the Press Council shortly. It will no doubt appropriately supervise the maintenance of journalistic standards and professional ethics by newspapers.

Declaration of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as free ports

3852. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether in view of the ex-smugglers' pledge before Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan Government propose to declare Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as free ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Presumably, the Question refers to the pledge taken by smugglers before Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan in April, 1977 to abjure the smuggling and help the Government in its anti-smuggling operations. There is no proposal regarding declaring Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as free Ports.

मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

3853. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशों को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). सफाई

करने को स्थितियों पर मलकानी समिति की सिफारिशों राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में ला दी गई थी और उन्हें स्थानीय स्थितियों के अनुसार क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Naval Policy

3854. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have reviewed its naval policy to ensure a balance between the objectives of developing and equipping the Indian Navy for wartime requirements and also equipping the Navy with light and sophisticated ships for maritime security of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): During wartime, it is the responsibility of the Navy to protect the country's maritime interests, including those in the exclusive economic zone. Protection of our economic interests in the exclusive economic zone in peacetime, which involves primarily police functions, is the responsibility of the Coast Guard Organisation. Pending the establishment of a regular Coast Guard Organisation, an interim Coast Guard Organisation has already been set up with a few ships and patrol vessels. Proposals to equip the Coast Guard Organisation with suitable vessels to enable it to discharge its task are being formulated.

Our Navy is being continuously strengthened so as to meet the threats to our maritime interests.

The building up of the Navy and the development of the Coast Guard are being organised in a co-ordinated manner.

Alleged burning of files by former Prime Minister

3855. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an interview with Shri R. K. Karanjia pertaining to Mrs. Indira Gandhi as published in the Blitz dated the 22nd October, 1977, he has admitted in reply to the question ("Many files have been burnt by her, I am told") that many files were burnt on the night the Election reverses were announced;

(b) whether any in-depth enquiries have been made and information collected regarding the nature of the files destroyed; and

(c) whether any of the concerned officials have been traced and linked for further action in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The matter pertaining to the burning of files at the instance of the former Prime Minister is being enquired into.

गत लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवारों के लिए गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम

3856. श्री राघव जी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग ने गत लोक सभा चुनावों में कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवारों के समय में बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए थे और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के लिए कितने कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए गए और उनका व्योम क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने पर मंत्रालय ने कितनी राशि खर्च की और क्या यह राशि प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार द्वारा भ्रदा की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि यह राशि भ्रदा नहीं की गई तो सरकार ने यह राशि बसूल करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग से अनुरोध करेगा कि वह इस राशि को प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार द्वारा चुनाव कार्यों पर खर्च की गई राशि में जोड़ दे तथा यदि कुल खर्च निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक हां तो उस उम्मीदवार को अगले 6 वर्षों के लिए अयोग्य घोषित कर दे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी) : (क) पिछले लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवारों के समय में गीत और नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा ऐसे कोई कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत नहीं किए गए थे। तथापि, पिछले लोक सभा चुनावों में तत्काल पहलें की अवधि के दौरान प्रभाग द्वारा आपात स्थिति तथा उनकी मफलताओं की प्रशंसा करने वाले कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए गए थे और वे भी चुने हुए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में।

(ख) में (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

शिव सेना के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3857. श्री केशव राव घोडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के शिव सेना नामक संगठन के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत मिली है।

(ख) इस संगठन के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या राय है; और

(ग) क्या इस संगठन ने अपनी ओर से सरकार को कोई स्पष्टीकरण दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को

प्राप्त कुछ शिकायतें उचित कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी।

(ख) जब किसी संगठन की गति-विधियाँ कानून के अन्तर्गत अपराध होती हैं तो उदसे निपटने के लिए निरोधात्मक या अन्यथा आवश्यक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

Malpractices in Admission of Indo-Swiss Training Centre attached to Central Scientific Instruments Organisation

3858. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that mass-scale favouritism and nepotism is being practised in the admissions to Indo-Swiss Training Centre attached to Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, ignoring the merit and talent; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the malpractices in the admission and to streamline the admission procedure to make it more fair and impartial?

THE RIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In the memorandum dated 6th May, 1977 submitted by the so-called CSIO Employees Adhoc Action Committee to the Prime Minister and President, CSIR, it was, *inter-alia*, alleged that trainees are being admitted in the Indo-Swiss Training Centre out of turn and by ignoring the merit. The specific case cited in support thereof was examined and the allegation was found to be incorrect.

(b) Does not arise.

प्लास्टिक के खिलौने का निर्यात

3859. डा० महावीर सिंह साहू : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा कढगे कि :

(क) क्या प्लास्टिक के खिलौनों का दिल्ली से विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) इस लघु उद्योग को और आगे बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार द्वारा इन उद्योग-पतियों को क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ; और |

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कोई ज्ञापन पेश किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आम्ना मयती) (क) प्लास्टिक के खिलौनों का दिल्ली से विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है।

(ख) खिलौने बनाने वाले निर्यातकों को कोई विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं।

(ग) उद्योग से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है।

Transport Problems in Calcutta

3860. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute transport problem in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to assist the Government of West Bengal in respect thereof; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is at present no scheme under which assistance can be provided to West Bengal Government for augmentation of transport facilities in Calcutta.

Inconvenience caused to Amarnath Pilgrims by Minister's visit to J & K

3861. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Minister of State in his Ministry recently visited forward posts in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether the helicopter carrying the Minister landed in an area near the Anar Nath Cave causing inconvenience to a large number of pilgrims visiting the shrine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir. Shri S. D. Patil did not visit any forward post during his tour of J&K in August 1977.

(b) No helicopter was used by him during his visit.

Expenditure on Renovation of Bungalow of Director, CSIO

3862. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unauthorised expenditure of nearly one lakh rupees has been incurred on the renovation of Bungalow of the Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation after the latter occupied it; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for this unauthorised huge

expenditure in violation of the Government directives?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DEHAI): (a) and (b). The Director's Bungalow in Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh was in unauthorised occupation of a Scientist of the Institute for about 5 years who continued to occupy it even after the termination of his services. It was finally got vacated in April, 1977 as a result of court proceedings. Due to unauthorised occupation and lack of proper maintenance for all this period, the house needed extensive repairs including replacement of some wood work which had been damaged by termites. A number of electrical and sanitary fittings were also damaged or were not functioning. The Director got these repairs/replacements done, through the Capital Project Authority, Chandigarh and departmentally. Alongwith the essential repairs/replacements, the Director also got some additions and alterations in the house, like provision of a new kitchen, raising of boundary wall, provision of false ceiling in the drawing room, construction of a Barsati, etc., executed. Some of these items were recommended by the Capital Project Authority, Chandigarh in 1973, as part of a general programme of effecting improvements in the houses constructed by them under Phase I, II and III, while a few items were got executed by the Director at his own discretion.

The Internal Audit Party of the CSIR, while auditing the accounts of the CSIO, Chandigarh, have observed that an expenditure of Rs 66,664.70 has been incurred. This figure is tentative and is yet to be verified after the necessary adjustments of accounts are completed. In the meantime in accordance with the rules a decision has been taken to charge enhanced rent from the Director for non-permissible additions got done by him. An explanation is also being called for from the Director for undertaking non-

permissible additions without the approval of higher authority.

Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Demolitions in Delhi

3863. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI BASHIR AHMED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of the Committee set up by the Government on demolitions in Delhi;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government thereon;

(c) give the names of the Officers, who have been made responsible for this large scale demolitions in Delhi; and

(d) what action has been taken against each Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). A copy of the report in question has been forwarded to the Shah Commission of Inquiry for their consideration and, therefore, the nature of action to be taken by Govt. would depend finally on the report of the Commission.

Lecture to Defence Personnel in Agra to Vote for Congress

3864. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of an alleged lecture given by an Air Marshal in Agra to armed forces personnel in which he demanded that all personnel should vote for Congress; and

(b) if so, action taken or contemplated to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No lecture was given by an Air Marshal in Agra to Armed Forces personnel demanding that they should vote for Congress.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Central Secretariat Files before Shah Commission

3865. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Central Secretariat files, specially concerning former Departments of Prime Minister, Home Minister and Finance Minister preceding the present Government as required or desired by the Shah Commission could not be produced before it as many such files were found either missing or destroyed;

(b) if so, number of such official files, belonging to the departments of different Ministries found missing, with ministry-wise break-up of such figures;

(c) whether the Government could find out the causes and patterns of missing of such files;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether any enquiry has been instituted to go into the causes and circumstances related to the missing of Central Secretariat files;

(f) if so, facts about the findings of such enquiry; and

(g) if not, the reasons for not holding inquiry for the purpose stated above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). According to the Shah Commission, there has not been any case in which Ministry/Departments of the Central Government have shown their

inability to produce any files asked for by the said Commission except that three letters were not available in the Prime Minister's Office.

(c) to (g). These letters have not been entered in the official records of the Prime Minister's Office. It is inferred that these letters had been received by the former Prime Minister but were not sent down to office. Copies of two letters were obtained by the Commission from the records of other Ministries. It is not considered necessary to hold any enquiry.

Take over of Sick Textile Mills in Ahmedabad

3866. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several textile mills in

Ahmedabad are either sick and closed, or on the verge of being put to such conditions, during the last six months;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to either take over the said mills or restore them to their normal healthy working conditions by giving them the necessary loans, technology etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). For the last over two years, cotton textile mill industry has been facing financial difficulties on account of abnormal increase in prices of cotton and a number of units have been making losses. Three cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad have been lying closed. The particulars of these mills are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the mill	Date of closure	Workers on roll
1	The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd.	10-7-70	191
2	The Manekchow & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd.	14-12-76	1,345
3	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	12-8-77	1,560

2. The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd. is a nationalised mill which, however, could not be reopened because of a court case pending in the Supreme Court. The other two mills have closed due to financial difficulties. The bankers of these mills are asking for State Government guarantee for extending financial assistance. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

देसी नौकाएं

3867. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देसी नौकाओं को यन्त्रीकृत करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक योजना पहले से ही मौजूद है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Raw Jute

3869. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Mill Industry has sought the permission of Government for importing raw jute from abroad; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of raw jute shortage in the country at present and what is the Government's decision on the request of the jute industry for importing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The actual consumption of raw jute by the jute industry during 1976-77 amounted to 68 lakh bales against the estimated crop of about 71 lakh bales. Jute Corporation of India have been authorised to import raw jute from available sources on the basis of firm indent placed by the consuming mills.

Assistance given to National Textile Corporation and losses incurred by them

3870. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much loan from the allocated amount has been given to National Textile Corporation in the current financial year till October, 1977;

(b) whether the Corporation is selling at loss imported cotton to cotton mills, C.C.I. and Textile Corporation of India;

(c) if so, the losses sustained as a result thereof during the last two years and current year upto October, 1977; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of revising their Textile policy and working of N.T.C., C.C.I. and T.C.I. and India Investment Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) A sum of Rs. 10.31 crores had been released as loan to the National Textile Corporation till the end of October, 1977, against the budget provision of Rs. 18.48 crores for the year 1977-78.

(b) The National Textile Corporation does not sell imported cotton.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Textile Policy is under review especially in the context of Sixth Five Year Plan. As a result of this review, certain features of the present Textile Policy may be modified to the extent necessary.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to revise the working of National Textile Corporation and India Investment Centre. However, the question of enlarging the operation of C.C.I. is under consideration. There is no public sector corporation with the nomenclature of T.C.I. in existence, under the control of this Ministry.

Purchase of Handloom Cloth Made by the All India Handlooms Factories Marketing Co-operative Society and the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporations.

3871. SHRI PARMANAND
GOVINDJIWALA:

SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise break up of purchases of handloom cloth made by the All India Handlooms Factories, Marketing Co-operative Society and the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation in the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the representatives from those States from which sufficient purchases have not been made represented to the Central Government and the above organisations for stepping up purchases in these States;

(c) what steps are being taken by the above organisations to substantially step up the purchases from the above neglected States; and

(d) have these organisations taken steps to have dialogue with the above State Government's or Directors of Handlooms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) State-wise information regarding the purchase of handloom fabrics by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation Ltd. during the last five years is given in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1358/77].

(b) No such representation has been received. However, one of the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference of Ministers incharge of handlooms, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh held at Hyderabad on

17th & 18th November, 1977 relates to the need for stepping up the purchases of handloom materials from these States, especially from the Cooperative Sector.

(c) These organisation viz. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society and the Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation intend to effect more purchases from States where procurement is low at present. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society are also having "Pilot Schemes" for developing handloom cloth varieties in weaker States for domestic and export markets.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Representation by the All India Conference of Cotton Corporation Employees Union regarding Donations

3872. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Conference of Cotton Corporation Employees Union has submitted to Government a representation as stated in the *Financial Express* (Punjab Edition) dated 19th October, 1977;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any enquiries into the alleged donations made by the Cotton Corporation and what are its findings;

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation showed any special favours to any mills as indicated in the Report; and

(d) whether the Government has made any enquiries into the alleged losses by the Cotton Corporation through inefficiency in the purchase of cotton from certain sources as alleged and if so, what are its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination of the Government.

Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project at Sutlej River

3873. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have agreed to collaborate in Nathpa Jhanki Hydro Electric Project at Sutlej river;

(b) what is the estimate of financial outlay for completion of this Project; and

(c) the time by which this Project is expected to be completed and how much power would be available to the respective States as a result of completion of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Though some negotiations had taken place between the former Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in January-February, 1977 regarding collaboration in Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project, no formal agreement has been executed so far.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 271.90 crores according to the estimates prepared in December, 1975.

(c) The project is expected to take about 8 years to complete from the start of execution. It would have an installed capacity of 1020 MW. The question of sharing of power benefits would arise after issues relating to the financing pattern, agency for implementation and allied aspects have been decided.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्

3874. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् जो कि सरकारी कार्यालयों में राजभाषा नीति का प्रचार करता है, अधिकारियों के हस्तक्षेप के कारण मुचारू रूप से कार्य नहीं कर पा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के अधिकारी वहां परिषद् के मुचारू रूप से कार्य करने में बाधा डाल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की स्वैच्छिक संस्था है जिसे शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा कुछ वार्षिक अनुदान दिया जाता है। परिषद् का कार्य संचालन उसके विधान के अनुसार उसे अपने कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा किया जाता है। उस पर भारत सरकार के किसी मन्त्रालय का नियन्त्रण नहीं होता है।

(ख) और (ग) . सरकार को हाल ही में ऐसी एक शिकायत मिली है जिसके बारे में जांच की जा रही है :

Production of Industrial Explosives

3875. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the companies which are producing industrial explosives in the country;

(b) whether foreign held companies have monopoly control over the production of industrial explosives; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to break this stranglehold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Two Companies viz, Messrs. Indian Explosives Limited and M/s. IDL Chemicals Limited, are at present producing industrial explosives in the country.

(b) M/s. Indian Explosives Limited have 51.2 per cent foreign equity and their installed capacity is 36,000 tonnes per annum. Their actual production during the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 32,442 tonnes, 35,336 tonnes and 37,074 tonnes respectively. Messrs. IDL Chemicals Limited have 40 per cent foreign equity and their installed capacity is 22,500 tonnes. Their actual production during 1974, 1975 and 1976 was 5,864 tonnes, 9,903 tonnes and 10,544 tonnes per annum respectively.

(c) In order to meet the growing demand for industrial explosives and give a greater share to Indian companies, six new schemes have been approved for setting up a total additional capacity of 67,500 tonnes of explosives of different types. These schemes are now at different stages of implementation.

हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

3876. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली लगाने जाने के बारे में 16 नवम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 49 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति बस्तियों में बिजली लगाने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये गये साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये के उपबन्ध से लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पांचवीं योजना में इस योजना को चालू न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या एक गांव की किसी बस्ती में बिजली लगाने के लिए रखी गयी राशि बहुत कम थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक बड़े गांवों का समूचा हरिजन समुदाय इस योजना में वंचित रहा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रति गांव आबंटन राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन)

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशिष्ट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को उपलब्ध कराई गई 4.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि में 13 राज्यों में 10,406 हरिजन बस्तियों विद्युतीकृत की गई थी। इस विशिष्ट स्कीम में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) पहले से ही विद्युतीकरण गांवों को निकटवर्ती हरिजन बस्तियों को बिजली देने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के माध्यम से ऋण महायत्ना के विशिष्ट स्कीम को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में चालू नहीं रखा गया। तथापि, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सलाह दी गई थी कि पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत गांवों में हरिजन बस्तियों को बिजली, राज्य की वार्षिक योजना के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध निधियों में दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रयोजन के लिए निधि के आबंटन की प्रति गांव राशि नियत नहीं है। विभिन्न बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए किए जाने वाले निर्माण कार्य की लागत के आधार पर, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के आबंटन की निधि भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

Sri Sallam project

3877. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has decided to expedite the completion of all phases of the Sri Sallam project;

(b) if so, whether financial allocations for the project have been raised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER (OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A loan assistance of 353 million Saudi Rials (Rs. 9) crores approximately) is being obtained from the Saudi Fund for Development to expedite the completion of all the phases of the Project.

(b) and (c). The Andhra Pradesh Government have recently requested for an additional outlay of Rs. 8 crores for this Project during the current year. No final decision has yet been taken on this request.

Compensation for the land acquired in sub-tehsil Kumarsain and Suni on Kingal-Dhami Road

3878. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation for the land acquired in sub-Tehsil Kumarsain and Suni on Kingal-Dhami Road, District Simla, has not so far been paid to the villagers by D.G.B.R. authorities; and

(b) if so, the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Claims for payment of compensation for land acquired in Sub-Tehsil Kumarsain and Suni on Kingal Dhami Road amounting to Rs. 5,73,622 have already

been paid by D.G.B.R. through local civil authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Detecting cases of corruption

3879. SHRI DRONOM RAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Government's intention to root out corruption in the top levels of the Government and the bureaucracy, the number of such cases detected and action taken from 22nd March, 1977 to 31st October, 1977 and

(b) the break up of cases against political and service class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the period from 22nd March, 1977 to 31st October, 1977, the CBI registered 19 cases involving, among others, ex-Central Ministers and officers of and above the rank of Joint Secretary. 5 of these cases are against ex-Central Ministers, in one which a senior officer is also involved. The other 14 cases are against senior officers.

Stabbing cases in Delhi

3880. SHRI SHRIDHARRAO NATHOBAJI JAWADE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of stabbing have increased lately in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of cases from the 22nd March, 1977 to the 31st October, 1977 and the figures for the corresponding period during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (c). A comparative statement giving the number of cases of stabbing in Delhi in the period between 22nd

March and 31st October in each year from 1974 onwards is given below:

1977	1976	1975	1974
353	227	322	411

(b) The main reasons are:—

(i) Release of a large number of bad characters and other criminals who had earlier been detained under MISA during the emergency;

(ii) Stress on free and correct registration of cases;

(iii) Disappearance of fear complex with the restoration of civil liberties and freedom after emergency;

(iv) Increase in population and coming up of resettlement colonies on the periphery of Delhi.

T. V. programmes

3881. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the use of items from West Germany, United States of America, Japan and France in both magazine programmes and news services by the Delhi and other T.V. centres during the last six months;

(b) the number of items on such programmes used by the T.V. centres during the last six months—monthly break-up; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce dependence on Western sources for these items?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Information regarding the number and duration of programme items from each of the countries mentioned utilised by Doordarshan net-work during the period May to October, 1977 is given below:—

Name of Country	Number of items used							Total duration	
	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Total	Hrs.	Mts.
West Germany	21	30	25	8	21	16	124	46	54
U.S.A.	30	18	28	34	30	20	160	49	58
Japan	6	7	15	5	4	1	38	7	3
France	6	5	5	6	6	1	29	3	38

(c) Foreign items used by Doordarshan comprise news coverages of international events, documentaries etc. purchased by Doordarshan outright or on royalty basis. Films on art, culture, education and Science received from foreign missions in India and materials received from foreign countries under protocols/cultural agreements on reciprocal basis. Selection of the pro-

grammes is done keeping in view their suitability for Doordarshan. The percentage of utilisation of foreign films in terms of transmission hours during the six months mentioned above is only 3.5. The overall percentage for the whole year including these six months does not also exceed 3.5. There is, as such, no proposal to effect any curtailment.

Overhaul of C.B.I.

3882. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to overhaul the C.B.I. intelligence agencies; and

(b) if so, the main details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b): The reference in the question is presumably to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Efforts to further improve the methods and working of organisations like the C.B.I. are a continuing process. A number of additional posts were sanctioned recently with a view to strengthening it. Such other measures as are considered necessary from time to time, will continued to be taken in order to ensure that the C.B.I. continues to function as an effective instrument for combating corruption and to enable it to cope with the pressure of work and demands for its services.

सार्वजनिक वाहनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परमिट

3883. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक राज्यवार कितने सार्वजनिक वाहनों को राष्ट्रीय परमिट दिए गए ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कितने सार्वजनिक वाहनों को ये परमिट दिए जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) इन परमिटों को देने के सम्बन्ध में किस कमीटी का पालन किया जाता है, और

(घ) इन परमिटों पर प्रति सार्वजनिक वाहन क्या वार्षिक लाइसेंस फीस ली जाती है और यह किस प्राधिकारी की ओर से ली जाती है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) अभी हाल तक, मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 63(12) के उपबन्धों और अक्टूबर, 1975 में भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों की परिचालित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने के मामले में अनुपालन किया गया । मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में यह परिकल्पना थी कि 50 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय परमिट मौजूदा अन्तर्राज्यीय परमिट धारियों को दिए जायें, 25 प्रतिशत तक मौजूदा अन्तर्राज्यीय परिचालकों को और शेष 25 प्रतिशत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों सहित नये उद्यमियों को दिए जायें । परिवहन विकास परिषद की पिछली बैठक में यह सिफारिश की गयी कि मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों से उपरोक्त मद हटा दिया जाय और अपने मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारण करने का काम राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया जाय जो मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन हो, सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों को बता दी गयी है ।

(घ) एक राष्ट्रीय परमिटधारी को 'गृह' राज्य में गाड़ियों के देय सभी कर चुकाने होते हैं । इसके अलावा, उसे प्रत्येक अन्य राज्य को प्रतिवर्ष प्रति गाड़ी 700 रु० और प्रत्येक राज्य संघ क्षेत्र को प्रति वर्ष प्रति गाड़ी 150 रु० की संयुक्त फीस देनी होती है । जिसके लिए प्राधिकरण बंध हो । आरम्भ में संयुक्त फीस अन्य सम्बन्धित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की ओर से 'गृह'

राज्य द्वारा बसूल की जायगी और बाद में उन राज्यों को दे दी जायेगी। इसके अलावा परमिटधारी को प्रतिवर्ष प्रति बस 500 रु० की प्राधिकरण फीस भी चुकानी होगी, जो राशि 'गृह' राज्य के पास रहेगी।

Traffic accidents in Delhi

3884. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concerned with the increasing number of traffic accidents in Delhi;

(b) the particular reasons for increase in the number of traffic accidents in Delhi;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to prepare an effective scheme and implement it to reduce the number of traffic accidents;

(d) what other measures are proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) steps government propose to take to prevent drunken driving?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b): The Government are anxious to reduce the number of traffic accidents. The main reasons for the accidents are:

(i) Increase in the number of motor vehicles and slow moving vehicles.

(ii) Rapid growth of population industrial, business and residential colonies.

(iii) Heterogenous nature of the traffic.

(c) to (e): Traffic police is carrying out surprise checks for over-speeding, over-loading and negligent driving. Road Safety Education drive has been launched and audio-visual aids are also being used for this purpose. Restrictions have been imposed on plying of Heavy Transport Vehicles and cer-

tain roads have been made one way. The Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 has been amended to provide for compulsory wearing of helmets by drivers of two wheeler vehicles. Roads and road inter-sections have also been improved. Checking squads have been set up by D.T.C. to check hazardous driving by their drivers. Action against drunken drivers has been intensified and they are being subjected to breathalyser test and medical examination. The Working group set up at the instance of the Planning Commission has identified a short range programme in the development of Integrated Public Mass Transport system which envisages development and operation of inter-Urban Railway Services along the ring railway corridor, optimization of the bus system and development of supplementary road system to facilitate the public transport system.

वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा

3885. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों तथा बम्बई की सेल्स यूनिट द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण में विज्ञापन दानाओं को प्राथमिकता देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं; और

(ख) दिल्ली वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र द्वारा विज्ञापन दानाओं को समय का आबंटन करने के बारे में क्या कसौटी प्रनायी जाती है तथा प्राथमिकता देने सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों और केन्द्रीय विक्रय यूनिट द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापनों को बुरु करने

के लिए प्राथमिकता का निम्नलिखित क्रम निर्धारित किया गया है :—

- (1) खाद्य और खाद्य उत्पादन, जिसमें कृषि यन्त्र, कृषि उपकरण, कृषि उत्पादन, फल, सब्जियाँ, आदि शामिल हैं।
- (2) कपड़े।
- (3) आश्रय, जिसमें घर, आवासीय वस्तुएँ, आदि शामिल हैं।
- (4) वे चीजें जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित हैं जैसे परिवहन, उपकरण, विजली का सामान, उपभोग्य भूतियाँ आदि।
- (5) रसायन।
- (6) मिठान, पोषणिक पेय, आदि।

तथापि, जुलाई, 1975 में लगभग सभी वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों में समय का अधो-विक्रय है। इसलिए सभी केन्द्रों (दिल्ली केन्द्र सहित) द्वारा बुकिंग ऊपर बनाई गई प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, "पहले आवे मो पहले पावे" के आधार पर की जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र द्वारा विज्ञापकों को समय का आबंटन करने में अपनाया गया मापदण्ड और प्राथमिकता देने के नियम वही हैं जो ऊपर (क) में दिए गए हैं।

Welfare facilities of CSF in Food Depots

3886. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the welfare facilities provided to the Central Security Force personnel in Food Depots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The managements of the Depots of the Food Corporation of India are providing newspapers and other reading material,

indoor games equipment, outdoor sports gear and radio sets to the CISF personnel. Government funds at the rate of Rs. 3 per head per year for provision of amenities are also available.

कोका कोला का उत्पादन बन्द करने का निर्णय

3887. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कोका कोला का उत्पादन बन्द करने का निर्णय कब लिया गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मयती) : रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने 29 अप्रैल, 1977 को आदेश जारी किये थे जिनके अन्तर्गत कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन से यह कहा गया था कि वह कम्पनी में आदेश मिलने की तारीख अर्थात् 5 मई, 1978 से एक वर्ष के भीतर अपने आपको 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक गैर-आवासीय हितों की एक भारतीय कम्पनी के रूप में बदल ले। कम्पनी यह आदेश मानने के लिये सहमत हो गई थी बशर्ते कि अमरीकी कोका कोला कम्पनी को कोका कोला मान्द्रण बनाने पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिये भारत में एक किस्म नियन्त्रण एवं सम्पर्क कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। आबेदन पर विचार करने के बाद रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने 5 अगस्त, 1977 का प्रस्ताव रद्द करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये थे। इसके पश्चात् कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया को दूसरा अभ्यावेदन यह कहते हुए दिया था कि चूंकि अमरीकी कम्पनी का किस्म नियन्त्रण कार्यालय स्थापित करने का उनका प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिया गया है इसलिये वे कोका कोला तथा फैंटा के

सान्द्रण नहीं बना सकेंगे तथा उन्होंने यह भी पूछा कि क्या 60 प्रतिशत की विदेशी इक्विटी वाली भारतीय कम्पनी को, कोका कोला तथा फैंटा से भिन्न नये पेय बनाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी। यह प्रस्ताव भी रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया द्वारा 8 नवम्बर, 1977 को रद्द कर दिया गया है। कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ने समय सीमा के भीतर ही भारत में अपना कार्यकलाप बन्द करने के निश्चय की घोषणा कर दी है। बन्द किये जाने की तारीख के बाद से विदेश को भेजे जाने के लिये और कोई लाभ तथा प्रभार नहीं होंगे।

Blocking the border roads by Snow in Winter

3888. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the border roads in the northern and north western areas are often blocked due to heavy snowfall in winter; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to keep the affected roads open for traffic throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain stretches of some of the roads entrusted to the Border Roads Development Board remain closed for some periods during the year due to heavy snow-fall.

(b) Efforts are made to keep these roads open for maximum period possible. However, certain stretches of some of the roads which lie in close proximity of high passes are not kept open because of excessive accumulation of snow, and danger to the safety of traffic due to avalanches and the formation of icing on the road surface.

वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को ऋण

3889. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को ऋण देने के उद्ये में कोई सिद्धान्त अथवा नीति बनाई गई है; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). यह समझा जाता है कि इस प्रकार धन देने का कार्य उन मार्गजनिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं पर छोड़ दिया जाता चाहिए जो क्षेत्र में पहले ही विद्यमान थे। इस अंश पर कि क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

Appointment of Expert Group to Study problem of Unemployment among women and allied matters

3890. SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an expert group to study the problem of unemployment among women and allied matters;

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the productive role of women in economic development activities initiated in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and small and large scale industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to form separate women's co-operatives and credit societies for the purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Government have recently constituted a Working Group on Employment of Women to examine various issues relating to employment of women in the context of the formulation of the next Plan.

(b) While formulating the next Plan the question of providing employment opportunities to women will be given specific attention.

(c) Issues relating to women's co-operatives and credit societies are, among others, to be considered by this Working Group.

**BSF men arrested on charge of
Dacoity and murder in Mekliganj
Sub-Division of Cooch-Bihar**

3891. **SHRI AMAR RAY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few B.S.F. men have been arrested by the West Bengal police on a charge of dacoity and murder in the Mekliganj sub-division of Cooch-Bihar District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop such activities of B.S.F. men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

**Cost of dredging at the Auckland Bar
for better draft for Haldia**

3892. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of dredging at the Auckland Bar for better draft for Haldia has gone up considerably in the last three years;

(b) whether no cost-benefit analysis was made by CPT and no proper appraisal was made by the Ministry before the finalisation of the contract; and

(c) whether the contract is a time rated contract without any relevance to achieving proper draft and if so, whether the Government will institute an inquiry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The estimate for the dredging of the Haldia Channel was sanctioned after cost benefit analysis of the scheme was carried out by the Calcutta Port Trust. The sanctioned estimate provided for dredging by the Port's own dredgers, the dredgers belonging to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and by contract dredging. Requisite draft was achieved in the Outer Estuary by April, 1975. Contract dredging was stopped in the Outer Estuary in April, 1975 and in Inner Estuary in December, 1975. Dredging by the Port's dredgers and dredgers belonging to the Ministry (now owned by Dredging Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking) is still continuing. Due to peculiar hydraulic conditions of the river Hooghly, the contract had to be time rated with provision for constant review for performance. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport's dredgers are also employed on the same basis. The depth in the Inner Estuary which also covers the Auckland Bar could not, however, be achieved because of

heavy reshoaling. The question of any inquiry in these circumstances does not arise.

Territorial Army Personnel

3893. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serving Territorial Army Personnel rank-wise; officers, JCOs and OR who have put in more than 18 years of full paid service;

(b) whether Government propose to rotate them; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to grant them pensions in old age?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Their number is as under:—

Officers:	11
Junior Commissioned Officers	11
Other Rank:	1

(b) Yes.

(c) A proposal to grant pension to those Territorial Army personnel who have put in a specified number of years of continuous embodied service is being examined.

उत्तर प्रदेश-हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश-बिहार सीमा-विवाद

3894. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से 1967 के दौरान गंग बरार और गंग शिक्षित के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश का कितना भूमि क्षेत्र बिहार और हरियाणा को चला गया था ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सीमा विवाद हल हो गये हैं : और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार के लोग अभी भी बलिया जिले में जाते हैं और फमल काट लेते हैं और डम सम्बन्ध में प्रायः झगड़े होते रहते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अब तक आप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1962 से 1967 तक के दौरान नदी क्रिया के कारण उप राज्य को 28160 एकड़ भूमि बिहार राज्य में और मेरठ जिले की 4825 एकड़ भूमि हरियाणा राज्य में चली गई थी।

(ख) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमाओं का प्रत्यावर्तन) अधिनियम, 1968 के अधिनियम के तहत इन राज्यों के बीच कोई सीमा विवाद नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाणा के बीच सीमा विवाद का भी सिद्धान्त रूप में हल हो गया है, हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ और बुलन्दशहर जिलों और हरियाणा के गड़गांव जिले के बीच अन्तर्राज्य सीमा पर कुछ भूमि के बारे में व्यक्तिगत किमानों के अधिकारों में सम्बन्धित कुछ विवाद है।

(ग) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ सीमावर्ती ग्रामों के कृषकों के बीच कुछ जमीनों के दावे तथा कब्जे से सम्बन्धित मुकदमे विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनिश्चित पड़े हैं। पिछले दिनों बलपूर्वक फमल कटान के बारे में कुछ मामली विवाद और झगड़े हो गए थे जिनका निपटारा स्थायीय प्रशासन द्वारा कर दिया गया था, परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार इस वर्ष अब तक ऐसे कोई विवाद सूचित नहीं किये गये हैं।

Request to Prime Minister by former Punjab Chief Minister to intervene in campaign against him

3895. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request by the former Punjab Chief Minister was made to the Prime Minister to intervene in what he called calculated campaign of victimisation of political opponents, especially Congressmen by the present regime;

(b) whether he has also urged the Prime Minister to put an end to high-handed and undemocratic methods being employed by the State Government in instituting false cases against his supporters and sympathisers merely to extract evidence for use against him; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). Shri Zail Singh, former Chief Minister of Punjab had recently addressed letters to the Prime Minister alleging persecution of his relatives and political sympathisers by the Punjab Government. These letters were forwarded by the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Punjab.

The State Government has reported that there is no basis for the allegations contained in Shri Zail Singh's letters to PM and that there is no victimisation of political opponents, nor have any false cases been instituted.

Intention to develop Small Scale Industries

3896. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what kind of incentives are extended to persons

from the weaker sections who want to set up industrial units in rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Incentives for setting up small scale industries in rural and backward areas are given under three programmes i.e., (a) backward area development, (b) rural industries project and (c) rural artisan project. Persons from weaker sections are also eligible for incentives given under these programmes but these programmes are not specific for weaker sections. Differential interest rate scheme operated by various banks adopts the criteria of low income for getting the benefit of the scheme.

जे० सी० बी० प्रैस का कार्यकरण

3897. श्री मही लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जे० सी० बी० का लैटर प्रैस भारत सरकार के प्रैस की भांति स्वतन्त्र रूप में कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जे० सी० बी० का फोटो लीथो प्रैस भी इस पद्धति पर स्थापित किया गया है अथवा स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार के प्रैस की भांति इन दो प्रैसों को प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी दृष्टि से कुशलता से चलाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इनमें भी जनरल मैनेजर की नियुक्ति करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त नियुक्ति कब तक की जायेगी ?

रजा बंशी (जी जगजीवन राम) : (क) इस समय जे०सी०बी० का लैटर प्रेंस नाम से कोई प्रेंस नहीं है, परन्तु जे०सी०बी० के गुप्त दस्तावेज इस समय भारत सरकार मद्रासालय के जे०सी०बी० विंग में लागत समायोजन आधार पर छापे जाते हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार मद्रासालय की तरह जे०सी०बी० का कोई फोटो लिथो प्रेंस नहीं है, परन्तु जे०सी०बी० में अपेक्षित मशीन और कर्मचारियों सहित एक फोटो लिथो अनुभाग स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार जे०सी०बी० के परिसर में जे०सी०बी० के लिए एक लैटर प्रिंट अनुभाग खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

(ग) और (घ). इन दो अनुभागों के प्रधान अधिकारी उम प्रबन्धक होंगे जो निदेशक, जे०सी०बी० के अधीन होंगे। इन अनुभागों में अपेक्षित कर्मचारी भी नियुक्त किए जाएंगे। फोटो लिथो अनुभाग में इस समय नियुक्तियाँ की जा रही हैं। लैटर प्रिंटिंग अनुभाग स्थापित हो जाने पर वहाँ नियुक्तियाँ की दी जाएंगी।

Profit earned by Britannia Biscuits Company and Qualification laid down for Director

3898. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Britannia Biscuits declared at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders for the fiscal year 1976-77 that the company benefited a lot after the emergency was imposed;

(b) the profit earned by the company during the last three years;

(c) the total investments made and the remittances made upto date;

(d) whether the company has remitted 50 times more than the initial investment in the span of about 6 years;

(e) whether the company is violating the restrictions imposed by J. & R.A. regarding the foreign shareholdings;

(f) whether there are any minimum qualifications laid for Directors; what are the qualifications; and

(g) whether the Minister is aware that these qualifications are being violated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Statement of the Chairman of the Britannia Biscuit Company Limited reproduced in the Annual Report of the Company for the year 1975-76 contain the following statement on the emergency.

"If the emergency had not restored stability to the economic and social systems, the situation for the corporate sector would have been precarious. It is because the right conditions were created that we have been able to carry out our commercial operations successfully. This serves to highlight how dependent commercial activity is on the environment created by political stability, labour, discipline, sound policies and effective Government."

(b) and (c). Two statements showing the profits earned by the company before tax and after tax and the value of its total assets during the last three years and the remittances made during the last six years are attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In their letter dated 11th May, 1976, the Reserve Bank of India have advised the Britannia Biscuits Company Limited, Calcutta, that the non-resident interest in the equity capital of the company should be reduced to a level not exceeding 40 per cent within a period of two years from the date of receipt of that letter. The

Company has agreed to comply with this Order within the prescribed time limit.

(f) As per Article No. 96 of the Articles of Association of the company,

it appears the share qualifications for a Director is holding of 100 shares in the capital of the company, in his own name or jointly with any other person, whether beneficially or as a trustee.

(g) No, Sir.

Statement I

(b) and (c). Statement showing the profits and assets during the 3 years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. Profit before Tax .	283.17	347.77	454.52
2. Profit after Tax .	112.17	117.77	170.52
3. Total assets .	1279.12	1491.15	1740.71

Statement—II

(b) and (c).
Statement showing the remittances made by M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. for the years 1970-71 to 1975-76.

Year	Amount in Rupees
1970-71	12,02,653
1971-72	14,28,118
1972-73	16,90,512
1973-74	4,40,388
1974-75	17,88,796
1975-76	20,30,758
TOTAL :	85,81,225

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

3899. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने राष्ट्रीय राजपथ हैं;

(ख) क्या नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि खजुराहो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र है तथा दिल्ली से ग्वालियर तक की सड़क पहले ही राष्ट्रीय राजपथ है, दिल्ली और खजुराहो के बीच की सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करेगी, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रश्नारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) छप्पन।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Providing of Technical Know-how and Investment in W. Bengal by the Soviet Union

3900. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has expressed its desire to provide technical know-how and for much assistance in a big way for the ship of industries in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. Any proposal for assistance by a foreign government for projects in any of the States would require the clearance of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. In accordance with this established procedure, no proposal from the Soviet Union to provide technical know-how and much assistance in a big way for setting up industries in West Bengal has been received.

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

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for National Highways

3901. SHRI ANNASHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government to increase the financial assistance to them for the construction and maintenance of National Highways for the current year so as to keep satisfactory progress of the continuing works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maharashtra Government have requested for increasing allocation for National Highway (Original) works from Rs. 6.30 crores to Rs. 11.08 crores. Due to financial limitations it has not been possible to increase the allocation for National Highway (Original) Works in the case of any State including Maharashtra. For maintenance of National Highways, Maharashtra Government have indicated their requirement as Rs. 4.00 crores. Against this requirement the estimates sent by the State Government amount to Rs. 254 lakhs only. Against this according to restricted availability of funds a sum of Rs. 198.43 lakhs has been released.

Selling of Two Ships by Tamil Nadu Government

3902. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government propose to sell two ships acquired by them in 1975;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Union Government have allowed them; and

(d) whether they have also asked the Union Government to go in for bigger ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited, Madras acquired two vessels in 1974/75. Proposal, if any, for their sale would ordinarily be made by the said Corporation. The Corporation has not

submitted any concrete proposal for the sale of the ships.

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

(d) No such proposal has been received so far.

**सरगुजा जिले के विश्रामपुर कोयला खानों में
ठेका प्रणाली**

3904. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में विश्रामपुर कोयला खान में ठेका प्रणाली अभी भी चल रही है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार कोयला खानों में ठेका प्रणाली समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) विश्रामपुर कोलियरी में ठेका श्रमिकों को जिन कामों पर लगाया जाता है वे इस प्रकार हैं :—रोशनदान बनाना, सड़कों का निर्माण और मरम्मत, भवनों का विद्युतीकरण, लकड़ी के शहतीरों की चिराई आदि ।

(ख) और (ग). कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध कामों के लिए ठेका प्रणाली पहले ही बन्द कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, ठेकेदारों को ऐसे काम दिये जाते हैं जो रुक रुक कर होते हैं अथवा आवश्यकतावश अचानक करने पड़ते हैं ।

लढाख में पनबिजली घर की स्थापना

3905. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लढाख के सूरु क्षेत्र में पन बिजली घर बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Spending of Two Lakhs Rupees by Bhel to inaugurate the Transformer Factory, Jhansi

3906. SHRI M. M. HASHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL, Jhansi spent about Rs. 2 lakhs in preparation to inaugurate the Transformer Factory, Jhansi on 16th March, 1977 by Ex-Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi which could not take place;

(b) the necessity to inaugurate the Transformer Factory, Jhansi when management has already done the production of Rs. 52.59 lakhs in 1976-77;

(c) on what account Rs. 2 lakhs was spent; and a complete list of items of materials purchased; and

(d) whether there was any Brochure published in anticipation of Inauguration which advertised 20-Point Economic Programme and praise for Indira Gandhi; if so, whether a copy of Brochure will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not uncustomary to have major plant inaugurated by eminent leaders. However, in this case the question does not arise as no inauguration has taken place. The production of Rs. 52.59 lakhs was a small production of only one of the products.

(c) Rs. 9,360/- inclusive of taxes was spent for purchasing key chains. Sample 2 Nos. have been obtained.

(d) No, Sir.

जे० के० मिल, कानपुर का बन्द होना

3907. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर स्थित जे० के० मिल (कैलाश मिल) गत दो वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप लगभग 5000 श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार डम मिल को दुबारा चालू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) डमके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग). दि जे० के० काटन मेन्युफैक्चरिंग कं०, कानपुर 1 अक्टूबर, 1976 से बन्द पड़ी है जिससे लगभग 2276 कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। बन्द होने का कारण वित्तीय कठिनाइयां बताया गया है। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम 105 कपड़ा मिलों के प्रबन्ध का अत्यधिक भार पहले से ही संभाल रहा है, इसलिए सरकार और अधिक मिलों का प्रबन्ध निगम द्वारा हाथ में लिये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि राज्य सरकार निगम के अधीन मिल के प्रबन्ध को हाथ में लेने के अर्थक्षम प्रस्ताव को लेकर आती तो सरकार उम पर तत्परता से शीघ्रता से विचार करेगी। इस मिल के बारे में टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के कार्यालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा तैयार की गई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को एक प्रतिलिपि राज्य सरकार को भेजी जा चुकी है।

Setting Up of Thermal Power Station in Karnataka

3908. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thermal Power Station is going to be established in Raichur District on river Krishna in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Mysore Power Corporation have submitted a Feasibility Report to the Central Electricity Authority on 29th November, 1977 for setting up a thermal power station at Raichur. The Feasibility Report is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

Licence to Industries in M.P.

3909. SHRI SHARD YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industries for which licences were issued in Madhya Pradesh from 1972 to 1976;

(b) the number of Industries out of them which have started production; and

(c) the number of industrialists which have not started work after getting the licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) 121 industrial licences were issued in Madhya Pradesh from 1972 to 1976.

(b) 45 of these licensed firms have commenced production.

(c) 3 of the licences have been revoked, and effective steps have been taken in the case of 14 licences. The remaining 59 licences are in varying stages of implementation.

Setting up Industrial Projects in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3910, SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning any projects to be set up in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands during the year 1978-79 to remove the industrial backwardness of this region; and

(b) whether any special incentives are being provided to the entrepreneurs who put up industries there and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no specific proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Industry for setting up of Public Sector industrial projects in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The entire area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been declared industrially backward and is eligible for investment subsidy, transport subsidy, concessional finance facilities from term lending institutions, special facilities for importing machinery, raw materials and components and other incentives available for industries established in backward districts/areas.

मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में डाकू

3911. श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में डाकूओं के नये गिरोह सक्रिय हो गये हैं, जो लोगों का अपहरण कर लेते हैं और फिरौती की मांग करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश का पुलिस विभाग डाकूओं के नये गिरोहों को समाप्त करने,

अपहरण की घटनाओं को रोकने और अपहृत लोगों को मुक्त कराने में असफल रहा है ;

(ग) क्या 26 अक्टूबर, 1977 को बांदा क्षेत्र में पुलिस की लापरवाही के कारण हरिसिंह डाकूओं का गिरोह अपहरण करके और भाग जाने में सफल हो गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मामले में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में डाकूओं के गिरोहों को समाप्त करने के लिए द्रुत कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक ल.ल. मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यह प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Privy Purses

3912, SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many former princes are entitled to lumpsum privy purse;

(b) what was the amount of any lumpsum paid to the former princes;

(c) whether Government propose to start or review the privy purses at some reduced scale;

(d) whether it is true that some of the former princes were given lumpsum payment while in the case of others it was unduly delayed and denied; and

(e) if so, how much amount is due to be paid and when it will be paid?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):**

(a) and (b). Article 363A of the Constitution inserted by the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, which came into force on 28th December, 1971, abolished privy purse and extinguished all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect thereof. However, in order to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances and to mitigate hardship, Government of India decided to make *ex-gratia* lumpsum cash payments to them. Under the scheme formulated by Government for this purpose, in the event of death of a former ruler, the *ex-gratia* grant is to be paid to widow(s), son(s), unmarried daughter(s) and widow of a pre-deceased son. There were 276 former rulers who were eligible for such *ex-gratia* grants. Out of them, one died a bachelor and no grant could be paid in his case. *Ex-gratia* grants amounting to Rs. 978.83.076 have been sanctioned in respect of 266 former rulers in accordance with the approved scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). *Ex-gratia* grants remain to be paid only in the case of nine former rulers involving an amount of about Rs. 68 lakhs. Besides, in the case of two former States, namely Vasavad and Dhurwai, a few of the large number of claimants are also to receive payment of the *ex-gratia* amount fixed for them. These payments will be made as soon as the concerned persons comply with the required formalities in accordance

with the scheme formulated for this purpose.

**Production of Hand Spun and Hand
Woven Khadi from Polyester and
Synthetic Fibre**

3913. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hand spun and Hand woven Khadi has been produced from Polyester and synthetic fibre;

(b) whether it is commercially marketed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI
ABHA MAITI):** (a) to (c). The scheme regarding production of Khadi with mixture of man-made fibres like polyester is still at the experimental stage and its economics have not been worked out.

**Allotment of Lands to the Ex-
Service Personnel**

3914. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed its policy regarding the allotment of lands to the Ex-service personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ex-servicemen who have been allotted lands in the State of Orissa during last two years, district-wise, alongwith the pending cases?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Allotment of land to ex-servicemen is done by the State Governments.

(c) The requisite details in respect of Orissa are not available. The State Government has been requested to furnish the same.

अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा

3915. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

श्री के० लक्ष्मणा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत तीन वर्ष पूर्व आई०ए०एस०, आई०पी०एम० तथा भारतीय वन सेवा की पद्धति के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा बनाने का कोई निर्णय किया था और यदि हां, तो इसे अब तक कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता में उच्च स्तर को बनाये रखते की दृष्टि से अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के गठन पर विचार कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 को सितम्बर, 1963 में संशोधित किया गया था, जिससे कि अन्य सेवाओं के साथ-साथ भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा के सृजन की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

2. भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा को 1 फरवरी, 1969 से गठित करने से सम्बन्धित औपचारिक आदेश अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 2क के अधीन जारी किये गये थे। भर्ती 1 सवर्ग प्रबन्ध के संबन्ध में नियमों को राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया था और

उन्हें भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किया गया था। किन्तु न तो सेवा के राज सवर्गों को गठित करने अथवा न ही उनमें आरम्भिक भर्ती करने की कोई कार्रवाई की जा सकी, क्योंकि सात राज्य सरकारों ने (असम, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल) जिन्होंने पहले इस सेवा में सम्मिलित होना मान लिया था, या तो अपनी सहमति वापिस ले ली अथवा इस सेवा के निर्माण की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में अपनी शर्तें रखीं। आगे पत्राचार किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप असम, कर्नाटक, पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों ने सेवा की योजना में भाग लेने के लिए पुनः अपनी सहमति दे दी। किन्तु महाराष्ट्र, जम्मू व कश्मीर और तमिलनाडु की सरकारों ने पुनर्विचार करने पर भी सेवा की योजना में शामिल न होने के अपने पहले के विचार को फिर से दोहराया।

3. इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है कि क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा का गठन किया जाये अथवा नहीं।

Retirement of IPS Officers in Punjab during Emergency

3916. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police officers of I.P.S. ranks whose services were terminated or who were prematurely retired from Punjab Police during emergency;

(b) whether Government have reviewed their cases; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Three IPS officers of the Punjab State Cadre were prematurely retired from service during the emergency.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The decision to prematurely retire two of the above-mentioned three officers has been up-held on review. The case of the third officer is, however, still under consideration.

Traffic on Pankha Road, New Delhi

3917. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic on the Pankha Road, New Delhi has substantially increased and the present single lane is inadequate to cope with it;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to widen the road and to provide a double lane for the traffic (including for the portion that falls in the Cantonment area);

(c) whether there is a proposal to construct an over-bridge or a sub-way at the railway crossing on the said road in order to remove a serious traffic bottleneck in the area; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and when it would be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing single lane (12 ft.) Pankha road has already been widened to 2 lanes (24 ft.) from Najafgarh road crossing to railway crossing. Further programme already going on provides for widening to 4 lane divided carriageway (24 ft. each) from Najafgarh road crossing to Mayapuri crossing and a 3-lane carriageway (36 ft.) from Mayapuri crossing to railway crossing. The Cantonment authorities have been requested to take necessary action for widening the portion in their area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Mining by Solid Blasting Methods

3918. DR. B. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of coal by solid blasting methods through explosives which was prohibited by the Director, Council of Mines Safety before nationalisation has now been allowed; and

(b) if so, since when it has been allowed and what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There is no rule restricting the use of solid blasting method for coal extraction, except in the case of gassy mines. In fact, the permission for solid blasting was first granted by the Chief Inspector of Mines (Director General, Mines Safety), in 1968.

The use of solid blasting method obviates the use of coal cutting machines and their electrical accessories. It improves the operational efficiency by dispensing with the rigid cycle of operation involved in the use of the coal cutting machines. Solid blasting method is safe and economical.

भारतीय रूई निगम में विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उज्जैन द्वारा रूई की गांठ की खरीद

3919. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय रूई निगम में जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 1976 के दौरान विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा रूई की कितनी गांठें खरीदी गईं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मयती) : विनोद मिल्स कं० लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने 1976 (जनवरी से दिसम्बर) में भारतीय कपास निगम से कपास की 335 गांठें खरीदी थीं।

लीबिया में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स को ठेका

3920। श्री माधु कुमार सास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लीबिया में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स को कितने करोड़ रुपये का ठेका मिला और इस ठेके पर लागू होने वाली मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मखती) : (क) लीबिया में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को 32393157 एनडी मूल्य का ठेका मिला, जो 1 एलडी-30 रुपये की विनिमय दर पर लगभग 96.88 करोड़ रुपये आता है। ठेके की मुख्य शर्तों को बताने वाला एक विवरण मलग्न है।

(ख) ठेके के अन्तर्गत दो यूनिटों के चालू होने की तिथियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

यूनिट I 29 जून, 1979 तक

यूनिट II 29 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक

ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार बी०एच०ई०एल० ने दो वर्षों की अवधि तक विद्युत केन्द्र का मचालन और रख-रखाव भी करना है जिसमें प्रारम्भ को और दो वर्षों के लिए इसे बढ़ाने का विकल्प प्राप्त है।

विवरण

मुख्य शर्तें :

(क) लीबिया के किसी बन्दरगाह तक आयातित संयंत्र की लागत तथा भाड़ा मूल्य का भुगतान निम्नलिखित तरीके से किया जायेगा :—

(1) ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर होने के 45 दिनों के अन्दर 20 प्रतिशत, जिसका भुगतान

अमरीकी डालरों में प्रत्यक्ष स्थान्तरण द्वारा नई दिल्ली में ठेकेदार के बैंक को किया जायेगा। यह राशि निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर रिलीज की जायेगी :—

(क) ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर होने के 15 दिन के अन्दर ठेके का पंजीकरण और उसी मुद्रा में किसी लीबियाई बैंक से गारन्टी-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना।

(ख) ठेकेदार द्वारा स्थल का उत्तरदायित्व लेना और इंजीनियर द्वारा मास्ट-प्रोग्राम क्लाज 6.06 की प्राप्ति। प्रत्येक पोत-सदान के मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत तक गारन्टी-पत्र स्वतः कम कर दिया जायेगा।

(2) नौबहन दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने पर प्रत्येक पोत-सदान पर 50 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 70 प्रतिशत तक अग्रिम भुगतान सहित) भंडारण और बीमे का सारा व्यय ठेकेदार द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा।

मालिक अमरीकी डालरों में एक अन्तर्-वर्तनीय विभाज्य और प्रमाणीकृत साख-पत्र खोलेंगा जिसमें लागत और भाड़ा मूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत मूल्य के उपर्युक्त भुगतान सम्मिलित होंगे। यह साख-पत्र मालिक द्वारा निम्नलिखित की प्राप्ति के तीन महीने के अन्दर खोला जाएगा :—

(क) साख-पत्र का मसौदा।

(ख) लीबिया की बीमा कम्पनी से समुद्री बीमे के लिए पालिसी।

(ग) ठेकेदार से इस बात का वचन कि पहला पोत-सदान तीन महीने के अन्दर किया जायेगा।

साख-पत्र तीन चरणों में होगा। प्रत्येक चरण का मूल्य ऋण के कुल मूल्य के एक-तिहाई के बराबर होगा। प्रथम चरण साख-पत्र खोलने की तिथि को उपलब्ध होगा। साख-पत्र में

यह अभिप्रेक्षित होगा कि जब बाकी ऋण का मूल्य 20 लाख अमरीकी डालर से नीचे तक कम हो जायेगा तो दूसरे और तीसरे चरणों में स्वतः वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

साख-पत्र खोलने और इसका मूल्य बढ़ाने का व्यय मासिक द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा। साख-पत्र की पुष्टि के लिए व्यय ठेकेदार द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा में निर्माण कार्य का अंतिम रूप से अधिकार लेने का प्रमाण-पत्र के पश्चात् साख-पत्र 28 दिनों तक वैध रहेगा। साख-पत्र इस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा कि नौबहन दस्तावेजों में एक प्रमाण-पत्र शामिल हो कि पोत-नदान विपानी बंदरगाह पर पहुंच गये हैं।

- (3) 20 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 90 प्रतिशत तक, अग्रिम भुगतान सहित), उन संयंत्रों, बिनकी कीमत ठेका दस्तावेजों और मूल्य अनुसूचियों में स्पष्ट रूप से बताई गई है, स्वतः पूर्ण प्रमुख हिस्सों और खंडों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने पर अंतरिम प्रमाण-पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर, लेकिन उम काम के लिये नहीं जो कार्यक्रम से पहले हो रहा है।
- (4) 5 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 95 प्रतिशत तक, अग्रिम भुगतान सहित), अधिकार में लेने के अंतरिम प्रमाण पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर।
- (5) ठेके के मूल्य के लागत और भाड़ा अंश की बकाया राशि रख-रखाव की अवधि की समाप्ति तक वैध उसी राशि में किसी लीबियाई बैंक से गारंटी पत्र के बदले अधिकार में लेने के प्रमाण पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर।

उपर्युक्त (क) (3), (क) (4) और

(क) (5) के अंतर्गत भुगतान अमरीकी डालरों में प्रत्यक्ष हस्तांतरण द्वारा नई दिल्ली में ठेकेदार के बैंक को किया जायेगा।

(ख) ठेके के मूल्य की बकाया राशि जिसके अन्तर्गत लीबिया में परिवहन, स्थल का निर्माण, सिविल इंजीनियरी कार्य, संचालन और रख-रखाव कर्मचारी धर्म और बोमा आता है, का भुगतान लीबियाई दीनारों में किया जायेगा। लीबियाई बीमार हिस्से का भुगतान विपानी में ठेकेदार के स्थानीय बैंक को निम्नलिखित तरीके से किया जायेगा :—

- (1) 20 प्रतिशत ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर होने के 45 दिनों के अन्दर। यह भुगतान निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर किया जायेगा :—
- (क) ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर होने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर ठेके का पंजीकरण और किसी लीबियाई बैंक से उसी मुद्रा में एक गारंटी-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर।
- (ख) ठेकेदार द्वारा स्थल को अपने अधिकार में लेने और इंजीनियर द्वारा मास्टर प्रोग्राम क्लोज 6.06 की प्राप्ति।

गारंटी-पत्र प्रत्येक अंतरिम प्रमाण-पत्र के मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत तक स्वतः कम कर दिया जायेगा।

- (2) प्रमाणित कार्य के मूल्य का 70 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 90 प्रतिशत तक, अग्रिम भुगतान सहित) का मासिक आधार पर अंतरिम प्रमाण पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर।
- (3) अधिकार में लेने पर अंतरिम प्रमाण-पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर 5 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 95 प्रतिशत तक अग्रिम भुगतान सहित)।
- (4) सचानन और रख-रखाव कर्मचारी वर्ग को छोड़कर ठेके के मूल्य के लीबियाई दीनार की बकाया राशि रख-रखाव की अवधि की समाप्ति तक वैध उसी राशि में किसी लीबियाई बैंक से गारंटी-पत्र के बदले अधिकार में लेने के प्रमाण-पत्रों के जारी होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर।

- (5) संचालन और रख-रखाव कर्मचारी वर्ग की सेवाओं के मूल्य का 80 प्रतिशत (अर्थात् 100 प्रतिशत तक, अग्रिम भुगतान सहित) मासिक बीजकों के प्रस्तुत होने के 28 दिनों के अन्दर।

हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम का गठन

3921. श्री राममूर्ति : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम का गठन कब हुआ था और इस पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस निगम का कोई यूनिट चालू हो गया है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस निगम के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया गया था. इन दौरो की संख्या तथा उनका उद्देश्य क्या है और प्रत्येक दौरे पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मधुती) (क) हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम 29 मई, 1970 में निगमित किया गया था। निगम की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर नवम्बर, 1977 तक कुल मिलाकर 6798 लाख रुपये खर्च हुआ था।

(ख) इस समय केवल एक ही यूनिट यथा मंगड़या नेशनल पंपर मिल्स चालू है जो 2 जनवरी, 1974 को हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम द्वारा एक रुग्ण मिल के रूप में हाथ में ली गई थी।

नागालैंड में 33,000 मीट्रिक टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले एक एकीकृत लुग्दी तथा कागज मिल की स्थापना करने के लिये

जुलाई, 1972 में स्वीकृति दी गई थी। परियोजना पर अमल हो रहा है और आशा की जाती है कि 1978 के अंत तक यह चालू हो जायेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम द्वारा 80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाली अन्नबारी कागज परियोजना की केरल राज्य जिला कोट्टायम में स्थापना करने की विनियोजन की दृष्टि से स्वीकृति अगस्त, 1974 में दे दी गयी थी। कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में ठोस प्रवृत्ति हुई है और 1979 के मध्य तक परियोजना के चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

सरकार ने मार्च, 1977 से आसाम के नौगांव तथा कच्छार जिलों में प्रत्येक में 1,00,000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता की ही एकीकृत लुग्दी तथा कागज मिलों की स्थापना करने हेतु स्वीकृति दी थी। इस वर्ष देरी से मिलने वाली वस्तुओं यथा, विद्युत् बायसरो आदि के लिये क्रयार्देश दे दिये गये हैं। नौगांव संयंत्र के 1980 के अंत तक कच्छार संयंत्र के 1981 के अंत तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में ब्यौरा दिया गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया दस्तावे संख्या एलटी-1359/77]।

Installation of a Plant to Manufacture Fibre Glass in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur

3922. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to instal a plant to manufacture fibre glass in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur; and

(b) if so, when the Plant will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur (BOGL) was granted a Letter of Intent on 18th June 1977 for the manufacture of Fibre Glass for an annual capacity of 400 tonnes. The Feasibility Report submitted by the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited is under consideration of the Government. It is too early to indicate when the proposed plant will be commissioned.

Appointment of a Reader in the Indian Institute of Mass Communications

3923. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Reader had been appointed in the faculty of the Indian Institute of Mass Communications, New Delhi during the dark days of the Emergency;

(b) if so, has the Gentleman got necessary requisite qualification and experience for the post advertised for;

(c) is it a fact that the Director appointed a Professor of the same Institute to look into the affairs of the concerned Gentleman who has given the wrong certificate from United Kingdom without attending the course there; and

(d) if there is any discrepancy, what action has been taken so far and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The person concerned was selected for the post prior to the declaration of Emergency.

(b) The educational qualifications prescribed for the post viz., Master's Degree or equivalent were relaxable in special cases. The incumbent, a

B.Sc. (Hons.), was selected by a Selection Committee on the basis of his calibre.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Discrimination between Indians and Foreign Scholars in the Indian Institute of Mass Communications

3924. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discrimination between Indian and foreign scholars in the Indian Institute of Mass Communications so far as field visits, study tours, scholarships and other things are concerned; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Institute for removal of the same and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There is no discrimination between Indian and Foreign scholars for field visits, study tours and others academic and professional matters. However, the sponsored foreign scholars get additional benefits like stipends and other allowances under the Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme, International Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme and bilateral cultural agreements between India and other countries which are not available to Indian scholars.

Identification of Resources

3925. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identification of resources that would be required and that are available within the country side is necessary with a view to enable industrial units to prepare for purposeful and productive

activities for an integrated rural development;

(b) whether efforts have been made in this direction; and

(c) if not, the details thereof; and if not, whether Government propose to integrate efforts in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Integrated rural development is possible through enlargement of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas. Enlargement of non-farm employment opportunities would be possible only on the basis of identification of resources that would be required and are available. Surveys for identifying local resources are conducted from time to time with a view to chalking out suitable programmes based on the availability of resources. The Rural Industries Project Programme seeks to contribute to integrated rural development by providing non-farm employment opportunities. Agencies such as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All India Handicrafts Board and the All India Handloom Board also help in achieving integrated rural development by promoting non-farm employment opportunities on the basis of local resources. Government takes such measures as it deems appropriate for coordinating the work of these agencies from time to time to achieve the goal of integrated rural development. Government is also aware that simultaneous programmes have to be taken up with regard to social welfare, communications etc. for achiev-

ing integrated rural development. These programmes form an integral part of our Five Year Plans.

Revenue lost due to Stoppage of Production of 21 Coca Cola Bottling Plants

3926. SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to do with regard to the revenue that has been lost on account of stoppage of production of 21 Coca Cola Bottling Plants in the country from July this year; and

(b) what was the revenue earned by Government by way of Excise Duty, Sales Tax and Octroi etc. from the operation of these 21 Coca Cola Bottling Plants in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). After the stoppage of production of Coca Cola several new Indian beverages have come into the market. Variations, if any, in revenue on account of the stoppage of production of Coca Cola would be known only after the end of the financial year. The total revenue on account of Excise Duty from sale of aerated waters, including Coca Cola, during the financial year 1976-77 was Rs. 13.07 crores. Break-up of the figures for individual units is not available. As Sales Tax and Octroi are State subjects, Government of India has no information on the amount of revenue earned through them by the States from the operation of the Coca Cola Bottling Plants.

Interest Charged from New Industries to be Established in Backward Areas

3927. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether although Government proposed to charge lower rate of

per cent as interest from new industries to be established in backward areas, the banks and financial institutions have been charging high rates;

(b) what are the rates of interest charged by banks and financial institutions for allotment of lands, sheds and other things, how would Government like to restrict them from charging high rate of interest; and

(c) details of interests charged on capital loans of different types in various States, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The scheme of Concessional Finance operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) provides for grant of loans on a lower rate of interest of 9.5 per cent in selected backward areas by eligible banks and financial institutions availing of the refinance from IDBI at a concessional rate of 6 per cent.

Till now, generally, only the State Financial Corporations have taken advantage of this IDBI facility and the banks have taken very little advantage of this refinance scheme. In a recent meeting of the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks held under the Chairmanship of Union Finance Minister it was agreed that commercial banks should try and avail of IDBI refinance facility and the bottlenecks that might be coming in their way should be removed in consultation with the IDBI in order to step up the development of backward areas.

The rates of interest charged on capital loans of different types vary from State to State and scheme to scheme, generally ranging from 9.5 per cent to about 12½ per cent approximately.

Factories Manufacturing Cameras

3928. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories in our country that manufacture cameras,

(b) what are the names of those factories;

(c) whether those cameras are worth competing with the ones those are manufactured in other countries, and

(d) if not, what is the Government of India proposing to do to come at par with the other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There are two until in the organised Sector manufacturing cameras. These are:

(i) National Instruments Limited, Calcutta. (A Government of India Undertaking).

(ii) New India Industries, Baroda.

The following units are in the small scale sector:—

(i) Camera Works Private Limited, Bombay.

(ii) Standard Workshop, Madras.

(iii) The Standard Machinery, Madras.

(iv) K. B. Industry, Lucknow.

(c) and (d). The cameras being manufactured in the country are mostly Box-type, Folding and Process Cameras. M/s. New India Industries are, however, manufacturing 35 m.m. Pocket Cameras exclusively for export.

Keeping in view the need for manufacturing quality cameras both for amateurs and professionals as also for various agencies like the Defence, Police, Research Laboratories etc., the Government of India have approved the scheme of M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, for manufacture-

of 35 m.m. Lens-Shutter Cameras and Single-Lens-Reflex Cameras. Collaboration has also been approved with M/s. Regulla Werke K.G., West Germany. Production has started recently. Qualitywise, these camers should compare well with those manufactured in other countries.

Construction of a Bridge on Brahmaputra between Silghat and Tezpur

3929. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the North Eastern Council for grant of money for construction of a second bridge over the Brahmaputra between Silghat and Tezpur;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the money in order to construct the bridge in view of its necessity for the people of Asam and Arunachal living on either bank of the Brahmaputra river; and

(c) when the construction of the bridge will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) In the Draft Annual Plan for 1978-79, the North Eastern Council have proposed that this project be taken up as a Central scheme or special allocation be made for its construction as a regional project.

(b) The Draft Annual Plan is under discussion in the Planning Commission. No decision regarding funding of the project has been taken so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Pension to the Service Personnel

3930. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-viewing the condition of holding a

rank for 2 years to qualify for pension of the service personnel to bring it in line with Central Government Civilian employees whose pension is now being assessed on the last 10 months pay drawn as against 3 years previously;

(b) whether service personnel who hold substantive rank even for 1 day are entitled to draw pension of that rank who though otherwise qualify for pension due to length of service;

(c) whether there is disparity between those who are granted Commission from the ranks due to their experience as S. L. officers and other G.D. officers for grant of acting and substantive ranks; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is a fundamental difference between the Military Pension Code and the Civil Pension Code. While under the civil rules, pension is calculated on average emoluments drawn during the last 10 months, military pension is fixed for each rank based on the maximum pay of the rank. Service personnel are, however, required to serve for a minimum period of 2 years in a particular rank to be eligible for the pension of that rank irrespective of whether the rank is held in substantive or paid acting capacity. As a sequel to the Government orders effective from 1st March, 1976, reducing the period from 36 months to 10 months for calculation of average emoluments for the purpose of civil pension, the question whether any liberalisation is called for in respect of Service personnel is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Special List officers and the corresponding officers of the Navy and the Air Force, being altogether separate cadres, their rules of promotion are also different as compared to those applicable to the regular commissioned officers.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

The number of Foreigners Overstaying in Pondicherry

3931. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who were given visas to stay at Auroville in Pondicherry/Tamil Nadu under the aegis of Aurobindo Society,

(b) whether it is a fact that these persons continue to stay in India despite the expiry of visa period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the immigrants are contravening the laws of the land and indulging in indecent behaviour and the sponsors of the invitees have withdrawn their guarantee for good behaviour of the foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Foreigners have been coming to Auroville during the past several years under the sponsorship of Aurobindo Society. Since the period for which information is required has not been specified it is not possible to indicate the precise number.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to disputes between two groups in Auroville, there have been some incidents of contravention of the law. Some criminal cases have been registered.

सीमेंट की कमी के कारण उद्योग एवं कृषि के विकास और मकानों के निर्माण कार्य में बाधा

3932. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सीमेंट की भारी कमी के कारण उद्योग एवं कृषि के क्षेत्रों में

विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों और मकानों के निर्माण कार्य में बाधा पहुंची है और इस समय सीमेंट की अनुमानित मांग कितनी है;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान सीमेंट का अनुमानतः कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और पिछले वर्ष इसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ था; और

(ग) देश में इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी श्यामा मयती) : (क) और (ख) सीमेंट का वर्ष 1977 का अनुमानित उत्पादन 190 लाख मी० टन है, जबकि वर्ष 1976 में यह 186.1 लाख मी० टन हुआ था। उत्पादन अधिक होने के बावजूद सरकारी विभागों और उद्योगों, कृषि तथा भवन निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट की खपत अधिक होने से मांग बहुत बढ़ जाने के कारण कमी हो गई है। इन मांगों की यथासम्भव पूर्ति की जा रही है। सीमेंट की कमी के कारण विकास कार्यों में बड़ी रुकावट आने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) सरकार विद्यमान एककों द्वारा सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने, प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता अधिष्ठापित करने और सीमेंट की बचत और बेहतर उपयोग करने के लिए अनेक उपाय कर रही है। इन प्रमुख उपायों में प्रीकान्मीनेटों का लगाया जाना और स्लैग का अधिक उपयोग करना, फ्लाई ऐश और अन्य पौजना-निक सामग्री, स्थानीय स्लैग और चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग करने के लिए इस्पात संयंत्रों के पास नये सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करना, चूने के पत्थरों के छोटे भण्डारों का उपयोग करने के लिए छोटे (मिनी) सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करना तथा नये एककों के निर्माण और विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्र पूरा करना शामिल है।

Loss due to Expansion of Under-ground Mine of Quarry Mining area D.V.C. of Mines

3933. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the orders given by him to the Coal India Limited and Central Coalfield Ltd. in respect of expansion of underground mine of quarry mining area have not been implemented;

(b) the loss suffered by the D.V.C as a result thereof;

(c) whether loss being suffered by D.V.C. and the workers due to non-implementation of his orders will be compensated; and

(d) whether any date has been fixed for implementing the said orders?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). No order has been given to Coal India Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd. in respect of expansion of DVC's Bermo mine. Hence a reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) does not arise. However, the DVC has approached Coal India Ltd. for transfer of some coal bearing area adjacent to their Bermo mine to tide over the difficulties in working the underground mine. After negotiations between, Coal India Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation, the Coal India Ltd. have agreed to transfer 100 acres from the lease hold area of the Kargali colliery in order to enable the Damodar Valley Corporation to utilise its existing manpower. The draft agreement for the transfer has been prepared by Coal India Ltd. and has been sent to Damodar Valley Corporation for their examination and concurrence.

'समाचार' की सहायता करने के लिए समाचार एजेंसियों को बाध्य किया जाना

3934. श्री राम सागर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन समाचार एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने सरकार को लिखा है कि उन्हें 'समाचार' के सहयोग देने पर बाध्य किया गया था; और

(ख) ऐसी प्रत्येक एजेंसी के पत्रों का व्योम क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). यह बताया गया है कि दाम समिति की इस सम्बन्ध में समाचार भारती के भूतपूर्व महाप्रबन्धक, श्री डी० वी० गांधी और यू०एन०आई० के भूतपूर्व महाप्रबन्धक श्री जी० जी० मीरचन्दानी से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

Medical Re-imbusement Claims of 507 Army Base Workshop, Kankinara

3935. SHRI SURENDRA JHA 'SUMAN': Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether medical reimbursement claims of 507 Army Base Workshop, Kankinara for approximately 700 civilians are approximately Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs a year for the last 5 years against the claims of ESD(M) which is approximately 3 lakhs rupees a year for approximately 1000 civilians though both the units are located at the same place in the same campus under the same hygenic condition?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Advertisements issued to Surya India and Surya International

3936. SHRI MUKHTAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the advertisements issued to Magazines, Surya India and Surya International by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and other Government agencies during 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) whether any criteria was followed for issue of these advertisements and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity released two advertisements to "Surya India" in 1976-77. No advertisement was issued by D.A.V.P. to "Surya International". Advertisements worth about Rs. 60,420 were released by Public Sector Undertakings to "Surya India" upto March, 1977.

(b) The statement outlining the criteria is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-136/77]. These have since been replaced by new advertising policy of the Government. Even under the earlier criteria, the advertisement rate allowed to Surya India was not warranted. The rate admissible according to the rate structure then in vogue was Rs. 686.40 per page, but the magazine was allowed Rs. 4,000 per page.

आवासीय कल्याण समितियों

3937. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान 'रेजीडेंट्स वेल्फेयर सोसाइटियों' के लिए एक आदर्श संविधान तैयार किया था और उन्हें 'केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण समिति' नाम दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन समितियों को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण समिति नाम देकर इसके अनुदानों का बहाँ रह रहे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सरकार में सहायक अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाली कल्याण एसोसिएशनों द्वारा उपनियमों के बनाए जाने में कुछ एकरूपता लाए जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अप्रैल, 1976 में कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा एक आदर्श संविधान सभी सम्बन्धितों को उपयुक्त रूप में स्वीकार किए जाने के लिए, प्रचलित किया गया था। एसोसिएशनों के नामकरण के प्रश्न पर यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि उनका नाम "केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी निवासी कल्याण संघ (सेंट्रल मबनमेंट एम्पलाईज रेजीडेंट्स वेल्फेयर एसोसिएशन)" रखा जाना उपयुक्त होगा, जिसके बाद कालोनी आदि का नाम जोड़ा जाएगा।

एक आदर्श संविधान बनाए जाने का आपात स्थिति को घोषणा के साथ किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध नहीं था और वास्तव में, आदर्श संविधान बनाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य आपात स्थिति की घोषणा किए जाने से पहले ही आरम्भ हो चुका था।

(ख) यह आशा की जाती है कि सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कल्याण एसोसिएशनों को दिए गए अनुदानों का उपयोग उनके द्वारा विशेषरूप से उनके सदस्यों के सभी वैध कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों के लिए, और सामान्य रूप से उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए, किया जाएगा। सरकार को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के उचित प्रयोग के बारे में सन्देह करने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Advertisements by D.A.V.P. to Daily/
Daily Evening, Newspapers**

3938. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the requisite qualifications, essential requirements for Government advertisements for a Daily/Daily Evening Newspapers;

(b) the names of Daily/Daily Evening Newspapers to whom the D.A.V.P. has so far not issued Government advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a). The criteria for release of Government advertisements are contained in the Advertising Policy of the Government, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1361/77*].

(b) There is no daily/daily evening newspapers which has been approved for Government advertisements in accordance with the advertising policy requirements and has not been given advertisement.

(c) Does not arise.

Mazagon Dock Employees

3939. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Recognition and Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practice Act, 1971 has been made applicable to Mazagon Dock Employees;

(b) if so, whether Government have recognised only one Union for the purposes of negotiations; and

(c) whether Government have opened negotiations with unrecognised Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of recognition of the two competing Unions, namely the Dockyard Labour Union and the Mazagon Dock Employees Union, is pending before the Industrial Court under Section 11 of the Act mentioned.

Meanwhile, the Mazagon Dock Management do hold consultation from time to time with both the Unions matters raised by them.

**Yearwise Expenditure on indigenous
Development of Naval Equipment**

3940. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state year-wise expenditure on indigenous development of Naval Equipment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On a broad estimate the expenditure incurred by various Government Organisations on the indigenous development of Naval equipment during the last three years is as follows:—

1974-75	Rs. 269 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 488 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 769 lakhs

**Directives for Recognition of
Trade Unions**

3941. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any directive for recognition of the Trade Unions in the Public Sector Industries under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

No Progress by Newsprint Projects

3942. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many approved newsprint projects have made little or no progress at all and, if so, the full details in respect of each project; and

(b) what action has been taken to remove the bottlenecks and complete the approved projects as quickly as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI: (a) The position with regard to Industrial Licences issued for newsprint projects is as follows:—

1. *Expansion scheme of National Newsprint & Paper Mills:—*The National Newsprint & Paper Mills, Nepanagar is undertaking expansion of its capacity from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion scheme is nearing completion and in the current year the production may attain a level of 60,000 tonnes. The expansion scheme was delayed due to defective design of the equipment installed which has since been rectified, and is expected to be completed by next year.

2. *Kerala Newsprint Project:—*The Hindustan Paper Corporation has made substantial progress in setting up a newsprint mill with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum at Velloor in Kerala State. Land has been acquired and site levelling in the plant area has been completed. The factory & township construction are in progress and development of infrastructural facilities is being completed. Placement of orders for most of the plant and equipment has been completed and some of the equipment is being received at the site. This project will commence production in 1979.

3. *Newsprint Project of Mysore Paper Mills:—*Mysore Paper Mills have been granted an Industrial Licence for undertaking substantial expansion for the manufacture of 75,000 tones newsprint per annum. The firm is arranging for the necessary financial resources.

Letters of intent have also been granted to the following parties for setting up of new units:—

Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes/year)
1. M/s. Hargolal & Sons]	Punjab]	30,000
2. M/s. Ramganga Paper Mills .	U.P.	30,000
3. M/s. West Bengal Industrial Development Corp.	West Bengal	60,000
4. M/s. Century Pulp .	U.P.	20,000
. M/s. India Paper Pulp Mills .	West Bengal	15,000
6. Shri B. D. Somani	U.P.	50,000

No appreciable progress has been reported by any of the above units.

(b) Government have permitted the import of equipment for newsprint projects and an internationally reputed firm of consultants have been engaged to assist in the implementation of the Kerala Newsprint Project. The major problem in implementation of newsprint projects is the high capital cost & raw material availability.

Demand for Transformers from States

3943. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many demands from several States for the high MW Transformers;

(b) if so, the names of the States and their demands;

(c) whether sanction has been given in respect of their demand; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The orders for Transformers are placed directly on the manufacturers by the State Electricity Boards, Public Electric Utilities, and other power project authorities.

Details on the basis of information available, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1362/77*].

Electronic Desk Calculator developed by CSIO

3944. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh has developed electronic desk calculator;

(b) if so, whether it has been successfully commercialised by the firm; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a). Yes, Sir, under a sponsored programme of a private firm.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, because by the time the Letter of Intent was granted to the firm the model had become out of date.

Reports from Janata Party and Congress Party on Law and Order in West Bengal

3945. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Janata Party and the Congress Party regarding the deterioration in law and order situation in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether his attention has also been drawn to the fact that the political murders and intimidation are taking place in the State of West Bengal;

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

(d) total number of murders committed in that State from July, 1977 to this date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). Government have received a resolution passed in a meeting of the West Bengal State Janata Party Committee held on 27-10-77 expressing grave concern at the rapid deterioration of the law and order situation in the State.

(b) to (d). The facts are being ascertained.

Inferior quality of Cotton imported from U.S.A.

3946. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial part of the cotton imported from United States is found to be of inferior quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the textile mills in India have sought for compensation; and

(d) whether the Cotton Corporation of India had any talks with the exporters in U.S.A. on this complaint against the quality of goods; and

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Out of 2.7 lakh bales of American cotton contracted by Cotton Corporation of India, dispute about the quality had arisen in respect of 58.285 bales only.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Six claims covering 9,972 bales were amicably settled. Other claims have been referred for arbitration in accordance with the terms of contract. The arbitration proceedings are in progress.

Requirement of Salt for Human Consumption and Industrial Purposes and Excess Movement of Salt into any particular State

3947. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of salt for human consumption and industrial purposes of each of the States and Union Territories of India;

(b) whether the requirements could not be met by production within the State/Union Territory.

(c) if so, how are they met;

(d) whether any instance of movement of salt into any particular State in excess of its requirements has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(e) the action taken by Government to remedy such excess arrivals in any particular State and its being smuggled into the neighbouring countries by illicit channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Information is given in attached statement.

(b) Not all the State/Union Territories produce enough salt to meet their own requirements fully.

(c) The supply of salt to the States and Union Territory is ensured through the zonal scheme which has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments concerned, salt manufacturers and the Railway Board. Apart from the distribution under the zonal scheme, some quantity of salt not sponsored by the Salt Commissioner is also allowed to be moved through normal trade channels.

(b) and (e). It has been noticed that the movement of salt to the States of Orissa and Bihar has been proportionately more than their proportionate requirements in the current year. After noticing this trend, the Central Government has advised the State Governments of Orissa and Bihar to impose ban on the movement of salt from their respective areas to West Bengal. The State Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura have been requested to take measures to guard against smuggling of salt into neighbouring countries.

Statement

Statement showing requirements of salt for Human consumption and Industrial purposes.

S. No	Name of State	Approximate requirements for human consumption	Requirement for major industries Clau- stic Soda & Soda Ash	Total requirements
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,00,000	53,600	3,53,600
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,500	..	3,500
3	Assam	1,25,000	..	1,25,000
4	Bihar	3,96,000	8,800	4,04,800
5	Bhutan	4,600	..	4,600
6	Chandigarh	2,100	..	2,100
7	Delhi	29,200	36,000	65,200
8	Gujarat	1,84,000	11,56,200	13,40,200
9	Haryana	70,000	13,400	83,400
10	Himachal Pradesh	24,000	..	24,000
11	Jammu & Kashmir	32,000	..	32,000
12	Karnataka	2,02,000	42,800	2,44,800
13	Kerala	1,47,000	57,800	2,04,800
14	Manipur	8,100	..	8,100
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,91,000	1,40,800	4,31,800
16	Maharashtra	3,48,000	2,11,400	5,59,400
17	Meghalaya	7,600	..	7,600
18	Mizoram	2,500	..	2,500
19	Nagaland	3,900	..	3,900
20	Orissa	1,52,000	41,200	1,93,200
21	Punjab	94,000	..	94,000
22	Rajasthan	1,80,000	63,800	2,43,800
23	Sikkim	1,900	..	1,900
24	Tamil Nadu	2,84,000	1,49,600	4,33,600
25	Tripura	11,700	..	11,700
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,14,600	79,500	6,94,100
27	West Bengal	3,07,000	40,600	3,47,600
28	Goa, Daman & Diu
29	Pondicherry
		38,25,700	20,95,500	59,21,200

Payment of an Escalation in price to a Yugoslav Dredging Contractor

3948. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether P.I.M. (a Yugoslav Dredging Contractor) was paid an escalation in price to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs and was paid even for idle time when their dredger was out of commission and CPT had to incur extra expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs for an extra entry and exit in the Dock basin due to release of the foreign contractor's dredger before it completed its dredging work at Haldia Dock basin at Vizag;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in this affair and proper action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANDRAM): (a) The work of dredging of Haldia Dock Basin and approaches to Lock Entrance was awarded to M/s. Ivan Milutinovic PIM in 1966. After completing about half the dredging work, further dredging operations had to be suspended in March 1968 as construction of berths had not progressed sufficiently to permit dredging to be continued. Contractors were allowed to take away the dredger for executing an order of Defence Ministry at Vishakhapatnam. When time came for restarting the work, contractors indicated that it was not possible to carry out the work at the old rate due to abnormal change in price structure and sought for a revision of the contract rates. After considering the various alternatives, negotiations were held with the firm and a new rate of Rs. 4.85 per cubic metre in place of the original Rs. 3.00 per cubic metre was agreed. The quantity of approximately 52.97 lakhs cubic metres was dredged at this rate.

Calcutta Port Trust had to incur extra expenditure for an extra entry

and exit of the contractor's dredger into and from the Dock Basin by release of dredger before completion of its work at Haldia Dock Basin as it was technically not possible to continue the work till there was sufficient progress of work in the construction of berths.

(b) No inquiry has been considered necessary.

Rise in Price of Stainless Steel Utensils

3949. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been rise in the price of stainless steel utensils during the last few months; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir. The prices during September, October and November, 1977 had been steady with a slight decreasing trend at the end of November, 1977.

(b) The question does not arise.

Cooperation Between India and China in Mining

3950. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperation in the field of mining between India and China was discussed in the World Mining Congress, recently held in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Polish Joint Commission.

3951. **SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Protocol has been signed by India and Poland at the end of the fifth Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held at Warsaw recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The V Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission was held at Warsaw, Poland from 4th to 8th October, 1977. After the conclusion of the session, a protocol was signed between the two countries. The session reviewed and noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the cooperation between the two countries, in the economic, trade scientific and technical fields. The conclusions reached are briefly described below:—

I. Trade exchanges.

In order to eliminate the deficit in the balance of payments, the Indian side suggested that Poland could offer to India additional quantities of urea and DAP fertilizers, rapeseed oil, rolled steel products, zinc and caprolactum etc. The Polish side offered to supply capital goods like ships, mining machinery and equipment, textile machinery, machine tools and construction and building machinery.

Both sides agreed to consider the possibility of joint marketing of Indian hard coal in the third countries.

It was agreed to hold discussions soon regarding the extension of the validity of the existing trade and payments Agreement.

II. Shipping and Ship-building Industry.

Discussions on a draft of new shipping agreement were held but due to shortage of time no agreement could be arrived at. It was decided to

resume the discussions in Delhi in January, 1978.

Both sides noted that the negotiations for the purchase of some refer vessels are in progress between Shipping Corporation of India and Centromor. The Polish side also offered to supply any number of ships and types which may be required by India.

Both sides noted that discussions were in progress between the Indian and Polish organisations for collaboration for evolving a joint design for a family of vessels to suit the requirements of Indian shipowners.

It was decided that an Indian delegations would visit Poland to explore the possible avenues of industrial cooperation in the field of shipbuilding.

III. Mining and Mining Machinery

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress in the field of collaboration in coal mining. It was decided that Polish experts would visit India for discussion and finalisation of the feasibility report on Reconstruction of Jharia Coalfield, designing the re-organisation of Jharia coalfield and for Sudamdih/Monidih collieries and for resolving specific problems connected with the development of Jharia coalfields. Both sides noted the progress in technical discussions concerning the sinking of two shafts in the Eastern Coalfields. The problems concerning the construction of coal preparation plants at Sudamdih were discussed.

Issues concerning a Rescue Organisation in Coal Industry were discussed and the range of future collaboration outlined. The Polish side also made a proposal for a long term agreement for supply and manufacture in India of mining machinery based on Polish technology as also training of Indian specialists in mining machinery in Poland.

IV. Industrial Cooperation, Electronics, Science and Technology.

Both parties felt that there was scope for further cooperation, particularly in sectors like agro-based

industries, machine tools and textile machinery and electronics.

Both sides welcomed the agreements for production, cooperation and joint deliveries to third country markets of machinery like chemical plants, beet and cane sugar plant as well as dye stuffs and dye intermediates and agreed to intensify effective and practical implementation of these agreements. The Polish side offered to supply to India and jointly with India to third countries as well as to enter into industrial cooperation in respect of construction equipment, helicopters, agro-aviation services, food processing machinery, diesel engine and diesel generating sets.

Both sides welcomed the agreement on scientific cooperation between the Polish academy of Sciences and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

V. Fisheries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the progress made towards the establishment of a joint venture between Kelvinator of India and Foreign Trade enterprises Rybex of Poland which will be decided shortly.

Training in fisheries. Polish side agreed to provide training facilities to Indian personnel in the field of fisheries. It was agreed that India would depute to Poland, Indian personnel for training for fleet management on board survey of fish resources, mid-water trawling technique and connected expertise, to study the planning organisation and development of fisheries, and also fish processing, transport storage etc.

Poland will send 2 experts on mid-water trawling technique who will be attached to training institutes in India.

Purchase of fishing vessels. Polish side indicated their interest in the supply of fishing vessels and offered cooperation in modernisation and expansion/designing of fishing boat

yards and harbours in India. It was, however, explained that India had built up considerable capacity in these areas but would keep the Polish capabilities in view.

VI. Agriculture

The Polish side agreed to consider the Indian request for deputation of a team of Indian experts to study the Polish technique of fodder cultivation and manufacture of compound cattle feed, obtaining sugar beet-germ-plasm along with seeds of commercial varieties for trial purpose and certain varieties of rapeseed oil, mustard seeds and spices like coriander and stauvum.

VII. Field of Health Television and Radio.

Both sides expressed the hope that Indo-Polish agreement for collaboration in sphere of health, medical care, radio and television would be concluded early.

बिज्ञ मंत्रालय के अधिकाारी को 'समाचार' के कार्यकारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति

3952. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के आरम्भ में उनके मंत्रालय या उससे सम्बद्ध विभागों में से किसी एक के अधिकाारी को 'समाचार' के कार्यकारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर नियुक्ति की गई थी और सम्बन्धित अधिकाारी की क्या विशेष अर्हतायें हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त अधिकाारी अभी तक वहीं कार्य कर रहा है या उसे वापस बुला लिया गया है ;

(ब) यदि वापस बुला लिया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(उ) क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारी अपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के कारण नियुक्त किया गया था ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज् में कार्यरत इंडियन इकोनॉमिक सर्विस के एक अधिकारी को 7-2-77 (अपराह्न) को 'समाचार' में कार्यकारी सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था ।

(ख) इस नियुक्ति के लिए अधिकारी का चयन 'समाचार' द्वारा किया गया था और यह चयन किस आधार पर किया गया था उसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है । वे लन्दन स्कूल आफ इकोनॉमिक्स से ग्रैंड-शाम्प के पी० एच० डी० थे । उनको ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज् की "लोक उद्योग" पत्रिका का सम्पादक रह चुकने के कारण पत्रकारिता का भी कुछ अनुभव था ।

(ग) उस अधिकारी की सेवाएं 11-4-77 को ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज् को वापिस सौंप दी गई थी ।

(घ) उस अधिकारी को वापिस लेने का निर्णय लिया गया था, क्योंकि कार्यकारी निदेशक के रूप में अधिकारी की नियुक्ति को सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया था ।

(ङ) सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है । 'समाचार' ने उक्त अधिकारी की सेवाएं मांगी थी ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दिया गया अनुदान/ऋण

3953 श्री श्यामलाल शुर्वे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कितना अनुदान और ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि इस राशि को किस प्रकार खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने इस राशि में से कितनी राशि खर्च की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिए गए अनुदान इस प्रकार हैं :—

(रुपए लाखों में)

1974-75	57.00
1975-76	506.00
1976-77	1097.00

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में अनुमानित व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपए लाखों में)

1974-75	12.01
1975-76	244.87
1976-77	1141.60

Prosecution of 'Indian Observer'

3954. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during the last 10 years the 'INDIAN OBSERVER' an English Weekly published from New Delhi, and its owners and editor were prosecuted;

(b) on what specific charges they were prosecuted on each occasion;

(c) how many charges were withdrawn against them during the same period; and

(d) the reasons for withdrawal of each charge with date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) Eighteen.

(b) Eight prosecutions were under section 292-IPC and ten under section 16-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise.

Congress Workers arrested following the arrest of Former Prime Minister

3955. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
SHRI B. RACHAIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Home Ministry has asked the State Governments the report on the total number of Congress workers who have been arrested in the month of October, 1977 following the arrest of the former Prime Minister of India;

(b) if so, total arrests made in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the Congress workers in various States died in the jails;

(d) if so, how many such deaths have been reported and what were their causes; and

(e) whether these workers were treated very badly in jails by the authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (e). According to information received from State Governments, 8,464 Congress workers were arrested in connection with the agitation following the arrest of the former Prime Minister. Of these 8,343 persons were subsequently released. One Congress worker aged 85 years died in district jail Moradabad on 22-10-1977. The postmortem examination has revealed the cause of death as cerebral thrombosis. The State Government have reported that these workers were not treated badly in jails. However, there was an incident of indiscipline and violation of law and order by Congress agitators in district jail Meerut on 12-10-1977 in which 24 jail officials and 16 agitators were injured. A magisterial enquiry is being conducted into this incident.

The information relating to the States of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu is not yet available.

Attacks on Janata Party Offices and Leaders

3956. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
 SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR:
 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
 SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:
 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
 SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there were acts of pre-planned violence and attacks on Janata Offices and its leaders by anti-social elements in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) are Government aware of the details of the report submitted by some Members of Parliament in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(e) if the Government asked the State Governments where such incidents occurred and which did not take any action against this element; and

(f) if so, what is the reply of those State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). Government have received allegations of attacks on Janata Party offices and shops and houses of Janata Party workers in some towns of Maharashtra following the arrest of the former Prime Minister on October 3, 1977. A few similar

incidents have also been reported from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(c) to (f). Government have received a report in regard to incidents in Maharashtra. It is alleged therein that riotous mobs indulged in hooliganism, destruction of property and attacks on political opponents and that the police failed to take appropriate preventive and remedial measures. These allegations have been brought to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra. The State Government have also been advised to have a proper inquiry conducted into all these allegations and take suitable action.

Disturbances during Former Prime Minister's visit to States

3957. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
 SHRI K. MALLANNA:
 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that former Prime Minister's visit to the States had created disturbances and violences in those States during the month of August, September, October, and November, 1977;

(b) if so, whether her visit has forced in these States to open the fire on violent mobs and many deaths have occurred due to this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in U.P. the communal riots also started;

(d) if so, whether Government have examined her speeches in which she has preached violence; and

(e) if so, whether Government are banning her to visit the States in view of the violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) According to information available there were several acts of violence in some of the States during the visits of the former Prime Minister.

(b) Firing took place at Saidapet (Madras) on October 30, as a result of which three persons died.

(c) During the last four months two incidents of sectional violence involving Shias and Sunis at Lucknow and Kanpur and one serious incident of communal violence involving Hindus and Muslims at Varanasi were reported. Government have no information to show that the former Prime Minister's visit to U.P. had anything to do with these incidents.

(d) and (e). Government are not considering banning her visits to the States on the basis of her speeches.

भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री के विरुद्ध फाइलों का गुम होना

3958. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंसी लाल के विरुद्ध जांच सम्बन्धी कुछ फाइल गुम हो गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जांच करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री श्री बंसी लाल के विरुद्ध आरोपों की रेड्डी आयोग द्वारा जांच से सम्बन्धित मामलों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सभी फाइलें सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा में हैं।

हरियाणा सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार कुछ फाइलें/प्रलेख जिनकी रेड्डी आयोग द्वारा जांच की विषय सामग्री से

सम्बद्धता हो सकती है, गुम हैं और उन्हें तलाश करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Talks with Rebel Heads of Mizoram

3959. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1207 on the 23rd November, 1977, and state;

(a) on whose initiative the talks were started;

(b) when peace had been restored in Mizoram and an elected Government is functioning normally, in Mizoram, what was the reason that led to the talks; and

(c) what was the framework in which the talks took place and briefly state the decision taken and implemented and the achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The talks were started at Shri Laldenga's request.

(b) It was only after the process of talks with Laldenga had started that the MNF undertook to abjure violence and the Government agreed to suspend Security Forces operations. The elected Government in Mizoram at that time were in favour of talks with the MNF underground.

(c) The Government of India's position has been very clear in this regard, i.e., Mizoram is an integral part of the country and any talks will have to be within the framework of the Constitution. This position was accepted by Laldenga and on that basis an understanding was reached with him on 1st July, 1976. Talks for implementation of that understanding are continuing satisfactorily.

Statement by Home Minister regarding dealing with Violence

3960. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he said in a meet the press programme in Neemuch that the Government would like to act in the way the Congress did in Kerala (against Communist Government) when he was asked about some violent incidents in some of the States;

(b) if so, whether Government is of the opinion that what the Congress Government had done against the Government of Kerala at that time was correct;

(c) which are the States where violent incidents have been reported to have taken place; and

(d) what are the nature of these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) At a "Meet the Press" programme in Neemuch on 2nd November, 1977, when asked about incidents in Tamil Nadu and recent disturbances in Congress-ruled States, what the Home Minister said was that the Centre would not like to act against Congress Governments. But if things went beyond limit, it would act the way the Congress did in Kerala.

(b) The President had issued a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala on 31st July, 1959 after considering a report from the Governor of the State of Kerala and other information on the subject. That Proclamation was approved by the then Parliament. The reaction of various political parties in Parliament would be available in the proceedings of the respective Houses.

(c) and (d). Government have received allegations of attacks on party offices, shop and houses of Janata

Party workers in some towns of Maharashtra following the arrest of former Prime Minister on October 3, 1977. Similar incidents were also reported in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Some attempts at disturbing public peace were also reported from Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Samachar version of R.S.S. Chief's Letters to the Former Prime Minister

3961. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) furnish exact Samachar version of the RSS Chief's letters to the former Prime Minister during emergency from Yeravada Jail which had been placed recently in the Maharashtra Assembly and also the copy of the letters;

(b) whether it is a fact that Samachar had neatly cut-out all the unsavoury portion and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard and details thereof; and

(d) what action is taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Copies of the letters dated 22/25-8-75 and 16-7-76 from R.S.S. Chief to the former Prime Minister which have been obtained from the Government of Maharashtra as also the Samachar version thereof are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1363/77].

(b) Samachar is an independent body and the Government has no say in the editorial policy that it follows.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coverage of Speeches of M.Ps by Regional News Stations of A.I.R.

3962. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper coverage by A.I.R. is not given to the speeches of some Members of Parliament in the Parliament in States like Himachal Pradesh where the circulation of newspapers is very limited;

(b) whether in the absence of AIR coverage of Parliamentary proceedings of such Members, the electorates do not know about the performance of their representatives in Parliament;

(c) whether Government are contemplating any scheme under which the proceedings of Parliament get due place and publicity in the regional news stations situated in the regions of constituencies of such Members;

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint persons for 3-4 neighbouring States for sending despatches to regional stations covering the speeches of Members of Parliament of that region;

(e) whether it is also proposed to depute staff reporters of AIR from the regional stations to Delhi during Parliament Session for such coverage; and

(f) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Regional news bulletins broadcast from the Regional Stations of All India Radio are meant mainly to give news about the region concerned and news of interest to the region. However, AIR has recently introduced a system under which news items on questions

of purely regional interest answered in Parliament are transmitted to the regional centres concerned for broadcast in the regional bulletins. This is done on news value and taking into account the facilities available.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(f) Does not arise.

शाह आयोग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

3963 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री चित्त बसु :

श्री अण्णासाहिव पी० शिन्दे :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय शाह आयोग में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यह आयोग अपना कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 322 ।

(ख) आयोग के 30-6-1978 तक, जिस तारीख तक उसका समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है, अपना कार्य पूरा करने की आशा है ।

(ग) आयोग पर 31-12-1977 तक होने वाला अनुमानित खर्च 32.18 लाख रुपए है । आयोग द्वारा अपना कार्य पूरा करने में लिए जाने वाले समय के अनुसार इस अनुमान में संशोधन किया जाएगा ।

Mobilisation of Forces by Former Prime Minister

3964. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will, the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chiefs of Staff were ordered by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister to deploy their forces in certain constituencies during Lok Sabha General Elections held in March, 1977 on the ground that public order required the presence of armed forces;

(b) if so, names of such constituencies;

(c) whether the relevance of such deployment was ever questioned by the Army Chief or/and others; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No such order was issued by the former Prime Minister to the Chiefs of Staff. After a review of the law and order situation by the concerned authorities in February 1977 and on the Home Ministry's request, troops were positioned at Gorakhpur in U.P. and Darbhanga and Bhagalpur in Bihar, to supplement the civil forces in these areas, purely as a precautionary measure. These troops were not called out on any task in aid of civil authorities.

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

Employees in S.R. Mills, Akola

3965. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.R. Mills, Akola (Vidharbha) has on its roll a number of persons who are almost invalid and above 60 years of age; and

(b) if so, the reasons of their continuing in the employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) There are 60 employees in the Sawatram Ram-prasad Mill, Akola, who are above the age of 60 years. Besides, there are 5 workmen, who are actually not invalidated but orthopaedically handicapped, and are below the age of 60 years.

(b) The mill had gone into liquidation and winding up order was passed on 13th June, 1967. This mill was taken over by Government of Maharashtra under leave and licence basis from the official Liquidator with effect from 15th August, 1968. This unit was subsequently taken over by the Central Government under Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972 pending nationalisation. Legally therefore, the services rendered by the employees prior to 15th August, 1968 are not reckoned for payment of gratuity. The NTC has approached the Government that even when these workers are legally not entitled for the counting of service prior to 1968, this demand of the workers needs to be considered sympathetically. This matter is under consideration of the Government. Till this matter is finalised, the management of the NTC feels that the services of these workers may continue unless they choose to voluntarily leave.

सिगर मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा स्वेटर बुनने की मशीन 'सीमक' के मूल्य में वृद्धि किया जाना

3966. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत भूषण :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सिगर मशीन कम्पनी ने जिसका मुख्यालय बम्बई में और शाखा कार्यालय कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में है, अब स्वेटर बुनने की हाथ से चलाई जाने वाली 'सीमक' नामक मशीन

का मूल्य बढ़ाकर 1850 रुपए कर दिया है जो पांच वर्ष पूर्व 700 रुपए की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह कम्पनी अपने एजेंटों से कहती है कि वे मशीन बुक करने के लिए अपने ग्राहकों से अधिम राशि के रूप में 200 रुपए लें, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि कम्पनी का विचार इस मशीन का मूल्य 1850 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 2500 रुपए कर देने का है और क्या ऐसी मशीनें देश में नहीं बनाई जा सकती ताकि देश के लोगों को कम मूल्य पर ये मशीनें मिल सकें ; और

(घ) इस समय कम्पनी के पास कितनी मशीनें हैं और एजेंटों के, नगरवार, नाम क्या हैं जिनको वे मशीनें बेचने के लिए दी जायेंगी और ये मशीनें किन तारीखों को उन्हें दी जायेंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) जैसा कि मै० सिंगर सिलाई मशीन कम्पनी ने बताया है, पिछले पांच वर्षों में सीमक आर्ट निटर डी एक्स 2000 के बिक्री मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

1972	835 रुपए
1973	1100 रुपए
1974	1400 रुपए
1975	1550 रुपए
1976	1725 रुपए

(ख) कम्पनी ने बताया है कि उनके पास कोई एजेंट तथा बितरक नहीं है किन्तु उनके उत्पादों को बेचने के लिए केवल अधिकृत विक्रेता ही हैं। कम्पनी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि उन्होंने ग्राहकों से किसी भी प्रकार का

पेशगी धन लेने के लिए अपने विक्रेताओं को न तो कोई हिदायत दी है और न ही कोई सलाह दी है।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनी ने बताया है कि आयातित पुर्जों के मूल्य बढ़ जाने, स्थानीय उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने तथा सस्ता मूल्य तय किये जाना जिससे कि स्थानीय निर्माताओं को बकों से वित्तीय सहायता मिल सके को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिक्री मूल्य संशोधित करके 2,775 रुपए प्रति मशीन रखा गया है। आयातित पुर्जों के आधार पर मशीन पहले से ही देश में बनाई जा रही है। कम्पनी के पास 141 मशीनें स्टॉक में हैं, इनमें से अधिकांश में सुधार करने की जरूरत है और इस प्रकार ये बाजार में बेचने योग्य नहीं हैं। जैसे ही निर्माताओं से मशीनें मिल जाएंगी, सारे देश में वियुक्त अधिकृत विक्रेताओं के माध्यम से उनकी सप्लाई की जाएगी। सरकार के पास अधिकृत विक्रेताओं की सूची के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, यह देखा गया है कि अभी भी सप्लाई की जानी है।

Distribution of Ferguson Tractors

3967. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are restrictions on the distribution of Ferguson tractors manufactured by Tafe, Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In the interest of equitable distribution and availability of preferred models of tractors, the following makes are covered by the Tractors (Distribution

and Sale) Control Order, 1971:—

Make	Manufactured by
1. Massey Ferguson (MF-1035)	Messrs Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras
2. TAFE 504	
3. Ford-3600	Messrs Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad

पूर्व ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी का सर्वेक्षण

3968. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस की खोज करने के लिए पूर्व ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). ओइल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, हैदराबाद को अपर आसाम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के एक भाग में पूर्वी ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी के 8900 वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र के उपर वायु-चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने का कार्य सौंपा है। सर्वेक्षण कार्य की लागत करीब 5.32 लाख रुपए आंकी गई है। 8900 वर्ग किलो मीटर में से नीन्गू (अरुणाचल प्रदेश) और आसाम घाटी में अधिक विस्तृत संरचना सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ने के लिए 3400 वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र की दो ऊंचाइयां पर उड़ानें भरी जायेंगी। इस शीत ऋतु में सर्वेक्षण कार्य आयोजित करने की आशा की जाती है।

इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य है इस क्षेत्र की गहराईयां में छिपे पदार्थों का अतिरिक्त

ब्योरा एकत्र करना। चूंकि इससे इस क्षेत्री सर्वांगीण विकास सम्भावनाओं को समझने में उपयुक्त सहायता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा पास जारी करने के लिए जमानत की राशि

3969. श्री बया राम शास्त्र्य : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास लेने के लिए यात्रियों को जमानत की राशि जमा करवानी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या पासों के नवीकरण के लिए दोबारा फार्म भरने पड़ते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जमानत की राशि जमा कराने और पासों के नवीकरण के लिए दोबारा फार्म भरने की प्रक्रिया समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

साउथ ऐवेन्यू से बिडला मंदिर तक दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा

3970. श्री बया राम शास्त्र्य : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ ऐवेन्यू से बिडला मन्दिर और पहाड़ गंज जाने के लिए दिल्ली

News item "Indira Plot to Nab Babuji for Murder"

3973. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether his Ministry's investigating agency has made some positive enquiries pertaining to certain serious allegations made by the Weekly "Current" in its issue dated the 10th September, 1977 under the Heading "Indira Plot to Nab Babuji for Murder"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Presumably the newspaper report refers to investigations in case F.I.R. No. 356 u/s 25/54/59 Indian Arms Act read with sections 36/43 of the D.I.R. and 120-B IPC registered at Police Station Vinay Nagar, New Delhi. The case is still under investigation.

Inflow of Foreign Money

3974. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected any case of foreign money which was received in India by any individual, firm or company in the last 5 years and which is covered under the control of Foreign Money Act passed recently;

(b) if so, their names along with the amounts and the action taken by Government against the defaulters;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that many leading politicians, political parties, trade unions and others received foreign money, as stated by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, the then Home Affairs Minister, in the 4th Lok Sabha;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names and addresses of the individuals, trade unions and other associations including political parties, which received foreign money in the last 3 years with the consent of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Since the coming into force of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, no individual coming within its purview has received foreign money. Firms or companies are not prohibited from accepting foreign contribution under this Act.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. But, as was stated by the then Home Minister also, it will not be in the public interest to disclose the details gathered through intelligence agencies.

(e) Only organisations of a political nature, not being a political party, which are notified under section 5(i) of FCRA can accept foreign contribution with prior permission of the Central Government. Other individuals, parties or associations are either totally prohibited or do not require permission. Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Poona was permitted to receive foreign contribution after the enforcement of the FC(R)A, 1976.

Report of Committee on Safety in Coal Mines

3975. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the fourth meeting of the Committee on Safety in Coal Mines held at Calcutta on 9th September, 1976, has been received;

(b) if so, the specific recommendations of the Committee to improve the safety standard in coal mines to eradicate accidents and also to provide

परिवहन निगम को कोई बस सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है उसके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले संसद सदस्य, अन्य व्यक्तियों और लोगों को इस स्थान से जाने और वापस आने में बहुत कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से चलने वाली बस रूट संख्या 10, 88 और 90 को साउथ एवेन्यू की ओर चलाने की व्यवस्था करेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) साउथ एवेन्यू से बिरला मन्दिर और पहाड़ गंज जाने आने के लिए केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के निकट केन्द्रीय बस टर्मिनल पर बसें बदलने की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर में बताया गई स्थिति का ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम बस रूट 10, 88 और 90 का केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से साउथ एवेन्यू तक विस्तार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता निगम की मांग निश्चित करने की पद्धति वैज्ञानिक आधार पर पुनः बनाई गई है और गन्तव्य स्थान प्रधान न बनाकर दिशा प्रधान बनाई गई है यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए नगर में कई बदल स्थान बनाए गए हैं और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के निकट केन्द्रीय बस टर्मिनल से अन्य बदल स्थानों की ऐसी बस सेवाएँ उपलब्ध हैं जिनकी बारम्बारता अधिक है। इस पद्धति के अधीन नगर के सभी स्थानों को सीधी सेवाओं से जोड़ना सम्भव नहीं है।

Selection of the post of Lt. Col. in Army

3971. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to rule 66 of Defence Services Regulations for Army, 1962, substantive promotion to the Rank of Lt. Col. and above takes place by selection by the Selection Board and is subject to the medical fitness of the officer concerned for active service; and

(b) if so, whether the said rule 66 has been rigidly adhered to during the period of internal emergency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Selection Boards select officers for acting promotions to selection ranks of Lt. Col. and above [Colonel and above in the case of Army Medical Corps (Tech.) and Army Dental Corps officers]. Promotions to the corresponding substantive ranks is determined by the Government on the basis of their performance, medical standard and other prescribed conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir. This rule has been rigidly adhered to during the period of internal emergency.

Development of Sundarbans areas of West Bengal

3972. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any Central Project for the comprehensive development of the Sundarbans areas of West Bengal; and

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal have sought for any financial assistance for the development of Sundarbans?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

amenities for the welfare of miners; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). After the meeting of the Committee on Safety in coal mines held on 9th September, 1976, three interim reports dealing with the following were submitted to the Government:—

- (a) Cases of water-logged/fire areas in 122 coal mines under BCCL, WCL and SCCL.
- (b) Amendment of the Mines Act.
- (c) Recommendations of the three conferences on Safety in Mines.

The report mentioned at (a) above has been accepted by the Government and the Companies are taking action to implement the recommendations. The report mentioned at (b) above has been considered by the Ministry of Energy and its suggestions sent to the Ministry of Labour to consider at the time of amending the Mines Act. As regards the report mentioned at (c) above, certain aspects of this matter are being further examined by the Committee.

Allegation against Satyajug

3976. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a report published in 'New Age' on October 30, 1977 an investigation carried out in 1975 against 'Satyajug', by the Registrar of Newspapers of India;

(b) the truth of this report; and

(c) if so, the action taken against 'Satyajug'?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The charges published in "New Age" had been looked into by the Government earlier also. These investigations have not, however, clearly borne out the charges levelled against "Satyajug".

रानीगंज कोयला खानों के लिए कोयला ले जाया जाना

3977. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद रानीगंज में प्रत्येक कोयला खान से कितनी मात्रा में कोयला निकाला गया तथा इनसे बाहर ले जाया गया और कोयला खान डिपो में कितनी मात्रा में कोयला है;

(ख) क्या कोयला खान डिपों में पड़े कोयला को मात्रा रजिस्टर में दर्ज की गई मात्रा के अनुसार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो रजिस्टर में दर्ज की गई मात्रा और डिपो में पड़ी कोयले की मात्रा में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्र) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और स 1 पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Manufacturing of Soft Drink 'IMFLS' by Mohan Meakins Brewery Ltd.

3978. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Government had allowed Mohan Meakins Brewery Ltd. and other associated breweries under SHRI Kapil Mohan

वस्त्र निगम लि० की एक सहायक कम्पनी है का औद्योगिक विकास (विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन जून, 1971 में अधिग्रहण किया गया था तथा जिसका बाद में 1-4-74 से राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया था। चूँकि यह एक रुग्ण एकक था तथा इसमें पहले से चली आ रही कुछ असमर्थताओं के कारण इसे बराबर हानि उठानी पड़ी है। इन में से कुछ कारण पुरानी और टूटी मशीनों का होना ब्याज का भारी बोझ होना, श्रमिकों का अनुपात अधिक होना और श्रमिकों में चली आ रही अनुशासन हीनता है जिस के फलस्वरूप उत्पादकता में कमी हुई है। इस एकक में वर्ष 1976-77 में 94.58 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है। इन हानियों को रोकने के लिये राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा अनेक अभ्युपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इनमें आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करना, लाभकर किस्मों का धीरे-धीरे लागू किया जाना, कच्ची सामग्री का परीक्षण करने के लिए एक प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव, लागत लेखा नियंत्रण लागू करना आदि सम्मिलित हैं। इसे एक जीव्य एकक बनाने के लिए अर्थोपाय सुधारने के लिए हाल ही में मिल का तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण दल की सिफारिशों का राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). कपड़ा मजदूर एकता यूनियन से भंडार खरीद सम्बन्धी कुछ कमियों और महाप्रबन्धक की नीतियों के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं इन शिकायतों की अभी जांच की जा रही है। जांच पूरी हो जाने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा बस्तर जिले में एक सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना

3981. श्री गोविन्दराम शिरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय सीमेंट निगम बस्तर जिले में एक

सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना कब करेगी और उसमें कब से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मयती) : भारतीय सीमेंट निगम का मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में सीमेंट संयंत्र लगाने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है।

कोयला खानों पर राजस्व की बकाया राशि

3982. श्री गोविन्दराम शिरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप गैर-कोकिंग कोयला खानों के भूतपूर्व मालिकों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच खनिज सम्बन्धी सरकारी राजस्व की बड़ी राशि विवादग्रस्त है और क्या यह अभी भी उन पर बकाया है ; और

(ख) मुआवजा निपटान आयुक्त, कोयला खान, कलकत्ता के न्यायालय में इस समय लम्बित मामलों में क्या प्रगति हो रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) राज्य सरकारों ने राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख को पिछले कोयला खान मालिकों से प्राप्य रायल्टी की बकाया राशि के लिए भुगतान आयुक्त के पास दावे दाखिल किए हैं परन्तु पिछले मालिकों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच कोई विवाद नहीं है।

(ख) भुगतान आयुक्त, कलकत्ता के पास दाखिल किए गए कुल 47,631 दावों में से नवम्बर, 1977 तक 15,202 दावे अस्वीकार/अन्ततः विचारार्थ स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं। अन्य मामले विचार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

Thein Dam Agreement

3983. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement concluded on Thein Dam; and

(b) the quantity of power Himachal Pradesh is likely to get as a result of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It has been agreed that the construction work on the Thein Dam should start immediately. The Project is to be executed by the Punjab Government. An inter-State control Board will be set up to deal with all matters of policy, and give suitable directions during the construction stage, as well as during operation.

(b) Himachal Pradesh would get 4.6 per cent of the power generated free of cost.

Alienation of Land from Tribals

3984. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extent of the land of the tribal peasants grabbed by the non-tribals in the tribal areas during last six months; particularly in the States of Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received; and

(c) whether Government have given any directives to the State Governments or taking suitable action in regard to alienation of land from tribals to non-tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). No statistical data is available about the tribal lands grabbed by the non-tribals in the tribal areas during the last six months. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have furnished the following information:—

Name of State	No. of cases registered	Area of land involved	No. of cases decided	Area of land restored
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bihar (July to Sept. 1977)	2139	3539 acres	1689	1619.52 acres
2. Orissa (May to October, 1977)	2165	1458.48 acres		593.22 acres

(c) The States having tribal sub-plans have been asked to review their existing legislations on land with a view to safeguarding the interest of the tribals. Most of the States have

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completed this exercise. The project Administrators are to give first priority to problem of land alienation and land restoration.

महिलाओं के महत्व और उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए जन-संचार साधन

3985. श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लोगों को महिलाओं के महत्व और उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूक करने तथा जन संचार साधनों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रचार करने के लिए अभियान आयोजित करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : महिलाओं के महत्व और उनके अधिकारों के बारे में जनता में जागरूकता पैदा करना इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रचार माध्यमों के प्रचार की सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्रचार की प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से उनकी सम्बन्धित प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में सप्ताह में दो से तीन बार प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रमों के संगठित श्रवण की व्यवस्था महिलाओं के लिए श्रवण क्लबें बनाकर की जाती है जिसकी संख्या 4,860 है।

(2) समाज में महिलाओं की भूमिका के विभिन्न पक्षों को बताने वाले कार्यक्रमों को दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किया जा रहा है।

(3) भारत में महिलाओं के स्थान सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट

का प्रचार करने के अलावा, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय समाचार-पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं को फीचर/लेख जारी करता है।

(4) फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा "बुमैन रोल इन रूरल डेवेलपमेंट" नामक एक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म और सात न्यूजरीलें बनाई गई हैं। तीन और डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म निर्माणाधीन हैं।

(5) प्रकाशन विभाग ने "बुमैन इन इण्डिया" और "इण्डियन बुमैन" नामक दो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं, "योजना", "आजकल" और "कुरुक्षेत्र" जैसी विभिन्न पत्रिकाओं में भी एतद्विषयक लेख प्रकाशित होते हैं।

(6) गीत और नाटक प्रभाग और क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय की क्षेत्रीय यूनिटें जनसाधारण को सजीव मनोरंजन, फिल्म शो और चित्र प्रदर्शनियों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के महत्व और अधिकारों के बारे में शिक्षित और सूचित करते हैं।

Retrenched workers from C.S.I.R. Organisations

3986. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state from the year 1969 till date how many workers have been retrenched from C.S.I.R. organisations including the daily wage workers laboratory-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The information is being collected and will be communi-

cated to the Hon'ble Member when it is complete.

Legislation on declaration of Assets and Liabilities by M.Ps.

3987. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislator for declaration by the Members of Parliament about their assets and liabilities every year;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the expected period by which it is to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Bill will be brought forward before the Parliament as soon as the modalities, which are being worked out, are finalised.

निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की योजना

3988. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई नीति बनाने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ग). गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह

रहे लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट स्कीम सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य होगा रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ा कर के इस वर्ग के लोगों के जीवन-स्तर में पर्याप्त सुधार करना। संबंधित नीतियों और निवेश कार्यक्रमों को 1978-83 की योजना में विस्तार से दिया जाएगा।

Pak Infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir

3989. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA:

SHRI JASHWANT BOROLE:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been directed to the Statement of Shri D. N. Kaul I.G. of Police of J. & K. State stating that heavy infiltration of Pak-istano agents is taking place in Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to check it and protect our territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Government have seen Press reports about the statement said to have been made by the I.G. of Police of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Government are vigilant.

Request for Central Aid for Cotton Cultivation in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

3990. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan Governments have appealed

to the Centre to pay Rs. 425.00 a quintal for cotton to increase cotton production and avoid dependence on imports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from the Government of Punjab etc. to the effect that the prevailing market price of cotton during 1977-78 was very much less than the price which prevailed during the last cotton season viz. 1976-77. They desired that the Cotton Corporation of India should enter into the market in a big way and help in ensuring that the cotton growers get a remunerative price which would be comparable to the price of 1976-77 season (Rs. 425 per quintal) It will be unrealistic to compare the present price level with the price level of the last season, in as much as the prices of cotton during the previous cotton season had risen to unprecedented level due to unsatisfactory crop which fell short of expectation of 68-70 lakh bales by 12 lakh bales. But if the price level of the current cotton year is compared to the price level which prevailed during 1974-75 and 1975-76 when the production was normal, the present price level is higher by about Rs. 80-125 per quintal. The current price of cotton are as shown below:

Variety	(Rs. per quintal)	
	Punjab	Haryana
J-34	375-396	385-440
320-F	387-433	450-485
Desi.	340-350	360-400

There is free trade in cotton and the prices are determined with reference to the laws of demand and supply. The Cotton Corporation of India operates in all important markets in all States and participates in open auctions and en-

sures that the farmers get a fair price for their produce. The CCI has 16 centres in Punjab, 8 centres in Rajasthan and 11 centres in Haryana. It is the avowed objective of the Government to ensure that the interest of the farmers are taken full care of. It can be seen from the trend of prices indicated above that the price of cotton during current season is in fact reaching more or less the price level represented by Punjab.

Expenditure on Tours by the Chairman of Shipping Corporation of India

3991. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Admiral Nanda, the Chairman and Managing Director of Shipping Corporation of India is constantly on tour in India and foreign countries;

(b) for how many days has the Chairman and Managing Director been out of India between April, 1975 to September 1977 and how much expenditure has been incurred on this account separately; and

(c) whether personal secretary to the Chairman Capt. Mohinder has incurred expenditure on entertainment for the last two years and if so, the amount spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Admiral S. M. Nanda, former Chairman and Managing Director of SCI had undertaken tours in India and abroad whenever required in the interest of Company's business and in cases where high level discussions and negotiations were involved or were desirable.

(b) (i) 278 days;

(ii) Rs. 6.85 lakhs.

(c) Yes Sir. Rs. 3.74 thousands.

**Withdrawal of cases against erstwhile
Jan Sangh Leaders**

3992. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to withdraw the cases against erstwhile Jan Sangh leaders; and

(b) if so, the details of the cases withdrawn/proposed to be withdrawn and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Fallow and Cultivable Land owned
by Union Ministers**

3993. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Union Ministers who owned fallow and cultivable land; and

(b) the area of land owned by each of them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Details of landed property, if any, owned by Union Ministers would be contained in the disclosures made by the Ministers to the Prime Minister, as required by the 'Code of Conduct' for Ministers. Such disclosures are confidential. I am having the information extracted and will communicate the same to the Hon'ble Member as soon as it becomes available.

**Destruction of a Pamphlet Praising
the Emergency**

3994. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
TIWARY:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI S. S. DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Indian Express* on 17-11-197, saying that an ex-Director General of CRP has ordered the destruction of the pamphlet published and written by him, praising the emergency and a guide book, which he had prepared and was sold to all new recruits and made a compulsory special study in which he had detailed steps to be taken against the opponents of the emergency;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same officer has been appointed the Secretary member of the Police Commission as announced by the Government of India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this destruction of evidence by him is in the knowledge of the Home Ministry or the Home Minister?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Neither the pamphlet nor the relevant chapter of the recruits guide contains any instructions as to how to deal with opponents of the emergency. Instead, they purport to be a historical narrative of the law and order situation in the country preceding the proclamation of emergency, based on the official version of the Government of the day about the circumstances leading to the emergency. In the changed context, these became irrelevant and hence copies of the pamphlet in possession of the subordinate officers were ordered to be destroyed and the particular chapter from the guide book was ordered to be removed, by the then DG CRPF.

(b) and (c). The same officer has been appointed as a Member of the National Police Commission. Copies of the publication are still available with the Government and the destruction or modification of copies, which was reported to Government, did not amount to destruction of evidence.

Payment of Scholarships to S.C. and S.T.

3995. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarships money given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is paid every-month regularly throughout the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is not possible to make payment every month as the payment of salary to other employees is done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). According to a recent survey conducted by the Central Government, the scholarship money has not been disbursed every month regularly. According to the analysis made, the main reasons for delay in disbursing the scholarships are as follows:—

(i) The scheme has not been de-centralised in a number of States;

(ii) students do not submit application forms in time;

(iii) application forms are not filled up properly requiring clarifications from students from time to time. Sometimes a vital certificate like Caste certificate is not furnished;

(iv) Procedural formalities in giving sanction and encashing of bills.

State Governments have been accordingly given fresh suggestions in the matter in October, 1977 and have been advised to try out the suggestions of Government of India coupled with their own experience to see how best scholarships can be disbursed every month.

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में उपद्रव कराने का प्रयास

3996. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 7 सितम्बर, 1977 के "स्टेट्समैन" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशी धन की सहायता से अरुणाचल प्रदेश में उपद्रव कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है जैसा कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने उक्त समाचार पत्र के संवाददाता के साथ बात-चीत के समय आरोप लगाया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने विदेशी धन की सहायता से उपद्रव कराने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस संबंध में उचित सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ।

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 445 dated 16.11.1977 reg: Persons detained without Trial

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): In reply to Unstarred Question No. 445 in the Lok Sabha on the 16th November, 1977, a statement was laid on the Table of the House giving information about the number of persons under detention without trial in different States. In

respect of Manipur it was stated that 172 persons were under detention without trial clarified that these persons are detained under Section 167 Cr.P.C. pending investigation and not under any preventive laws. Two persons are under detention under MISA as insurgents; one of these two persons is on parole on medical grounds from 1.9.77 to 30.11.77. One more persons is under detention under COFEPOSA. The error in the information furnished earlier to the House is regretted.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Corporation is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1346/77].

NOTIFICATIONS ETC. UNDER NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On behalf of Shri

Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(i) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 234 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977.

(ii) S.R.O. 253 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.R.O. 31 dated the 16th January, 1975.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1347/77].

REVIEW ON FILM FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1975-76 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the *Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the 'Review' along with the Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1348/77].

NOTIFICATION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1976-77 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES

*The Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 was laid on the Table on the 13th July, 1977.

(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3598 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1977 under section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1349/77].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1976-77 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1350/77].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 638(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1977 regarding the continuance of control over the management of Messrs Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta.

(ii) S.O. 742(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1977 regarding the continuance of control over the management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1351/77].

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1352/77].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD BOMBAY FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1976-77, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1353/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT AND REPORT ON RECRUITMENT POLICY ETC. FOR APPOINTMENT TO ALL-INDIA AND CENTRAL SERVICES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1598 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1977.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1635 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1354/77].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods for appointment to the All India

and Central Services (Kothari Committee Report). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1355/77].

PHOTOSTAT COPY OF TELEPRINTER MESSAGE FROM KERALA CHIEF MINISTER TO PRIME MINISTER, ETC. re. DAMAGE FROM CYCLONIC STORM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of the direction given by the Speaker on the 7th December, 1977, a photostat copy of the endorsement addressed to the Ministry of Irrigation of Teleprinter Message dated the 23rd November, 1977 from the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Prime Minister of India regarding damage due to cyclonic storm. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1356/77].

12.04. hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARMED RAID ON A RESIDENTIAL BUNGALOW IN NEW DELHI

श्री विजय कुमार महोत्रा (दक्षिण-दिल्ली):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“नई दिल्ली के बीचों-बीच एक रिहायशी बंगले पर सशस्त्र हमले के समाचार जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्ति मारे गये और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
Sir, It is a matter of regret that a heinous crime was committed at No. 1, Southend Road, New Delhi, in which two persons were killed and one received serious injuries. According to the Delhi Police some unidentified persons intruded into the house of one Shri Puran Chand Sawhney at Southend Road on the night between 11/12-12-77 and attacked with some blunt object his chowkidar, Roop Singh, maid servant, Amaro Devi and wife Smt. Mohini Sawhney. As a result of the injuries the chowkidar, Roop Singh died on the spot, the maid servant Amaro Devi later succumbed to injuries in Willingdon Hospital while Smt. Sawhney is still admitted in All-India Institute of Medical Sciences with head injuries. Preliminary investigations have revealed that the intruders entered the house after breaking open the glass pane of the drawing room and went to the dining room where the maid servant was sleeping and attacked her after pursuing her to the pantry where she fell unconscious. They ransacked the rooms of the house. Smt. Sawhney was found lying unconscious in the dining room where she had apparently switched on the siren which blew for a few seconds before it was switched off by the culprits. On hearing the siren some servants from the adjoining servant quarters came in but in the meantime, the culprits seem to have escaped. The servants informed the police and the son of Shri Sawhney on telephone. SHO Tughlak Road accompanied by his staff immediately reached the spot and started the investigation. Soon after the DIG, S. P. and Addl. S. P. also reached the spot. The Dog Squad and the C.F.S.L. Experts were also summoned. The investigation of the case have been entrusted to a Special Squad of the Crime Branch. So far no arrests have been made.

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

2. Following measures have been taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents:—

(i) Patrolling has been intensified particularly in the crime affected areas.

(ii) General Gasht is being done in various districts with an element of surprise for criminals by changing its timings and dates.

(iii) Pickets are being detailed at vulnerable points as a preventive measure.

(iv) Externment proceedings are being stepped up against known criminals and District S.S.P. are paying personal attention to this.

(v) Drive against goondas, ruffians and other anti-social elements are being carried out from time to time.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दी में सवाल पूछा जाए तो उसका उत्तर भी हिन्दी में आना चाहिए। यहां पर जो वक्तव्य दिया गया वह अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा गया, उसका हिन्दी उत्तर हमें नहीं मिला। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे से वह इसका उत्तर हिन्दी में देंगे तो अधिक अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर यह जो हत्याकाण्ड हुआ है इसका कुछ विशेष प्रभाव है और इसका कुछ विशेष आधार है। दिल्ली के अन्दर प्रति मास आज कल 16-17 हत्याएं होती हैं परन्तु जिस इलाके में यह हत्या हुई है उसमें पिछले 15-20 महीने में कोई हत्या देखने में नहीं आई है। यह वही इलाका है जहां हमारे मंत्रीगण और संसद सदस्य रहते हैं। दूसरे भी महत्वपूर्ण

लोग रहते हैं। इस इलाके में पिछले कुछ महीनों के बाद यह पहली बार क्राइम हुआ है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस जगह पर वह हुआ है वहां दस, साढ़े दस बजे रात तक तो ट्रैफिक चलता रहा है और इतना ट्रैफिक चलता है कि सड़क पार करना मुश्किल होता है।

जिस मकान में यह हत्या हुई है, वहां लाइट जल रही थी, चौकीदार बैठा हुआ था। वहां शीशा तोड़ कर हत्यारे अन्दर घुस गये। जिस हथियार का उन्होंने उपयोग किया, वैसा हथियार भी कभी पहले की हत्याओं में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। लोहे की छड़ जो आम बजारों में बनती है, उससे ये हत्याएं की गयीं। इससे लोगों में आतंक फैल गया है और वे कहने लगे हैं कि जब ऐसी जगह पर ये हत्याएं हो सकती हैं तो दूसरी जगहों पर सुरक्षा कैसे होगी। इसलिए इस आतंक के बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस वक्त उस मकान में अलार्म बजा तो उस घर के नौकर और पुलिस के सिपाही भी अन्दर थे लेकिन कोई आदमी उस कमरे के अन्दर नहीं गया। अलार्म बजने के एक घंटे या पौन घंटे बाद वे लोग अन्दर गये। और इस बात का इंतजार करते रहे कि रिवाल्वरों वाले पुलिस के सिपाही आ जाएं फिर अन्दर जाएं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बेहतर इंतजाम करने की जरूरत है।

यह भी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कुछ गुंडों को दिल्ली से बाहर निकालने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है। अब आप देखें कि दिल्ली की आवादी हर साल दो लाख के हिसाब से बढ़ती जाती है, दो लाख आदमी हर साल बाहर से दिल्ली में आ जाते हैं। उनका कोई बैरिफिकेशन नहीं होता है उसका कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। इस

वास्ते पता ही नहीं चल पाता है कि किस तरह के लोग दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं। इससे भी लम्बे एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन पैदा हो जाती है। दिल्ली में खास तौर पर घरेलू कर्मचारियों की वजह से बहुत से कांड हुए हैं। अब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वेरिफिकेशन करने से इनकार कर दिया है और वह इस काम के लिए पैसे मांगती है जब कि दिल्ली के लोग पैसे दे नहीं सकते हैं। नेपाल गवर्नमेंट के साथ भी कोई समझौता इसके बारे में नहीं है जिससे वेरिफिकेशन हो सके। इस तरह के जो लोग आते हैं और जिनका वेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिये, मालूम होना चाहिये, पता होना चाहिये कि किस तरह के लोग वे हैं, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या आप इसको देखेंगे कि उनका वेरिफिकेशन हो ?

दिल्ली की आबादी लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। उस पर क्या आपका किसी तरह का कोई चैक लगाने का खयाल है ? यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक भारतवर्ष के किसी भी भाग से कोई भी आदमी दिल्ली आने के लिए फ्री है। दिल्ली में लोग सविम करने के लिए आएँ, नौकरी करने के लिए आएँ, व्यापार करने के लिए आएँ इस में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन आ करके कहीं भी झुग्गी डाल कर बैठ जाएँ तो यह तो ठीक नहीं है। वहीं से सब क्राइम हो रहे हैं। कई लाख आदमी इस तरह से आ कर फुटपाथ पर बैठ जाते हैं और क्राइम करके चले जाते हैं। इस चीज को भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस पर विचार कर रहा है कि इस तरह के लोग जो यहां पर आ जाते हैं उन पर किसी तरह का आने से पहले चैक हो, नौकरी या कोई दूसरी चीज हो तो वे आएँ लेकिन क्राइम करने वाले लोग दिल्ली में आकर क्राइम करते चले जाएँ उस पर तो कोई रोकथाम लगनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

माडरनाइजेशन का सवाल भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है, क्राइम को डिटेक्ट करने का सवाल भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। कोई वाकी टाकी नाम की चीज हमारे पुलिस के आदमियों के पास नहीं है और इसके न होने की वजह से जो लोग जाते हैं उनको इनफार्म नहीं किया जा सकता है, उसके पीछे जाना पड़ता है, गाड़ी ले जानी पड़ती है। इससे क्राइम की तफतीश में बहुत देर लग जाती है। इसी तरह से फोरेंसिक लैबोरेटरी का मामला भी है, लेटेस्ट इक्विपमेंट का मामला भी है। ये सब चीजें होनी चाहिये जो आज उसके पास नहीं है। क्या आप इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं ?

यह ठीक है कि क्राइम सिचुएशन में कुछ फर्क हुआ है। 1977 में 132 मर्डर हुए थे जिनमें से 86 सार्ट आउट हो चुके हैं 65 परसेंट का पता लगाया जा चुका है लेकिन 35 परसेंट का पता ही नहीं लगा है, वे मर्डर केसिस साल्व ही नहीं हुए हैं। क्या उसकी वजह से भी सिचुएशन खराब नहीं होती है।

होम मिनिस्टर ने एग्शोर किया था हाउस को कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति होगी। कमिश्नर का जो सैट अप होना था वह काफी लेट हो गया है। दो अक्टूबर को वह होना था, अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

आपने यह भी कहा था कि पुलिस फोर्स को इनक्रीज किया जाएगा। इसके बारे में भी आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया था। वह भी अभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

आपने यह भी कहा है कि बहुत से लोगों को बाहर भेजा है। साथ ही डी०एस०पी० के लेवल के लोगों के ट्रांसफर किए गए हैं। लेकिन अभी भी मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की पुलिस

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

फोर्स को ठीक करने की जरूरत है । इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

हाई कोर्टस को भी कहने की जरूरत है कि नीचे की कोर्टस में जो ला एंड ग्रांडर के केसिस हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, पैडिंग पड़े हुए हैं, उनको कैसे निपटाया जा सकता है ।

जो मर्डर हुआ है इससे दिल्ली में आतंक छा गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में पब्लिक को सांत्वना देने की जरूरत है । इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : मर्डर कहीं भी होगा तो लोगों को परेशानी होगी । मर्डर होते रहेंगे, रुकेंगे नहीं । हर घर पर पुलिस मुकरंर नहीं की जा सकती है । सिर्फ यह है कि आम तौर पर क्राइम न बढ़ें । उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ? थोड़ा सा पहले बयान इसका कर भी दिया गया है । आपने कुछ कमिश्नर की तरफ इशारा किया है । यह एलान हो गया था कि दो अक्टूबर से पुलिस कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति हो जाएगी । मेरा खयाल यह था कि यह काम एक आर्डिनेंस जारी करने से हो जाएगा । लेकिन बाद में ला डिपार्टमेंट की यह राय हुई कि इसमें डेढ़ सौ क्लाजेज का बिल लाना पड़ेगा । तो इतना लम्बा आर्डिनेंस लाना मुनासिब नहीं होगा । अब वह बिल तैयार हो रहा है और ला डिपार्टमेंट में गया हुआ है । वहां से आ गया होगा तो सेक्रेटेरियट लेवल पर होगा । मुझे बताया गया कि अभी आया नहीं है । डेढ़ सौ क्लाजेज का बिल मामूली चीज नहीं है । हमारी तरफ से कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन लीगल रिक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी करने में समय लगेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह जगह ऐसी थी जहां आज तक क्राइम नहीं हुआ ।

यह तो मुझे नहीं मालूम कितने क्राइम हुए, लेकिन वह एक निर्जन स्थान है इस माने में कि वहां बंगले ही बंगले हैं । तो वहां पर कंजैस्टेड पौपुलेशन नहीं है । सबसे कम लोग वहां चलते हुए मिलेंगे इस इलाके में और तुगलक रोड पर । फिर किस वक्त जुर्म हुआ मुझे ऐग्जैक्टली मालूम नहीं है । लेकिन 1 या डेढ़ बजे पुलिस पहुंच गई, नेशनल फोरेन्सिक लेबोरेटरी के ऐक्सपर्ट पहुंच गये और डीग स्व्वायड पहुंच गया । इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि पुलिस की तरफ से कोई कोताही थी । माननीय सदस्य ने बाकी टाकी का जिक्र किया, यह लफ्ज मैंने पहली बार सुना है, अब अगर यह मुमकिन है और सरकार के पास फंड्स है और पार्लियामेंट फंड प्रोवाइड कर सकती है तो बाकी टाकी ही नहीं बल्कि और भी जो ऐक्विपमेंट हो सकते हैं वह करने में दिक्कत नहीं होगी ।

रही पुलिस की तादाद बढ़ाने की बात तो हमको मालूम हुआ है कि पौपुलेशन के लिहाज से बम्बई में पुलिस कम है दमुकाबले दिल्ली के । लेकिन फिर भी हम उसके बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं । लेकिन वित्त विभाग की तरफ से अगर यह एतराक हुआ कि बम्बई में इतनी पुलिस नहीं है जितनी आप दिल्ली के लिये चाहते हैं तो हमको जवाब देना पड़ेगा ।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : दिल्ली में वी० आई० पी० बहुत आते हैं ।

श्री चरण सिंह : बम्बई में रुपये वाले वी० आई० पी० बहुत हैं ।

आपने बाहर से आने वाले लोगों के बारे में कहा तो दिल्ली में हर साल लाखों आदमी आते होंगे, हर साल 2 लाख आबादी बढ़ रही है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इसमें नेचुरल ग्रोथ कितनी है ? 50,000 तो जरूर हर साल बढ़ रही होगी । फिर भी डेढ़ लाख आदमी दिल्ली में बाहर से आते हैं ।

अब इतनी बड़ी तादाद का बेरिफिकेशन कराने के लिये कितना बड़ा दफ्तर कायम करना होगा ? मैं नहीं समझता कि वह चीज मुमकिन है । और अगर मुमकिन होगा तो सरकार आई० जी० और एल० जी० से मिल कर मशवरा करेगी और अगर मुमकिन हुआ तो करेंगे ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं, जो माननीय मित्र ने कुछ माना है और कुछ नहीं माना है, और वह यह है कि आम तौर पर यह इम्प्रेशन है कि दिल्ली में क्राइम बहुत बढ़ रहा है और जनता सरकार और होम मिनिस्टर फेल हो गये । ऐसी मैंने बहुत चर्चा सुनी है । अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं मित्रों से कहंगा कि एक, दो मर्डर पर काल अटेशन अगर किया तो काम चलेगा ? दो मर्डर हो गये देहली में तो आप उसको कंडेम कीजिये, यह आपको हक है । लेकिन मुझे शिकायत है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1970 में सरकार ने यह आर्डर जारी किये कि बजाय जुर्म छुपाने के, इस छ्याल से कि पुलिस को परेशानी होगी या इतनी पुलिस नहीं है, तो बेहतर यह है कि हर जुर्म रेकार्ड किया जाये । वह बहुत अच्छा था और हमने यू० पी० में भी यही किया था । तो इसके बाद यह हुआ 17,000 जुर्मों की तादाद दिखायी जाती थी 1967 से लेकर 1969 तक, 31,000 1970 में 29,000, 1971 में 32,000, 1972 में 34,000, 1973 में और फिर वही 34,000 के करीब 1974 में । तो 1974 के वेस ईयर लेकर मैं चलता हूं । उसके बाद 1975-76 में कितने जुर्म हुए, कितने नहीं हुए, दर्ज करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । अगर 1974 से कम्पेयर करें तो डैकैती में, रायट्स में, हर्ट्स में, बर्गलरी में, यानी डकैती, बलवा और चोट वगैरह लगने में और नकद-जनी में इसमें क्राइम कम हुए हैं, मसलन डकैती 1974 में 25 पड़ीं और अबकी बार 14 पड़ीं हैं । बलवे 260 हुए थे उस समय और अब 10 महीने में 118 हुए हैं । तब

1502 लोगों को चोट आई थी और अब 1322 को आई है । बर्गलरी 2300 थीं, अब 2100 हैं । मर्डर 146 थे अब 145 हैं, ज्यों के त्यों हैं । अटैम्प्ट टू मर्डर तब 225 थे और अब 171 हैं । राबरी 206 थीं और अब 277 हैं । जो कि बढ़ी हैं । स्नैचिंग आफ् चैन, जेवर छीनने की घटनाएं हो रही हैं । मैंने आई० जी० से पूछा कि क्या मामला है, क्यों स्नैचिंग बढ़ रही है । तो मालूम हुआ कि सोन की कीमत बढ़ रही है, बदमाश लोगों को ज्यादा इरसे लालच हो गया है । चोरी भी बढ़ रही है । मर्डर का 34 या 36 परसेंट ही वर्क आउट हुआ है । मेरे दोस्त का यह कहना कि 65 परसेंट वर्क आउट हुआ है तो यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है, दिल्ली वाले बड़े खुशकिस्मत हैं । सारे हिन्दुस्तान का जो मुझे मालूम हुआ है, 26 परसेंट मर्डर वर्क-आउट हुआ है । अब रही मुंडों को बाहर भेजने की बात । जो गलत लोग हैं, उनमें से 400 केसेज मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां पैडिंग हैं, उनको नोटिस जारी करना पड़ता है । लेकिन 100 में एक्शन कम्पलीट हो चुका है और उनको बाहर भेजा जा चुका है ।

जो आदमी गलती करता है, बेईमानी या स्नैचिंग करता है तो वह दोस्तों से मशवरा करके करता है । जिस लोकैलिटी में करता है, जेवर छीनता है, उसकी सराउंडिंग को जानता है । जो आदमी यहां नया आता है, वह 2, 4 साल तक कुछ कर ही नहीं सकता है । अभी हमने उनसे यह कहा है कि 300 पैडिंग केसेज मजिस्ट्रेसी के पास हैं और और भी कुछ केसेज आई० जी० का भेजने का का इरादा है कि जिन लोगों को एक्सटैंड किया जाये । हो सकता है कि उसके क्लिये मजिस्ट्रेट्स की तादाद बढ़ानी हो । यही मुझे जवाब में अर्ज करना है ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore): I strongly differ from the
Home Minister when he says that on
the question of two murders the gov-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

ernment should not be put on the dock. It is just because two murders have hapened in an important area and persons concerned are important and the newspapers have given them a lot of publicity that this call attention had been admitted. In Greater Kailash a journalist called Duggal was hacked to death and the people are unhappy that no police picket had been posted there. It is not a question of two murders, it is a question of breakdown of general law and order which is symptomatic of the janata rule in this country. From April to October this year in Delhi where you are living, we are all Living, there had been 12,000 thefts, 16 dacoities, 1550 burglaries and 122 murders and the Home Minister himself admitted, a number of cases of snatching of chains since the price of gold had gone up. The law and order situation is slowly deteriorating, first it was Bihar and then Belchi and Barhya and then it was U.P., riots in Banaras, Kanpur and Lucknow and now things have come to Delhi which is under the direct control of the Home Minister and the law and order situation is deteriorating like anything. What is the main reason? Why inspite of all the police, all the VIP including the Home Minister staying in Delhi, thefts and murders could not be stopped? It is because in Delhi most of the policemen are posted for VIP duties. In May the Prime Minister promised that police bandobust to VIPs, lining of routes, guarding their houses, standing at their entrances would be stopped. It had not been done. I want to ask the Home Minister whether any number of policemen had been shifted from VIP duties to guarding the ordinary citizens and if so how many? Has the government any proposal to shift policemen from VIP duties to guarding ordinary citizens?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय मित्र ने यह जो कहा है

कि कुछ पुलिसमैन और आफिसरज को वी० आई० पी० की इव्हीज में अपना समय लगाना पड़ता है, वह ठीक है। लेकिन वह भी एक जरूरी चीज है। मैं कोई सीक्रेट नहीं खोल रहा हूँ—कोई भेद की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि पुलिस आफिसरज का मशवरा यह है कि सिक्युरिटी का जितना तकाजा है, उसके लिए जितनी जरूरत है, मेरे साथी उतने पुलिस पर्सनेल लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम लोगों ने इस बारे में आपस में मशवरा किया। मेरे साथी ज्यादा पुलिस पर्सनेल लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, बल्कि उनके पास जो कुछ है, वे उसे कम करना चाहते हैं। उधर पुलिस एथारिटीज का इसरार, आग्रह और दबाव यह है—अगर वे मिनिस्टर पर दबाव डाल सकते हैं—कि इस में मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दखल नहीं देना चाहिए, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। लिहाजा उन्होंने इस बारे में फिर लिखा है। मैंने अपने साथियों का एक पर्सनल लेटर लिखा है कि जब वे बाहर जायें, तो वे अपने साथ जरूरी पुलिस को लेकर जायें। उस लेटर के एग्जैक्ट लफज तो मुझे याद नहीं हैं, लेकिन उसका मशा यह है कि सिक्युरिटी के लिए उनके पास जितनी पुलिस है, और जितनी होनी चाहिए—जिससे वे इन्कार कर रहे हैं—इस पर वे पुर्नविचार करें। यहां यह आइडिया कनवे करने की कोशिश की गई है कि मिनिस्टर्ज की सिक्युरिटी के लिए हम बहुत ज्यादा पुलिस अफसरों को लगाये हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

पिछले सवाल के जवाब में मैं एक बात को कहना भूल गया। जो फिगरज मैंने दिये वे 1974 के हैं। आज आबादी उस समय से छः लाख ज्यादा हो गई है। इस वक्त कुछ जुर्म कम हुए हैं और कुछ जुर्मों की तादाद उतनी है, जितनी कि पहले थी। अगर छः लाख आबादी बढ़ने का एलाउंस दें, तो सभी जुर्म बहुत घट गये हैं। जहां तक जुर्मों का सम्बन्ध है, वे तो होते हैं, और होते रहेंगे।

मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि एक भी जुर्म न हो, लेकिन मेरे चाहने से तो यह नहीं होगा। जो दुनिया में कहीं भी ऐसी सिचुएशन नहीं आई है कि जुर्म होने बन्द हो गये हों। सुनते हैं कि चन्द्रगुप्त मीर्य के जमाने में वे कम थे।

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no lunch hour today and hereafter.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो घटना हुई है, वह काफी गम्भीर है। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं, जिन के द्वारा यह बताने की कोशिश की गई है कि जुर्म पहले से कम हो गये हैं। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाता, क्योंकि ज्यादातर आंकड़े बनाए जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेने के कारण ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन में पहले से कुछ इम्प्रोवमेंट हुई है। यह बात मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर नहीं कहना हूँ, परन्तु जो लोग मिलते हैं, उन का कहना है कि पहले के मुकाबले में एक सेन्स आफ सिक्युरिटी पैदा हो गई है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि इस बारे में मापदंड एक ही है कि जब तक आप लोगों में पूरी सेंस आफ सिक्युरिटी न आ जाये, तब तक हमें यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हमारी ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक है। उस दृष्टि से अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है।

गृह मंत्री ने सितम्बर में कहा था कि दिल्ली में पुलिस की संख्या छः हजार और बढ़ाई जायेगी और 200 घुड़सवार हो जायेंगे। उन्होंने और भी बातें कही थीं। खोज-तलाश कमीशन की रिपोर्ट दस साल पहले आई थी। उस की रिकमेंडेशन में एक मापदंड बनाया गया था कि यहां पर कितने पुलिस के आदमी चाहिए। उस के हिसाब से बहुत होवे चाहिए, लेकिन आप ने उस में से कम कर के हमारी मीटिंग में 6 हजार कहा मगर अभी तक उस पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। दिल्ली

में करीब 10 लाख आबादी ऐसी है जिस को पुलिस कैंटर ही नहीं करती। एक थाना है शहादरे के अन्दर गांधी नगर का उस के नीचे 5 लाख की आबादी है। किंग्सवे कैंप थाने के अन्दर ढाई लाख की आबादी है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ किस तरह से वे कैंटर कर सकते हैं। ह्यूमनली पासिबल नहीं है। तो पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था उस को वह अपना व्यक्तिगत दबाव डालकर पूरा करें।

दूसरी बात—यहां पर बहुत सारे डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स हैं 1 लाख के करीब। पुलिस को कहा गया बेरीफाई करने के लिए, वह कर भी देते हैं, लेकिन उस की वजह से काफी जुर्म होते हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे कि ये लोग नौकर रखते हैं उन के लिए कम्प्लेसरी होगा कि वे लोग जो डोमेस्टिक नौकर रखें उस को पहले पुलिस में रेकार्ड कराएं, अगर नहीं कराएं तो उन को सजा दी जाये क्यों कि उस के कारण से काफी जुर्म होते हैं।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि यहां पर बहुत सारे गेस्ट हाउसेज हैं जैसे धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी का है, साठे जी को मालूम है, वहां पर बहुत सारे इम्मारल ऐक्ट्स होते हैं। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इन सब गेस्ट हाउसेज के ऊपर पुलिस ठीक तरह से निगरानी रखे और उन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए आप कोई कानून बनाएं।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन और ला एंड आर्डर की मशीनरी दोनों अलग-अलग होनी चाहिए, इस के बारे में आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि पंजाब पुलिस रूल्स यहां दिल्ली में लागू हैं और वह रूल्स 1872 में बने थे।

Sir, these rules were framed in 1872 and they are in force even now. You will be surprise to know that on of

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

the rules says that if you seize any arms in Delhi, it should be deposited in Lahore. It is there in the rule even now, even though it looks funny. It is mentioned in the Punjab Police Rules, because they are the old rules which have not been changed so far. Then, if you catch hold of a cobra, kill it and hand it over to the police station, you will be given a prize of four annas. Will the Minister consider changing these rules, which are out-dated and out-moded, and have new rules for the Delhi Police?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिए माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि सांप पकड़ने पर इनाम रहना चाहिए या नहीं रहना चाहिए ? बिल्कुल हटा देना चाहिए या रहे तो दो रुपया, रहे ढाई रुपया रहे, कितना रहना चाहिए? मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि पंजाब पुलिस रूल्स यहां नाफिज हैं, यह मुझे आज इत्तिला मिली है, मैं इस को डिस्कस करूंगा और अगर नये रूल्स की आवश्यकता होगी तो उस के बारे में या पुराने रूल्स किसी कानून की मजबूरी की वजह से रहते हैं तो उन में कोई संशोधन वगैरह करने की आवश्यकता होगी तो उस को डिस्कस करूंगा ।

आप ने कहा कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन और ला ऐंड आर्डर की एजेंसी अलग-अलग रहनी चाहिए तो हम ने पुलिस कमीशन बैठा ही दिया है, उस की रेकमेंडेशन जो होगी वह सारे देश के लिए होगी, उस के आने पर उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

आप ने कहा कि खोसला कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन बहुत पहले की है, तो वह पुलिस कमीशनर एप्वाइंट करने की थी, आप को मालूम है कि उस का डेंसीशन हम ले चुके हैं उस के एप्वाइंटमेंट का, उस के लिए बिल तैयार हो रहा है ।

एक छोटी सी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । एक प्राबलम दिल्ली की यह है कि दिल्ली

का एक कैंडर है और पुलिस अफसर का ट्रांसफर दिल्ली से दिल्ली में ही होता है । अब हरयाबे का हो तो रोहतक से चंडीगढ़ हो जायेगा, अम्बाला से सोनीपत हो जायेगा । यहां दिल्ली में जो ट्रांसफर होगा अफसर का वह दिल्ली से दिल्ली में ही होगा । सब-इंस्पेक्टर या डी एस पी—सभी का यही हाल है ।

13 hrs.

श्री श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) :
दिल्ली को बड़ा बनाइये ।

श्री चरण सिंह : दिल्ली को बड़ा बनाने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं होंगे क्योंकि आपकी शान घट जायेगी । आपको यू०पी० से मिलना चाहिए या हरियाणा से । दिल्ली वाले चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली राजधानी है लेकिन उसी तरह का सूबा बने जिस तरह से और सूबे हैं ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि यह भी विचार करना है कि यहां आफिसर का जो कैंडर है क्या वह दिल्ली तक सीमित रहेगा । अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने का एक साधन यह होता है कि जब कभी गवर्नमेन्ट महसूस करती है कि किसी अफसर की गलती है, वह गाफिल रहा है, वह एफीशिएन्ट नहीं है या उस जगह के लिए जितना तजुर्बा होना चाहिए वह उसके पाम नहीं है तो ऐसे मामलों में अफसर ट्रांसफर होते हैं । यहां दिल्ली में ट्रांसफर एक थाने से दूसरे थाने में कर दीजिए, लेकिन वे एक दूसरे से कनेक्टेड हैं । तो यहां पर यह प्राबलम है । एक बात मुझे और मालूम हुई है जोकि पहले मालूम नहीं थी कि यहां पर 22 आई पी एस आफिसर्स हैं जिनमें 17 यहीं के रहने वाले हैं । वे यहां पर ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी और कंवरलाल जी, सभी को जानते होंगे, जानने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन उनके जानने का जो असर है वह सभी लोगों पर पड़ता है, और फिर उनके ताल्लुकात है, जान-गहचान है, रिश्तेदारियां हैं—मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता क्योंकि सभी जगह यह है । आप देखें यू०पी० का मेरा जिला सबसे बड़ा

जिला था, वहां 1500 गांव हैं जिनको आबादी 36 लाख है, वहां के किसी गांव के लड़के उस जिले में आई पी एस नहीं रह सकते जबकि उस जिले का 40 मील का डिस्टेंस है और यहां दिल्ली में 5 मील का डिस्टेंस है और 17 आई पी एस आफिसर यहां के रहने वाले हैं। तो यह प्रॉब्लम है जिसका क्या हल किया जाए। अगर गवर्नमेन्ट इस थाने से उस थाने का आर्डर दे दे तो वे आस्तीन में मुंह देकर हंसते होंगे कि इससे क्या होगा। तो यह प्रॉब्लम है जिसको हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि गेस्ट हाउस और डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स के लिए कानून बनाया जाये जिससे कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो सके।

श्री चरण सिंह : यहां पर जो गेस्ट हाउस हैं उनमें केरल हाउस है, यू पी हाउस है, पंजाब हाउस है, हरियाणा हाउस है—अगर वहां पर पुलिस रहेगी तो आप देखें कि क्या शिकायतें आती हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल था कि जो प्राइवेट गेस्ट हाउस हैं जैसे धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का पहाड़गंज में है जहां पर इम्मारल ऐक्ट्स हो रहे हैं उसके बारे में कुछ कानूनी व्यवस्था करेंगे और दूसरे डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स की वजह से बहुत क्राइम्स होते हैं तो उसके लिए कोई कानून बनायेंगे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। एग्जिस्टिंग ऐक्ट में ही पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन कर सकती है, ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। दूसरी जगहों पर शायद होता रहा है। मैंने कहा कि मैं आफिसर्स से बातचीत करूंगा कि एक लाख आदमी जो बाहर से आ रहे हैं उनका वेरिफिकेशन कर सकते हैं या नहीं।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पुर्णियां) : मैं मंत्री जी से सहमत हूँ कि आज की व्यवस्था

में भारत का जो जनमोन्स है उसमें कोई भी सरकार डकैती या हत्या को वैनिश नहीं कर सकती है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हत्या जो दिल्ली शहर के बीच में हुई है उसका महत्व इसलिए बढ़ जाना है कि उस क्षेत्र में मैं समझता हूँ बीट सिस्टम है, रोड पर पुलिस पहरा देती है, माइकिल और मोटर पर पेट्रोलिंग करती है। मंत्री जी न कहा कि यह घटना रात को एक वजे हुई। लेकिन मुझे उस घटना के स्थान पर जाने का मौका मिला है, वहां के नौकरान और उन के रिश्तेदारों से भी बात करन का मौका मिला है। उन का कहना है कि साढ़े-दस और पौने-ग्यारह बजे रात में यह घटना हुई है। साउथ-एण्ड रोज के जिस बंगले में यह घटना हुई है, उस के सामने स्पेनिश दूतावास है, उस के बाईं तरफ जर्मन जनवादी दूतावास है...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go on describing the topography. Please come to the question.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जहां आस पास मत्रियों की कोठियां भी हैं, पुलिस की भी घनी व्यवस्था है—उस क्षेत्र में इस तरह से घर में घुस कर हत्या कर दी जाये और हत्या के बाद आज तीन दिन गुजर रहे हैं, तीन दिन में एक आदमी भी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सका है—यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है।

जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है—जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि जब से जनता सरकार बनी है तब से ऐसा हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि इस के पहले भी क्राइम्स होते थे, लेकिन पिछले आठ-तीन महीनों में क्या पोजीशन रही है—जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, क्राइम्स की संख्या घटी नहीं है। आप देख लीजिये—अप्रैल से लेकर अक्टूबर तक 1200 चोरियां

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

हुई, 1550 वर्गलरीज हुई, 122 हत्याएँ हुई हैं—क्या यह चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है? किसी भी समय सरकार के लिये यह लज्जा का विषय है कि इतनी बड़ी व्यवस्था के होते हुए भी आप उसको रोक नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech; you come to the question. You are also imitating others. You are not the only person doing it. Please come to the question.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य है कि कोई-कोई सदस्य तो नियम के खिलाफ़ आधा घंटा बोलते रहते हैं और मैंने अभी दो मिनट भी नहीं लिया कि आप मुझे रोकना चाहते हैं। मैं प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह घटना तुमने रोड़ थाने के एरिया में हुई है या जिस थाने के एरिया में ऐसी घटना होती है, बावजूद इतनी व्यवस्था के, क्या मंत्री महोदय वहाँ के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को मोअत्तिल करके कार्यवाही करेंगे? भविष्य में दिल्ली में इस तरह की घटनाएँ न हों, क्या इसके लिये जितने गुण्डे और हत्यारे लोग यहाँ रहते हैं, जिनके नाम आप की लिस्ट में हैं, उनकी स्कीनिंग करके, उनको यहाँ से बाहर निकालने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री चरण सिंह : जब तक तहकीकात के बाद किसी अफसर का दोष साबित नहीं हो जायेगा, तब तक गवर्नमेंट का इरादा उम को मुअत्तिल करने का नहीं है, क्योंकि इस तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं चला करता है। उस जगह के इधर मकान है, उधर मकान है, वहाँ पर चौकीदार मौजूद था, फिर भी वह अन्दर गुस गया और यह हत्या हुई। वहाँ पर पुलिस वाले तैनात किये जायें, यह कैसे हो सकता है, हर मकान पर पुलिस या फौज के आदमी लगा दिये जायें, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। उसके बावजूद भी मर्डर होते रहेंगे। आज दुनिया में जो मुल्क बहुत एडवांस्ड हैं,

जिनके यहाँ सब तरह के इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, पढ़ें लिखें लोग भी हैं, फिर भी वहाँ फ़ाइम-रेट्स बनिस्बत हिन्दुस्तान के कहीं ज्यादा हैं।

कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि गरीबी के कारण फ़ाइम्स बढ़ते हैं, कुछ का ख्याल है कि इलिट्रेसी के कारण फ़ाइम्स होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ—ये बातें गलत हैं। किस कारण से होते हैं—यह एक अलग सवाल है। जो मुल्क सब से ज्यादा मालदार हैं, जिनके यहाँ यूनीवर्सल लिट्रेसी है, उनके यहाँ फ़ाइम्स ज्यादा होते हैं। अमरीका और दुसरे मुल्कों की यही हालत है, सिवाये जापान के, जहाँ फ़ाइम्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक क्रिटिसिज्म का तालुक है, क्रिटिसिज्म होना चाहिये, बिना क्रिटिसिज्म के गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलेगी। लेकिन मुश्किल यह रही है कि पिछले तीस सालों में केवल एक ही पार्टी का राज रहा। अगर अन्यपार्टियों का राज भी होता तो आप में से कई लोग डिप्टी मिनिस्टर होते, मिनिस्टर होते और इतना क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं हो पाता। मुझे माफ़ किया जाए, यह जो 6 हजार पुलिस कर्मचारियों का सवाल उठाया गया, उसके बारे में यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि चरण सिंह ने कह दिया और वह हो गया। वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर में जाएगा, हो सकता है गया हो, या हो सकता है कि होम मिनिस्टर तक यह मामला हो। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस कठिनाई को भी देखें। माननीय सदस्य ने सीधे-सादे तौर पर कह दिया कि वहाँ के पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाए। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनका क्या कसूर है? अगर आपको वहाँ का डी० आई० जी० बिना दिया जाए फिर देखा जाए कि वहाँ जुर्म होता है या नहीं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं चौधरी साहब को जो उन्होंने सुरक्षा

व्यवस्था की है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसके आगों में जानकारी चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की जो जनसंख्या बढ़ी हुई है और बढ़ रही है जिसके कारण दिल्ली का बहुत विस्तार हुआ है, कम्बई में तो थोड़ों से दायरे में इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या बसी हुई है, क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि यहां की जनसंख्या और दायरे के हिसाब से थानों की संख्या पर्याप्त है या वह कम है? इसका सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है और लगाया है तो क्या दिल्ली में और थानों की आवश्यकता है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि चार मई को दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने कहा था कि दिल्ली में गुण्डागर्दी को रोकने के लिए अन्य राज्यों की तरह कानून यहां पर भी लागू करेंगे। जैसे कानून दूसरे राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में बने हैं, क्या उस तरह का कानून यहां भी लागू करने के लिये बन गया है या नहीं? क्या उसे अभी भी बनाने का विचार है या नहीं, या उसे छोड़ दिया गया है? अगर छोड़ दिया गया है तो क्या आप इस पर पुनः विचार करेंगे?

मैं जानता हूँ कि पुलिस की सांठगांठ से भी अपराध होते हैं। क्या आप इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे कि जिस थाने के क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा अपराध होते हैं, उस थाने के इंचार्ज पर या इस्पेक्टर पर कार्यवाही करने के कुछ नियम बनाए जायें जिससे उनको यह महसूस हो कि अगर उनके इलाके में क्राइम्स बढ़ते हैं तो आयन्दा उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही हो सकती है? यह बात सही है कि एक ही जगह पर बीस-बीस साल तक पुलिस आफिसर पड़े रहते हैं और उनकी गुण्डों से सांठगांठ हो जाती है। क्या आप दूसरे प्रान्तों से लेकर ऐसी व्यवस्था बनायेंगे जिससे पुलिस अधिकारियों के उनके दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी तबादले हो सकें और दूसरे

प्रान्तों की पुलिस और दिल्ली की पुलिस का आपस में भी सहयोग हो?

श्री चरण सिंह : बाद के सवाल का जवाब तो जो मैंने कहा था उसको आपने दोहरा दिया है। एरिया बढ़ेगा तभी हो सकेगा वरना दो गवर्नमेंट्स का एक बोर्ड बने उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार या राजस्थान का और एक दूसरे के यहां ट्रांसफर लें और बदले में दें वह नामुमकिन है। कोई कहेगा कि आपने यहां खराब अफसर भेजा है और आप अच्छा अफसर ले रहे हैं। पोलिटिकल यूनिट एक हो तो उसके अन्दर ट्रांसफर हो सकते हैं। दो पोलिटिकल यूनिट्स होने से उसमें सौ तरह की कठिनाइयां आएंगी। वह हो नहीं सकता है।

एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स को कंट्रोल करने के बारे में आपने कानून की बात कही है। मैं कह चुका हूँ कि बम्बई पुलिस एक्ट यहां पहले से ही नाफिज है। गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार है, ला पहले से ऐसा है कि किसी भी दूसरी स्टेट के एक्ट को यहां एप्लाइ किया जा सकता है, एमेंडमेंट के साथ अगर जरूरी हो तो एप्लाइ किया जा सकता है। बम्बई पुलिस एक्ट यहां नाफिज है। हमने दो अफसरों को, एक पुलिस के अफसर को और एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को बम्बई भेजा था। बम्बई में बहुत अच्छी तरह से उस पर अमल हो रहा है और उसके वहां बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकले हैं। वे लोग स्टडी करने गए थे। तीन चार दिन रहे हैं। उसी एक्ट के मासहत अब यह कार्रवाई हो रही है जिसमें मैंने कहा है कि सौ का एक्सटर्नमेंट हो चुका है और करीब तीन सौ केसिस मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पैडिंग हैं, उनको नोटिस वगैरह दिए जा रहे हैं। मैजिस्ट्रेट्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश हम करेंगे।

जिसके हल्के में जुर्म बढ़ते हैं उनको जरूर सजा मिले ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

कोई एरिया ऐसा हो सकता है जहां जुर्म बढ़ेंगे ही। वहां भेजा ही उसको इसलिए जाता है कि वह कंट्रोल करे। बहुत काबिल, ईमानदार और सजग अफसर होते हुए भी जुर्म बढ़ सकते हैं। इस वास्ते यह रूल नहीं हो सकता है कि क्योंकि जुर्म बढ़ गये हैं इसलिए उनको सजा दे दी जाए। बहुत सी चीजों को देखना पड़ता है। कैरेक्टर रोल की एंटरीज में सब बातों का लिहाज रखना पड़ता है। जिसके इलाके में जुर्म बढ़ जाएं उसको जरूर सजा दें यह प्रैक्टिकल बात नहीं है।]

13.18 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FORTY-FOURTH REPORT**

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 29 and 52 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75 Union Government (Civil) relating to Ministry of External Affairs.

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION
THIRD REPORT**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th December, 1977."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th December, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

13.20 hrs.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

13.21 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377
(i) FUNCTIONING OF COFFEE BOARD IN
KARNATAKA**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to matters under Rule 377....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, under Rule 377 I have raised the matter of IENS Members getting out of the Wage Board....

MR. SPEAKER, Mr. Bosu there are methods of doing it.

Now, Mr. Lakkappa.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 14th December, 1977.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the government through you to one very serious matter. I am sorry, Sir, that even the Minister is not present and it looks they are not very serious about running the administration of this country. Where is the Minister for Foreign Trade?

13.22 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

In Karnataka the way the Coffee Board is functioning is simply amazing. It is situated in the capital city of Bangalore. Sir, this is the first time I am bringing before you certain scandals of a shady character and its *modus operandi* of swindling to a tune of more than rupee one crore worth of coffee which has been siphoned off and no action has been taken. This has been brewing for a long time and it has appeared in the Press like the *Deccan Herald* and other Karnataka papers and is also widely reported in the latest *Blitz*. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, whoever it may be, to this important aspect. He should go into this question as to how this scandal could take place. It was found that 700 tonnes of coffee was missing there. That was the difference between the income and the output and this is a serious matter. This has been brought to the notice of Audit. It was discovered that there was a shortage of Rs. 1 crore. Audit refused to certify the balance-sheet. This is one scandal.

Another scandal is this. There are a number of coffee depots. There is one at Malleswaram, Bangalore. 100 tonnes worth of coffee has been swindled by this Malleswaram depot. That depot is run by the cooperatives. Even in spite of investigations nothing has come out. Officials attached to it are keeping mum. Only an inference can be drawn by us. These officers are in contact and

collusion with some others to siphon off such things to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. As you know coffee is sold abroad at exorbitant prices. Prices in the world market, especially in Europe, are quite high. The Coffee Board's Marketing Division, Propaganda Division and Administrative Division are going from bad to worse. Regarding their recruitment system and promotion system, nothing has been investigated so far. These are serious matters. These coffee dealings are operated through some big houses. Their exporters and importers have links abroad. They do it in collusion with officers of the Coffee Board. This swindling must stop once for all. I want a clean administration of the Coffee Board. I would like the Minister to appoint an expert committee to examine all the aspects including this scandal. An impartial enquiry should be made to investigate the doings of these shady characters, and the report must be submitted to the House. The hon. Minister Shri Arif Beg is here. I hope that he will investigate impartially these things and submit a report to the House; he must see that necessary punishment is awarded to the culprits so far as these matters are concerned. I would like to plea this news item appearing in the *Blitz* on the table of the Lok Sabha

(ii) APPOINTMENT BY INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY OF OFFICIALS TO COMMITTEE TO DISTRIBUTE RELIEF MATERIALS TO CYCLONE VICTIMS.

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 24 जून, 1977 को इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के बारे में सदन में अल्पसूचना प्रश्न दिया था, और अच्छा होता इस वक्त कि, जो मैंने अल्पसूचना प्रश्न दिये थे, काल एटेंशन दिया था, वह अगर आपकी तरफ से एंडमिटे हो जाता तो सरकार की तरफ से कुछ जवाब मिल जाता। बत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 377 में जवाब न मिलने से वह भी हूब चर्हते हैं कि

[श्रीमति मृगाल गौरे]

सरकार दखल ले, वह खेती है कि नहीं इसकी हमें कोई सूचना नहीं मिलती है।

मैं इस सवाल को फिर उठाना चाहती हूँ कि 1971 में बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज को देने के लिए जो करोड़ों रुपये का माल इसी इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के पास आया था, उसमें बहुत घपला हुआ, गोलमाल हुआ जो कि बड़ा मशहूर स्कैंडल हो गया और अखबारों में खूब चर्चा चली। उस समय माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि मैं इसकी जरूर जांच कराऊंगा। उसकी जांच हुई या नहीं, इसका पूरी तरह पता नहीं चला। लेकिन आज फिर आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साइक्लोन को लेकर इसी रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के पास करोड़ों रुपये का माल आयेगा, बांटने के लिये पैसा आयेगा। लोगों के मन में उनके बारे में शक है, जिन पर कि आरोप लगाये गये हैं, वे लोग आज भी आपकी रिलीफ कमेटी में बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे जैसे कई लोगों को इसकी आशंका हो रही है कि अब फिर उसी प्रकार से मामला चलेगा जिस प्रकार से बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की मदद को लेकर चला। उसी प्रकार का गोलमाल आज भी हो सकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि श्री आर० एन० कौल जो राजस्थान की जांच के सेक्रेटरी थे, जो 1973 से 1977 तक इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी की केन्द्रीय कमेटी में रहे, उन पर आज राजस्थान सरकार ने मुकदमा चलाया है, आरोप लगाया है, सस्पेंड किया है, लेकिन उनके ही जो साथी दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं, उन पर आज तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। उनके "ब्रिग पाटर्नस" पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। यह दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है।

इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के पास करीबन 50 इम्पोर्टेड कारें हैं जो कि एम्बूलैस के रूप में ली गई थीं। इन्हें इम्पोर्ट करने

के समय कस्टम ड्यूटी से माफ कर दिया गया था, यह समझ कर किये एम्बूलैस कारें हैं। लेकिन आज मैं कह सकती हूँ कि कम-से-कम 10 कारें सैंटर के पास हैड-क्वार्टर में हैं। मैं तीन कारों के नम्बर बताती हूँ। एक है डी०एच०ई 8658 जो कि इटैलियन फियट है। दूसरी है डी०एच०बी०6141 और तीसरी है डी०एच०सी०-8295। ये दोनों बाक्स वैन हैं। इन कारों पर से इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी का नाम तथा एम्बलम मिटा दिया गया है। ये कारें आज स्टाफ के दूसरे काम के लिये उपयोग हो रही हैं। एम्बूलैस के लिये लाई गई कारों का उपयोग दूसरे काम के लिये हो रहा है। पेट्रोल का खर्च कितना बढ़ गया है, यह भी देखने की जरूरत है। इन सब मामलों के बारे में तुरन्त जांच करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

वैसे ही जो स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट की जांच है उसमें 8 चैक लीफ-लैटस और 52 हजार रुपया विदड़ हो गया था उसकी भी जांच करनी थी। लेकिन अभी तक भी उसकी जांच नहीं की गई है।

रेलवे की तरफ से भी इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी को खास सहूलियत मिलती है, पैमेंजर ट्रेन से विदाउट फ्रेट गुडस ले जा सकते हैं। उस कंसेशन का भी गलत उपयोग कर लिया गया, यह रेलवे बोर्ड का भी कहना है। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप है। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि आज तक सरकारने क्या कार्यवाही की है? हमें कहा गया था कि सी०बी०आई० से जांच करायेंगे, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अगर कोई जांच नहीं करेगा तो मैं खुद ही जांच कराऊंगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अब तक क्या हुआ है? अगर कुछ जांच हुई है तो उसके क्या नतीजे हैं?

ग्रान्धप्रवेश के साइक्लोन के सम्बन्ध में जो रिलीफ कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसमें भी वही लोग हैं। जनरल सैक्रेटरी हैं उसके मेजर जनरल मैत्रा, ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी भौमिक, जिसके बारे में आरोप हैं और ये ही लोग आज भी रिलीफ कमेटी में हैं। करोड़ों रुपये का माल आज भी ये वितरण कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से मांग कर रही हूँ कि वह बताये कि जांच की गई है या नहीं? क्या हुआ इस बारे में हमें हाउस में इसकी मालूमता कराये।

(iii) REPORTED MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY IN U.P. BIHAR AND PUNJAB IN THE COMING BYE-ELECTIONS,

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, under Rule 377 may I draw the attention of the House and the Government to an important matter of public importance and immediate action by the Government.

Within coming few days a few Constituencies in the different States like U.P., Bihar and Punjab will go in for bye-election. These bye-elections are very important and significant and the major contestants are the Chief Minister of U.P. and Bihar respectively. The U.P. Chief Minister is contesting from Nidhauri Kalan Constituency in U.P. and the Chief Minister of Bihar is contesting from Phulparas Constituency. There are two other constituencies Barhara and Nirsa which are also going in for bye-elections. It is reported that Government Machinery is being misused in favour of the ruling party. The entire Government Machinery are being put into gear for an all out effort to secure victory for the two Chief Ministers. A large number of vehicles including the Government vehicles are being used and lakhs of rupees are being poured in by the ruling party for the sake of winning the seats by these two Chief Minis-

ters. This is a complete and blatant abuse and misuse of authority and violation of election laws and norms. It is also feared that ruling party has planned for the large scale rigging of the election with the help of police and anti-social elements.

Moreover, a large contingent of anti-social elements are being brought in by the ruling party to intimidate the Congress workers and other opposition party workers. Police are being kept as silent spectators. Law has been taken in their own hands by these elements for the benefit of the ruling party. Congress leaders including the P.C.C. President of U.P. and Bihar complained to the Election Commission and sought their immediate intervention. But it is surprising that the Election Commission is preceeding to be unaware and has closed their eyes towards this large scale corrupt practices by the ruling party.

It may be noted that during the bye-election in Kerala where the Chief Minister of Kerala was contesting the Election Commission was so eager to send an observer there. The observer was completely looking after the election and giving statements to please the Janata Party. But here in these bye-elections where the two Chief Minister are contesting the Election Commission is adopting a different attitude.

The Election Commission is Constitutional authority to protect the interest of the citizens and conduct a free and fair election. If they fall in the duty, it will be a sad day for Indian Democracy.

Unfortunately, the Election Commission is turning a deaf ear to all these complaints and allowing situation to worsen everyday. This is only to help the ruling party to abuse and misuse the authority to intimidate and coerce and threaten the voters to win the seats.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

In view of the above facts I demand immediate intervention of the Election Commission to ensure a free and fair election in those constituencies and put an end to the misuse of Government machinery.

13.34 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1977-78—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion of the supplementary demands for grants (General). Shri Alagesan may continue his speech.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I want to speak on demand No. 40. I am grateful for the opportunity to voice the pain and anguish and the sorrow of the people of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh who had lost everything, their huts, little possessions their kith and kin and their cattle, in fact everything they had. The tragedy enacted by the elements, wind, waves and waters in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh on the fateful days between 12 and 19 November is too grim and ghastly for words. In the face of such tragedy I feel that all boundaries of State and Central jurisdiction should vanish and the government must act as one authority and agency for relief and rehabilitation. The unseemly quarrel and the mudslinging that was witnessed in Andhra Pradesh between the Central and the State authorities has not added to the reputation of those who participated in it. This is not the first time that our country faces problems of relief and rehabilitation caused by either man's folly or nature's fury. I think all of us should put our shoulders to the wheel and left our people from the slough of dependency into which they have fallen. The steps which the hon. Finance Minister proposes are too meagre to meet the requirements

of the situation there. He has come out with a demand for Rs. 125 crores which will be released as advance plan assistance to the cyclone affected States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. This is clubbed with another demand for an extra Rs. 250 crores as additional plan assistance. The way the two demands have been clubbed shows that they treat the normal demands of the States for developmental assistance and the special demands of the States very badly affected by cyclones in the same manner. They don't make any distinction between the two. In answer to a question put on 2nd December 1977, various amounts were given under "Requests from State Governments for special central assistance" and when the amounts are added, it comes to as much as Rs. 982.70 crores. I do not know how far the Central Government is going to meet these demands. They have only provided Rs. 250 crores. In this statement you find that Andhra Pradesh has asked for an assistance of Rs. 30 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Tamil Nadu has asked for Rs. 41.5 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Kerala has asked for Rs. 21 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Even these add to a big figure. But the Finance Minister coolly comes here and says, he will give only Rs. 125 crores for all these 3 States. Under Supplementary Demand No. 2 a similar situation has arisen. Here it is about Assam and West Bengal which have been badly affected by floods and the centre proposes to release foodgrains from the stocks with FCI. 80,000 tonnes of wheat are being released over and above the requirements of the public distribution system of these two States. The cost of this 80,000 tonnes of wheat has been calculated at Rs. 10 crores. The centre proposes to give this amount of Rs. 10 crores to the FCI and treat it as grant in aid. So, under Demand No. 2 the words used are 'grant in aid'. But in the demand relating to the 3 southern States, the words used are

'advance plan assistance'. The distress is the same. I Assam and West Bengal require even more, the Centre should give it. But is not fair and just that the southern States should be treated in the same manner as Assam and West Bengal? Should they not also treat the amount they are going to give or have given to the southern States also as grant in aid and not treat it as advance plan assistance? The total demand that has been made by Tamil Nadu for relief and rehabilitation, I understand, is Rs. 137 crores. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Surayanarayan, voiced the demand of Andhra Pradesh and put it at Rs. 260 crores. I think Kerala has demanded a sum of Rs. 10 crores. This is the magnitude of the problem.

I take it that this amount of Rs. 125 crores was decided by the Central Government, by the Finance Minister, before the central team went into the question of the cyclone and tidal wave devastated areas in the south for estimating relief that would be required in those areas. I think this supplementary budget was prepared earlier. I would like to know what exactly is the recommendation of the Central team with reference to these demands.

On behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government, I may say that it has never been in the habit of exaggerating things. I do not say that the other State Governments do it, but I know it as a matter of fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has not been in the habit of exaggerating things. Whatever might have been said in the context of the Andhra Pradesh tragedy, the Ministers and Central officers who went into the question of cyclone relief, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned have unanimously praised the efforts of the Government and the officials in the matter of relief work and given them a good

chit. Not that they needed a good chit, but they have been unanimously praised. Having given that praise, is it only lip sympathy that they are going to offer? I do not say they have not come out with any monetary aid. They have advanced about Rs. 34 crores to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 75 crores to Andhra Pradesh, but that is given as advance Plan assistance.

Therefore, if you take into account the condition of these two States, not only they are at the moment affected by the unprecedented calamity in the shape of tidal wave, cyclone and floods, all sorts of natural calamities, which is a big wound inflicted on the body of these States, but, on top of that, the assistance that is advanced to the States is taken as advance Plan assistance. So, the future developmental effort in the States would be badly affected. In other words, they suffer twice. At present they are affected by natural calamities and as the future development is affected, because that is set off against the cost of present relief work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one hour has been allotted for this discussion and we have already exceeded that time. Further, there are so many other speakers.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is an important matter, which cannot be brushed aside in one hour.

This inhibition has come to the Finance Minister because of the recommendation made by the Sixth Finance Commission. They were a little alarmed at the Plan assistance that was extended under relief to States in 1972-73. The total expenditure was Rs. 318 crores, of which the Centre had to shell out Rs. 216.67 crores. So, with this example before them, they decided that the allocation that would be made should be limited, it should be only about Rs. 50 crores. And of this Rs. 50 crores, the amount

that they allotted to Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 4.31 crores, to Tamil Nadu Rs. 1.52 crores and to Kerala a mere Rs. 30 lakhs. That was the calculation of the Sixth Finance Commission at a time when they were not seized of the matter or were too alarmed at the outgo from the Central Treasury in the shape of relief assistance which in some cases even exceeded the Plan assistance. So, they laid down that whatever assistance is given for relief and rehabilitation, for floods, cyclones etc., should be in the form of advance Plan assistance.

We have it on record that the former Chairman of that very same Sixth Finance Commission, Shri Brajmananda Reddy, has come out with the view that that report should not be applied in this case, as this is an extraordinary case. No less a person than the former Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, has voiced the same view. He has stated that the original recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission should not be made to apply in this case. I would submit that cyclones and floods are not something abnormal in this country. We were living with them before, we are living with them now, and we will continue to live with them. So, I entirely agree with the Sixth Finance Commission when it says that the approach should not be one of *ad hocism*. That is granted, but having said that, I should say that the provision that they have made or indicated is very meagre.

During the Third Plan, the annual average expenditure on this item came to Rs. 13.41 crores and during the three years following, when we had only annual plans and not a consolidated Five Year Plan, the expenditure—came to Rs. 81.01 crores. In 1969-70 it was Rs. 151.81 crores. So, I would like to know what amount was spent in each of these four years—because we had cut one year from the Fifth Plan—under this

head. That will give us a measure of what the Central Government has been doing in this particular matter.

So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to forget or by-pass the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. He should not feel bound by their recommendations and he should come out with a bold statement that he is going to give a special grant-in-aid assistance to the extent needed by these States in order to provide relief and rehabilitation in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as also Kerala which has badly affected.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो यह कि एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स के लिए जो 75 करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट दे रही है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पेसिफिक लाज बनाये जाए जिससे लोन छोटे-छोटे फार्मर्स को मिल सके ताकि पर एकड़ ईल्ड हमारे देश की बढ़े।

दूसरे, नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में पहले जो 18 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होता था अब वे करीब-करीब 34 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बता रहे हैं। वहाँ का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको रेगुलराइज और मिस्टेमेटाइज किया जाये। वहाँ जितनी करप्शन है, उसको भी देखा जाये ताकि वहाँ घाटा कम हो।

तीसरे जो आपने दो करोड़ रुपये की एडिशनल अमिस्टंस विदेश मंत्रालय को दी है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। क्योंकि विदेश मंत्रालय जिस शानदार ढंग से

काम कर रहा है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में इतने सुन्दर ढंग से काम आज तक नहीं हुआ। शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में, ऐसा विदेश मंत्री भी पैदा नहीं हुआ जैसा कि आज हमें मिला हुआ है।

आप 475 करोड़ रुपये की एकस्ट्रा ग्रांट दे रहे हैं, अग्रिममेंट्स दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मवाल यह उठता है कि यह सब रुपया आयेगा कहां से? आपने जो कहा था कि 82 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग होगा, अब मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह से रुपया निकलते निकलते डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग बढ़ता जायेगा। जैसे जैसे डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग बढ़ता जायेगा वैसे वैसे चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ते जायेंगे। इसको रोकने के लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को सलाह देना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने रेवेन्यू की वसूली को टाइट कीजिये। जितने भी डायरेक्ट टैक्सज हैं, इंकम टैक्स हैं, कस्टम्स हैं, इनकी वसूली के काम को सख्त किया जाये। बिना इसके काम बनने वाला नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको एक चिट्ठी से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह चिट्ठी टिप्पटी डायरेक्टर (इंटेलिजेंस) ने डायरेक्टर आफ इंसपेक्शन को लिखी है। मैंने इसकी कापी स्पीकर साहब को दी है। इसका नम्बर है डी डी आई/(आई एन टी) डी आई एच/73-74/डी डी आई/706 है जो कि उन्होंने 21 जुलाई, 1973 को लिखी थी। इसमें तफसील दी गयी है कि किस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया खाय़ा जाता है, बनाया जाता है। किस तरह से इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की लापरवाही की वजह से फ़ाउ होने हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। यह रिपोर्ट श्री यशपाल कपूर के बारे में है। सभापति जो उन्होंने एक प्रापर्टी श्रीमती कैलाज कपूर के नाम से 32 गोलफ लिंक में चार लाख रुपये में खरीदी जब कि उस समय उसकी प्राइस 15 लाख रुपये थी। उनके बराबर में जो प्रापर्टी

25 गोलफ लिंक है वह 1969-70 में दस लाख रुपये की खरीदी गयी थी। यह 15 लाख रुपया उस प्रापर्टी के मालिक को कैसे दिया गया, उस सब की तफसील इस रिपोर्ट में दी गयी है। इसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"There does however, appear to be a *prima facie* case of substantial under-statement of the purchase price of property No. 32."

यह जो चार लाख रुपया है यह कहां से आया है इसके बारे में भी यहां पर लिखा हुआ है :

Loan from Narang Bank of India 1,50,000.
From Smt. Murthi Devi 1,00,000.
From Shri Sudhir Sareen 1,00,000.

बीस हजार की मोटर बेची है। फादर से तीस हजार लिया है। इस तरह से चार लाख बताया है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि श्री यशपाल कपूर एक आर्बिटनरी क्लर्क था उसमें गोलफ लिंक में पंद्रह लाख की प्रापर्टी खरीदने की हैसियत कैसे पैदा हो गई? यह सवाल भी किया गया है रिपोर्ट में। यह भी कहा गया है कि बैंक डेढ़ लाख देगा लोन। अब इसकी कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया है कि सुधीर सरीन से जो एक लाख लेने की बात है वह बेनामी है। वह सुधीर सरीन वही है जो यशपाल कपूर के साथ एरेस्ट हुआ था। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा गया है कि जो क्लर्क था उसके पास मोटर कहां से आ सकती है।

"In addition to the transaction in immovable property, the following points made out by the informant also deserve consideration:—

(a) It is stated that Shri Yash Pal received recently overriding commission of Rs. 40,000 on the 'adver-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

'Statement account' given by the Modern Bakeries to M/s. Newfields Advertising Private Ltd. or 3/44, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi—1.

(b) Shri Yash Pal has five children. The children are being educated in costly Public Schools. How could Shri Yash pal meet with the education expenses from his known sources of income?

(c) Shri Yash pal met with major portion of the expenses on the marriages of his sisters. From what sources were such expenses met with by him?

(d) Shri Yash Pal has the control over the substantial finances of Shri Feroze Gandhi Memorial Trust of U. P. Are the financial affairs of the Trust properly managed?

(e) The First Information Report about the theft at Pandara Road was filed with the Police authorities by Smt. Murthi Devi. It is the informant's contention that the cash actually stolen was very many times more than the cash mentioned in the F.I.R. and for obvious reasons the actual cash stolen was not mentioned in the report.

(f) The informant has also stated that 'market enquiries' were there for the sale of the property at 32, Golf Link for a few months even before the above-noted transactions took place and that as per the market enquiries, the owner was demanding the payment of 60 per cent of the purchase price in 'Black' and the balance of 40 per cent in 'White'. Such market report cannot be proved by any evidence. At the same time it is worth noting that in his report, the Income-tax Inspector has estimated the market value of the property at Rs. 10 lacs. The estimate (Rs. 10 lacs) gives an indication of the possibility of the above-noted market reports being correct—for, the official price paid for the property was Rs. 4 lacs which

is 40 per cent of the market value as per the inspector's report.

(g) The informant has also stated that M/s. Phillips (India) Ltd. whose regional manager occupies one floor of the property—were willing to purchase the property at a price exceeding Rs. 10 lacs, the whole purchase price to be paid in 'white'.

(h) There is also a local report that the Kapoors own a property at Anand Niketan Housing Colony.

The Director is aware of the very successful enquiries carried out by the Intelligence Wing in the cases of two 'contact men'—S/Shri Sarjo Prasad and B. D. Mehra—which enquiries resulted in the detection of substantial concealments of income. From details available and on consideration of all circumstances, I feel that Shri Yash Pal's is also a similar case, that Shri Yash Pal is a 'sophisticated contact man' endowed with great political pull and position and that he has utilised his power and position to amass wealth as well as lead a very comfortable life".

मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इसको मदन पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1392/77.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may give. We will examine it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I have given a copy of the Speaker, I have given a copy to the Minister also. I have fulfilled the requirements of rules.

SHRI P. K. DEO: (Kalahandi): It should be authenticated.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have authenticated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will examine.

1 hrs.

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि इसके बारे में मंत्री मंजूर पुरी जांच करें। चूंकि इसमें फ़ाउंड है, इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो गलत काम करता है उसको प्रोसीक्यूट किया जाता है, तो क्या आप इसको प्रोसीक्यूट करेंगे, पुरी जांच करेंगे, यह आश्वासन सदन को दें और इसको सी०बी०आई० को भी रेफर करें सारे केस को। आप दूढ़ रहे हैं कि इन्दिरा जी के पास जो पैसा था वह कहाँ गया, कपूर के पास जो था वह कहाँ गया। जब तक इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ऐक्टिव नहीं होगा तब तक यह पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है। आज इन्दिरा जी 3,000 करोड़ की कोठी में रहती हैं, उनका अपना मकान है, कोठी है, गाड़ियाँ हैं, हवाई जहाज में सफर करती हैं, संजय गांधी ने एक केस में 12, 12 वकीलों को ऐनगेज कर रखा है। यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है? तो केवल यशपाल कपूर को नहीं, इन्दिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी, और मारुती लिमिटेड के जितने भी डायरेक्टर्स हैं उन सब के बारे में जांच करनी चाहिये, इसके लिए एक सैल बनाना चाहिए। और मारुती में जिन्होंने लोन, शेयर्स दिखाये हुए हैं वह सब बोगस हैं। जब तक इन सब बातों की जांच नहीं करेंगे तब तक रुपया कहाँ है यह पता नहीं लगेगा। पोलिटिकल लेविल पर हमारा ऐस्टीमेट है कि करीब 200 करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर अगर आप टैक्स लेंगे और पैनाल्टी लगायेंगे तो आपको काफ़ी पैसा मिल सकता है और उससे आपकी डेफ़िसिट फ़ाइनेंसिंग को पूरा करने में भी मदद मिलेगी, और स्टेट्स को आप असिस्टेंस दे सकते हैं और उससे दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसके बारे में जांच जरूर करायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I have already said that we have exceeded the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee and there is another speaker. Mr. Dhirendranath Basu.

Mr. Ravi.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Supplementary Demands have come in the midst of the demand from different States for a very liberal assistance inside the Plan and outside the Plan. We and other colleagues have participated in the debate highlighting the most important task before this government as well as the State governments and the people of the country. It is to serve the poor people who have been affected and who have been completely uprooted from their hearths and homes and deprived of their livelihood and who have lost their lives—the people of Andhra Pradesh as well as Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

I do not want to go into the details of the devastation and destruction that has been inflicted on these areas by Nature. But the point I want to make is the attitude of the government of India or shall I say, the policy that you adopt towards the States and the people who have been affected by natural calamities. I would say that if the present rules do not permit or if the present policy does not permit, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to kindly see that the policy is changed. I know, no human-being and no political party would like to exploit the situation that has arisen out of a natural calamity which is beyond human control. But it is in

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

our control to alleviate the misery and render assistance to the people affected.

Here I would call your attention to the provision made. The calamity that has overtaken Andhra Pradesh is quite unprecedented. Only this morning the Minister of Commerce was telling us in a meeting that out of 65,000 hectares under tobacco cultivation about 45,000 hectares is completely gone. You can calculate the total amount of loss to the nation. Likewise you can point out one by one. No hut, no house and nothing is there. How to rehabilitate the survivors? How to give them food? How to give them employment? You have to reclaim the whole land now.

Here it is stated that you have given a 'Plan Assistance' of Rs. 250 crores. Another item states 'Assistance for meeting expenditure on natural calamities' and the amount given is Rs. 125 crores. It looks as if the Government of India have given generously an amount of Rs. 125 crores, Rs. 2 crores to Kerala, Rs. 5 crores to Andhra, Rs. 5 crores to Tamil Nadu and so on and Rs. 75 crores to the cyclone-hit areas. It is nice looking, but really, it is only a book adjustment. There is nothing which has gone from here, not even a single pie!

The Chief Minister of Kerala Mr. Anthony has said, we don't want this book adjustment; please give us money outside the plan. Do you know what is the maximum amount which was given? Rs. 1 lakh. That is all. The Government of Kerala itself spent Rs. 3.5 crores for free ration alone. I can understand shylock-outlook, but it should not be at the cost of poor people who are suffering. The people of these States need your help. Do you propose to do anything?

My hon. friends Mr. Suryanarayana and Mr. Alagesan from Andhra and Tamil Nadu have spoken. It is not book

adjustment which is going to help these States and you should give out all the aid and grant outside the plan. What is the use of Rs. 125 crores? They can only spend it on specified heads like 'road construction' and so on and so forth. It cannot be enlarged for the whole combat operation. You can only spend under certain prescribed heads. That is all. They cannot operate in a wide spectrum. Even plan money cannot be diverted to something else; they cannot spend it as they wish. If you want to change the policy, please change it, if it can bring benefit to the people. Don't carry on with any hypocritical act and gimmicks on the people. This is very wrong.

Item 7 states about grants to flood-affected States to cover distribution of wheat. For work and relief measures you have given Rs. 10 crores out of the plan. Which are the States? Haryana is there. Well, I don't object to that. I am happy. People of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana etc. got it. That is good. But what about the people of Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala? Is it because the Congress and ADMK are there that this is not given there? Why do you adopt these double standards? Mr. Barnala visited my State. He was taken round various places. There was one CARE aid for wheat. As soon as he came back from this tour, he had cut down the quota to 50 per cent. That is what he had done. That is why we have written, don't take this Minister for showing round places. That thing happened in my State. Mr. Barnala told us, you will have to pay the price. The people of Tamil Nadu demanded rice. The Minister asked them to remit Rs. 7.5 crores as advance. Here is a State which has been very badly affected and damaged by cyclone and yet they want them to give money to the extent of Rs. 7.5 crores in advance to get their rice. Is this the way? Why for these floodaffected areas, this discrimination has been

shown by the Government of India on a political or party basis? I strongly object to this kind of attitude shown by the Government of India.

May I now draw the attention to the public sectors? I wish the Finance Minister takes a very constructive approach towards the public sectors and I also wish that he continues to show that. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that the thinking of the present Government or the policy of this Government only may harm the interests of the public sectors. They have taken away the preference shown to the public sectors by telling them that they must manage their affairs in such a way that they are able to compete with the private sectors and are able to survive thereby.

Sir, the Commerce Minister has changed the import policy and given licences to import more and more of capital goods. By that, you will have to incur more and more by way of foreign exchange in the matter of importing the capital equipments. It is definitely going to affect our public sectors very much. Kindly take note of this.

In this connection, I may also bring to your notice that there is a public sector enterprise in Kerala which is a profitable concern. The name of that enterprise is Titanium Products. The Chief Minister of Kerala Government had a discussion with the Government of India. We want money out of the Plan itself for the expansion of this vital sector of industry—Titanium Products. There is a pressing demand for that in this country. We want money within the plan limits. But, the Government of India have told the Kerala Government to find resources from their own. This is not a correct approach to adopt towards the public sector. You have to adopt a constructive approach towards them. Government of Kerala only asks for the money from

out of its plan allocation. Government should give proper attention to this. Titanium product is a highly-demanded item which Kerala State alone can produce.

I also draw your attention to another important matter. That is regarding Indians living abroad. The Finance Minister should take a serious note of this. I hope he will agree with me considering the fact that he is in a happy position to-day because the Indians working abroad—thousands and thousands of them—are sending home money and it has now gone up to Rs. 2,000 crores to-day as compared to Rs. 1800 crores last year. This year the figure is touching Rs. 2,000 crores. This is a foreign exchange coming from the people living abroad to Government of India. Still they are calling them as smugglers and they are suspecting them always. I want the Finance Minister to consider this and look into the rules that have been framed by the Reserve Bank of India. Your ministry should treat the Indian people living abroad sympathetically and you should liberalise the rules Customs Baggage Rules. They have been treated very shabbily by the Customs people at the air port. I raised a question on the floor of this House about this. I am sorry to state that Government has not taken any action so far to change the baggage rules. At the airport their guests, their own brothers and sisters who are bringing revenue in the form of foreign exchange to Government are treated shabbily. When you are getting foreign exchange worth of Rs. 2000 crores from them can't you treat them better? You are giving concessions after concessions to the exporters under their import licence quota. The exporter makes a lot of money in the form of foreign exchange for importing the machinery. This comes to 55 per cent of their total exports. They get concessions from the Government of India. I want the Finance Minister not to treat our people working abroad as criminals or smugglers

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

and let the Customs people treat them better at the airports. Customs people at the airports steal many things or they charge them heavily and they delay the clearance of goods for 24 to 28 hours.

The Minister is witnessing all these things helplessly. I will now come to my last point.

Lastly, I have seen reports that the State governments are demanding about 1000 crores. It shows the financial position of the States. I do not know what you are going to do with it. You cannot close eyes and sit here in Delhi saving. I do not know anything let the state manage themselves. It is your duty to regulate the economy of the whole country and also to assist the states. The States always follow the policy of the central government in monetary matters, such as wages, expenditure, etc. The states cannot adopt an independent policy and monetary matters are dealt with in accordance with the guidelines and directions of the Government of India and you are expected to protect them from financial bankruptcy. So, this is a serious matter and the Minister cannot close his eyes towards this problem; he must take a serious view of the matter and extend all possible help to the states which are in difficulties. Without that help nobody can survive. With this appeal I conclude my remarks.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द (कांगड़ा) : सभापति जी, यह डिमाण्ड्स फार् ग्रान्ट्स जिस पर डिस्कशन चल रहा है इसमें इस सदन से 942.38 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। इसमें रेवेन्यू एकाउन्ट्स पर 225.36 करोड़ और कैपिटल आउट-ले पर 117.98 करोड़ है। इसमें चर्चा जो है वह रिकवरीज़ और सेविंग्स में कुछ कवर हो जायेगा लेकिन कंसालिडेटेड फंड पर जो बोझ पड़ेगा वह 688.89 करोड़ पड़ेगा। बड़ी खुशी की बात है इसमें बहुत सारी मदें ऐसी हैं जिन पर पैसा खर्च करने जा रहे हैं जिनसे एम्प्लायमेन्ट एवैन्यूज़ जेनरेट

होंगी। लेकिन मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस बजट में कुछ ऐसी मदों का भी प्राविजन होना चाहिए था जैसे कि माइनर इरीगेशन है या रूरल रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन है। आज देश में अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट का इतना बड़ा मसला है और यहां लिखा हुआ है कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ और रूरल एरियाज़ के लिए सब कुछ किया जाना है, जब हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है फिर भी बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ के लिए इसमें एक ही प्रोग्राम है जिस पर पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा। खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ कमीशन जो है उसके लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है जिससे कि एम्प्लाय-मेन्ट एवैन्यूज़ जेनरेट होंगी। इण्डस्ट्रीज़ का काफो एक्सपैशन रूरल एरियाज़ में और बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ में किया जायेगा लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि 12 दिसम्बर को मेरा एक क्वेश्चन था उसके जवाब में बताया गया कि शार्ट-टर्म लोन्स जो स्टेट्स को दिये गये उसमें 75 करोड़ दिये जाने थे पहले और अब भी कुछ मांग की गई है लेकिन उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसी जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट है उसके लिए कोई पैसा नहीं था। फटिलाइज़र और दूसरी मदों के लिए पैसा मांग रहे हैं, फटिलाइज़र और दूसरी इनपुट्स जो हैं वह फार्मर्स को देने के लिए सरकार ने 27 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ हैं उनके लिए भी स्पेशल कन्सिडरेशन होना चाहिए। क्योंकि मैदानी इलाके में रेलगाड़ियां और कम्प्यूनिकेशन का सिस्टम ठीक है, वहां तो चीजें फिर भी सस्ते दामों पर मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ में ज्यादा पैसा लगता है, इसलिये चीजें महंगी मिलती हैं। जमींदारों को फटिलाइज़र को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन कहूंगा कि इस किस्म का प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा जम्मा हो

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है कि खेतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी पहुंचाने का इत्तजाम किया जाय और इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि मेजर-इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये पैसा मिल जाता है, पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी इसके लिये काफी बड़ी रकम रखी गई थी, मीडियम स्कीम्स के लिये भी पैसा रखा जाता है, लेकिन हिली एरियाज़ और बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ में जो माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं, उनके लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। इसको स्टेट के एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के अधीन कर दिया जाता है। स्टेट का जितना बजट एलाकेशन इम काम के लिये होता है, उतना ही मिलता है, भारत सरकार की ओर से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप इम्बैलेंस को दूर करना चाहते हैं, स्टेट-ओर-स्टेट के दरमियान जो अन्तर है, उसको दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो स्टेट्स बैकवर्ड हैं, जो हिली एरियाज़ हैं, जहां कम्प्यूनिवेशन का सिस्टम खराब है, जहां मेजर स्कीम्स नहीं चल सकती हैं, जहां रेलगाड़ी नहीं जा सकती, वहां के लोगों का जीवन बहुत पीछे है, उनके अन्दर अगर आप बैलेंस लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको उन पर कुछ विशेष खर्च करना पड़ेगा। उसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं—हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बड़े-बड़े दरिया बहते हैं, गहरे खड्डे हैं, लेकिन उनसे ज़रा भी फायदा नहीं उठाया जाता है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां ज़मीन ऊपर है और दरिया, नाले या खड्ड नीचे हैं। माइनर इरिगेशन के सिवाय और कोई तरीका नहीं है। इस लिये अगर आप इन क्षेत्रों की माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये पैसा दें, तब मैं समझता हूँ उन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की हो सकती है।

सभापति जी, हिमाचल में एक "बैरास्याल हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम चल रही है, उसके लिये भी इसमें मांग की गई है। आप इस प्रोजेक्ट को हाइडल इलेक्ट्रिक पावर

कारपोरेशन के सुपद करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ—आप इस तरह से पैसा तो देते चले जायेंगे, लेकिन क्या कभी आप ने यह विचार किया है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर इनीशियल स्टेज पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया जाना था? आज इस प्रोजेक्ट पर 80 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च हो चुका है और जहां तक मैंने देखा है—यह प्रोजेक्ट है भी बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन इस प्रोजेक्ट की प्रगति को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। यही वजह है कि 30 करोड़ से 80 करोड़ पर पहुंच गया है, आपके खजाने से पैसा जा रहा है, लेकिन इसका कोई कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड स्कीम होनी चाहिए। जिस प्रोजेक्ट को 1973-74 में कमीशन होना था, 1977 निकल रहा है और शायद 1980 तक पूरा हो पायेगा। वहां ठेकेदार पैसा खा जाते हैं और काम उतनी रफ्तार से नहीं हो रहा है, जिस रफ्तार से होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हाइडल पावर जनरेशन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें, इसमें देश का भला है, पैदावार बढ़ेगी, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ेंगी, पीने के पानी की स्कीम चलेगी—लेकिन यह सब तभी हो सकता है जब कि हमारे यहां पावर की पैदावार ज्यादा हो। आज शिकायतें होती हैं कि पावर-कट की वजह से फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ नहीं चल पा रही हैं, उनकी पैदावार गिर गई है। आज हालत यह हो गई है कि अगर बिजली पैदा नहीं होगी तो देश की खुशहाली नहीं बढ़ सकती, पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है, इम्बैलेंस दूर नहीं हो सकता है—इस लिये आप इस तरह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिये। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ हमारे यहां 6 हजार मैगावाट बिजली के लिये इस वक्त इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, रोड्स हैं, जहां पर नेशनल हाइ-वेज हैं, स्टेट-हाइ-वेज हैं, आप वहां पर इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को लगा सकते हैं। अगर आप को इस काम के लिये एक हजार करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च करना पड़े तो आप को खर्च करना चाहिए, क्योंकि

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

इसमें देश की खुशहाली बढ़ेगी, मुल्क की तरक्की होगी।

मैं इन सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्ड्स का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसी मांगें सदन के सामने लाइये, जिनसे लोगों को रोज़गार मिले, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े और जनता पार्टी ने जो वायदा किया हुआ है, वह पूरा हो सके। जिनके जरिये देश का इरिगेशन पोटेंशाल बढ़ सके, बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ में माइनर इरिगेशन की तरक्की के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाये जा सकें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important debate. I say it is important, because once again this is an occasion when we are able to reflect the voice of the distressed in the south, an area which has been so badly hit by unheard of cyclone storms.

With regard to the inadequacy of the relief amount that the Government have advanced, several hon. Members have spoken before me. I would like to stress once again the fact that this money is being given to them out of plan assistance is only rubbing salt into the wounds that are already there. Because, once you give it to the Government and say: "here is your plan assistance in advance, take it and use it for relief", then what happens to the plan, what happens to the development of that area?

Whole villages have been wiped out in Andhra and Tamil Nadu and industries have been razed to the ground. The Government is never tired of speaking about the small-scale industry; particularly the Minister of Industries cannot go to sleep, unless he says "small-scale industries" at least once a day. And yet there are small-scale industries today, which provide employment to

the poorest and weaker sections of the people, which need re-building and will not be given any encouragement.

Shri Patel on the one hand, the Minister of Industries on the other, and the Government as a whole, say that the assistance given for relief will be treated as advance plan assistance. If the plan assistance goes into the corpus of the State treasury now to be spent for immediate cyclone relief, than what happens to the other developmental projects that are necessary, which have to come up?

As far as small-scale industries are concerned, the hon. Minister has been very stiff, very cold, very immovable. Take for instance, the question of decreasing the excise duty on one of the small-scale industries, the hosiery industry. More than a hundred Members of Parliament gave him a petition urging him to decrease the general excise duty from 2 per cent to 1 per cent, because these small industries list have to pay the general excise duty of 2 per cent and, at the same time, pay sales tax. Who suffers in the end? It is exactly the weaker sections for whom you shed crocodile tears, because the men who use the hosiery goods is certainly not those hon. Members who sit on the Treasury Benches or here, but the ordinary peasant the agricultural or industrial worker, who is asked to pay a higher price for the hosiery goods he buys. Therefore, on the one hand, you are not giving adequate relief in the form of money for the cyclone-affected areas for rehabilitation and, on the other, your stated policy of helping the small-scale industries has not been translated into practice.

Similarly, there is another small-scale industry, as far as steel furniture manufacturers are concerned. They are being asked to pay the same duty which the big concerns like Kirloskar and Godrej pay. There are many enterprising small-scale industrialists

who want to enter the market, who are producing steel furniture, steel cupboards etc. They have to compete with the big monopoly houses in order to see that they have an assured market. They are over-burdened by taxation. Yet, their appeals for relief seem to have fallen on deaf ears. Whenever they go to both the Ministers, especially Shri George Fernandes says "It will be looked into; but we had 30 years of Congress misrule; what can we do?" Well, 30 years of Congress misrule may have been there, but today certainly the Government can give them relief, if they want to do so. But they are not choosing to do so. They are only playing to the gallery, while really neglecting the small-scale industry.

Again, the Ministers are so busy that they are not even able to meet these people for whom they claim to care so much. When they came to Delhi they could not get even an interview with the Ministers. This is what they tell me.

We had also requested the Finance Minister that CDS might be returned to the workers in full who have come forward with the offer that they will also contribute to cyclone relief out of the amount. They are not being as miserly or unimaginative as the Government. They are prepared to give that money. It is their money and they have a right to get it. Why do you stand in the way? Why cannot you give that money to them so that they can contribute it?

A large amount of money is being contributed by many voluntary organisations and individuals. It should certainly be supervised and seen how this money is to be spent, where it is to be spent, whether it is being done in a planned manner. That is why we suggested that he should set up an all-party machinery at the centre to supervise the relief expenditure. Already we have seen more than once in the press that there is a suspicion

that the money is going into the wrong pockets, not to those who need it. I am not going into that, but I would request the Government to set up an all-party machinery which will be in a position to guarantee that the money goes where it should, and not into wrong channels.

The Food Corporation is a very important organisation under the Government. Its employees have been neglected for a very long time. It is all right for you to throw up your hands, but after all you are part of the Government. Therefore, I request that you look into the case of the Food Corporation employees who are being very badly treated. They have been waiting for years for the regularisation of the staff who have been appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, for the re-fixation of the seniority of *ad hoc* work-charged staff. Every time we raise any issue, Mr. Patel quotes rules and regulations. A person who is so wedded to rules and regulations should certainly not condone workers being endlessly kept on an *ad hoc* basis. Where, then, are your rules and regulations? You have been an administrator in the past, and you should understand that if the workers are to put in their bat, they certainly should have their demands dealt with in the shortest possible time.

In this country, for a long time there has been indiscriminate cutting down of forests. Government should set up a committee to go into this seriously because when forests are cut down on the hill sides as in Himachal Pradesh or other areas through which rivers flow, it inevitably results in floods for the simple reason that forests prevent soil erosion. The charge given to them by nature is to allow water to seep bit by bit, so that it does not go down in one big rush. If the forests are neglected or cut down inevitably year after year you find natural calamities repeating themselves. Therefore, the question of

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

forest preservation and developing the forest regions is extremely important for the country as a whole.

Lastly, I would once again emphasize that the cyclone relief should be an outright grant-in-aid and should not be out of the Plan assistance because, while on the one hand you have got flood-prone areas in Tamil Nadu and in parts of Andhra Pradesh, you have also got drought-prone areas. For a long time, we have been taking up the question of major irrigation projects in those areas, and every time, we are told that there are insufficient funds. For instance, there is the Punnapuzha Pandiar scheme which has been under consideration and discussion between the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Central Government is also involved. That scheme is still in the doldrums. If that scheme is not taken up with as much haste and speed as possible, the Coimbatore district as a whole will be very severely affected, particularly the industrialised area. Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of south India. If this scheme is neglected and, tomorrow, if the State Government tells us that the Plan money is gone because of the cyclone then you will have a desert coming up where you have today industries such as textile, hosiery, cement, machine tools, textile machinery and so on.

With these words, therefore, I would again emphasize and agree with the hon. Members who preceded me that the cyclone relief aid should be outside the Plan assistance because only then it will really be beneficial to the States concerned and only then the future of the cyclone-affected areas will not be seriously affected.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) :

सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने जो अनुदानों

की अनुपूरक मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं ; मैं उन का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ ।

जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, दक्षिण में तूफान ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए जो रकम दी गई है, यह बहुत ही कम है । हम सब जानते हैं कि वहां तूफान से बड़ा भारी विनाश हुआ है । वहां के लोगों को फिर से बसाना है, उन की रोजी-रोटी के लिए साधन उपलब्ध करना है और उन के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री जुटाना है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक था कि इतने बड़े कार्य के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत पैसा न देकर एक विशेष रकम दी जाती, ताकि वहां के लोग पहले की भांति अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें ।

उस क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहे हैं, उन का निरीक्षण जरूर होना चाहिए । पिछली दफा यह देखा गया कि निरीक्षण न होने के कारण पैसा ज्यादा खर्च हुआ लेकिन लोगों को वाजिबी मदद उपलब्ध न हो सकी ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे विनाशकारी तूफानों और बाढ़ों से लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए कई मंजिलों के पुख्ता मकान बनाये जायें, ताकि ऐसी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के समय लोग ऊपर की मंजिलों में रह कर अपने जीवन को बचा सकें और अपने जरूरी सामान को भी वहां रख सकें ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहां बाढ़ आई थी । लेकिन कुछ स्थानों को छोड़ दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में भी भिड़ और मुरैना के इलाके में बड़ी विनाशकारी बाढ़ आई थी, लेकिन उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । मेरा आग्रह है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपत्तियां आती हैं, उन सब को सहायता के रूप में पैसा देना चाहिए ।

देश में जो तालाब बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं, उन में सिल्ट जमा हो गई है और इस लिए

बरसात का पानी उन में न रुक कर बह जाता है। तालाबों में पानी पूरा नहीं भरता है इसलिए सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता। दूसरी बात यह कि जब पूरा पानी एक साथ निकलता है तो बाढ़ें आती हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि तालाबों का सिल्ट बलडोज़रों से निकाला जाये। यदि तालाबों की काली मिट्टी निकाल दी जाये तो तालाब गहरे हो जायेंगे और किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे जब वित्त मंत्री बजट पेश करें तो उसमें इस बात का समाधान जरूर होना चाहिए। इस बात के लिए वे बजट में पैसा रखें। किसी भी खास प्रदेश या जिले की बात मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में 750 तालाब हैं जोकि पूरे भर चुके हैं और पुराने हैं। किसी भी प्रदेश या जिले में इस काम को किया जाये और वहां पर तालाबों में काली मिट्टी निकाली जाये ताकि उनमें ज्यादा पानी जमा हो सके। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर सारे देश में इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया तो नदियों में जो बाढ़ें आती हैं उनमें रुकावट आयेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सिंचाई के मामले में बड़ा भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है। अभी राजघाट बांध योजना तैयार हो रही है और बेतवा मण्डल भी बना है। टीकमगढ़ जिले के लिए सर्वे हो गया, वहां पानी जायेगा लेकिन मुझे इतला मिली है कि उसको काट दिया गया है। कौन सी ऐसी बात है कि नया बांध बन नहीं सकता है? जब राजघाट बांध से टीकमगढ़ जिले को पानी जाना है और उसका सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है फिर क्यों काट दिया गया? मैं चाहता हूँ इस प्रकार का पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से दूसरे मामले हैं। नर्मदा नव बांध के बारे में कई महीने तय नहीं हो पाया जबकि उसके तहत छोटी छोटी योजनायें बनाने के लिए जोर्ड ने तय कर दिया लेकिन फिर भी योजना

नहीं बन रही है। कौन सी बात है, किसका दबाव है और किसने प्रभाव डाल दिया है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सिंचाई योजनाओं को तत्काल लागू किया जाये।

आज इस सदन में दिल्ली का मामला उठाया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुरक्षा का सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। आज मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड इलाके में, सीकर, टीकमगढ़ में और उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी, जालौन, बांदा जिलों में सुरक्षा की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। आये दिन डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, चोरियां हो रही हैं और कत्ल हो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ सूझ-बूझ के साथ सुरागरसी होनी चाहिए। आज जनता शिकायतें करती है लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है। हम जनता के लिए जो साधन उलब्ध करते हैं उसमें सुरक्षा सबसे पहले आवश्यक है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि सुरक्षा के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपाय किये जायें।

एक बात और कही गई है कि जहां पर बाढ़ आई है वहां पर निर्माण कार्यों पर पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा और उसमें कुछ पैसा अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया जायेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में तथा देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। उन क्षेत्रों को उठाने के लिए वहां पर सड़कों तथा अन्य कार्यों के निर्माण कार्य किये जायें ताकि वहां के लोगों को काम भी मिल सके। इसके साथ ही मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि जहां पर राहत कार्य खोले जाने हैं वहां पर मजदूरी बहुत कम दी जाती है। मजदूरी को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। हम समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं लेकिन एक मजदूर को हम केवल एक दिन के भोजन के लिए ही पैसे दें यह उचित नहीं है। पी डब्लू डी और सिंचाई विभाग में जो आज मजदूरी है वह बहुत ही कम है। वहां पर मजदूरी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए ताकि लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ सके। लोगों का

(श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण दायक)

जीवनस्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं। हमने कहा है कि हम तभी लोगों का जीवनस्तर उठावेंगे। लेकिन अब यह भेदभाव नहीं। बातें बहुत सुनीं 30 वर्ष तक। अब हम अपने सुख से जो बात कहें उसको लागू करना चाहिये।

अन्त में महंगाई के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूँ आज चारों ओर इसकी चर्चा है। लेकिन क्या चीजों की कमी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में चीजों की कमी नहीं, केवल व्यवस्था की कमी है। अगर सख्ती से, ईमानदारी और निष्पक्षता से चोर बाजारी और होर्डिंग को रोका जाय तो समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से जनता सरकार बनी क्या कोई भी ब्लक मारकेटियर और होर्डर को बन्द किया है? न्याय के लिये हमें आगे जाना चाहिये। गरीब आदमी परेशान होने हैं, उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है, और जो देश को जमाखोर लूट रहे हैं उन पर मुकदमों चला कर उनको जेल में भेजा जाय और जो चीजें रखी हुई हैं उनके पास उनको निकाल कर जनता में वितरित किया जाय तो लोगों में डर होगा और समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। आज महंगाई के मारे छोटे कर्मचारी और मजदूर परेशान हैं। आप देहातों में जाइये, शहर की गलियों में जाइयें बहनें और लोग क्या कहते हैं उम आवाज को भी सुनें। इसलिये मरा निवेदन है कि शासन को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जो खाद्य निगम का गल्ला रखा हुआ है उसकी कीमत कितनी है? हम कहते हैं कि गल्ले के बड़े व्यापारी लुटेरे हैं। लेकिन शासन क्या करता है? 105 रु० क्विंटन के हिसाब से गेहूं खरीद कर 140 रु० में बेच रहा है। एक को लुटेरा कहें और अपने को देखें नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये गेहूं की कीमत कम होनी चाहिये ताकि गरीब मजदूर उसको खरीद सकें।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As the Finance Minister is aware of the fact, Supplementary Demands for Grants are made only when it cannot be contemplated in the main demands. Here, this is due to the contingency that has arisen in the country because of the natural calamity. I feel this year is a sad year especially in the south because of the cyclone and the floods. I thought that a major portion of the Rs. 942 crores he is demanding would be allotted to these States which have been affected so badly. But I can understand the position of the Finance Minister being in a very tight corner because his purse is not that big. But there are certain occasions in which he can rise upto the occasion as it is said. But I am sorry to say that as far as the States in the South are concerned, he has not risen to the occasion and the excuse that may be given, viz., that his purse is not that big cannot be accepted by us in the South. There is already a feeling that India is beyond the Vindhyas. But I do not subscribe to that idea because India is India from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. I do not also agree to the idea that India is not beyond the Vindhyas. But from the way it has been granted here, as Mr. Vayalar Ravi has clearly exposed and also Mr. Alagesan and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan have categorically stated, when you give certain things under the plan allocations, it can never be an aid to a State faced with so many problems. Especially I want to tell you. I was very happy to see Bahugunaji, Babuji and other Central Ministers visiting our State and having an aerial survey of the devastation that has taken place there. I was also on one occasion with Bahugunaji. It was so painful to see that.

But I can tell you that I was one amongst those who were hard-hit. That is the reason why I was not able to be here in the last 2-3 weeks.

But you must also remember that whenever you come forward with a certain assistance, responsible State governments like the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, my own small State of Pondicherry and Kerala have come out with specific plans. If you take up the case of Tamil Nadu, they have asked for Rs. 130 crores. This Rs. 130 crores is not an imaginative figure. There we have the Finance Department with all the experts who had gone to the spot and the cyclone-affected areas and gathered materials and like this Finance Minister our Finance Minister is also very stringent. Our demands are restricted to a limited one. Actually our demand was about Rs. 200 crores but, understanding the position of the Centre, we thought we could not claim more than Rs. 130 crores and that will be a substantial assistance. But I feel disappointed from the way it has been granted. You have given only Rs. 33.9 crores as against our demand for Rs. 130 crores. For a demand of Rs. 227 crores of Andhra Pradesh they have given Rs. 74 crores. For a demand of Rs. 1.9 crores of Pondicherry I am yet to see the figure but some people say, it is Rs. 10 lakhs. There is a saying in Tamilnadu that when people visit Tirupathi, they have a Tirupathi cut. It is something like this. Here is a case of a very big natural calamity and I could have appreciated your cut in the previous year, but I can never imagine any cut in this year, because, this year we have had a national calamity which is unprecedented. The State Government cannot do the relief work without sufficient aid from the Centre. Sir, Tamil Nadu is a State which is bent upon implementing prohibition very vigorously. The Prime Minister and other Ministers was eloquent about the need for prohibition and enforcing it vigorously. Here in Tamil-

nadu, they are put to a loss of Rs. 150 crores on this account. But the Centre has announced that they will come forward with a grant of Rs. 33 crores. What a big sum! It is really strange. That is why, as I said earlier, there is a feeling in the minds of some people that 'India is not beyond the Vindhyas!'

We have seen that you have made a provision of Rs. 10 crores of non-plan expenditure in regard to allocation of supply of wheat to Haryana. I have nothing against that at all. But why not give the same treatment to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. You want Rs. 7 1/2 crores as 'Advance Money' for sending rice to Tamil Nadu. Is it justified? Where can they go for funds? So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this decision.

This is a calamity which has been unprecedented. Between Chidambaram and Sirkali 49 villages were washed away. The people at least could have escaped under some shelter but not the crops and properties. Between Vedachandur and Karur there is a big sheet of water and many villages have perished. There was a huge loss of human lives and cattle. In this situation why should you bring in politics? The Health Minister advised the Chief Minister during the visit of Mrs. Gandhi and he was very vociferous then but he is very silent at the time of this calamity when the people are suffering very much and require all his help, as the Health Minister of this country. Unfortunately not a single voice has come from that side. The Minister is not at all available for such a kind of discussion. In Bangalore, the Industries Minister was distressed to see the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu meeting with ex-Prime Minister at the Airport. He called a big press conference and said about it. But he did not distress when people are in real distress when they undergo untold suffering. Crores of people have to

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

live without shelter, without food and without drinking water. The Health Minister has a special responsibility. This is not the way to unify the country and win the confidence of the people. So, let us not bring any politics in this matter. Fortunately, we have had very good relations with the Centre.

But, it is thought that this comes once in a generation. And this was the occasion when you should have risen to the occasion. The sum of Rs. 34 crores which you are giving does not come from the private purse. It comes from the nation's money. This is a national calamity and you must take this as a national issue and of course we appreciate that Government could find Rs. 130 crores and another Rs. 194 crores or so for Pondicherry and another Rs. 227 crores for Andhra Pradesh. I wish Members of Parliament or, at least those who are present here, visit our area and see for themselves the devastation caused by the cyclone. This is an unprecedented calamity which has overtaken the South. Historians say that in 1864 such a calamity took place there. Nobody is here to recollect what happened then. At least you must be prepared for such a calamity and you could have done something to avert it.

It is not a question of South or North that I am talking here. This is a life and death question for the people. You allot money from the plan for this purpose. I think even the economists will agree with me that you are only taking overdraft and you have to pay for it. You are here talking about the rolling plan and I do not know where the rolling plan is going to end. You have to give a very serious thought to it and do something for the South. This is a question of life and death of the people in that corner of India. I am in full agreement with those Members who spoke from the States

affected and who spoke in the cause of the Southern States which had been hit very badly by this cyclone. Sir, the Defence Minister when he visited the South said that his sympathies were the people of the South. A lot of things was said about the small scale industries and a lot was said about the health plan. But, in the South, what is the industry that you find?

In the South there are backward areas and it is these areas which were affected most due to cyclone. Last year these areas were considered as drought relief areas. Now they are considered as flood relief areas. Therefore, whatever small industries that you have put in these areas have been washed away by floods. What is your contribution going to be from here? What is your plan for these areas? We only discuss for hours together and express our sympathies for these people who were affected by floods. By mere passing of a resolution here expressing sympathies will not wipe the tears of the millions of people affected in the extreme South India. You must come forward with concrete proposals for these people and execute them. It is only a question of giving Rs. 200 to 300 crores; this won't be a big thing considering the budget of the Centre running to Rs. 10,000 and odd crores. Even if Rs. 947 crores is taken away by the Supplementary Grants, one-third of this will do. But, you are giving us only a paltry sum of Rs. 90 crores. You are not able to understand them or you refuse to understand them. I appeal to the Finance Minister through you to consider this demand sympathetically. The Prime Minister is also very sympathetic. I am happy to say that you all visited our State. I want the Finance Minister also to come to South and see for himself the devastation caused by the cyclone. When I was travelling with the Agriculture Minister, Shri Barnala he was very sympathetic and expressed his

sympathy to the affected people due to the calamity which had overtaken them. And he said that we must do something. But I am sorry that after going back to Delhi, he found the purse empty. I think you should visit the South and make an assessment of the situation. Shri Ravi was speaking about help. He said that the Defence Minister gave Rs. 10 lakhs and another Rs. 10 lakhs from Shri Bahuguna. I am happy about it. But Rs. 1,70,000 was given to Pondicherry. I am happy to note that our Minister is very sympathetic towards the people of Pondicherry. So far, he has not said what is the amount that he is going to give to Pondicherry.

One other thing is that fortunately or unfortunately, Pondicherry is now directly under the Central Rule. Naturally we can hope to get something from the budget allocation. There is no problem at all. Sir, in Karaikkal the fields are washed away. For reclamation for my field, I need Rs. 95,000. I am not getting it from the State. If a person like me it is a question of Rs. 95,000 only, how can you expect the poor farmer to get Rs. 15,000 for reclaiming his field? There is no financial institution which comes forward with their help there. Our Chief Minister had given help. It may look a small thing for you. Thousands of people are homeless in the sense that they do not even find a place to sleep and also not a place to cook their daily food. In that case he granted Rs. 100 to each family. This alone will cost Rs. 1 crore in one taluk. When you come to Tiruchi it will cost another Rs. 50 lakhs. If you are not able to help the poor in this critical hour then how will this Government help? I am not going into the technicalities whether you have given more for fertiliser, irrigation, etc., but I appeal to you that this is an occasion for you to rise and consider sympathetically.

15.00 hrs

Sir, we were blaming the thirty years' of Congress rule. This is the time for you to act. Now Janata is suffering. If Janata Government is not going to help Janata, I can tell you, this country cannot come up. With these words I once again appeal through you to the Finance Minister to help the State in this critical hour to come out of this difficulty so that this country can progress together.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए वित्त मंत्री की सेवा में कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

दक्षिण में जो खंड-प्रलय हुआ है, उस के लिए सभी के हृदय में करुणा है, और इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी मदद दी जायेगी, वह थोड़ी ही होगी। मुझे तो लगता है कि अपना देश कोई देश नहीं है, बल्कि एक महादेश है। कभी दक्षिण में खंड-प्रलय होती है और कभी उत्तर में महाप्रलय होती है। देश के किसी न किसी कोने में ऐसी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियाँ आती ही रहती हैं। इस लिए जब तक उन से निपटने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना नहीं होगी, तब तक केवल पूरक बजट यहां आने रहेंगे और हम लोग इस सदन में बोलते रहेंगे लेकिन इन समस्याओं का उचित समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में सोचें और प्रधान मंत्री से वार्ता कर के एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना करें, जिसे चाहे जो नाम दिया जा सकता है।

केवल आन्ध्र, केरल और तामिलनाडु ही इस बार प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से पीड़ित नहीं हैं। आसाम के प्रतिनिधि अभी आप को बतायेंगे कि वहां भी इस बार बाढ़ की विनाश-लीला में 175 व्यक्तियों के प्राण गये, 20.5 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर खेती बर्बाद हुई,

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

37 लाख बिल्डिंगों का नुकसान हुआ और सब मिला कर 20 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई। हमारे देश में कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक और अटक से लेकर कटक तक कहीं न कहीं इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आती रहती है। अगर इस के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना नहीं की जायेगी, तो हम इस प्रकार पीसमोल ढंग से काम करते रहेंगे और कहीं न कहीं कटौती होती रहेगी।

जनता पार्टी ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के प्रति बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई है। इस पूरक बजट में इस के लिए कुल 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। सरकार ने इन उद्योगों के प्रति जितनी सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की है, उस के अनुपात में इस के लिए जो रकम मांगी गई है, उसे देखने हुए ऐसा लगता है कि इस विषय में सरकार का हृदय छोटा है। आज भारत में बेकारी का साम्राज्य है। सरकार इस बेकारी को केवल भारी उद्योगों को विकसित करके दूर नहीं करना चाहती है। मगर हम देखते हैं कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए केवल 35 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, जिस में से कुछ तो लोन है और कुछ ग्रांट है। इसमें आप देखेंगे कि करीब बीस लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भारतीय अर्थ-शास्त्र का यह प्रथम सूत्र होगा, यदि हम देश से बेकारी और अर्धबेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास किया जाये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए जितनी दूर तक हमें जाना चाहिए उतनी दूर तक हम नहीं जा पाये हैं। यही कारण है कि जनता सरकार के आठ महीने के शासन के बाद भी हम बेकारी के राक्षस का एक बाल भी बांका नहीं कर पाये हैं। फलस्वरूप आज नौजवानों में असंतोष और विक्षोभ उमड़ रहा है। इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आगे आने वाले महीनों में यदि ग्रामीण

लघु उद्योगों पर जोर नहीं दिया गया तो हम बेकारी को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक शिक्षक के नाते ये कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरक बजट में सभी के लिए कुछ है लेकिन शिक्षा के लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं है। लगता है शिक्षा उपेक्षित है। यही कारण है कि भारतवर्ष के लिए कहा जाता है :

एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशदग्र जन्मनः

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षरेण पृथिका सर्वमानवाः

—मनुस्मृति

लेकिन आज इस जगद्गुरु के देश में तीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी 70 प्रतिशत निरक्षरता है। प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों पर हमारे हृदय में करुणा की रमधारा बहती है तो निरक्षरता के निवारण के लिए भी हमें साहस और पौरुष होना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जब हम ग्रामोद्योगों की बात करने हैं तो एक बात और भी है। चीनी मिलों को 80 करोड़ की छूट दी गई है और तर्क यह है कि चीनी मिलों को घाटा होता है। यदि 80 करोड़ चीनी मिलों को नहीं दिये जायेंगे तो चीनी महंगी हो जायेगी। बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन आप देखें कि गुड़ बनाने वालों को और खाण्डसारी बनाने वालों को क्या दिया गया? कुछ नहीं दिया गया। यही है भारी उद्योगों के प्रति आपका पक्षगत और लघु उद्योगों के प्रति विश्वासघात। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब जनता जाग चुकी है, आपका एक एक चीज को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। यदि आपने चीनी मिलों को 80 करोड़ दिया है तो खाण्डसारी उद्योग और लघु तथा ग्राम उद्योगों को भी उसी अनुपात में देना चाहिए। यदि चीनी मिलें इस प्रकार से घाटे में चलती हैं, अगर घाटा ही सहना है तो इस प्रकार से

घाटे में चलने वाली व्यवस्था को समाप्त करें और सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में ले ले।

एक चीज़ और है। हमने रोलिंग प्लान की चर्चा की है लेकिन रोलिंग प्लान पर देश भर में जो चर्चा हुई है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह भी रोलर के नीचे दब गई। हम वास्तव में इस सिद्धांत के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन पांच वर्ष में आप कब योजना बनायेंगे। एक वर्ष में आप कितनी बेकारी कम करते हैं और महंगाई कितनी कम करते हैं यह देखना होगा। यदि रोलिंग प्लान का मतलब यह है कि प्रति वर्ष आप लक्ष्यांक के अनुसार विकास पूरे करते जायेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष में रोलिंग प्लान में आपके क्या लक्ष्यांक हैं, क्या टारगेट हैं ?

एक चीज़ आपके समक्ष मैं और रखना चाहता हूँ। डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स के सम्बन्ध में मैंने देखा आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों की जांच के लिए 3.7 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गये। रेड्डी कमीशन पर जोकि बंसीलाल के लिए है, 5.25 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गए। यही नहीं, और भी कमीशन हैं जैसे शाह कमीशन पर 32.68 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गए और माहति कमीशन पर 32.18 लाख खर्च किये गए। इन कमीशन्ज़ पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, मैं उस के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। भ्रष्टाचार जहां भी होता है, उस की जांच होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जनता का इतना पैसा खर्च हो जाय और उस के बाद कमीशन्ज़ की रिपोर्ट्स पर पर्दा पड़ जाय—तब वह जनता के अच्छे पैसे का दुरुपयोग होगा, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इस के लिये सरकार में साहस होना चाहिये कि जनता का जो पैसा कमीशन्ज़ पर खर्च हो रहा है, जब उस की रिपोर्ट आये, तो चाहे हिन्दुस्तान का कोई बड़े-से-बड़ा आदमी भी क्यों न हो, सरकार को साहस के साथ भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। सरकार की हिचकिचाहट और संकोच को देख कर मैंने ये शब्द कहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की पूरक भांगों को समर्थन देते हुए, उन से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा जो थोड़ी सी रचनात्मक आलोचना हुई है, इस के आलोक में वे आइन्दा अपने बजट का निर्धारण करेंगे।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, there are demands for additional plan assistance but the projects of West Bengal have not been included. They have been totally ignored. In the past, West Bengal got step-motherly treatment from the previous government. From this government too it is getting step-motherly treatment. So many projects have been forwarded by the West Bengal Government and the Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, has written several letters to us to pursue them. But unfortunately, none of the projects including the Durgapur project, the Haldia Project, the paper manufacturing project, etc., are found in these supplementary demands. It is unfortunate that West Bengal's case has always been ignored. The development of Haldia port, which is a subsidiary of Calcutta Port, is very essential, but no money has been provided. The super thermal power plant at Farakka has been hanging fire for so many years. The experts gave the opinion that this should be taken up, but it has not been taken up and no money has been provided for in these demands. The Finance Minister was good enough to assure the House during the last budget session that some amount would be provided and the work will be started, but there is no indication of provision of funds in these supplementary demands. I request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, to use his good offices to include some of the most important projects of West Bengal which are pending and to provide funds for implementation of those projects.

About grants for flood affected people in various areas, a sum of Rs.

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

10 crores has been provided. This is a national calamity and should be tackled on a national level. I request the Finance Minister to provide at least further Rs. 100 crores for the relief of the cyclone-affected people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Laccadive and Pondicherry. This should be given the top-most consideration. This is a national calamity and the State Governments cannot tackle it properly for want of funds. Let the Central Government come forward to tackle it properly. Food and cloth for the affected people should be distributed. There should be construction of houses and huts for the rehabilitation of the affected people. There should be provision for education of children and even adults free of charge. There should also be provision for employment for people in the affected area. All these things can be done only by the Central Government.

In the last budget the Finance Minister spoke very nicely about industrial units in backward districts. But the amount provided for this purpose for the whole of India is only Rs. 6 crores. It looks nice to speak of development of backward districts but then money must be provided for the implementation of those projects. Rural industries should be developed, especially agriculture and labour-oriented industries, in the backward districts. For that adequate provision should be made by the Government of India, not Rs. 6 crores but Rs. 60 crores. I am sure the Finance Minister appreciates that unless the backward areas are developed, the development of the whole country or nation is not possible. So, I would appeal to him to provide sufficient funds for the development of backward districts and for the improvement of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes instead of simply making eloquent speeches.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur):
Sir, I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I am sorry that these proposals turn a blind eye to the area I come from. For instance, though the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is being established with a capital of Rs. 200 crores, no project is being given to Assam, which is very unfortunate, even though the people of Assam suffered a calamity last summer. There is no mention of any development project, or even any relief measure, for the people of my State. At least there should have been some gesture by the Finance Minister towards the people of that area.

I may also add that the people of Andhra Pradesh, and south generally, have suffered a lot on account of the calamities. We have personally seen the sufferings of the people. Instead of making provision out of the Plan for relief, there should be non-Plan provision for relief and rehabilitation of the people. Permanent rehabilitation measures should be adopted by the Government so that in future at least thousands of people do not die when calamities occur in the cyclone-ravaged area. I feel that the Finance Ministry should have taken some steps to provide more funds for this as suggested by Dr. Ramji Singh as natural calamities are occurring somewhere or other in the country throughout the year. There should be a separate Ministry to look into these problems, to see that sufficient expertise is available, with the assistance of foreign countries if necessary. We know that a Cyclone Mitigation Scheme for the southern States was prepared in 1970 and given to them, but for want of funds they could not implement it. So, there should be a new Ministry to deal with these calamities from time to time or to prevent them if possible.

I support the Demands, but I feel it should have been more socialist-

oriented. We have had three Budgets so far—the interim Budget, the regular Budget and the Supplementary Demands. We feel that they have fallen far short of the expectation of the people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Demand No. 56 has provided for Rs. 40.63 lakhs as expenditure on two commissions of inquiry, out of which Rs. 32.18 lakhs is going to be spent in one year on the Shah Commission alone.**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ग्रान ए प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर । जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है कितना खर्च होता है, ठीक होता है या नहीं होता है, आप कह सकते हैं, उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । जब तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा मैं नहीं उठा लेकिन जहां तक शाह कमीशन के फंक्शनिंग की बात आती है, व इस सदन में बीस्कस हीं कर सकते हैं । इस मामले में क्ल क्लयर है कि स्टेटुटरी ट्रेबुनल या स्टेटुटरी अथॉरिटी जो कि जुडिशियल या सभी जुडिशियल फंक्शन कर रही हो, उसके बारे में सदस्य यहां कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was not talking of the functioning of the Commission on merits. I was only referring to the procedure which is contrary even to the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to the Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: These are general Demands for Grants and therefore I have every right to say why should not provide anything for the Shah Commission. I am not going into the merits of the enquiry. I am not going to say anything which relates to the actual merits of the case or that would prejudice the case.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I rise on a point of order. I strongly object to this. His remarks should be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have every right to say that there is a person.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 188 says:

“No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved.”

मेरा कहना यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जस्टिस शाह के बारे में जो रिमार्क्स किये हैं, आप उन्हें एक्सपंज करा दीजिए ।

सभापति महीदय : रिकार्ड को देखने के बाद मैं देखूंगा कि क्या करना है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I must be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw your attention to rule 216 regarding the scope of debate on supplementary grants.

It says:

“The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.”

This is very clear. I would request Mr. Sathe to confine himself only to the supplementary grants.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangal-doi): I want to know whether Mr. Sathe is speaking on his behalf or he is speaking as an agent of somebody. (Interruptions).

सभापति महोदय: मैं ने उन्हें रुक पड़ कर सुनाया है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say that I oppose this demand for Rs. 1000/- or whatever it is or even for Rupee 1/- for the Shah Commission. Why?***

Am I not entitled to say that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't say it again and again. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :***

सभापति महोदय : श्री साठे सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रंट्स के बारे में बोलें। वह इस तरह नामों को मंशन न करें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am within the scope of the supplementary demands for grants. I say, they are not entitled to this money. I am opposing this grant; I am opposing the Government in having this grant.**

SHRI VASANT SATHE:***

AN. HON. MEMBER: You should not allow him, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): On a point of order. Mr Chairman, may I invite your attention to page 161, rule 334A? It reads:

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to member..."

Has it been done?

"Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This was admitted. It was printed and circulated. The whole world knew about it. I am not reading out any new thing. This is a notice which was already admitted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Chairman, I want your ruling on this. He cannot be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, he had read out rule 334A. It is very clear that "a notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to Members".

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This notice was admitted. This was in 1969. This was admitted by the Speaker. The only point was, time could not be found because of dissolution of Lok Sabha... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless you give the year, date, etc., you will not be permitted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order. Please see rules 215 and 216.

This is a debate on the Supplementary Demands. Rule 216 says:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

That is No. 1.

About Rule 188 I have already made the submission.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कोटेशन श्री साठे ने किये हैं—हमारे यहां संविधान में प्रावधान है कि अगर किसी जज को हटाना है तो उस के लिये एक सैप्रेट मोशन देना पड़ेगा, उन के बाद हाउस चाहे तो जज को हटा सकता है और न चाहे तो नहीं हटा सकता है । अगर साठे साहब जस्टिस शाह को डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं तो एक सबस्टेन्टिव मोशन दें और वह हाउस के सामने आये । लेकिन सप्लीमेन्ट्री ग्रान्ट्स पर बहस के एक-एक इस तरह की बात नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिये मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि जस्टिस शाह के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह हाउस की कार्यवाही में से एक्सपंज किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: After examination, if necessary I will expunge it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No question of consideration. This is a very serious matter. It will have very wide repercussions and I must say this with due regard to my friend, Mr. Sathe.

He is unnecessarily...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have quoted the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that after examining the debates, I will see what should be done.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I am referring to Rule 353 which says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker

and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:..."

Even an allegation defamatory in nature cannot be made and this is the worst type of defamatory allegation that has been made.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Apart from that, Rule 352, clause (v) says:

"A member while speaking shall not—reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

Then the explanation says:

"The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;"

Then according to Rule 353 no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature, no aspersions and no defamatory statement can be allowed to be made by any member in the House without his first giving previous intimation to the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Everything should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be done after I have examined the debates.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Patel Saheb, it cannot be expunged accord-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

ing to your wishes. Expunction is governed by Rule 380.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, Sir, through this demand for grant of Rs. 45 lakhs this government wants to carry on only a malacious, false propoganda of prosecution through media and persecution through the Press and what is called in the American parlance,***.

Therefore, I oppose this demand asked for in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Why don't you convince Mr. Mohsin?

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, the time allotted by the BAC for this item is one hour. Discussion is still going on. Government business is getting locked up in this fashion. I would request you to see that this item is disposed of within the time prescribed by the B.A.C.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर): मान्यवर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सप्लीमेंटरी बजट रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी माननीय साठे साहब कह रहे थे तो उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय इमरजेंसी खत्म हुई थी और जनता पार्टी का चुनाव अभियान चल रहा था तो उस समय जब हम अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते थे तो जनता हमसे एक ही बात पूछती थी कि चुनाव जीतने के बाद और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद क्या हम लोग इन्दिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी, बंसी लाल आदि के खिलाफ या कांग्रेस के उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने देश के साथ

इमरजेंसी में अन्याय किया है कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे, उनको सजा देंगे। और हमने उस समय वायदा किया था कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बन जाने के बाद तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भूल की कि 8, 9 महीने हो जाने के बाद भी शाह कमीशन के जरिये मे या दूसरी इन-क्वायरीज के जरिये से जो जांच करवायी जा रही है यह जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। . . . (व्यवधान) जिस तरह से हम लोगों को इमरजेंसी के दौरान जेलों में डाला गया था उसी तरह से श्री साठे को, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, संजय गांधी को जेल में डाल देना चाहिये था। अगर इन लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया जाता तो जो सवाल आज पैदा हो रहे हैं यह पैदा ही नहीं होते। यह जनता पार्टी ने सबसे बड़ी भूल की है जो हमने इन लोगों को जेल में नहीं डाला। आज देश के अन्दर जो अशांति फैली हुई है, जो संबोटेज हो रहे हैं, यह कुछ नहीं होना अगर यह लोग जेल में बन्द कर दिये गये होते। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इनको जेल में डाला जाय।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वह रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एम० है इसलिये उनको पब्लिक के लोगों से हमदर्दी नहीं है, इनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के माध्यम से जो देश की जनता उम्मीद करती है उसकी आशाओं और भावनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये ध्यान दिया जायगा। उदाहरण के तौर पर अभी जैसे कि साइक्लोन आया है उसके बारे में जनता सरकार काफी कुछ कर रही है, ठीक है होना चाहिये, हमारा तो वहना है कि जो कुछ भी हुआ है कम हुआ है, और ज्यादा होना चाहिये था बिना किसी पार्टी पोलिटिक्स के तो जो कुछ भी किया जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है।

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दूसरी बात मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० डी० एस० की स्कीम खत्म कर दी गई लेकिन वापसी के लिये कन्डीशनस लगा दी गई हैं, उनको खत्म करना चाहिये एल० आई० सी० के लोगों का काग्रिम सपकार से 1974 में एग्रोमेंट हुआ था जिसको इनरजसी में खत्म कर दिया गया था। हम चाहते हैं कि उस एग्रोमेंट को रेस्टोर किया जाय और फिर से लागू किया जाय ताकि उनको ब्रोन्स आदि दिया जा सक।

साठे साहब कह रहे थे कि शाह कमीशन पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है। हम तो कहते हैं कि जितना खर्च हो रहा है वह कम है, और खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो कुछ इन लोगों ने किया है वह सारे का सारा पब्लिक के सामने आना चाहिये। शाह कमीशन के जरिये में जिन बातों का पता लग रहा है वह पूरी बातें सामने नहीं आ रही है। सारी बातों की जांच होनी चाहिये। मेरी मांग है कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ फौरन कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

हम अतः में इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हैं और यह निवेदन करते हैं कि अब की बार जो बजट यहाँ पर लाया जाय उसमें जनता पार्टी की जनता होनी चाहिये और वह जनता की अकांक्षाओं के मुताबिक होना चाहिये, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will now reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants has almost become a budget debate. This has been a prolonged debate on issues, some of which are not strictly relevant. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour to reply to as many points raised by Members as possible.

The matter that seems to worry many hon. Members of this House is the cyclone and the disaster that it has caused in various parts of South India. There is no doubt that in the

South the havoc that was wrought by the cyclone was tremendous. A great deal of suffering resulted from it, and it will take a great deal of effort to redress and rehabilitate the people of the entire area which has been affected.

It is said that the Centre has not risen to the occasion by making available resources that may be necessary to face this disaster. Whatever be the magnitude of the disaster, we must necessarily proceed to deal with it according to some rules and comply with some procedures. One hon. Member said that too much emphasis should not be put on the rules and regulations. I am afraid if Government is to be run, rules and regulations have to find a certain place. (Interruptions) It is obvious that so many human beings are involved. How assistance has to be given is the point. The Centre proceeds on the basis of principles laid down by the Sixth Finance Commission Report. Accordingly, a Committee visited the areas affected by cyclone and having visited, it submitted its recommendations on the basis of which, the Government has made the allocations. That part, I think, is admitted. Therefore, on that basis allocations are made. They are made as plans advance. Naturally, the question arises that when such a large amount is taken as a Plan advance, what will happen when the plan comes to be formulated? Undoubtedly, that has to be taken into account. The very fact that the magnitude of the disaster is great and the money that has to be given as plan advance is correspondingly large even though it may not come up to whatever the hon. Members may have expected, nevertheless, the amount is huge. The Government will have to find ways and means of ensuring that the plan schemes and proposals are not eroded; that the development goes forward as we would like it to go forward. Therefore, we will have to find ways by which this could be achieved. That has to be done and it will be done. With this assurance that

[Shri H. M. Patel]

there will be no question of allowing the development plans of the States to be affected. I hope the hon. Members will be content. Undoubtedly, the assessment of the damage that has been done and the assessment of the moneys that would be required in order to rehabilitate people, industry, farms and so on is large but it has not all to be met in one day or one month or two months. What is immediately required is the first thing that must come into question. Let me say that even the Andhra Government has sanctioned so far Rs. 10 crores. It is not easy just to spend money. Moneys will be made available as they come to be needed. The Prime Minister has said categorically that money will not come in the way of tackling any problem that arises from this major disaster which has befallen these areas. That assurance should have satisfied the hon'ble Members. I repeat that assurance here and as I have said although the money just now given is as Plan advance yet we shall try and see how in spite of that the development is not affected.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I would like to know the actual recommendations made by the Central team.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We have not deducted a single paise out of what they recommended. There has been no cut imposed at all by the Central Government.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Are we to understand that no further money will be released by the Central Finance Ministry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think this is an unnecessary question and interruption because as problems are brought and requests come along to the Finance Ministry they are going to be considered. For instance, tobacco is one of the major crops of Andhra Pradesh. A proposal came about it and about Rs. 4½ crores have been advanced and the banks have been asked to make it available to the Tobacco Board in

accordance with the recommendations of that Board. Similarly, instructions have been given to the nationalised banks that they should advance loans to agriculturists as quickly as possible. The insurance companies have been told that they must dispose of the claims as speedily as possible. Government is ready to see that this particular disaster—which is a national disaster—where human beings are affected there is no question of dealing with it in any other way except in the way that ensures that the suffering of those who have suffered is minimised by whatever we do after the suffering has come upon them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, wheat to the tune of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the flood affected areas under the scheme 'Food for Work'. Will the Minister release wheat under this scheme for the cyclone affected areas?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as foodgrains are concerned we have given the State Governments the quantities that they asked for. Apart from the 'Food for Work' we have given about 45,000 tonnes of wheat and rice—thirty thousand tonnes to one State and about twenty thousand tonnes to another State. They have been given adequate quantities for free distribution. As demands came, appropriate quantities have gone to other areas also which had been affected. For instance, Kerala. I do not think that Pondicherry will be left unassisted because Pondicherry apart from anything else is the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to a statement which had been laid on the Table of the House by him and although he has brought the matter in skilfully within the mischief of supplementary demands saying that we should tighten up our machinery for collecting revenue, I may say that he has given a copy a couple of days ago and I am having it examined by the Central Board of Revenue and after that study is over if necessary other

steps will be taken as such referring it to the CBI if that is necessary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not only about this particular instance. There are other cases also about Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the directors of Maruti. You should create a cell. That was my demand.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever matters come to our notice, we shall pursue them. What the hon. Member has pointed out will be borne in mind and whatever further action is called for, will be taken.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The general feeling is that the Finance Ministry is soft with those people. Do you not know what has been going on in this country? Why do you not create a cell? Why do you ask for further information?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not ask for any more information. Information that you have given as well as such information as is already with us, will be gone into. On that action will be taken. I hope he will agree with me that we should not act until we have full and satisfactory data to proceed further. He seems to be so dissatisfied with the Finance Minister; several other members also appear to be dissatisfied with the Finance Minister. I think that the finance minister's is one position which is bound to displease people more often than please them... (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Member Shri P. K. Deo referred to various matters. He said forests should not be cut down and that they should be looked after. Another Member also mentioned that. I entirely agree with him because I am in a position to know what disaster it can really bring. We are fully conscious of that and we are doing everything that we can, to see they are not allowed to be further denuded and afforestation activities are taken in hand more and more. He referred to certain irrigation projects. I can assure him that irrigation is being given

the highest priority by this government and whatever projects are accepted will be implemented with the utmost expedition.

In so far as Indiravati scheme is concerned, a fresh survey is being carried out because the earlier survey was not considered to be sufficient.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It has been completed; it has been cleared.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Then, on that basis further action will be taken.

Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan referred to a number of matters, most of them not really strictly relevant to the supplementary demands for grants. I have no doubt that her intention was only to ensure that on those particular matters...

16.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Reference to afforestation made by another hon. member is relevant, but only what I said is irrelevant! He has replied to so many points raised by other hon. members. If it is convenient, it is relevant; otherwise not. This is most unseemly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what the unseemliness is. Perhaps she did not hear what I said. I said, the hon. member Shri P. K. Deo and other hon. members spoke about afforestation. I will now say, the hon. member, Shri P. K. Deo and the hon. member, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan spoke about afforestation. (*Interruptions*). There was a reference to hosiery industry by Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If my points were irrelevant, your reply is equally irrelevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Since already she has decided that my reply will be irrelevant, I see no point in taking any time over it.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I declare it as relevant and then proceed to explain. I am glad that her anger has disappeared now. She is perhaps aware that as part of this Year's budget proposals, the small-scale manufacturers have been exempted from payment of excise duty on their first clearance upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year provided that the clearance of all excisable goods in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. This really covers her point about hoisery industry.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: They wanted you to raise the exemption limit on permissible investment beyond Rs. 10 lakhs because the cost of machinery has gone up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I was referring to Rs. 30 lakhs of production. In fact, they come under the mischief of that all-embracing thing that on whatever there is no excise duty, they will pay 2 per cent excise duty. It is neither small-scale nor large-scale but it is the residuary item under which they come.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनोर) :

एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लोमेंटम, के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की क्या राय है, उनको क्या छूट देना चाहते हैं। मैं पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is not a budget debate. I have only come with supplementary demands for grants on the original budget. I have not come with only new budget proposals.

श्री मही लाल (बिजनोर) : पीड़ित क्षेत्र के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ, सबके लिये नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In fact, in answer to a question which was raised the other day in the House, it was

stated that agricultural implements are being given exemption. That was mentioned the other day.

As far as I know, no other relevant issue was raised. Of course, a suggestion was made for the creation of a new Ministry to take care of such disasters. A reference was made to khadi and also sugar industry. But these really do not arise from the Supplementary Grants that I am asking for. The suggestion will be examined. So far as industrial units in backward areas are concerned, the correct position is that originally in the budget we had provided Rs. 10 crores. Now we are asking for another Rs. 5 crores. So, we are trying to do more for the backward areas, and not less. I think I have covered all the essential points that were raised during this discussion, and I should not take more time of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House, unless any particular member desires any particular cut motion to be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and cut motion to be put separately negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1978 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 5, 7, 12, 16, 32, 34, 40, 49, 53, 56, 63, 64, 82, 84, 86, 89, 100 and 105."

The motion was adopted.

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
84	Department of Steel	1,000
86	Mines and Minerals	12,20,79,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION		
89	Department of Rehabilitation	3,86,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
100	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	5,00,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
105	Department of Space	56,00,000

16.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1977*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-12-77.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

16.10 hrs.

MOTION RE. DEVELOPMENT OF
SUNDERBANS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That this House notes with concern the poverty and backwardness of Sunderbans in West Bengal and recommends that a Parliamentary team should extensively tour the area in 1977 and at the same time the Central Government should—

(a) save the people and their land there from invasion of saline water coming from sea; and

(b) take steps to—

(i) irrigate the area.

(ii) rescue the area from severe backwardness that it suffers from".

Sunderbans is the outcome of the indomitable courage and tenacity of the people. Dire poverty and land famine have pushed people to live in that particular area where living is indeed very difficult today.

Today it is a very sensitive area because it is bordering on Bangla Desh and facing the Sea which has direct access to Diego Garcia, the American base in the Indian Ocean. Security can be ensured only through material growth, growth in respect of communications, rail transport, road transport, water transport etc. They are the poorest people, the greatest sufferers today.

This area suffers from the worst regional imbalances and you will be surprised to know that the other day when I was in Sunderbans I came to a place called Pather Pratima where I was told you can get a day labourers for your chapatis a day, working eight to ten hours a day.

On the one side is a part of Delta face and then between the Hooghly and Padma-Meghna estuaries there is a span of about 400 km. or 270 miles covering about 28,000 sq. miles.

The colonisation of the area started from about 1830. In 1963, 5,000 acres were used for the resettlement of the erstwhile East Pakistan displaced persons.

In recent years the fertility status of this area has gone down and it is mostly a single crop area. Even whatever little crop they are able to grow remains in perennial danger and that is due mainly due to the invasion of saline water coming from the sea.

This should be treated as a national problem. This is the first time, I reckon, that we are talking about Sunderbans at the national level. There are miles and miles of mud embankments there, but they are not good enough, they cannot stand the invasion of the saline water coming from the sea, and they often collapse. Therefore, the basic development constraint in Sunderbans, namely invasion of saline water from the sea, has to be stopped permanently. Otherwise, the problem would go on mounting. Even today it is colossal.

Only the national exchequer of this great country can meet such a challenge from nature, because the State Government, with their meagre resources, are neither equipped nor should be expected to meet the challenge of the sea water.

The problem is how to save 77,37,967 acres of cultivable land, i.e. about 1,000 square miles, inhabited by about 2,02,200 people according to the 1971 census. It has gone up considerably now. Out of the total population, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' population comes to about 43.3 per cent according to 1971 Census. The present figures are not in my hand.

The marginal embankments to protect this area, the land and the people, their property and living, cover an area of 3,500 km. They are mostly of a very weak nature and very temporary. In September, 1976, when nature became very aggressive in that region, at least 2,907 breaches were

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found and noticed. Embankments covering an area of 466 km. were washed away. About 1560 km. embankments were damaged. Only 264 km. embankments has so far been strengthened with the assistance of rural production programme and world food programme. This year, between April and June, further extensive damaged have taken place and a big length of embankments stands vulnerable.

I have already stated that the State Government has very limited resources. The Congress Government left the State Exchequer bankrupt. Even the works done in 1976 have not been paid for and the contractors have refused to take more in hand because the bills have remained unpaid. If we want to save the life and living of the people and the valuable national asset, namely, the land, from the fury of the invasion of saline water from the sea, we must have pucca, if possible, brick-built embankments. The embankments have to be heavily armoured because in specially vulnerable portions, the thrust is very severe. The embankments requiring heavy protection will cover an area of 250 miles. If we take into account Rs. 7 lakhs per mile the estimated cost will be Rs. 17.5 crores. The embankments requiring light protection cover an area of about 400 miles. At the rate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per miles the estimated cost will come to about Rs. 10 crores. The total minimum requirement today is Rs. 27.5 crores. Besides closure bunds which could be created to protect the land, the phase I programme is expected to protect 50,000 hectares of cultivable land. I quote:

"Sunderbans Delta Project, phase I: Under the project three major closure dams had been proposed to be built....

These closure dams would create reservoir area of 3,850 hectares with a capacity of 102 million cubic meters.

The project includes construction of five master sluices to take care of surface drainage from the reclaimed area as well as from the areas lying further north draining so far into the Saptamukhi river system. Besides it the Phase I of the Project includes construction of 75 km. of marginal dykes. The total length of dykes would be 120 km. (75 km. marginal embankment and 45 km. for closure bunds). It is planned to have 120 km. of road throughout the length of the embankments with two lanes.

The total area of the enclosed land will be 1.25 lakh acres... The area of the proposed reservoir would be 6,250 acres. Thus the total area under water after completion of the project is expected to be 10,694 acres. The net available land for cultivation excluding the water bodies and estimated requirement of residential use will be around one lakh acres. Therefore, about 20,000 acres of additional land would be available for cultivation. The other projected gains, in addition to flood protection (125,000 acres) are facilities for irrigation and development of fisheries. Nearly 17,000 acres "could be brought under irrigation and 10,700 acres of fresh water area would be available for culture of fish. The sweet water resources could also be used for industrial and other purposes. The another substantial benefit would be reduction (81 per cent) in length of protecting dykes to be maintained."

This is a very important piece of document.

The total cost estimated by the Dutch experts of NEDECO on the wage price level of 1961-62 was Rs. 16.5 crores and of 1972-73 was Rs. 21.31 crores.

The amount would not be required all at a time. It will take at least nine years to construct the whole thing. Therefore, the amount could be spread over a period of nine years. The Irri-

gation and Waterways Department of the West Bengal Government had drawn up another project for the entire region excluding the comand area of delta project, Phase I, about which I have just now mentioned. That works out to Rs. 11,26,92,000. That would include sluices costing Rs. 162.52 lakhs, the remaining embankments Rs. 275.26 lakhs, revetment works at vulnerable zones Rs. 155.41 lakhs, retired and ring bunds Rs. 35.73 lakhs and overland crossbunds Rs. 498 lakhs.

We are very happy to see that the Central Government had come to rescue to a situation of this nature, under somewhat similar circumstances, in Kerala to save the people and land from the invasion of sea. In reply to a question of 20th March, 1973, which was replied to by the Minister for Irrigation and Power, it had been said:

“Taking into account the magnitude of the problem and the need for speedy implementation of anti-erosion measures in Kerala, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan to enable the State Government to implement a programme of Rs. 4 crores a year. This assistance should be released to meet the expenditure over and above the provisions made in the State Plan of Rs. 1.3 crores in 1972-73...” etc., et.

Again on 17th March, 1975, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 367 it was stated:

“A length of about 113 kilometres have been protected upto the end of the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 17.50 crores of which the Centre has provided special loan assistance of Rs. 4.59 crores. These measures are being continued in the Fifth Plan also for which an outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been tentatively proposed.”

I am very glad to find that this has been done.

Recently, a reply has been given to Unstarred Question No. 26 dated 14-11-1977. The Minister had visited the areas affected by sea erosion in Kerala. In that reply it has been stated:

“However, taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Centre has provided special loan assistance to the State Government for accelerating the approved anti sea erosion schemes included in the State Plan. The amount made available during the first three years of the Fifth Plan has been Rs. 3.75 crores. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released so far for this purpose.”

Therefore, this is the position. Here is a case which could be used as a parallel instance. It is a case where the people are suffering because of invasion by saline water coming from sea, and it has to be treated as a national problem. We would earnestly make this request to the Central Government through you, Sir.—The hon. Prime Minister has taken the trouble of coming and listening to us—to be generous and save these 20 lakhs of people from perpetual misery, poverty and destruction. The State Government resources are very meagre; if it is left in their hands, I do not think, in our life time, people will have any relief. The poverty there is something unbelievable. Prof. Madhu Dandavate should go there; we expect that he will inaugurate the railway line after the final location survey is done. He is keeping mum. That is the trouble.

There should be a massive programme for multiple cropping and crop diversification. Production of commercial and cash crops is also necessary. It is predominantly an agrarian area with 88.53 per cent of people in agriculture.

There is a deep pauperisation and the percentage of owner-cultivation to the total agricultural worker is: in

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1961 it was 65.86 per cent and in 1971 it was 49.84 per cent. You realise how much it has come down. The percentage of landless workers to the total agricultural workers is: 1961—34.14 per cent and 1971 it was 50.16 per cent and the productivity of the land also is steadily declining and the scope of employment is fast shrinking and the participation ratio is steadily declining. In 1961 it was 30.27 per cent and in 1971 it was only 26.44 per cent. The majority of the landless agricultural labour is chronically under-employed.

The Sunderbans has the lowest per capita income. The income of a family of 5 members is Rs. 185 per month which works out to Rs. 37 per month per head. The outstanding loan per family comes to Rs. 172.

There should be a ground water survey which is very essential and there should also be a geological survey to find out petroleum and other things that are likely to be found there. A Government of India team and ICAR visited the area in April 1973 and they have pointed out very clearly that the possibilities of production of cotton, oil-seeds, pulses, sugar beet are very immense. The possibilities are great. They have said:

"It may be mentioned in passing here that the British were the first to attempt at cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans in the year 1835. Their findings from the published literature of the time revealed that quality cottons can be grown in this area..."

Agronomically it has been stated by experts that cotton appears to fit well into a paddy-cotton rotation in this area. It is also reported that paddy yields following cotton are also higher than paddy after being fallow. This finding is also an important one while introducing a second crop in this area.

The next in importance is the problem of drainage. As I mentioned earlier, this should be given first prio-

riority to make the cotton programme a successful venture since the ill-drained area delays the preparation of the land and also comes in the way of timely planting.

The other points worth recording here are:

Farmers should be advised to switch over to high-yielding varieties of paddy like Jaya, Ratna IR 8 in the place of the long-duration traditional varieties.

The area is so suitable that the cost of cultivation for sun flower is: per acre Rs. 289, yield per acre—400 kg. and the gross value of the produce—Rs. 600. Similarly, for cotton—cost of production—Rs. 445, yield per acre—600 kg. kapas. and the gross value of the produce per acre—Rs. 1500. Similar is the case with moong dhal. Sun flower is the latest entrant into the Sunderbans area. There are great possibilities of growing sun flower. It is said that growing sun flower in the Sunderbans does have certain advantages. Sun flower is a plant which can hold its own with a little moisture and needs the minimum after-cultivation care.

Similarly there are many recommendations. I would like the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister for Planning to constitute a cell for Sunderbans and go into the details of the recommendations and the findings that have been placed on record so far. That will give a lot of guidance to the government.

Besides multiple cropping, there should be intense utilisation of the natural advantages and the resources. I have already talked about going in in a big way with drilling for petroleum because it has been opined by many that that particular area—to quote the language of the experts—is floating on oil. So this has to be borne in mind. We do not want our projects to be sabotaged by people in the country and outside the country which will be a great economic stake for us.

There are other things also. Forests and fisheries and agro-based and cottage industries. Production of salt is another. These are the important things they should look into. Construction of a communication and transportation system. Rural electrification—there is almost no electrification in the Sunderbans, almost nothing. Then, I can talk about Education, Health and Welfare measures. Then there are subjects like Animal Husbandry and Poultry Farms, Poultry Multiplication Centres, Hatching-cum-Food-mixing Units and Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries with permanent bases. Then you come to Coconut plantations. Plantation can be done in barren areas which are about 2 per cent of forest area, and there can be plantation in sparsely covered areas. Under Industries, you have composite ginnery with cotton-seed oil extraction plant. Then there are boat-building and servicing industries. You have powered crafts and traditional boats. Then you have Food-processing, Paper and Pulp, Engineering, Honey Refinery, Ice-Plant, Fish-meal and Building Materials Industries. Then you have Land Reclamation work and the development of transport linkages. Under Road Linkages you have the following works:—

Construction of Amjhara-Basanti-Majibdari road.

Basant-Herobhanga Resettlement Colony Road.

Kakdwip-Pathar Pratima via Gangadharpur Road.

Frasergunge-Bakkhali Road.

Herobhanga-Golabari Road.

Hingalganj Hemnagar Road.

Bhangarkhali Dulduli via Fakirtakia Road.

These are the things, Sir. Road Bridges, landing facilities, rail links are those things which are needed there. Mr. Madhu Dandavate knows that the Budge-Budge Diamon Harbour kakdwip Namkhana railway line has been found to be more than viable. I am not grudging that you have

brought that Jammu line which is not viable. I am not grudging about Trivandrum-Kanyakumari-Triunelveli line. Regarding return on capital invested, the Public Accounts Committee, which is a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, has stated in very clear language that railway should not go by return only as far as backward areas are concerned. Because of regional imbalances there have been great sufferings on the part of the people and they should not use the formula of return. However, the return is ten per cent in this area and it would meet with his requirements. Railway line is only a small part of it. Because I have been trying for it, Mrs. Gandhi has given an order saying nothing to do with Jyotirmoy Bosu's rail project. He might see something in the documents also. I therefore request the hon. Railway Minister to give orders for 'Final Location Survey' for all the railway lines and not only for Budge-Budge, Diamond Harbour, Namkhana line. It is a small thing. There are three Railway lines which should be taken up. There are other lines like:

Lakshmikantapur-Kakdwip.

Hasnabad-Pratapadityanagar.

Canning-Golabari.

Kindly go to that area and see that. The hon. Prime Minister has to come and visit that area.

They want hospitals, they want educational facilities etc. They want industrial training institutes. They want degree colleges, they want junior technical schools, they want facilities for basic education, they want handicrafts training centres, they want primary schools. They also have an Urban Area Development Plan. All these things are being neglected due to reasons best known to the authorities themselves. I cannot blame the present government because they have come and taken the power hardly eight months ago. I appeal to them that they should look into the matter of Sunderbans and save these

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people from the perpetual misery and suffering which they have been undergoing since time immemorial.

Then, so far as Education is concerned, the position is this. You have got only 0.8 schools per thousand population. The length of pucca road is very little. It is only 0.23 k.m. per thousand persons. We want a network of link roads. The total length of railway line in this vast region is 28 miles only.

So far as Inland Water Transport is concerned, it is the main mode of transport. As you know, this is a very sensitive area. There was an Inland Water Transport Committee in those days and this humble self has also been a Member of that Committee. We had made specific recommendations. It is not my handwritten thing although I was in it. I quote:

"It is essential to exploit the agricultural hinter land of the Sunderbans for the economic prosperity of this area. A provision of Rs. 61.84 lakhs may be included for this scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

"An efficient passenger-cum-goods service connecting important towns and villages in the Sunderbans is a distinct necessity. It is also essential that suitable landing facilities are provided at various points suggested by the State Government. The more important among these are Raidighi, Port Canning and Namkhana. Namkhana is the terminal point for road transport and handles pilgrim traffic of the order of several hundred thousands at the time of Ganga Sagar mela in January each year. Provision of these facilities should be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

But, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir if you visit this area, you will see that these are only paper exercises and nothing has been done. I am glad that Shri Dandavate has given an assurance—I take it like that—that the railway line

from Budge Budge—Diamond Harbour—Namkhana railwayline's final location survey, is shortly going to be done. I take it like that. There are other things also. For agriculture, what is needed is the inputs like seeds, fertiliser, irrigation water. This is an area where windmills could be tried very successfully. One windmill can do a lot. We have been writing and I have also been writing since 1967 as to whether, in Sunderbans, the windmills could be freely constructed so the power could be made use of for doing lift irrigation and other works. Besides cultivation of sweet potato, sugar beet, chilly and melon can also be done. What is wanted is processing facility. Otherwise, the growers are not getting the remunerative price for these. These are sometimes thrown away. We want the Planning Minister to tell us as to how he can help us in replacing the traditional amman paddy cultivation by the early maturing variety or high yield variety. The high yielding variety can give us 40 maunds and we can release the land by October for cultivating something else in that land. If the State Government is in a position to do that, why should I come to you with a begging bowl in my hands? This is a major area where pisciculture can be developed. Estuarine areas, fish farms, brackish water especially in Henry's Island are the areas where we can develop controlled tank for the purpose of development of fishery from prawn and other precious varieties. It is found by scientists that in brackish water, it is possible to produce 2.4 tonnes per hectare per year of mullet and 600 to 700 kgs of prawn per year. We would like the Government to take the initiative in the matter and go for this productive exercise. There is a great scope for the composite fish culture also. There are many other possibilities. At the same time I am sorry to say that the present Government although has taken the work in hand in Sunderbans, there are still some big land owners and so land reforms are very necessary.

I only want to conclude by saying that I am bringing this on the floor of this august House, in this highest national forum, with an expectation that the Central Government will come forward and treat this area as a special area and give us the maximum that they can spare for removing the sufferings and difficulties that Sunderbans is having specially from the sea water which is invading that year after year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House notes with concern the poverty and backwardness of Sunderbans in West Bengal and recommends that a Parliamentary team should extensively tour the area in 1977 and at the same time the Central Government should—

(a) save the people and their land there from invasion of saline water coming from sea; and

(b) take steps to—

(i) irrigate the area.

(ii) rescue the area from severe backwardness that it suffers from."

SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to bring forward this motion before this august House. I am happy to see that our Prime Minister as well as the Planning Minister sitting here.

The discussion on Sundarbans is vital not only for us but it is also vital for the whole nation. Sundarbans is one of the largest backward areas and a most accessible areas in the country. You imagine how it is inaccessible. Even a police station comprising of several thousand sq. miles Gosaba is still without an inch of metalled road. Nobody can see an inch of metalled road in that area. This is the most accessible part though Sundarbans

starts 13 miles down from the city of Calcutta. It is a blakish spot of West Bengal and the backwardness cannot be measured. It is so high that you cannot imagine. It is a mono chrop area. The area is protected by 2200 miles embankments by which you can imagine how far it is inaccessible. The total reclaimed area is 9.4 lakh acres. Out of this 6.4 lakh acres are under cultivation. Though Sunderbans is not properly demarcated yet in the British period a demarcation line was made and according to that line south portion of 24 Parganas is demarcated as Sunderbans area. There is no natural demarcation. The population of this area at present is near about 23 lakh and the area under cultivation is only 6.4 lakh acres which means less than 0.3 acre land per man. So, you can easily imagine that by mere land distribution the economy of the area cannot be improved. Some other method should be adopted to remove this backwardness. On that basis. I would request the Planning Minister to give due importance to our submissions.

This is an area which has only one crop and after that crop people have nothing to do for their avocation of life. It is a shameful matter for us to know that people after the paddy harvesting is over come to the cities with begging bowls. Most of them dwell on the footpaths of Calcutta. You will be surprise to know that 60 per cent of the footpath dwellers in Calcutta come from Sunderbans area. I would like to see that some concrete, viable planning is made for them. The State Government on account of its many constraints and limitations is not in a position to take up any scheme for the development of this area. Though Sunderbans Development Board has been constituted yet it has not been given any statutory support. The Centre should come forward not only for the development of Sunderbans area but also for all the backward areas of India.

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

Sir, as regards the solution, I do not fully agree with the views expressed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. It has its own natural gift. If we can exploit and utilise this gift it can be taken as a boon to the people of this area. It cannot be taken as a curse. Mr. Bosu wants to prevent the ingress of the saline water. I am not in support of this view because I know the ingress of the saline water brings worth crores of rupees fish. If we take one acre of watery land it gives 200 kg. fish. Out of these 200 kg 150 kg. would be prawns which would fetch a price of Rs. 40 per kg. It comes to Rs. 6000. It means one acre of fishery on land can give upto Rs. 7000. There is no parallel industry to the fishery. West Bengal needs development of fisheries. I am just giving you one example. In 1967 we had assessed the fish requirement of Calcutta city alone. Granting that 30 per cent are vegetarians, the demand of Calcutta came to about Rs. 72 crores of fish per year; that is the consumption capacity of Calcutta city alone. The supply figure is Rs. 22 crores. Out of that Rs. 22 crores, West Bengal's contribution is Rs. 5-6 crores, which means that Rs. 15 crores worth of fish comes from outside, that is, from Bihar, Orissa, U.P. or even Haryana. We are drawing our money in this way. Planning should be done in such a way that schemes can be implemented in West Bengal itself and it is easily possible; there are natural gifts. I want to draw the attention of the Planning Minister to this matter. If we extend the radiation of Calcutta economy to Sunderbans, it would automatically develop; that is the proper approach to planning. There is the great Calcutta market and its capacity is rated so high. Take for instance, coconut oil and poor Calcutta had to get it from outside. Calcutta is not self-sufficient in any of the things that it needs. It needs 100 crores worth of coconut oil and in about 30 years we have

sent out about 3000 crores. The annual demand for mustard oil is to the tune of 400 crores; in thirty years about 12000 crores would have gone out. So is the position about wheat, rice. Even salt we import from Gujarat and other places. We do not produce anything except some part of chillies. Even if we could produce only the fish that is needed, it will generate a growth in our economy in such a tremendous way that Sunderbans will develop automatically. There is no need to make a very great scheme.

My hon. friend is asking for a second crop of cotton. Cotton would be total failure; I can give my verdict. Soil may be suitable but climate and atmosphere are hostile. When cultivation of cotton starts here, in other regions there would be harvest of cotton. Nature is against us. North-Western and other cyclonic factors would cause damage. Government of India made a trial; it was a failure. It is not a scientific solution. Scientific solution lies in the other way. He asked for ground water. We require it. But I doubt whether ground water is available for the second crop. My friend is referring about scientists' opinion. Perhaps he is not aware that I am a member of the scientific committee of ICAR. Out of 29 experts, I am one in the scientific committee of the ICAR which is called operational research project. Second crop is certainly required. It must not be in the pattern of stereotype rice or wheat crop. It must be dry-land farming. Residuary moisture can be helpful and there is enough scope for that. The residuary moisture can give commercial crops like sunflower, safflower, till etc., by which Sunderbans can be benefited. So, the Planning Minister should evolve such a scheme as to make dry farming a success.

There is enough scope for horticulture. Coconut, on which we are draining many hundred crores of

rupees annually can be abundantly grown. Nature is very helpful for that. Areca nut and some spices can be grown. Bamboo cultivation can be developed. It may seem ridiculous but it would give a good generation of economy. Bamboo is used not only for domestic but for industrial purposes. The paper industry is suffering for want of paper pulp. Bamboo is a good constituent for pulp making. Man-made fibres like terylene can be made from bamboo. So, I suggest that bamboo cultivation may be taken up.

I support what Mr. Bosu said about the scope for industries in that area. One such industry is based on animal husbandry. The Calcutta market's monthly demand for baby food is 550 tonnes, i.e., 6000 tonnes annually. These are imported from other States such as Gujarat, Haryana and U.P. If we can develop animal husbandry in Sunderbans, we can snatch away a portion of that money and develop that area.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We live in one country. Why are you grudging it? You are talking as if you are importing from Britain or Germany.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: Don't argue about the word 'importing'. I am not saying it in that sense. I am only talking of self reliance.

There is big scope for tourism. Sunderbans is a very beautiful place and there is no parallel to its beauty anywhere in India. If we develop tourism, we can earn foreign exchange.

I want to lay emphasis on communication. It is completely inaccessible. There are no railheads and no roads. Only the fringe of the area has been touched by railhead. Before independence there were no roads. Now roads have come into existence, but still a big portion is without any road. Gosava compris-

es of 7 islands but there is no communication. The only communication is by country boats. Some motor launches are there owned by private parties. I suggest that public motor launches should be introduced in the nationalised sector. There were four proposals for railheads. It was surveyed but the report was, it is not viable. If you really want to develop backward areas, railhead is essential.

This area should be declared as backward area. 24 Parganas district is perhaps the biggest district of India. Because the population figure is 85 lakhs. You can easily understand that it is administratively non-viable. There is only one District Magistrate and one District Judge. So, it would be better if the whole of 24 Parganas is divided into two, one in the north and another in the south. The southern portion will contain the Sunderbans. This proposal was discussed earlier in this House. I would request the State Government to approach the Centre in the matter. Unless you divide the district into two parts, there is no hope of developing that area.

I congratulate Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for bringing up this motion and thank the Prime Minister for patiently hearing our submissions.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, this House has now taken up this debate on the development of Sunderbans. Not only this, earlier this House has debated on the backwardness of Eastern UP. It is a very happy sign that problems of regional imbalance and the problems of regional development are being discussed in this House, and the Prime Minister is gracious enough not only to lend his ears, but also to share his feelings on the problem of regional imbalance.

If I may say so, India is a large desert of poverty-stricken areas, with pockets of prosperity, and unless

[Shri Saugata Roy]

this desert can be turned into a uniform area of prosperity, all the pockets of prosperity will soon be overcome by this desert. It is in this context that I raise this debate this time on the Sunderbans and discuss this situation, because I cannot expect friends from all over the country to be interested in the development of Sunderbans, as we from West Bengal would be. But if you view it from a national perspective of development of backward areas, the need for developing backward areas and the advantages of developing the backward areas, I think that the perspective would be totally clear.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, while moving the motion, has spelt out most of the measures that are necessary for the development of Sunderbans. I will put it from the point of view of the economy of West Bengal. What we have now in the name of West Bengal is a truncated State. Originally, the composite Bengal was one in which the eastern part produced agricultural goods and Calcutta and its suburbs produced industrial goods. After partition, most of the agricultural goods producing areas have gone over to East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. So, Bengal is a large desert of poverty today, of backwardness, with a small area of prosperity around Calcutta and the Asansol-Durgapur area. In the rest of Bengal, agriculture is backward, industry has not percolated and most of the people live below the poverty line.

It is in this context that we have to view the problem of the Sunderbans, because today what had happened is that West Bengal, which had an industrial base, is getting weaker economically, because the industrial base we had was a colonial industrial base, which used to serve the needs of the colonialists, and with their departure and with the slow demise of the Calcutta port, the economy of West Bengal is going down.

If West Bengal has to survive today, it has to be agriculturally strong and agriculturally viable. West Bengal is a rice-eating State. Most of the people are consuming only rice. But West Bengal is not self-sufficient in rice. It has to bring rice either from Orissa or from Andhra Pradesh. I will tell you the picture this year. After the cyclone, most of the harvest in Andhra has been washed away and Orissa will be able to feed us only for two months. I predict today in this House with all responsibility that in the month of February-March, the price of rice will go up to Rs. 10 per kilo in West Bengal, because in West Bengal we have no buffer stocks. In West Bengal, because of the Central policy of abolishing zones, no buffer stock is being built, nothing is being procured. Andhra Pradesh which provides us rice has been ravaged by cyclone. So, we have to view the development of Sunderbans keeping in view this year's perspective.

17.00 hrs.

Sunderbans, if properly developed, can become the granary of West Bengal. It can supply rice for the whole of the State and make it self-sufficient in rice, in which case most of the tension that occurs in West Bengal in June, July and August, when agricultural labourers leave their impoverished areas and go to the city of Calcutta, will disappear.

The Sunderbans that we have today in West Bengal is not the Sunderbans as it existed. The Sunderbans, as it existed had an area of 8,000 square miles, was a part of the Gangetic delta, of the Bay of Bengal delta. Most of it has gone over to Bangla Desh in the districts of Jessore and Khulna. What we have now is an area of approximately 4,000 square miles with a population of nearly two million.

Here, man has faced nature and created his own destiny. The refugees who were settled here have struggled against nature, forests and natural calamities to build their homes. But what happens today? If there is

a cyclone or a national calamity, the bunds get broken and the area is overrun by salt water and they get no crop. That is the main problem.

As Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has also correctly pointed out, unless we make some effort to save the crops of these people from sea erosion and salinity this area cannot survive, and if this area cannot become economically viable, West Bengal ultimately cannot become economically viable because it will continue to be a rice-eating State.

As has been mentioned earlier, the development of Sunderbans cannot be taken up by any State Government, however strong or powerful. When the Congress was in power in West Bengal, they set up the Sunderbans Development Board. It had started a nucleus and built some roads, but unless massive aid comes from the Centre, nothing can be done.

In this regard, Shri Bosu also referred to the report of the Dutch experiment. If Holland can survive under the sea, there is no reason why an area like the Sunderbans cannot survive and become economically viable. It is a question which is confronting the people of Bengal, a challenge to the planners and economists of India.

There are two aspects of this matter—developmental and distributive. The developmental aspect consists of the development of bunds for saving the land from sea erosion, and the development of ground water roads, inland transport etc. It consists of far-flung areas. I have been to most of these islands. It takes 20 hours by launch to go from one place to another, and the launches are not frequent. The poor people cannot bring their produce from the internal islands, they cannot take them to the main markets. They are left to the vagaries of nature. So, what is necessary is firstly massive investment by the Centre to subserve the developmental needs of the area.

In this House, let me emphasize once again, for the last 8 months, somehow or other, we are finding that the ques-

tion of land reforms is not being given sufficient importance. Sunderbans is an area where land hunger exists in the crudest form. If such predatory form of exploitation, as it exists in Sunderbans continues, this area can never develop. I know of a High Court judge in Sunderbans who has got 2000 acres of land, all under different names. I know of another person in Sunderbans who has got 5000 acres of land. All the land ceiling laws have not been anything for them. During this part of the year, the poverty-stricken people are slightly better off. But in July/August, they have to eat the roots of the grasses that are grown there and the snails that they pick up there. It is all because of the predatory system of exploitation, a few people having all the land and most of the people not having any land at all.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: What is the *per capita* land available there?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We know all their inclinations. Let not the members from West Bengal fight in this House on such issues. I know Mr. Sarkar has very strong views on this matter which are quite opposed to land reforms.

While you talk of developing backward areas we have to keep in mind the predatory nature of exploitation by the landlords and the jotedars. Besides keeping the developmental aspect in mind, we have also to keep the distributive aspect in mind. Land reforms alone will not solve the problem because unless the farmers are provided with their basic needs, their credit needs, they cannot survive. So, the cooperativisation is also necessary. The peasants must be persuaded and, if necessary, forced to go in for cooperatives. Only then the Sunderbans farmer can survive.

The State Bank of India has prepared a project report on the credit needs of Sunderbans. It is lying with the Central Government and with the head-office of the State Bank of India. Nothing has been done to implement

[Shri Saugata Roy]

that though the State Bank has opened a few branches at Gosaba and Nimpith and other interior places.

In conclusion, I have only two small points to make. It is with regard to the security aspect of Sunderbans. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, a habitual detector, has many times pointed out the danger that Sunderbans faces from outside influences. I entirely agree with him that foreign influences are operating in that area. In the project "Tiger" that is being set up in Sunderbans, there is foreign infiltration in the name of crocodile farm. American people are going there. Nobody knows about their intentions. Then, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned about sun-flower and cotton cultivation. You will be surprised to know that in such a small project in Sunderbans, the Union Carbide has taken a lot of interest. They had pressurised the State Government in accepting their insecticide. Unfortunately, the State Government could not resist the Union Carbide at that time. One should be very careful about these things. Whenever the prospect of developing a backward area opens up, the multinationals immediately jump in, the Americans also immediately jump in. One has to be very careful about the infiltration of multinationals, particularly about the Union Carbide and such other companies in this area.

Lastly, I would request the Prime Minister, since he has taken so much interest in the development of backward areas, and the Central Government to take up Sunderbans development as a pilot project and let the planners in this country face the challenge of developing a backward area, an impoverished area, into a granary of a deficit State.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, before we can understand the real problems of the Sunderbans area, let us be conversent with the actual profile of Sunderbans. My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has in his usual way, introduced the pro-

file of Sunderbans. I would only supplement certain facts, so that the entire House can know what Sunderbans is and what the Government should do.

As you know, 44.3 per cent of the total area of Sunderbans has been declared as reserve forests, and this declaration was made as far back as 1911. The entire economy of the region is dependent on agriculture, and that too practically on one crop, namely, *aman* paddy. From the techno-economic survey conducted by the Sunderban Development Board in 1973, it has been found that 94.61 per cent of the total families are dependent upon agriculture; only 5.39 per cent of the total families in the Sunderban area have got other occupations—occupations other than agriculture.

Again, you would be surprised to know that, of the total agricultural families of the area, 54 per cent of the agricultural families are landless; they have got no land. And in regard to those who have got land, let us understand what they are, what the problem is. Of the total land-owning families, 85.72 per cent belong to marginal and poor agricultural families—who have got only two acres of land as their own. Naturally, you can understand what the economy is.

More than 50 per cent of the Sunderban population are indebted, and the outstanding loan of the indebted families on an average, is Rs. 787.18 per family. 25.27 per cent of the total population is literate while the State average is about 42 per cent. This is in regard to male literacy. In regard to female literacy, it is only 8 per cent while the State average is about 22 per cent.

Regarding transport, my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, would agree with me when I say that only 42 kilometres have got railways throughout Sunderbans; in respect

of road it is only 253 kms.; waterways 289 kms. I do not want to give more facts.

Now, the profile is complete. And what is the profile? The profile is one of appalling poverty, age-old agony and very low level of developmental programme in respect of basic needs of life, namely, food, health and education. Having this profile of Sunderbans in view, the entire House should address itself to find out the ways. I would not take much time of the House. The developmental programme of this area should have a concrete strategy, and the developmental strategy should be keeping these particular factors in view.

(1) Removal of all developmental constructions in the area, viz., the flood hazard and the hazard caused due to the intrusion of the saline water. My good friend, Shri Saugata Roy spoke something about the saline water invasion. It is practical physical invasion by the private land-owners, private fishery-owners who in a very clever way inundates vast areas of paddy land for creating artificial fisheries. He has mentioned some Jotdars' names who possessed illegally vast areas of land. I do not like to add to it because that is not the question. My point is that one aspect of the developmental strategy should be the removal of these developmental constraints, namely, flood hazard and hazard caused by the intrusion of saline water.

(2) A massive programme—this is the key—of land reforms. As I have already said, quite a large number of people of the Sunderbans are landless. A vast number of the agriculturists of the Sunderbans are poor and landless farmers while there has been a concentration of land in the hands of a few. Therefore, for any developmental programme, the key lies in the land reforms. Here I emphatically say that if there are no land reforms, all other structure and your developmental strategy are not going to help or are not going to bring about the desired result.

(3) There should be a massive programme in the area of technical production and productivity and it should be followed by crop diversification as mentioned by Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu, regarding cotton cultivation, cultivation of sun flower and cultivation of other commercial crops ...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Most of them are State subjects.

17.17 hrs.

[SHRI DIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Our hon. Railway Minister feels that they are State subjects. There is no doubt it. But I will come to the point raised by him.

(4) A more an efficient and planned utilisation of the natural resources of the Sunderbans, namely, the fisheries and the forests, the scenic beauty of the Sunderbans and the sanctuary. The developmental projects should be on these lines. *

(5) Adequate infra-structures are to be built to support the developmental programme, namely the construction of the arterial transportation linkages and supply of power.

(6) The supply of the basic utilities of life, namely, health and education, etc.

Finally, a suitable instrument for implementing the programme of development.

Here I come to the Railway Minister. When he says that the matter is exclusively within the purview of the State Government, I think any Government and this government also accepts the continuity of the government. I think we do accept the theory of continuity of government. In the year 1972, of course, your party was not in power and the Planning Commission had some programme. I read here a particular answer given by the then Planning Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia. He accepted the need for having a special programme for the development of the Sunderbans region. He said this in his capacity as

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the Planning Minister of the Government of India. He said:

"A scheme called Sunderbans Delta Project has been prepared by the Government of West Bengal for the development of the Sunderbans area of West Bengal. The project is proposed to be completed in three phases which would take between 3 to 10 years."

In conclusion he said:

"As originally estimated, the project will cost approximately Rs. 200 crores."

The West Bengal Government is quite conscious of the problem. They have also developed a pilot project. Mr. Saugata Roy made a mention of it. That will cost Rs. 86 crores. Government of India, Planning Commission says, the project would cost Rs. 200 crores. The Sunderbans Development Board has evolved a project which is likely to cost Rs. 86 crores. So far no funds have been made available to the State Government. Sir, I do not want to take up old issues. The Government of West Bengal has agreed to allocate Rs. 1 crore for the development of Sunderbans area despite so many financial constraints on their part. My information is that the Sunderbans Development Corporation has also enlisted the sympathy of CARE organisation. They have made a donation of Rs. 1.20 crores. Thus in 1977-78 this would come to Rs. 2.40 crores. That project must be implemented. The Centre should come to the aid of West Bengal Government. They should supply them with the financial resources in this regard.

Then there was the Netherlands Expert Committee's project costing Rs. 19 crores. The cost might have increased to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 crores. It has not been cleared by the Government of India. This has been referred to Central Water and Power Commission, Poona, and they are sitting over it. What stands in the way to give it clearance? The Netherlands experts have already worked out this

project in 1968. My second point is this. Mr. Bosu might have referred to the proposed construction of Budge Budge Nankhana railwayline. The hon. Minister for Railways is here. He is eloquent in saying in this House that the problems of the backward areas will be properly taken into account.

This is a plan project of Rs. 11 crores. Since he is present in the House, I tell him that the railway link between Budge Budge and Nankhana is not a separate railwayline. There is network of railwayline and throughout the Sunderbans, infrastructural development is must. Therefore, as I mentioned earlier, it is highly necessary to develop the infrastructure. The Railway Ministry should therefore give its clearance to that project so that infrastructure can be built up for development of Sunderbans.

My third simple point is this. There is dearth of power. And West Bengal is suffering from power shortage. The State Electricity Board have proposed that if there is proper harnessing of the quick flowing rivers in Sunderbans, there can be hydel power. At least you can harness the hydel power in Sunderbans and, at least that power should be made available there. Then you can really industrialise and bring about a social change in Sunderbans.

If these are made available, I am sure, we shall have a good profile for Sunderbans. I am not talking of the profile of the agony or poverty. But, Sunderbans will really be a place of lust and a beautiful profile of prosperity and happiness. Besides it would be a very beautiful place which Government of West Bengal can offer to the nation.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, जब मैं बोलने खड़ा हुआ तो मेरे एक मित्र ने यह कहा कि उग्रसेन को सुन्दरबन से क्या मतलब, उनको सुन्दरबन के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

इसका जवाब मैं इसलिये देना चाहता हूँ चूँकि मैं भी दुखिया हूँ, पिछड़ा हुआ हूँ और मजबूर हूँ, जहाँ से चुनकर आया हूँ ।

घायल की गति घायल जाने, और न जाने कोई ।

जो दर्द श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और चित्ता बसु को है, उससे कम दर्द मेरा नहीं है । माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप भी वहीं से आते हैं । मैं तो अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ा हूँ, लेकिन जब यह हमारे दोनों साथी अंग्रेजी में सुन्दरवन की गरीबी का वर्णन कर रहे थे तो मैं सोच रहा था कि काश ! वह अपनी मातृभाषा बंगला में इस बात को रखते, तो हम लोग भी अच्छी तरह से समझते ।

मैं जानता हूँ, मैंने जो कुछ रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है । अभी इन लोगों ने कहा तो जरूर है लेकिन उसकी सुनवाई उस सरकार ने नहीं की । मुझे बंगला देश की एक महान आत्मा की उक्ति याद आ गई, मेरे गुरु लोहिया उसे कहा करते थे—

यदि तोमार डाक, केओ ना सुने आसे,
तबी तू ई एकला चलो, एकला चलो रे ।

अगर कोई तुम्हारी आवाज नहीं सुनता है तो कोई परवाह नहीं, कोई बात नहीं, आगे चलो । मैं अपने मित्र से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पिछड़ेपन की लड़ाई आज की लड़ाई नहीं है । मेरे पास भी वह रिपोर्ट है । 1835 में कपास की खेती अंग्रेजों ने शुरू की, मगर वहाँ पर अभी तक कपास की खेती नहीं हुई है । टेक्सटाइल की 41 मिलें अंग्रेजों ने बनाई, उनमें से 15 बीमार हो गई । जब गुजरात में उनके लिये रूई जायेगी, तो मिल तो बीमार हो ही जायेगी, उनके लिये कच्चा माल चाहिये । आई० एस० आर० आई० की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें लिखा है कि काटन की उपज के लिये सबसे अच्छी जगह सुन्दरवन है । अगर सुन्दरवन में रूई का उत्पादन बढ़ा दिया जाये, उसकी जमीन में थोड़ा वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती की जाये और उसके लिये वहाँ के किसानों को सस्ते दाम पर ट्रैक्टर, बीज और खाद दी

जाये और कीड़े मारने की दवाएं दी जायें तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो रूई गुजरात में पैदा करते हैं, वही वहाँ न पैदा कर सकें ।

वहाँ 22, 23 लाख की आबादी है । मैंने हिसाब लगाया है, 10 लाख एकड़ के करीब वहाँ पर जमीन है और उसका भी 54 फीसदी जंगल है । वहाँ अभी तक लकड़ी के व्यापार का भी सिलसिला नहीं हुआ जिससे जंगल काटकर खेती के लिये जगह बन सके । वहाँ आधी से ज्यादा जमीन पर जंगल है । जब समुद्र का खारा पानी वहाँ आता है, तो वह उस जमीन को खारा बना देता है । वहाँ बड़े जमींदार जरूर हैं, लेकिन जमीन की विषमता इतनी है कि एक आदमी के पास 0.03 एकड़ जमीन है । उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, मगर वहाँ पर एक आदमी के पास 0.5 एकड़ से ले कर 0.7 एकड़ जमीन है । सुन्दरवन में 90 फीसदी लोग जमीन के भरोसे हैं । लोग बाहर नहीं जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस का कोई उपाय नहीं है । जब जमीन इतनी कम हो और खेती पर इतने ज्यादा लोग निर्भर हों, तो परिणाम भुखमरी के अलावा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पिछड़े इलाकों की पूरी आबादी को सामूहिक रूप से बढ़िया इलाकों में भेज दिया जाये । लेकिन कोई भी व्यक्ति अपना घर नहीं छोड़ना चाहता है । हमारे वहाँ के लोग नौकरी के लिए कलकत्ता जाते हैं, और वहाँ बाबू साहब कहलाते हैं, लेकिन दशहरा तथा होली के अवसर पर भाग कर घर चले आते हैं । इस लिए उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को कहीं दूसरी जगह नहीं भेजा जा सकता है ।

अगर वहाँ पर घरेलू उद्योग के आधार पर छोटे मोटे कारखाने लगा दिये जायें, तो उन्हें काम भी मिल सकता है और उन की प्रति-व्यक्ति आमदनी भी बढ़ सकती है ।

ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके में, जहाँ बारिश होती है, गन्न की भी खेती हो सकती है । मैं सुझाव

[श्री उग्रसेन]

देना चाहता हूँ कि आई० सी० ए० आर० के बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक इस बात की जांच करें कि जब हमारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में गन्ना पैदा होता है, तो क्या सुन्दरबन के वायु-मंडल में गन्ना पैदा नहीं किया जा सकता है इसका अलावा वहाँ ट्यूबर क्रोप्स उगाई जा सकती है। अगर वहाँ चुकन्दर पैदा किया जाये, तो खंडसारी के लिए सल्फर प्लांट लगाये जा सकते हैं।

श्री जित्ता बसु ने कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमीशन की योजना है, जिस के अन्तर्गत 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा, और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की भी योजना है। योजनाएँ तो हमारे पास बहुत हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है, और हमारी प्रगति के मार्ग में यही एक बड़ी बाधा है। मैंने अपने देश की योजनाओं और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की योजनाओं का अध्ययन किया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कहूँगा कि एक समय-बद्ध योजना बनाई जाये—यह निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि अमुक अवधि के अन्दर इस काम को पूरा करना है। चाइना में यह निश्चित कर दिया जाता है कि किसी योजना को इतने समय के अन्दर पूरा करना है। जहाँ तक रूस का सम्बन्ध है, अगर कृषि विभाग तीन साल की योजना को दो साल और दस महीने में पूरा कर देता है, और दो महीने का समय बचा लेता है, तो सम्बन्धित लोगों को स्टेकनावाइट्स कहा जाता है, उन्हें विशेष अनुदान मिलता है और उन्हें तरक्की दी जाती है।

सुन्दरबन एक क्रान्तिकारी भूमि है। बचपन में हम पढ़ा करते थे कि वहाँ जंगलों में क्रान्तिकारी रहते हैं, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा की थी। ऐसा कोई हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं है, जो सुन्दरबन से परिचित न हो। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जिन लोगों ने आजादी के

लिए जितनी ज्यादा कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं, आज वे उतने ही ज्यादा भूखे हैं। हम लोग 1857 में लड़े, 1942 में लड़े, और आज हम सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। और जिन लोगों के अग्रजों का साथ दिया—सूरजमल नागरमल, सिहानिया, बजाज और हगटा आदि—आज वे सब से आगे हैं। शादी ब्याह पर उन की तरफ से इतने बढ़िया कांड आते हैं। हम लोग भी कभी कभी उन के यहां जा कर चाय पी लेते हैं। सुन्दरबन में रहते वाले लोगों के बाप-दादाओं ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और इस का फल वे लोग आज भी भोग रहे हैं। 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लेने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के लोगों को पहले अग्रजों ने दंडित किया, और फिर कांग्रेसियों ने—श्री सौगत राय ने—दंडित किया। अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है। उस से हमारी बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ हैं। जैसा कि मराठी में कहते हैं—आमची पक्की खातिरी आय—हमें विश्वास है कि सरकार समयबद्ध योजना बनायेगी और उसको लागू करेगी। जैसा कि हमारे घोषणा-पत्र में लिखा हुआ है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको ऊपर उठावेंगे, उनके लिए विशेष अवसर प्रदान करेंगे। जो पहले से एक नम्बर मल पर या राजधानी एक्सप्रेस पर सवार हैं उनको बैलगाड़ी की क्या जरूरत है? बैलगाड़ी वालों को ही फास्ट गाड़ी चाहिए। महात्मा बुद्धने जैसा कहा है कि जो अशक्त हैं उन्हीं को वैशाखी दी जाये। मैं बौद्ध दर्शन का कायल हूँ। सुन्दरबन के लोग, आंध्र के लोग, तेलंगाना के लोग और असम के लोग और आपके क्षेत्र में भी मैं जानता हूँ लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं बचपन में कलकत्ता बहुत जाता था इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ। इसलिए वहाँ के लोगों को विशेष अवसर मिलने चाहिए। समय-बद्ध योजना बनायी जाये और सुन्दरबन के इलाके में छोटे छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किए जाएं। कपास की खेती का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाय। जैसा कि बसु जी ने कहा है कि इस की

खेती, वहाँ पर हो सकती है। समुद्र के पानी से जो भूमि खारी हो जाती है उस को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से निकाला जाय। मैं आशा करता हूँ जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस प्रकारसे वहाँ के लोगों को इंसानियत की जिन्दगी बसर करने का अवसर देगी। लेकिन इस काम में ज्यादा समय नहीं लगना चाहिए, क्योंकि समय निकलता जा रहा है।

इस देश का बंटवारा तो हुआ, दुख दर्द का बंटवारा न हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीबी और सुन्दरवन की गरीबी में कोई फर्क नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुन्दरवन जैसे अनेक काले धब्बे इस देश पर लगे हुए हैं उनको जितनी जल्दी हो सके दूर किया जाय और उन इलाकों को आगे बढ़ाया जाय। तब तक और जगहों की तरक्की को रोक दिया जाय और इन इलाकों को आगे बढ़ाया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि रोज यहाँ पर लोग पिछड़े इलाकों की बात उठाएँ ताकि सरकार इसपर कुछ विचार करे और उसको मिटाने के लिए काम करे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I join myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of this House regarding the development of Sunderbans, a backward area in the 24 Parganas district. In this connection, Shri Bosu made a very important point about sea erosion, a natural calamity. In Kerala our people are the worst sufferers of this natural calamity and every year when the monsoon starts, part of our land is lost. I suggest that you should take it up on a war footing and use all measures that are available, including foreign technology and know-how.

I agree with what Mr. Sarkar said, he said that it was one of the largest districts. If there is a small district, more attention can be paid. I appeal through you to the present government of West Bengal to split that district

into two so that more attention can be given to this area. It would certainly be more advantageous. Mr. Saugata Roy spoke about the land and the people. It is not only land that is being eroded, Education facilities are poor; people are ignorant of their rights. They have been exploited by land owners; there is no proper implementation of land legislation. I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister one phenomenon. New mobile courts have been started, they summon people, especially middle-class people; it is reported in the Anand Bazar Patrika by no less a person than a member of the executive of the Janata Party, Mr. Asok Das Gupta:

"It is characteristic that Samajra function as a sort of mobile cultural court indulging in summary trial of cases arising out of agrarian disputes in the interior of 24 Parganas."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): All these tendentious reports are being quoted here. It is not relevant at all. He is helping neither Sunderbans nor Kerala by this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, when you occupy the Chair, you are no longer a Congressman. What he is saying is not relevant to the debate. He must be corrected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If you are so much interested to know the facts, you should go there and see for yourself instead of relying on such reports.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: If the area and the people are backward, it should not be exploited by anybody, neither by the jotedars nor by a group of political people. The rule of law should be applied to everybody. No less a person than a Janata leader has said it. The difficulty is, my CPM friends cannot tolerate criticism. (*Interruptions*).

I shall repeat the three points I made so that the Prime Minister may answer them. Firstly, sea erosion is a natural calamity. Secondly, the 24

[Shri Vayadar Ravi]

Parganas district should be divided into two districts. Thirdly, nobody should be allowed to take the law into their own hands and summon the people, try them and award punishment.

With these words, I support Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I feel a little unhappy that even in the consideration of a matter which is non-controversial some heat of excitement should be generated. There are some honourable friends of mine who cannot live without it. That is my difficulty. Why bring into this matter the rule of law? The rule of law is difficult to maintain here. Even rules are not observed here. You must realise what a gigantic task I am facing. Therefore, we have got to be patient with other people, more than we are with ourselves. If we do not do that, we will not be able to achieve what we want to achieve. Sunderbans development is a subject where there is no question of controversy. I do not dispute the facts which are given. They are all there. They have been cited and I need not cite them again. But this is not the only area which is like this. There are many areas like this in this country and we have got to see that all these areas are developed. On that score I have no doubt. It is therefore that I am saying that we must pay more attention to these things, than paying attention to other things which will come in the way of developing these areas. We cannot look to only one side or to the other side.

Then the question of resources arises. Our resources are limited. When we try to mobilise more resources, then the demand comes "drop this tax" "drop that tax", but no alternative is shown as to how to raise the money for the projects. When the question of expenditure comes, people say "spend here" or "spend there". These are the things which provide an exercise for our brains as to how to reconcile them, and find some solution

for them. I do not mean to say that we must not find a solution.

The Sunderban area is not all in our country. Out of 8,000 sq. miles of Sunderbans, which is the delta between three rivers, 3,000 square miles are with us and 5,000 square miles with Bangladesh. Therefore, we have to be careful to see that we do not take up any development work, which brings us into trouble with them. Then another problem would be raised. Therefore, we have to examine it very carefully. That does not mean that we should not do it. We should do it, but it takes a little time.

There is a scheme prepared by the Ganga Flood Control Commission, by the waterways people, costing about Rs. 16.5 crores, and that has been approved by the Planning Commission. It has also been referred now to the expert agency which we have in Poona, which considers all the hydrological problems. This must not have a reaction in another place. I have found it from experience that when we raise the embankment in one place, the other place gets inundated. That will be transferring the misery from one place to another. That does not mean that we cannot find a solution for doing it in such a manner that the other place is not inundated. That requires careful examination of all the factors. We will do it not only in this place but also in other areas.

The other day we talked about the eastern part of UP. I do not know which is more miserable and which is less miserable. There are very backward pockets in every State. I have no doubt on that score. Every State practically has such parts.

If it is said that it is the business of only the Centre to do it, then, should the Centre assume power to run all these things? That would be dangerous. The States want more powers, more finances. But when it comes to producing money, then they say "you produce the money". We have to give more money to some areas which are

less developed in comparison with areas which are more developed. The Centre has got to see such things and the Centre must help in all these projects. I do not say that the States alone should do it. It is not possible for the States to do such things. But the State has to do its maximum for these people, for these areas, and that we are going to do. We are not at all unsympathetic to these problems. We are more than sympathetic, if I may say so. The main problem is that ways and means have to be found and the agencies have to take it up and work properly.

There is another scheme costing Rs. 18 crores for other matters connected with these areas. All these are being very carefully examined, not at leisure but as expeditiously as possible, and I am sure that steps will be taken to see that these works are taken in hand as soon as it is possible to fulfil the conditions for implementation without danger to other places or areas. For example, there is a railway scheme also. It has not yet been approved, it is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very small line.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The railway line will have an impact on these embankments. You have to examine all these things together. Otherwise, it will create other disturbances.

Why did this happen? Before 1830 Sunderbans was a forest. There was no population whatsoever there. Then they began to colonise or populate and cultivate the area. There was no thought of the future. Therefore all these evils also have arisen. If it was necessary for them to go there. I do not ask why they went there. The area was there, and many people wanted to have occupation, livelihood etc. So, they went there, but in those days all these other things were not considered. We have now to consider and find a remedy for the evils of salinity that have arisen. Even fertility has become less in this area because of salinity.

All these things are being taken into consideration.

We can develop more fisheries there, we can also have forests properly developed so that they give occupation and income to people, we can have handicrafts and small industries also and every part has got to be treated as suits that part. That is how we are tackling this problem. The Planning Commission is taking it up and examining it. I can only assure my hon. friends that we will do whatever is possible for us to do and without any avoidable delay. That is all that I can say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not take much time, I will only say a few things.

The hon. Prime Minister in his wisdom has said that there are many more backward areas. It is very true, and we are fully aware of the fact that there are many more backward areas in the country which require immediate attention and immediate developmental programmes, but here what I have tried to emphasize or highlight is that the invasion of saline water coming from the sea be specially taken up as a national responsibility and funds be found as best as the nation can find. I am not saying you must have Rs. 10 crores tomorrow. We are saying that the job will be spread over a period of nine or ten years minimum. The total outlay is only Rs. 13 crores. The annual allotment may not be more than Rs. 1.25 crores. Therefore, my humble appeal to the Prime Minister and the Planning Minister is that this aspect be treated as a national responsibility and funds be found for it, jointly with the State Government. I have not come with the object of extracting money through some demagoguery. I am trying to place facts before you. I say the State Government have to do to the best of their might. Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to give us some sort of assurance with which we can go back to Sunderbans. I may be there in the next ten days.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

About Budge Budge, I suppose I am right if I say that the entire stretch of railway line rests on the mainland, not on the embankment. It has been found to be very viable. It has been cleared by the Railway Board, and the Railway Board has requested the Planning Commission to clear it as early as possible, but it has not been cleared. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Prime Minister is that he should ask the Planning Commission to clear the project as early as possible.

Thirdly, my request is that a special cell—I have repeatedly mentioned it—be constituted in the Planning Commission for all the backward areas and for Sunderbans, because here invasion of the sea comes, and let that cell be saddled with the job of making advancements in these areas.

That is all I want to say. I do not want to say much because I have known the Prime Minister not today but from 1967 and he speaks less and he also likes to hear less. I sincerely expect that we will get something for these poor people who are living in perpetual misery.

About my hon. friend, Mr. Sarkar, he has talked about something. He perhaps did not realise that what I was quoting was all, without exception, extracts from the reports given by the scientists of eminence

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: I have also got extracts from different eminent persons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only say that whatever I have placed before this House is all, without exception, quotations and extracts from the reports of scientists. I do not quite understand whether by allowing saline water to come and inundate the paddy fields and cultivating fish there, that land will be rendered totally useless for decades for cultivation

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: That is not a place of habitation

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to say that Mr. Sarkar should not sound like a fish monger. We do not want to create another thousands and thousands of displaced persons and hand over the land

SHRI S. K. SARKAR: I am not saying so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to say anything more.

I would only appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that I have made out three points and let those points receive consideration. I have moved my motion which is a very innocent one. It does not censure anybody; it does not point out any lapse. The motion is, more or less, an appeal to the Central Government. I request that it may be adopted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put the motion to the vote of the House or does the hon. Member want to withdraw it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is nothing in it. It is an innocent one.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He wanted an assurance. I have given it before he asked for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister has given an assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The motion reads:

“That this House notes with concern the poverty and backwardness of Sunderbans in West Bengal and recommends that a Parliamentary team should extensively tour the area....”

There is no dispute about the poverty and the backwardness of Sunderbans. It asks for a Parliamentary team to visit that area. That is the only motion. There is nothing pernicious in it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Prime Minister has already given an

assurance. So, there is no need of a Committee going there. Accepting the spirit of what the Prime Minister has said, the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should withdraw his motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If that is the pleasure of the House, I gladly withdraw my motion. I seek leave for doing so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to allow him to withdraw the motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

17.57 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FIXATION OF SUGARCANE PRICE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Laxminarayana Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, दिनांक 14 नवम्बर को गन्ने की कीमतों के निर्धारण के मामले के लेकर सदन में एक प्रश्न उपस्थित किया गया था, जिसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि जो कीमतें निर्धारित की गई हैं, उनको देखते हुए किसानों में किसी प्रकार का असन्तोष नहीं है। लेकिन उनका इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य सर्वथा तथ्यों से क्विपरीत है। वास्तव में किसानों में असन्तोष है। किसान चाहते हैं कि उनके गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई जाए। गन्ना उत्पादक लोग कई वर्षों से इस यान की मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि गन्ना नीति इस प्रकार की तय की जाए कि जिसके कारण किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का सही-सही मूल्य मिल सके।

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि प्रायः सभी औद्योगिक संस्थान, या उद्योग पति, उद्योगों

से जो चीजें तैयार की जाती हैं, उनका उत्पादन मूल्य स्वयं तय करते हैं या उनका मूल्य उसी प्रकार तय किया जाता है जैसा वह चाहते हैं। लेकिन किसान अपनी उत्पादित वस्तुओं का मूल्य स्वयं तय नहीं कर पाता है। या तो सरकार उसे तय करती है, या बाजार में व्यापारी तय करते हैं। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि किसान अपनी उत्पादित वस्तुओं का जो उचित मूल्य मांगें वह उसको दिया जा सके या दिसबाया जा सके। आज किसान के मन में यह बात है कि सरकार उसके उत्पादन का मूल्य तय करती है किन्तु औद्योगिक उत्पादन का नहीं? अतः सरकार इसे ठीक करे। अन्यथा कभी भी पारस्परिक विरोध समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। उस समय जो वक्तव्य दिया गया था कि किसानों को दिया जाने वाला न्यूनतम मूल्य साढ़े आठ रुपया निर्धारित किया गया है, मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बाजार में मिलने वाली जलाऊ लकड़ी 24 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल है और पशुओं को खिलाने वाला चारा भी 16 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल है जबकि गन्ना में से रस निकलता है, चीनी पैदा की जाती है और विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित की जाती है, उसका भाव साढ़े आठ रुपए क्विंटल है। यह बड़ा ही हास्यास्पद है और इस पर सरकार भी विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह अत्यन्त दुख की बात है। आज भी किसानों का गन्ने की कीमत का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। 12 करोड़ तो मूल बकाया है पिछले वर्ष में गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा कर एरियर दिया जाने वाला रुपया इसके अतिरिक्त है। कुल ब्याज समेत मिला कर देखें तो कई करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। मंत्री जी के पास आंकड़े होंगे, वे देखें कि कुल मिला कर किसानों को कितना देय है। गन्ने के मूल्य के रूप में भी जो दिया जाना है वह भी बहुत अधिक है।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडय]

18 hrs.

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं निवृत्त करना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की खेती में लगने वाले जो लोग हैं वे काफी हैं। करीब पांच कोड़ से सात करोड़ तक लोग इस में काम करते हैं। गन्ने की फसल में लगभग दस बारह महीने का समय लगता है श्रीह तेरह चौदह बार पानी देना पड़ता है। गन्ने की खेती में लगने वाली जो चीजें हैं जैसे खाद, बीज, बिजली, मजदूरी उन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों में भी पांच परसेंट से 25 परसेंट तक वृद्धि हो चुकी है। अगर वृद्धि नहीं हुई है तो केवल गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि हम ने राज्य सरकारों को छूट दे दी है और वे शुगरकेन कंट्रोल आर्डर के तहत अलग से कीमतें तय कर सकते हैं। कर्नाटक राज्य में गन्ने का दाम 16 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल दिया जाता है। तमिलनाडु में 17 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल दिया जाता है और गुजरात में साढ़े चौदह या पन्द्रह रुपए दिया जाता है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं वहां पर गन्ने का दाम आठ दस रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। कभी अधिक दबाव हुआ तो बारह या तेरह रुपये कर दिया गया लेकिन वह भी समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है। खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी स्थिति है। मध्य प्रदेश की भी यही दशा है। यहां पर करोड़ों रुपए बाकी हैं। बिहार में भी किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। सरकार को किसानों के हितों का संरक्षण करना चाहिए। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन में किसान

का कोई प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए। वहां पर यह तय किया जाए कि गन्ने पर किसान का लागत मूल्य क्या है। आज तक ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन में किसानों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं रहा। भार्गव कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई। उस की रिपोर्ट भी आई। लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। क्यों नहीं की गई? उस रिपोर्ट पर भी अमल किया जाना आवश्यक है।

आपने गन्ने की खेती के लिए रिसर्व सेंटर्स कायम किए हैं। सब से ज्यादा गन्ने की खेती उत्तर प्रदेश में होती है फिर बिहार में और फिर महाराष्ट्र में लेकिन रिसर्व सेंटर कोयम्बटूर में है। हमें उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। वहां पर दो रिसर्व सेंटर बनाए जायें। लेकिन प्रत्येक राज्य में जहां पर गन्ने की खेती होती है इस प्रकार के रिसर्व सेंटर कायम किए जाने चाहियें, तभी गन्ने के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है। गन्ने की खेती को उद्योग मान कर उसे उचित ढंग से आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन उस के बारे में आज तक विचार नहीं किया गया है। रिकवरी के आधार पर आप मूल्य तय करते हैं तो रिकवरी भी बढ़ायी जा सकती है। क्या कारण है कि महाराष्ट्र में और कर्नाटक में रिकवरी का परसेंटेज उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश से ज्यादा है? रिकवरी के आधार पर वहां ज्यादा मूल्य मिलते हैं लेकिन यहां पर क्या स्थिति है जिसके कारण रिकवरी नहीं बढ़ती है? क्या मिल मालिक इसके कारण हैं जो जानबूझ कर रिकवरी को कम बताते हैं ताकि किसानों को कम मूल्य मिले? यहां की जो मिलें हैं उनकी मशीनें खराब हैं। उन का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो रहा है। वे सरकार के मत्थे बिठाने की दृष्टि से ऐसा कर रहे हैं ताकि करोड़ों रुपया वे अर्जित कर सकें। इस प्रकार की स्थिति चल रही है। क्या आप इन सब बातों को देखेंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इन सब बातों की ओर पुनः खींचना चाहता हूँ और निश्चित रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप तय कीजिए कि गन्ना मिल-मालिक अपनी मिलों को समय से चलायें। आज क्या हो रहा है—कोई मिल-मालिक 20 नवम्बर से चलाता है, कोई 1 दिसम्बर से चलाता है, कोई 1 या 15 जनवरी से चलाता है। आप तय कर दीजिए कि 15 नवम्बर से पहले सब मिलें चलाई जाएं। अन्यथा इस में दो तरह से शोषण होता है, पहले तो मिल-मालिक समय से नहीं चलाते हैं, उसके बाद खाण्डसारी वाले सामने आ जाते हैं जो कई बार समय का लाभ लेकर गन्ना कम दाम पर खरीदने का विचार करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि खाण्डसारी उद्योग भी आज संकट में है, उन को भी रियायत देने की आवश्यकता है। आप ने चीनी मालिकों को बहुत बड़े लाभ दे दिए हैं—एक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट दे कर 85 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ उन को पहुंचाया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ खाण्डसारी उद्योग को कई लाभ नहीं मिला है.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप खाण्डसारी को बाहर भिजवा रहे हैं या घर में ही सड़ायेंगे ?

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : हमारा गुड़ ही बाहर भिजवा दीजिये, उसको क्यों रोका जा रहा है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन कर रहा था कि आप आदेश दें कि 15 नवम्बर से तमाम मिलें अपना उत्पादन शुरू कर दें। आज आप की लेवी का अनुपात 65 : 35 है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको गढ़ा कर 70 : 30 किया जाये, ताकि आपकी वितरण व्यवस्था और ठीक से चल सके। आज आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास

सरप्लस स्टॉक है—12 लाख टन या 15 लाख टन अतिरिक्त हमारे पास है, अगले साल में चीनी का स्टॉक और बढ़ जायगा। मैं आप से डी-कंट्रोल या पार्श्ल-कंट्रोल की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह अलग विषय है। लेकिन आज गांवों में बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष है, आप वहां दी जाने वाली मात्रा क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। आप शहरों में 1 किलो या डेढ़ किलो देते हैं, जब कि गांवों में 150 ग्राम देते हैं। जिम नई नीति की घोषणा के बारे में सुन रहा हूँ, उसके आधार पर भी दी जाने वाली शक्कर की मात्रा पर्याप्त नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको बढ़ाया जाय। यदि आप उनकी मात्रा को बढ़ा देंगे तो इससे चीनी अधिक देना होगी और आपका कन्जम्प्शन भी बढ़ेगा। इस तरह से जो खपत बढ़ेगी, उससे जो आपका सरप्लस स्टॉक है, जिसके लिये आप कह रहे हैं कि उठ नहीं रहा है, इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में भी चीनी का दाम कम है—आप अधिकतर स्टॉक देश के अन्दर खपा सकेंगे। आज हमारे देश में 38-39 लाख टन की खपत है, जबकि हमारा उत्पादन ज्यादा है, लेकिन इस तरह से देश की खपत को बढ़ाया जा सकता है और देश के किसानों को, गरीब आदमियों को शक्कर सस्ते दामों पर मुहैया कर सकते हैं। यदि लेवी को 5 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ा दिया जाय, तो हमारे गांवों को सस्ते दामों पर और आपसानी से शक्कर मिल सकेगी।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी एक निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए। आज हम देखते हैं—कभी गुड़ के दाम गिर रहे हैं, गुड़ वाले परेशान हैं, उनका गुड़ बिक नहीं रहा है। दूसरी तरफ खाण्डसारी वाले परेशान हैं और कभी मिल वाले चिल्लाते हैं। यह सब इस लिये है कि आपकी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। आप की एक निश्चित शुगर-पालिसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें किसानों का शोषण न हो, उनको भी संरक्षण

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

मिले, मिल-वालों को भी संरक्षण मिले, खाण्डसारी वालों को भी संरक्षण मिले। आज खांडसारी वालों को संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान शुगर-केन-एक्ट की तरफ भी खींचना चाहता हूँ। का.जी पुराना एक्ट है। सन् 1934 का है। इसमें काफी संशोधन होने चाहिये या नये सिरे से इसे तैयार किया जाना चाहिये। आप ने इसमें प्रावधान किया हुआ है कि कोई मिल-मालिक यदि पेमेन्ट नहीं करना है, तो उसको पीनलाइज किया जा सकता है, उसको सजा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होता है? उस रकम को रेवेन्यू-रिकवरी के तौर पर वसूल किया जायगा, कमिश्नर या क्लैकटर सर्टिफिकेट ईशू करेगा, उसके बाद दावा होगा—इसमें कहा गया है—

“Whoever in any controlled area purchases any sugar cane intended for use in a factory at a price less than the minimum price fixed there- of by notification under sub-section (2) of Section 3 or in contravention of any prohibition made under sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.”

इसके बारे में जो प्रक्रिया है, वह दोषपूर्ण है, कभी भी किमी को सजा नहीं होती है, करोड़ों रुपया आज भी उनकी तरफ बकाया है। आप इस कानून को इस प्रकार से संशोधित कीजिये जिससे यह प्रभावी हो सके, उसको दण्डित किया जा सके, और किसान का बकाया बमूल हो ताकि उसका संकट दूर हो सके।

इसमें जोन बनाने के बारे में बताया गया है—मेरा निवेदन है कि जोन वाली बात बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है। जिस समय शुगर-फैक्ट्रीज बन रही थीं उस समय उनके लिये

संरक्षित एरिया की बात सोची गई थी ताकि उनकी फैक्ट्री में उगने वाला गन्ना उनको निश्चित रूप से प्राप्त हो सके और वे गन्ना-उत्पादकों के साथ अनुबंध करके उसको प्राप्त कर सकें। लेकिन आज तो गन्ने का क्षेत्र बहुत बढ़ चुका है। उन फैक्ट्री वालों ने रिसर्च के नाम से करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा किया है, केन-डेवलपमेन्ट के नाम पर इकट्ठा किया है, लेकिन किसी प्रकार का भी विकास वहां नहीं किया है। अपनी फैक्ट्री के आस-पास का एरिया वैसे ही अतिक्रमण रखा जिसकी वजह से किसान रक्षित क्षेत्र के नाम पर दूसरी फैक्ट्रीज को गन्ना नहीं दे सकता। स्वयं गन्ना नहीं पैर सकता और खांडसारी नहीं बना सकता और अपना गन्ना उसी को देने के लिये बाध्य होता है जिसके साथ अनुबंध होना है और यदि मिल मालिक गन्ना नहीं लेता है तो उसको अपनी खड़ी फसल जलानी होती है, या जानवरों को खिलानी होती है। और अगर क्लेम लेने जाता है तो उसकी इतनी लम्बी प्रक्रिया है कि वह पैसा मिल मालिक से नहीं ले पाता है। इसलिये इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर इस प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता है जिससे किसान के हितों की रक्षा हो सके। जो जोन सिस्टम बना हुआ है उस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए। आप कहेंगे कि इस बारे में हमने राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दे दिया है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र की तरफ देखती हैं और कहती हैं कि चीनी उद्योग के मामले में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार नीति निर्धारित करती है हम उस पर चनेंगे, अपनी तरफ से इसके अन्दर दखल नहीं देंगे। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को आगे आ कर के राज्यों को एक निश्चित दिशा देनी चाहिए। किसानों को उनके भाग्य के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

चूंकि मामला गन्ने के मूल्य को लेकर है, तो गन्ने के मूल्य के साथ-साथ गन्ने की रिसर्च के बारे में, गन्ना उत्पादकों के

हिलों के संरक्षण के बारे में, उन्हें पैसा समय पर मिले, यह सब पहलू एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं, इसलिये गन्ने का मूल्य ऐसा निश्चित करना चाहिये जिससे किसानों को नुकसान न हो। मांग है कि 22, 24 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम होना चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम मूल्य 20 रु० क्विंटल की मांग की गई है। और आम तौर पर यह धारणा बनती जा रही है कि कम से कम गन्ना उत्पादकों को 15, 16 रु० से 20 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। यह कभी न समझियेगा कि गन्ने के इतने दाम होने से चीनी मिल मालिक सफ़र करेगे। वह सफ़र नहीं करेगे। थोड़ी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिलीफ दे सकते हैं, लेकिन 15 रु० 20 रु० के मध्य गन्ने का दाम देकर आप गन्ना उत्पादकों का संरक्षण कर सकते हैं। जो कोस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन चीनी मिल मालिक बड़ा कर बता देते हैं उसको आप चैक करें तो वह न सारे घोटाले दूर हो सकते हैं। उनका लाभांश घटा सकते हैं और जो आप 215 रु० लेवी का मूल्य देते हो उसी में किसानों को 20 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का मूल्य दे सकते हैं। यह मैं आपके साथ बैठ कर बर्क आउट करके बना सकता हूँ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि किसानों के अन्दर जो व्याप्त असंतोष है उसको आप दूर करेंगे और एक निश्चित चीनी नीति निर्धारित करेंगे जिससे किसानों के साथ हमारे उपभोक्ताओं का असंतोष दूर हो और किसानों को अपने गन्ने का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। उन्हें समय पर मूल्य मिले। उनकी बकाया राशि उन्हें प्राप्त हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये हैं मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय मंत्री जी उन पर गंभीरता से विचार करें ताकि एक ज्वलंत समस्या का जिससे करोड़ों किसान संबंधित हैं योग्य हल निकाल सके और वे संतुष्ट हों।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Sir, my hon. friend, Dr. Laxminarayan

Pandeya has raised a very important discussion.

Sugarcane growers, especially farmers from the southern States have been urging for a remunerative price. Remunerative price is fixed by the mill-owners. Whether this price is remunerative or not is another matter. There is confrontation between the farmers and the millowners. You have these mill-owners, mill proprietors, the khandsari people. These are the classes who are exploiting the farmers.

The other day I made a mention that all types of taxes have been levied on the farmers. Even the necessary inputs like insecticides and pesticides and fertilizers are not being made available to the farmers; and even if they are available, they are available only at exorbitant rates. The farmers do not get all the inputs. Besides, they are not getting the return. That is the cry of the sugarcane growers, specially, small growers, registered growers. I want to highlight one aspect of the matter.

Shri Morarka is a proprietor of one sugar mill in Hospet and, in the Tungabhadra Canal area, he is terrorising the farmers and dictating terms by quoting Rs. 113 per ton of sugarcane. As a result thousands of acres of sugarcane are dying up. The State Government cannot fix up a price for the sugarcane. The Central Government alone should come to the rescue of the farmers.

There is no uniformity of price structure for the sugarcane growers. They cry in wilderness. The attitude of the present Government is also known. They are following the *laissez faire* policy. Ultimately, the sugarcane growers have to shift their profession. That is the situation that is prevailing, specially, in the Canal area—Tungabhadra canal area. Of course some projects are coming up there. The farmers are crying that these khandsari millowners are exploiting the farmers at a particular time

[Shri K. LAKKAPPA]

in the harvesting season. They are terrorising them—the small cultivators of sugarcane. They cannot even sell out their sugarcane. The price offered to them is not at all remunerative. Farmers are losing every day. Therefore, this is the forum and so, if you are really for farmers, you will give us an assurance here that throughout the country, the farmers will be paid a remunerative price for the sugarcane. They should not yield to the pressures of the millowners or proprietors or khandsari owners. There are several types of them who are operating. Something was said about the recovery per centage in Maharashtra State. This is the lowest. You should examine all these things. You must fix up a certain remunerative price at least for the sugarcane. And you take the parliament into confidence while doing that. In any case, we want to know whether you would give an assurance today that you are going to protect the farmers from this kind of exploitation and fix up a remunerative price for the sugarcane produced by the farmers. I want a categorical reply from him. I also want to assurance on the floor of this House as this will satisfy the people, the poor farmers. I think you visited my State recently, specially my district. This is a backward district. Even the small cane growers have to lift water from a hundred feet depth of a pond. The water and electricity rate is too high which ruin the farmers. The present Government should therefore do something in the matter. I hope that at least you would give us the assurance to please the farmers. I want a categorical answer.

I hope the Hon. Minister will give an assurance on that so that the farmers may feel satisfied that they will be rescued from the exploitation of these people. At least you should announced certain *ad hoc* remunerative price for the farmers.

सभापति महोदय : श्री सुभाष आहुजा ।
श्री उपसैन : (देवरिया) : सभापति

महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह 10 करोड़ किसानों और करोड़ों उपभोक्ताओं से संबंधित प्रश्न है। गन्ने का दाम और चीनी की नीति' इस पर यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा तो है ही, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर आधा घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाये। आप तो यह समय बढ़ा सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जी को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is an half-an-hour discussion. Therefore, discussion will have to be completed. I would not like to create a wrong precedent.

श्री सुभाष आहुजा (बेतूल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो सरकार किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने की बात कहती है, और दूसरी तरफ वह किसानों के लिए गन्ने का भाव—जिस गन्ने से शक्कर पैदा होती है—ऐसा निश्चित कर रही है, जिससे तीन गुना अधिक कीमत पर आज बाजार में लकड़ी मिलती है, जिससे ज्यादा कीमत पर घास और दूसरी चीजें मिलती हैं। तो फिर गन्ने का भाव इतना कम क्यों निश्चित किया जाता है ?

ऐसे समाचार सुनने को मिल रहे हैं कि सरकार ने गुड़ का निर्यात बन्द करने का निर्णय ले लिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय हमारे किसानों के लिए बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा और इससे किसानों में गहरे असंतोष की भावना पैदा होगी। यदि सरकार ने गुड़ का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया, तो उससे गुड़ के भाव और कम होंगे। सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव साढ़े आठ रुपये तय किया है। यदि गुड़ का निर्यात भी बन्द कर दिया गया, तो गुड़ का भाव भी कम हो जायेगा।

जब एक किसान बाजार में किसी सरकार से ऋण लेता है, तो उसे कम से कम

20, 25 या इससे भी अधिक ब्याज देना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिल-मालिकों पर किसानों का जो पैसा बकाया है, क्या सरकार उस का ब्याज भी किसानों को दिलवायेगी। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार उन्हें ब्याज दिलवाने का प्रयास करे।

श्री गोरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, अभी सरकार ने मिलों में बनने वाली चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से हमारे दो अपेक्षायें थीं। एक अपेक्षा तो यह थी कि किसानों को गन्ने का उचित दाम मिलेगा। चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करने के पीछे राशनल यह था कि चीनी की कास्ट प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं किसान हैं। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की कास्ट प्राइस क्या है। माननीय सदस्य, डा० पांडेय, ने ठीक कहा है कि गन्ने का भाव 20 रुपये होना चाहिए। मैं 20 रुपये की मांग तो नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि पंजाब में गन्ने का जो दाम किसानों को मिलता है—15 रुपये, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को दिलवायें। आखिर गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों ने क्या गुनाह किया है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से नम्रतापूर्वक यह रिजनेबल बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को माफ़ करने के बाद सरकार आसानी से गन्ने की कीमत 15 रुपये दिला सकती है।

याद गूड़ का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द हो गया,— मैं सख्त बात कहने का आदी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जब फ्रीलिज स्ट्रांग होती है, तो सख्त बात कहनी पड़ती है,— तो यह बड़ा भारी किसान-द्रोही और किसान-विरोधी कदम होगा। यह निश्चित रूप से गन्ने की कीमत को गिराने का प्रयास होगा।

जब सरकार चीनी मिल-मालिकों को सबसिडाइज कर सकती है, उन्हें एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट दे सकती है, तो वह गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में किसान को भी सबसिडाइज करने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं कर सकती है? उसने क्या गुनाह किया है? अब तक किसान ऐसा अभाग्य रहा है कि उसकी कोई लाबी नहीं रही है और इसलिये वह अपनी किसी बात के लिए दबाव नहीं डाल सका है। मैं कोई डर या धमकी की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोग सरकारी दल के सदस्य हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब किसान के बेटे अधिक तादाद में इस सदन में आ गये हैं। वे आवाज उठा कर पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि गूड़ का एक्सपोर्ट को जारी रखा जाये और गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया जाये।

सरकार के पास कोई तर्क होगा, जिसके आधार पर उसने चीनी मिलों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में छूट दी, जिसके बारे में हिसाब लगवाया जाता है कि वह 80 करोड़ या 85 करोड़ रुपये है। हम ढंढोरा पीटते रहे हैं कि हम स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के समर्थक हैं। आज खंडसारी उद्योग मर रहा है। उससे केवल 16 करोड़ रुपये भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी प्राप्त होती है, मगर सरकार ने उसको माफ़ नहीं किया है। इतना ही नहीं, जिस अनुपात से उसने चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर छूट दी है, उसने खंडसारी पर उतनी छूट भी नहीं दी है।

सरकार को ये काम करने चाहिए : उसे शीघ्र गन्ने का दाम 15 रुपये घोषित करना चाहिए और यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि गूड़ के निर्यात पर रोक नहीं लगेगी। अगर वह गन्ने का उचित दाम दिलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो वह गूड़ के निर्यात पर रोक लगा कर गन्ने के दाम गिराने का प्रयास क्यों कर रही है? यदि कनज्यूनर को कोई कठिनाई है, तो जिस तरह सरकार ने चीनी

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

को सबसिडाइज़ किया है, उसी तरह वह इसे भी सबसिडाइज़ करे। लेकिन किसान की मेहनत और जान को कीमत पर यह काम क्यों किया जा रहा है? मैं नमतापूर्वक, लेकिन मजबूती के साथ, कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुड़ के एक्सपोर्ट को बन्द करने से किसानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा।

इस बात का कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि चीनी मिलों की शर्त पर तो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम हो जाये, और खंडसारी पर न हो। यह छोटा उद्योग मर रहा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में शायद ज्यादा गन्ना होता है। वहाँ पर खंडसारी और चीनी मिल मालिकों में जब गन्ने की प्रतियोगिता होती है तभी किसान को ठीक दाम मिलता है। बहुत दिनों से चीनी मिल मालिक वह प्रयास करते रहे हैं कि खंडसारी का गला दबा दो क्योंकि उसका गला दबा देने के बाद किसान मजबूरी का विक्रेता होगा और मिल मालिक मोनोपली खरीदार होगा। किसान को मजबूरी में मिल मालिक के चरणों में जाना होगा। मिल मालिक को मोनोपली को ढीला करने की उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में, आन्ध्र में और महाराष्ट्र में थोड़ी शक्ति थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खंडसारी पर जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी है उसको पूरी तरह से समाप्त किया जाय। अगर उसको पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने में पैसे की कठिनाई है तो जैसे 85 करोड़ आप ने उधर दिया है इधर सोलह करोड़ देने में क्या कठिनाई है? अगर आप सोलह करोड़ भी नहीं देना चाहते तो जिस प्रोपोर्शन में आप ने चीनी को छूट दी है उसी प्रोपोर्शन में खंडसारी को छूट देने की घोषणा करें, अन्यथा गन्ने की खेती तबाह हो जायगी। यदि समय होता तो मैं हिसाब बताता कि उत्तर प्रदेश जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ वह ऐसा बदकिस्मत हिस्सा है जहाँ पर सारे देश में सब से ज्यादा गन्ने के नीचे जमीन

है लेकिन पैदावार बहुत कम है क्योंकि कुछ कारणों से पिछले तीस साल की सरकारें शुगर मिल मालिकों के इशारे पर चलने वाली थीं और उनकी गुलाम रही हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस गुलामी से इस सरकार को मुक्त करायें और किसान को राहत दें।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : मान्यवर, सारे देश में 253 चीनी मिलें हैं और 7 हजार खंडसारी यूनितें हैं। कुल मिला कर 15 लाख लोग खंडसारी में हैं। श्रमिक और गाड़ी वाले और करीब ढाई लाख लोग चीनी मिलों में लगे हुए हैं। करीब दस बारह करोड़ किसान सारे देश में गन्ने की खेती पर आधारित हैं। लेकिन सरकार मिल मालिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए गन्ने का दाम बढ़ने नहीं दे रही है। गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाने के लिए गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हो सकता था। हम ने सुना भी कि सरकार गुड़ एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रही है। जैसे ही यह खबर फैली मुजफ्फरनगर की मंडी में वहाँ की खंडसारी यूनितों ने गन्ना साढ़े आठ रुपये क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर साढ़े दस रुपये क्विंटल पर खरीदना शुरू कर दिया। लेकिन तभी मिल मालिकों ने प्रेशर डाला और इस सरकार ने एक शर्मनाक फैसला किया। मैं समझता हूँ अगर यह फैसला किया गया है तो बड़ा शर्मनाक फैसला होगा कि गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट रोक दिया जाय क्योंकि इस से किसानों के गन्ने का दाम नहीं बढ़ेगा।

दूसरा सवाल यह है जैसा मंत्री जी स्वीकार करते हैं कि चीनी ज़रूरत से ज्यादा है तो फिर चीनी पर कंट्रोल की क्या ज़रूरत है? केवल 15-20 प्रतिशत लोग जो शहरों में रहते हैं वे राशन कार्ड के द्वारा दो रुपये पन्द्रह पैसे किलो चीनी पाते हैं। लेकिन बाकी 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को साढ़े चार और पांच रुपये किलो चीनी खरीदने पर मजबूर किया जाता है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि केवल 20 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिए सारे देश को तबाह किया जाय

और एक आर्टिफिशियल चीनी की नीति बनाई जाय। यह बिलकुल आर्टिफिशियल है और इसका कोई भी औचित्य नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ रिलीज के माध्यम से सरकार कंट्रोल कर सकती है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जितनी छूट दी है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए यदि आप चीनी को मुक्त कर दें, उस पर से नियंत्रण हटा दें तो बाजार में चीनी 3 रुपये किलो में बिकेगी। तब आप का रोना यह है कि सरकार के पास जो चीनी है उस की देश में खपत नहीं है लेकिन देश में खपत कैसे होगी जब 80 प्रतिशत लोग पांच रुपये किलो पर खरीदने के लिए मजबूर किए जाते हैं? आप नियंत्रण हटा दीजिए तो चीनी की खपत देश में दुगुनी हो जायगी और आप के सामने जो रोना है वह भी नहीं रहेगा। किसानों को गन्ने का दाम 20 रुपये क्विंटल जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने कहा मिलना चाहिए। गन्ने की सब से कम रिकवरी 9 प्रतिशत पंजाब में है लेकिन वहां पर सरकार पन्द्रह रुपये क्विंटल का दाम दे रही है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है अपने को किसानों का हितचिंतक कहने वाली सरकार के लिए कि सब से कम रिकवरी पर पंजाब के किसानों को पन्द्रह रुपये क्विंटल का दाम दिया जा रहा है। वह भी दाम दूसरी जगहों के गन्ना किसानों को न दिलवा सके और किसानों को लुटने के लिए मजबूर करे। आप के माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है सरकार और गन्ना मंत्री से कि उन्हें अपनी गन्ना नीति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए। 15 रुपये से कम गन्ने का दाम किसानों को देना मनुचित है।

खांडसारी का किस्सा यह है कि 1974-75 में खांडसारी पर 880 रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी थी लेकिन इस एमर्जेंसी में उस को पांच गुना बढ़ा कर 4400 रुपया कर दिया गया। आप ने जो सत्रह परसेंट की छूट दी है उसी हिसाब से खांडसारी को भी छूट दीजिए नहीं तो आप की यह किसान-विरोधी नीति होगी। इस से छोटे छोटे उद्योग टूटेंगे और बड़े-बड़े

मिल मालिक पतपेंगे जिस से जनता पार्टी की नीतियों का विरोध होगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस बारह करोड़ किसानों के प्रतिनिधि यहाँ पर हैं। हमारी मांग है कि इस पर फुल प्लेज्ड डिस्कशन की इजाजत दें, हम ने उस की मांग की है, तभी यह मामला हल होगा। उस के बगैर काम नहीं चलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार समय रहते चेतें। गन्ना किसानों को तबाह कर के, थोड़े से मिल-मालिकों को राहत देकर कोई सरकार जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है और न किसान जिन्दा रहने देगा। चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा दीजिये, अपने आप सारी समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा। खाण्डसारी पर से उसी अनुपात से ड्यूटी कम कर दीजिये, ताकि वह गन्ने को खरीद सके और दोनों का मुकाबला हो। 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का दाम था—12.73 रुपये क्विंटल और पश्चिम में 13.73 रुपये क्विंटल था, मगर खाण्डसारी वालों ने उस समय साठे सतरह रुपये क्विंटल के दाम दिये। इस लिये गुड़ का निर्यात करें—तब जा कर मुकाबला हो जायगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि तब खाण्डसारी वाले मिलवालों को मजबूर करेंगे कि वे गन्ने का उचित मूल्य दें।

श्री उष संन : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सिर्फ तीन बातों का ऐलान कर दें कि गन्ने का मूल्य 15 रुपये क्विंटल होगा, गुड़ का निर्यात खोल दिया जायगा और खाण्डसारी पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी की माफी कर दी जायगी।

श्री किरानी प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : मैं भी यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस

[श्री फिरंगी प्रशाद]

विषय पर सदन में पूरी बहस हो जाय, जिस में सब का सन्तोष हो जाय ।

कृषि और सिबाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : समापति महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से अपने माननीय सदस्यों से, जो प्रायः सभी मेरे पुराने साथी और मित्र हैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से शान्तिपूर्वक मैंने उन की सभी बातों को सुना है, उसी प्रकार से कृपा कर थोड़ी देर मेरी बात भी सुन लें। मेरी जो भावनायें हैं, वे वास्तव में उन के साथ हैं, लेकिन जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उन को भी मैं आप के सामने रख देता हूँ ।

मूल्य के विषय में जो आज की स्थिति है, उस को यान में रखना पड़ेगा। स्थिति यह है कि जितनी शुगर की जरूरत है, उससे ज्यादा पैदावार है। जितने गुड़ की जरूरत है उससे ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है। विदेशों में विक नहीं सकता है। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ हमारी चाहे जितनी भी सहानुभूति किसानों के साथ क्यों न हो, परन्तु हम ऐसे समय में जब कि उन के माल की खपत की सम्भावना कम दिखाई देती है, उन के माल का मूल्य बढ़ा देंगे तो उस का परिणाम केवल यही होगा कि अगले वर्ष और ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा होगा, ज्यादा रकबे में बोया जायगा। उन का हितेषी होने का दावा मैं भी करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह नीती लम्बे असें के लिये उन के हित में होगी? आज हम 15 रुपये क्विंटल कीमत कर दें, अगले साल स्वाभाविक है कि सबाया गन्ना पैदा हो जायगा, जब कि चीनी कारखानों में 25 लाख टन चीनी पहले ही पड़ी हुई है और पिछले साल का बना हुआ गुड़ भी पड़ा हुआ है—इस का क्या परिणाम निकलेगा आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। इस स्थिति इन सारी बातों को देखकर ही कोई निर्णय होता है। आज

किसानों का हित इस में है कि उनको मणबिरा दिया जाय कि गन्ने की खेती कम करके, दूसरी चीजों की खेती, जो कि उतनी ही लाभप्रद हो सकती है, उनको सिखाई जाय, ताकि वे उसको करना शुरू करें। आज जिस चीज की मांग न देश में है और न विदेशों में है, उसका मूल्य बढ़ा कर उनको प्रोत्साहित करना कि वे ज्यादा रकबे में खेती करें, वास्तव में उन्हें धोखा देना होगा, यह उनके हित के विरुद्ध होगा ।

श्री उग्रसेन : हम इन्टेन्सिव खेती की बात करते हैं, रकबा बढ़ाने की बात नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप थोड़ा शान्ति रखिये, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहना हूँ कि रा-मैटीरियल की कीमत और अन्तिम प्राइवट की कीमत में सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। आज आप लोग बार बार कहते हैं कि उद्योगपति के बीच और किसान के बीच कन्फ्रंटेशन है। यह सर्वथा निराधार है। आज अगर कन्फ्रंटेशन है तो गन्ना उत्पादक और उन लोगों के बीच में है जो मसरी चीनी खाने के आदि हो चुके हैं ।

श्री उग्रसेन : यह कंटीशन आप पैदा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। हमने सारी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। इस पर विवाद हो जाय। गलत बात आप कह रहे हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) :
The hon. Minister has said that there is no confrontation between the mill-owners and the cane-growers.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:
There is confrontation between the consumer and the grower.

अगर 2 रुपये 15 पैसे पर 65 परसेंट शूगर उनसे ले ली जायेगी और 3 रुपये 90 पैसे पर बाकी 35 परसेंट चीनी बिकने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी तो गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ सकती है ।

श्री उपरतेन : ऐसा हुआ क्यों ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Did you modernise the sugar mills in UP or MP? Then, how can the production increase. You say there is confrontation between the mill-owners and the consumers. It is all wrong.

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: You make the price of sugar Rs. 3. People will like it.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is a question of judgment.

जबमेंट यह है । लेकिन 2 रु० 15 पैसे पर डाने के जो आदी हैं उनको उतने में मिलनी चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : केवल 15 परसेंट शोष पाते हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं कह रहा था आपकी बात सही है अगर 3 रु० पर चीनी बिकेगी तो गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई जा सकती है । लेकिन 2 रुपये 15 पैसे पर अगर 65 प्रतिशत बिकती है तो गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती है (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The exploiting sections are the sugar mill owners, and they have confrontation with the sugarcane growers, not the consumers. That point he has not answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should listen to the Minister and then, if necessary, ask for another discussion.

श्री महीपाल : गन्ने की उत्पादन लागत क्या घाती है जरा बता दें ?

श्री उपरतेन : माननीय सभापति जी, खत्म कीजिये हम लोग चले । आधा बंटे की चर्चा भी खत्म हो गई चलिये घर ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मुझे सुनाने का शौक नहीं है ।

अब खांडसारी की और बड़ी मिलों की चीनी की तुलना की गई । श्रीमन्, मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष चीनी मिलों को कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पूरी नहीं हुई । जो आशा थी कि फ्री शूगर से रियलाइजेशन होगा उनको वह नहीं हुआ । उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये, वह घाटा चलता न रहे, पिछला जो घाटा हुआ उसको छोड़िये । इसी सदन में एक प्रश्न आने वाला है आपको उत्तर मिलेगा । वह घाटा अगले वर्ष भी न चलता रहे इसके लिये एक्साइज इयूटी में रिलीफ दिया गया । कोई उन को एक तोहफे के रूप में नहीं दिया गया है । अगर फैक्टरी चलनी है तो कम-से-कम उनका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मिलनी ही चाहिये । वी०आई० मी०पी० के अनुसार कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन जो 1976-77 में है, पूरे देश की ओवरऑल पिकचर देखते हुए उनको प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक्साइज इयूटी में छूट दी गई है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Chairman, please guide the deliberations. The subject matter is sugarcane price, but he is explaining the millowners' difficulties. Let him explain how he is going to remove the difficulties of the farmers and give them a remunerative price.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उद्योग को उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं मिलेगी तो किसान का हित बहुत दिनों तक सुरक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता । किसान को कम-से-कम

[श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह]

पिछले वर्ष का मूल्य मिलता रहे. इसके लिये एकसाइज इयूटी में रिलीफ दी गई है।
(**व्यवधान**)

अब यह कहा जाता है कि चूक बड़ी मिलों को चीनी पर रिलीफ दी गई, इसलिये खंडसारी पर भी दी जाये। मेरा यह कहना है कि खण्डसारी की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन से आज भी बुले बाजार में खण्डसारी की कीमत ज्यादा है। मैं बारम्बार आश्वासन भी दे चुका हूँ कि जिस दिन भी उनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन से खुले बाजार का भाव कम हो जायेगा, उसी दिन उनको संरक्षण देने की बात मोची जायेगी। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैराना) : मार्केट में कम्पीटीशन हो जाये शुगर फैक्टरी और खंडसारी का तो गन्ने का भाव बढ़ जायेगा। हमारे मुजफ्फरनगर में सलफर की 150 और नान-सलफर क्रशर 300 और 6000 गुड़ कोल्हू बिजली के हैं। तीन दिन के इस आन्दोलन से 10 रुपये का भाव गन्ने का हो गया है (**व्यवधान**) गुड़ बाहर जाने से यह अपने आप मसला हल हो जायेगा।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
The subject is specific, namely remunerative price to the cane growers. He is bringing in other points.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It was mentioned by the hon. Member. That is why I am bringing it.

जहां तक गुड़ के एक्सपोर्ट का प्रश्न है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है। यह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का है। इसलिये मैं आपकी भावनाओं को समझ कर पुनः प्रयत्न करने का सोच रहा हूँ।

श्री उषातेन : बिना एग्रीकल्चर मंत्री की सलाह के वह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं सलाह दूंगा।
(**व्यवधान**)

श्रीमन्, एरियर्स के बारे में कहा गया है, सो मैं पिछले 4 वर्षों में एरियर्स का परसेन्टेज पढ़ देता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस चीज का ? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : गन्ना का भाव बढ़ सकता है, यदि आप जनमत तैयार करें चीनी के ऊंचे मूल्य के लिये।

18.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday December 15, 1977/Agrahayana 24, 1899
(Saka)