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Asadha 18, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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CONTENTS

No. 23, Wednesday, July 9, 1980/Asadha 18, 1902 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 449 to 451, 453 to 455, and 458 to 460 . . . 1—32

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 452, 456, 457 and 461 to 469 . . . 32—40

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3482 to 3569 and 3571 to 3631 . . . 41—230

Correcting Statement to USQ No. 398 dt. 11-6-80 . . . 230

Re Adjournment Motions . . . 231—33

Announcement by Speaker *re* Question of Privilege . . . 233—35

Papers laid on the Table . . . 235—37

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 237

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported busting of Inter State coal smugglers racket . . . 237—61

Shri Janardhana Poojary . . . 237, 239—40

Shri Vikram Mahajan . . . 238—40

Shri Tariq Anwar . . . 241

Shri R.L.P. Verma . . . 242—43

Shri Motirmoy Bosu . . . 244—18

Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri . . . 248—3

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal . . . 258—60

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Fourth Report . . . 261

Statement *re* Government's accepting certain GATT Agreements on Non-Tariff Measures—

Shri Pranab Mukherjee . . . 261—64

Matters under rule 377—

(i) Grievances of employees of Border Roads Organisation :

Shri Mukunda Mandal . . . 265—66

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Setting up of the Coconut Board in Kerala State :

Shri Skariah Thomas 266-67

(iii) Need for relief measures to the flood-affected people of Karnataka State :

Shri R. Y. Ghorpade 268

Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81—

Ministry of External Affairs 268—348

Shri Chitta Basu 269—76

Shri Brajmohan Mohanty 276 82

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 283—90

Shri Zainul Bashar 290—97

Shri C.T. Dhandapani 297—303

Shri Ravindra Varma 303—12

Shri Harikesh Bahadur 312—15

Shri G.M. Banatwalla 315—18

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri 318—20

Shri Khwaja Mubarak Shah 320—23

Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap 323 25

Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao 325 47

Ministry of Energy
and

Department of Coal

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal 349—74

Shri Daulat Ram Saran 351—58

Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay 359 63

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 9, 1980/Asadha 18,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Solar Energy Commission

*449. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Solar Energy Commission on the lines of Electronics Commission;

(b) if so, when and what would be its functions, aims and objects; and

(c) how Government propose to derive maximum benefit out of this organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Various suggestions including that of setting up a Solar Energy Commission have been mooted from time to time; the question of appropriate institutional arrangements for the successful implementation of solar energy programmes is constantly under Government's review.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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2

SHRI NANJE GOWDA: Solar energy is the only eternal resource and the only way to have a permanent arrangement to meet the power shortage in the country and augment our national resources. Therefore I would like to know what definite action Government propose to take for conversion of solar energy into electrical energy at a reasonable cost, whether they plan to have any project in collaboration with any other country for such conversion, and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: There are countries like Japan where research has reached an advanced stage. So, we are taking some help from their research acumen. Secondly, it will require some more time for concrete application of solar energy to practical use because the economics of water heating, the photo electric process etc, are still under process, and it is costly at present for practical use. Scientific co-operation agreements covering solar energy have also been entered into with USA, USSR, France, Germany, Australia and Italy.

SHRI NANJE GOWDA: I wanted to know what definite action Government propose to take in this connection, whether they have allotted any money-because it appears from the press that they are going to spend some money on the conversion of solar energy.

private organisations are working in the field of solar energy utilisation.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: A number of institutions in this country like the Central Buildings Research Institute, the Central Salt, Marine & Mineral Research Institute, NCL and some private organisations are working in the field of solar energy utilization.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is there any co-ordination?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Co-ordination is being effected by the Science Technology Department. There is a committee under the chairmanship of an officer of the Science & Technology Department looking after this.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): May I just add because the hon. Member has specifically asked about the amount sanctioned, that we have been sanctioning an increasing amount year by year and it is now proposed to step it up substantially to a total of Rs. 65 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In view of the depleting coal and other energy giving items and in view of the fact that sun-shine is available in plenty during most parts of the year, I want to know what are the concrete steps being taken and how much time it will take to complete research and development which is in progress in this regard?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: We have come to the demonstration stage. Some demonstrations are being done at various places in the country. It is a long list. I would read out a few. For water heating, it is being done at the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Factory, Hardwar. In Delhi also, it is being experimented at the Qutab Hotel, New Delhi. Solar drying—1 ton per day paddy dryer at Modern Rice Mills, Annamalai Nagar; 10 ton per day grain dryer at State Seed Farm, Ladhawal, Ludhiana. Distillation plant of 5 thousand litres capacity at Awania village in Gujarat is in operation. About Photovoltaic devices, the solar pumping demonstration units in operation are at Awania village, Gujarat; Tejara village, Rajasthan. Then, Community size bio-gas demonstration projects are at Fateh Singh Ka Purwa, U.P., Karim Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, Gajaria Farm vilage, U.P. and Nainital Kashi Vhawanipur. These are some of the demonstrations that are being conducted at different places.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I appreciate that the hon. Prime Minister has stated that a certain amount has been allocated for the setting up of the Solar Energy Commission. From time to time, various institutions are taking up these experiments. In a developing country like India, with an abundance of natural resources, still there is a shortage of hydro-electric power and even thermal power because of shortage of coal and other things. But here is the survey report which has revealed that by 1985 solar energy could be augmented on a large scale in order to meet the entire situation and the power shortage in the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government will create an independent national Solar Energy Commission in order to function independently to coordinate all the efforts in this regard so that we can meet the entire situation and ease the situation of power shortage in the country to accelerate the developmental activities in the country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Various ideas have been suggested by people about setting up a Solar Energy Commission. However, we do not think that it is necessary to do so at this moment. We have got a Committee to coordinate all the efforts being made. The Science and Technology Department is taking a direct interest in this. We have had several meetings on this subject. We have spoken to the Planning Commission and various other people concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that there is going to be no slackness in pursuing this programme, not only solar energy but wind energy and any other resource that can be used. In our country, Solar energy is available most of the year. Wind is not so regular. But we are fully alive to the situation. Formerly the use of all these resources was considered too expensive. We had resistance from various bodies, even earlier from the Planning Commission for its development because they felt that it was

so much more expensive. But now as the cost of petrol is going up, people are paying greater attention to other resources.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sun is the source of all energy. Naturally, we should try to draw upon it. With regard to various experiments that are being conducted in various parts of the country which have been referred to, may I know whether there is any indication that solar energy can be developed on a commercial basis so that we can apply it to our daily uses to replace petrol and petroleum products. If so, is the Government thinking of any steps in that direction to make available solar energy for immediate use?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: In the immediate future, solar energy will not replace or provide a large part of bulk power generation. So the question of it replacing petrol or diesel does not arise. Its real use will be on a decentralised basis to provide energy where it is needed, particularly in rural areas for grain drying, water heating, pumping for irrigation purpose etc.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is already being used, for instance, for water heating, even in some of the big hotels here, in private places and so on. I am sure that its use will grow.

Collaboration with U.S. Container Manufacturing Firm

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

(a) whether U.S. container manufacturing firm is willing to establish production capacities in India with an assured marketing back up;

(b) if so, whether India has agreed to allow the firm to set up the unit in India;

(c) whether industrial experts have welcomed this proposal; and

(d) if so, to what extent this will be advantageous to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I understand that Indian industrialists are not coming forward because of the procedural delays. So, will the Government simplify the procedure so that the Indian industrialists can have this technology by collaboration?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Already, concessions have been offered to those manufacturing containers; licences have been issued to so many people, but they have not started it so far. So there is no question of collaboration difficulties. Government have agreed to it, but still they are not in a position to manufacture them.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: People have not come forward on account of the procedural hurdles that are created. That was my first question; I do not know whether the Minister followed it.

My second question is this: it is reported in the press that an American firm is at present prepared to offer certain container manufacturing technology to India in preference to China, which is very keen to have this technology. Will the Government assure the House that proper evaluation will be done—as the container industry's future does not appear to be good—before any agreement is entered into with this firm by Indian industrialists?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: As I have said earlier, there is no use conferring more concessions on those who have come forward to use the container manufacturing technology in this country. As far as the Indian companies are concerned; the Dalmia Industries Ltd. have submitted an application to the Government seeking collaboration with a U.S. firm, which will be considered.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Evaluation of the technology is a must before entering into any agreement because, the future does not appear to be good. So I asked whether the Government will ensure, before giving any permission to the collaborator, about its soundness.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Government have given liberal concessions to manufacturers, but they have not been in a position to manufacture containers in sizeable numbers in collaboration with foreigners also. Therefore, there is no question of evaluating this again.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Which are the firms in India which are doing this container manufacturing and how many containers have been manufactured and sent by the firms here?

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that even in the Cochin Shipyard, though they had asked for engines, they were not supplied. The main problem is that they are not supplied with the equipment and machinery in time. Therefore, will the Minister say which are the firms which are doing this container manufacturing business here and how many have released them from the firms?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: There are eight companies, of which licences have been granted to five—two companies have gone into production and three companies have not yet started production. Letters of intent have been given to three companies. Shall I mention the names? M/s. Khira ASDEC Containers Ltd., Poona, and M/s. Transfreight Containers Ltd., Tarapore, have started production. M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Bombay, M/s. Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Sea Lord Containers Limited, Bombay, have not yet started production, but licences have been granted to them.

Setting up of Industries in J & K

*451. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up new industries in the Jammu & Kashmir State during 1980-81;

(b) if so, what are the industries likely to be set up;

(c) in what areas these will be set up;

(d) whether Union Government have also decided to set up industries in the hilly, backward and tribal areas in the country and also in the J & K State; and

(e) if so, whether the areas have also been selected in the State of J & K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Machine Tools Precision Instrument Factory.

(c) At Srinagar.

(d) and (e). Setting up of Industries in Public Sector is constantly under examination depending on Techno-economic Consideration and Financial Resources.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that Jammu & Kashmir State is one of the most industrially backward States which is the root cause of acute unemployment and acute poverty although it is treated as a paradise on earth. If so, what steps have been taken so far and what steps are proposed to be taken to bring the State at par with the developed areas under the Central industrial development policy? Is the hon. Minister aware of the peculiar climatic conditions of the State which result in unemployment for six

months? It would be in the fitness of the industrial policy of the Government of India to set up there such types of industries—after conducting a survey—which would provide employment for those six months and which would be best suited to the climatic conditions of the State. May I know what Government proposes to do this year by way of setting up, in the public sector or otherwise, large, medium and small industries? What prevents the Government from encouraging big industrialists of India to set up industries in Kashmir also as in other parts, so that the State marches ahead with industrial development?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way to put supplementaries. You should be very precise if you want to get some answers. How can he reply to all these?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: For the development of Jammu and Kashmir, Government have appointed a Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of Jammu & Kashmir. In the last month, that is, on 14th June, they met at Srinagar and they have taken so many measures. The State Government had put forward some proposals. They were considered in the meeting, and they were in favour of so many proposals put forth by the State Government. Jammu & Kashmir and the North Eastern States are being considered on a special footing. Therefore, there is no question of neglecting these States. Specially for Jammu & Kashmir, preference has been given by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh.
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Sir, I had put certain questions, but none of them has been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not put your question like that. You put them in a way that you may not get any answer.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: No, Sir. They were specific questions.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Apart from the public sector industries that are planned to be set up in Jammu & Kashmir, would the hon. Minister be pleased to let us know what steps generally he is taking to see that private industrialists also set up industries in these backward areas keeping in view the ecological requirements of the area? We do not want pollution there, but we do want certain special incentives to be given for industrial development *vis-a-vis* employment. What steps is Government proposing to take to expedite setting up of industries in these areas?

Would the hon. Minister be kind enough not to answer from the back bench but to come a little further up and give answers?

MR. SPEAKER: Any seat is good enough.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Keeping in view the ecological considerations of the State, the government is considering several proposals, for example, the proposal of M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. for expanding their present capacity of their synthetic detergent plant from 10,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes and then there is a proposal of Hindustan Levers for production of stimulant for plants and a proposal from M/s Chenab Textile Mills for expanding their present spindleage from 25,000 to 50,000. Then there is a proposal of M/s Konkan Chemicals Ltd. for manufacture of watch jewels, the proposal of M/s Kashmir Gypsum & Chemicals Ltd. for the manufacture of gypsum wall-boards and a proposal from Mr. Iftikhar Ansari for the manufacture of different types of papers, so on and so forth. There are so many proposals put forth by the State Government and all these things the Procedural Committee have more or less approved and they are in the processing stage and I think they will be cleared soon.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, एक तरफ तो सरकार क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करना चाहती है और दूसरी तरफ पिछड़े इलाकों में, पहाड़ी इलाकों में, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने की सहमति प्रदान नहीं करती है, फाइनेन्सल रिसोर्सेज की बात करती है। क्या सरकार पिछड़े इलाकों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए तथा क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए अलग से पैसों का इन्तजाम करेगी ?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY : Location of industries is decided on broad techno-economic considerations in the matter of setting up of public sector industries. However, it has been the policy that subject to techno-economic considerations, comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of industries.

As far as private industries are concerned, the government is encouraging them by all means. If the State Government comes forward, there is no objection for the Central government to give all support.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : While replying to this question, the hon. Minister mentioned about the backward regions. I know that there are certain difficulties so far as setting up public sector units is concerned because he said that it depends upon finance and other factors. May I know in this respect if any private person is ready to set up any industry required there, will the hon. Minister consider it sympathetically? Particularly, I would like to mention in this respect that the Telangana region is a very backward region in Andhra Pradesh.... (Interruptions) That is a backward region. I am asking about a backward region. Telangana has been declared a backward area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider any application from any private industrialist to set up industries in a backward area like Telangana and particularly, in Madak district and whether applications have come already whether they are considering those applications.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Government is considering definitely and sympathetically applications that have come for setting up industries there.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: There are more backward areas within the backward States. In Jammu & Kashmir, Rajouri and Poonch areas are very backward. Will the government consider setting up a wool-based industry there as the raw material, that is, wool is available in abundance there?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Regarding private entrepreneurs, definitely government will consider that backward areas will be taken into consideration and priority will be given. About the public sector, it depends upon techno-economic considerations. Subject to that, backward areas will be given preference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has assured the House that all possible steps will be taken in Jammu & Kashmir to provide for expansion of the existing units there and particularly, the public sector units.

Is he aware of the fact that there is an acute disappointment in Jammu and Kashmir because the unit of the Indian Telephone Industries which is located at Srinagar and which was set up in 1969, even after eleven years, although the people have demanded expansion of that unit—it is a very excellent unit making good profits and it has an excellent record of work, the total number of employees there now is 125 whereas the ITI units set up much later in Rae Bareilly, and in some other place in U. P. are employing 5,000 or 6,000 employees? Why nothing is being done to expand this unit in Srinagar? Will he please tell us as to what is the attitude towards this unit?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY : Sir, about the expansion of the existing

units, Government is actually considering to expand those industries. Of the three units, one of the units of the It I can be located in Kashmir. Of the three units, Switch Board Factory, cross Bar Equipment and Long Distance Transmission unit, one of them can be expanded there.

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH:
Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that Rs. 15,000 crores so far had been invested in the Public Sector whereas only a few crores of rupees had been invested in the public sector in Jammu and Kashmir. If it is so, will he try to remove this disparity?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY :As the hon. Member rightly said, as far as the private units are concerned, Government can encourage. As far as public sector units are concerned, there are certain norms—it all depends upon the techno-economic study, backward area and ecological condition of the areas. Air pollution is more dangerous, especially in Kashmir. That will also have to be taken into consideration. So, Government encourages the private industries to come up. They will have to take into account the air-pollution of the State.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Part (d) of this question refers to the setting up of industries in the hilly backward and tribal areas in the country. I am therefore putting this question. In view of the fact that Himachal Pradesh is climatically the same as Kashmir. I want to know whether Government is going to set up any industry in the State particularly in the public sector. If so, I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to set up industries in this backward state.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY : I want notice for this.

Memorandum submitted by Muslim Personal Law Board

*453. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a delegation of the Muslim Personal Law Board met the Prime Minister on or about 28th March, 1980 and submitted a memorandum on some of the urgent problems affecting Shariat Law of Muslims, arising from legal provisions and recent court decisions;

(b) if so, the main problems presented and suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The suggestions of the Board are under consideration.

Statement

POINTS MADE IN THE MEMORANDUM

1. Suitable amendment of Article 44 of the Constitution so as to protect Muslim Personal Law in the future,

2. The Adoption of Children Bill, 1972 which was withdrawn should not be introduced;

3. Amendment of Section 125 of cr. P. C. to provide for an exception for those cases in which the amount payable under the Personal Law has been paid;

4. Amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to bar the acquisition of properties of religious significance; and

5. Creation of a Muslim Law Cell in the Ministry of Law, manned by one or more experts of Muslim Law,

who on their own or after obtaining the counsel of leading Ulemas and Jurists, can give appropriate advice to the Government on such matter of social legislation as are likely to affect the Personal Law of the Muslim community.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for his kind reply.

MR. SPEAKER: What? It is just a thanks.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Thanks for his kind reply Sir, the Muslim Personal Law Board includes leading Ulemas from all schools of thought and leading personalities.

Therefore, I want to ask a specific question as to whether in matters of any proposed legislation concerning the Muslim Personal Laws, will the Government take this Board into confidence and discuss matters with them in order to avoid any misunderstanding or ex-post facto agitation on some such thing when the Board has offered its cooperation to the Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government will certainly take the advice of the Board and also of all eminent jurists as well as the other minorities.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: So many matters are mentioned. Will the Government therefore tell the House how long it will take to formulate its reactions to the various issues raised, especially, when some of them are very simple like an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act barring the acquisition of properties of religious significance? It was never the intention of this Act that properties of religious significance like temples, mosques, churches, gurdwaras and shrines are to be acquired. But, such a situation has come up in view of the decision of the Court.

Therefore, will the Government expedite the formulation of its reactions to the various issues raised by the Board? And how long will the Government take to do so?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It will be done as early as possible.

Regional Imbalances

*454. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new approach with the objective of correcting the existing regional imbalances and creating a smooth impetus in representative areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether any survey in this regard has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the survey so conducted?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Government concern for correcting existing regional imbalances and for taking steps to prevent fresh imbalances dates back to the inception of planned development in the country. This approach has resulted in drawing up special programmes according to the conditions of each State, such as the Hill Areas and Tribal Areas Development Programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme, Command Area Development Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme, incentive schemes for the industrially backward districts etc.

Apart from these schemes, the formula for distribution of Central assistance is weighted in favour of those States whose per capital income is below the national average. Central assistance is also allocated for special problems. Any further guidelines and programmes would be reflected in the

Sixth Five Year Plan which is currently under preparation.

(b) to (d). In view of (a), these questions do not arise.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after taking all the steps just mentioned by the Minister the regional imbalance between the richer and the poorer States is increasing day by day. Therefore, may I know whether the Government have any proposal to adopt a procedure to give more money to the poorer States on the lines suggested by Professor Raj Krishna in the Seventh Finance Commission?

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: Sir, as I have already mentioned, the Sixth Five Year Plan is under preparation and our basic approach to this problem of regional imbalance and the problem of removal of backwardness in the backward States and backward regions of the so-called advanced States will be dealt with in detail. We have set-up a national committee for consideration of development of backward areas under the Chairmanship of Shri Sivaraman a well-known expert in this field. We are expecting the report of this Committee by the end of this year but we are asking Shri Sivaraman that he should expedite this report so that we can go into the details of the matter and consider all these aspects in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, I come from the State of Orissa where 40 per cent of the people are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and more than 71 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. In view of this fact, whether Government has proposed to increase the allotment under tribal development and scheduled castes development during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: I may assure the hon'ble Member that we

shall take into fullest consideration the needs of Orissa and the needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes population of Orissa while framing the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the whole of North Eastern region is considered to be a backward area, especially Arunachal, Meghalaya and my district Cachar and part of Mizoram. But while drawing the attention of the Planning Minister for the last four months we are getting the reply 'looking into'. May I know when the phase of 'looking into' will be over and action will start in the North Eastern region under the Planning Minister.

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: The hon'ble Member will agree with me that I have never had the opportunity to express to him this particular expression 'being looked into'. But I may assure the hon'ble Member that as far as the North Eastern part of the country is concerned, the Government is very much alive to the developmental problems of this area and the Finance Minister in his budget speech and in many of his formulations here has already mentioned we are prepared to give a more allocated plan outlay for the North Eastern region and for Assam. We hope that the political situation there would normalise soon and we will be able to formulate these plans for execution.

श्री झारखंड राय मंत्री सदोदय को अनभव होगा कि जो तथाकथित उन्नत प्रदेश देश के हैं उन में भी कुछ ऐसे होते हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े होते हैं और जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं उन में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं? योजना बनाने समय उस प्रान्त या पूरे देश के मामले में इन बातों का भी पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं माननीय विद्वान सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण उसी प्रयत्नता को परिलक्षित करता है जिग का उल्लेख उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में किया है। जो प्रदेश विकसित कहे जाते हैं--वैसे तो विकसित प्रदेश वे भी उस अर्थों में नहीं हैं जिग अर्थों में विकसित नमक देशों की गणना होती है--लेकिन फिर भी तथाकथित

विकसित प्रदेशों में भी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और ऐसे क्षेत्रों की उन्नति के लिए जैसा मैंने अभी पूर्व उत्तर में कहा, हमारा प्रयास होगा कि साधनों की सीमा के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए और माननीय सदस्य के सहयोग से इस क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को कम कर सकें।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि शिवारामन कमेटी बनी है और उसका प्रतिवेदन एक वर्ष में प्राप्त हो जाएगा। उसके बाद एक साल और लगेगा कुछ कार्रवाई होने में। हम अर्म में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन और भी बढ़ जाएगा। ऐसी अवस्था में जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं उनके लिए कोई शार्ट टर्म कार्यक्रम बनाने पर मंत्री महोदय विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि यह क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन दो वर्षों के अन्दर कुछ कम हो सके?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं माननीय विद्वान सदस्या का ध्यान अपने पूर्व के उत्तर के सन्दर्भ में पुनः आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह कहा था कि हमने शिवारामन समिति से आग्रह किया है कि वह अपनी संस्तुतियाँ समय से कुछ पहले देने का कष्ट करें ताकि छठी योजना को बनाते समय हम क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में जो उपाय करने हैं उन पर विचार करके उनको कार्यान्वित भी कर सकें। मैंने स्वयं उल्लेख किया है और मैं माननीय विद्वान सदस्या के मनोभावों का आदर करता हूँ और उनकी पीड़ा के मर्म को समझता हूँ और उसका आदर अवश्य किया जाएगा।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Right from 50s, the same procedures are being followed even though the formula is being changed according to the Finance Commission's recommendations, as far as Planning is concerned. The Minister said about the constitution of a committee to go into the problems of the backward areas, the SC and ST people. Have any specific terms of reference been given to the committee? If so, what are the terms of reference? If not, will that committee investigate into the matters according to this formula, about the imbalance between the States? The hon. Minister said, it should be rectified. Even in advanced States there are imbalances between districts. Even in the same district you have very backward areas. But, on the whole, Government takes a particular district as a 'forward district' or a

'developed district' So, in most cases backward areas remain backward. I want to know whether the Government has proposed any scheme to look into the matter and whether the Government has declared certain areas as backward areas.

SHRI N. D. TIWARI: Sir, I find myself in complete agreement as far as the analysis given by the hon. Member regarding criteria of backwardness in districts, inter-State and within the State is concerned. Sir, within the parliamentary democratic framework, we have to carry on the States with us. We cannot just bulldoze the formula for plans. The National Development Council took into considerations all the factors, the proposals made by the Planning Commission and in the States their own formula and then the formula for central assistance was given. Then the State Governments also considered this aspect and for their own State plans they considered the backwardness of the areas pertaining to their State from their own point of view. So, we have to consider all these factors. As far as terms of reference go, I may like to read out the terms of reference mentioned in the Sivaraman Committee Report.

"To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definition in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified.

2. To review the working of:

(a) existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like tribal Sub-plans, Plans for Hill areas, etc.

(b) existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy sales tax concessions, etc., similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like

DPAP and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backward areas; and

3. To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas classified, if necessary, according to areas, causes or prescribed remedies."

Simplification of Industrial Licensing Procedure

*455 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government want to simplify industrial licensing procedures;

(b) if so, steps so far taken in this regard; and

(c) how Government intend to tackle old procedure of applications passing through multiplicity of committee approvals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (c). Each application for an industrial licence is considered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act by only one statutorily notified approval committee, which thereupon makes its recommendations for a decision by Government, after taking into account all relevant considerations. Thus, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act there does not arise any question of a multiplicity of approval committees on one and the same application.

Government is constantly endeavouring to ensure that application for industrial licences etc. are disposed of with stipulated time-limits.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो 15, 20 बड़े घराने हैं, उनका ही साम्राज्य है। आज भी देश में जो उद्योगों के लाइसेंस मिलते हैं, उनके

कारे में शिकायतें प्राती रहती हैं। छोटे उद्योग लगाने वालों को लाइसेंस मिलते नहीं हैं, बड़े उद्योग लगाने वालों को ही मिलते हैं। अभी हमारे देश में लघु उद्योग विकास की नीति घानाई गई है, लेकिन लघु उद्योगों में भी वहां लोग लाइसेंस प्राप्त करते हैं जो बड़े घराने के हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लघु उद्योग लगाने वाले हैं, जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े या आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, जहां बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी होती है, वहां रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए जो लघु उद्योग लगाने वाले लोग हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी लाइसेंस मिल सकें, इसके लिए मन्त्रालय की ओर से क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं? क्या ऐसा कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है, जिससे कम-से-कम टाइम में उनको लाइसेंस मिल सके?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: As a result of the initiative taken in 1975, 1976 and subsequent years, an Industrial Licensing Policy was liberalised. The Hon'ble Member's complaint is that licences are not being given to set up an industry under the small-scale sector. I would like to inform the hon. Member that for setting up a small industry under small-scale sector no licence is required. There are more than 800 industries which have been notified as reserved for small-scale sector. For these units, no licence is necessary as per the Industrial Licensing Policy. As regards industrial licences upto investment of three crores of rupees, there is no necessary for obtaining an industrial licence under certain conditions. Therefore, for small scale industries licensing is not at all needed. There is only one committee to deal with and approve different applications, that is applications for industrial licences by houses covered under MRTP Act, composite applications seeking more than one approval and other industrial licences. There will be no delay; the whole thing has been simplified.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक वर्ष में टाटा, बिडला जैसे बड़े घरानों ने लाइसेंस के लिए कितनी एप्लिकेशन दीं और दूसरे लोगों ने कितनी दी और उन में से बड़े घरानों को कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये और दूसरे लोगों को कितने दिये गये

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: The information is not with me. A separate notice is necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we have seen different Industrial Policy Resolutions from socialism to greater socialism etc.. (*Interruptions*). Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is according to the current, as on date, Industrial Policy of the Government of India that collaboration with the Gillete Company of America in a low priority area like production of blades has been sanctioned, and whether it is for a consideration? If so, what is the consideration? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This does not arise; it is an irrelevant question. How can you expect the Minister to answer... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: The hon. Member has asked for a specific information; I want a separate notice for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, the blades are produced in the small scale sector widely and abundantly. What industrial policy prompted them to allow collaboration for production of blades with a US multinational, John Gillete and Co.? Is it a fact that collaboration with Aminchand Pyarelal.. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Our members do not do this; we should not be at a disadvantage.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: As I said, I want a separate notice for this (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give a separate notice to him, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: You give a separate notice, if you want.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: For years, if not for decades, there have been many complaints about the way in which these licences have been granted. Some committees were also appointed and we were told that some of these big industrial concerns were able to bag so many of these licences. What steps did the Government take, or do they propose to take, in order to see that the medium scale industrialists and others who are not connected with the big houses also get a fair deal from the licensing committee? Further, in regard to the constitution of this licensing committee, are they taking steps to see that not only the same officers are not being appointed as members of this committee, but also some of the representatives of these concerns, industrialists, as they are organised in their own organisations, are also given representation thereon and that the personnel are changed from time to time?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: If there are any specific cases, and if the cases are brought to the notice of the Government, definite action will be taken and the suggestion will be taken into account.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have been assured several times in this House, on different occasions, that when issuing new licences, the existing indigenous capacity in this country will be taken into account, i.e. to say that such licences will no more be issued which require either foreign technical know-how or foreign equity participation in spheres where already indigenous know-how is existing, or indigenous production is enough to meet our requirements. This, I believe, is the general principle that has been enunciated many times in this House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are not to assume—if instances are brought to his notice now, of licences being given for foreign collaboration and even equity participation in fields of industry in which already the existing know-how is there and the existing production capacity is more than enough—that Government is violating

its own previous assurances? That is the question he meant to ask, about Gillette blades. This project is in Alwar. How is it, and on what basis is it being given? The existing capacity is there, the technical know-how is there, and thousands of millions of blades are made in this country already. Then why is it that a giant multi-national is being permitted to enter into equity participation in a shaving blade factory in Alwar, and for what reason?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: Where technical know-how is available in India, generally foreign collaboration (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: This is a specific question. I want notice for this. If such a question is tabled, I will answer. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why notice for this? It is a very sensible question. Why is all this debate going on?

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member wants a reply on the general question, the Minister can reply. This is the same question

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: On general policy, if the Minister wants to give an answer, he can give it. On blades, he has already answered.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): There is a fear—I have myself drawn attention to it. About this particular deal, I do not know about it. I do not know whether

the Minister knows. We shall look into it; if a deal has been made what are the reasons for it. The general principle is very clear, that where there is capacity and know-how, we don't go in for such deals. However, there have been cases, for instance, in power generation just now, where (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: About tooth paste?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Not for tooth paste. Some of these may have been done earlier—I do not know. But we are continuously looking into these matters. Earlier also, although our policy was clear, I admit some such deals did slip through. And we immediately tried to retract and take action on them—as we will, whenever it is possible.

B.H.E.L's Contract with Other Countries

*458. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL made contracts in other countries and has taken up some projects there; and

(b) if so, the countries and projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the Project	Project Details
1.	Malaysia	(a) Tuanku Ja'afar Power Station—Stage II.	Supply, erection and commissioning of 2 × 60 MW boilers.
		(b) Tuanku Ja'afar Power Station—Stage III.	Supply, erection and commissioning of 3 × 120 MW boiler.
		(c) Sultan Ismail Power Station	Supply, erection and commissioning of 1 × 30 MW boilers.
		(d) Prai Power Station Extension	Supply, erection and commissioning of 3 × 120 MW boilers.
		(e) Pasir Gudang Power Station Extension.	Supply, erection and commissioning of 2 × 120 MW boilers.
2.	Libya	Tripoli West Power Station Extension.	Turnkey execution of 2 × 120 MW Thermal Power Station including civil works.
3.	Saudi Arabia	Wadi Jizan Electrification Project.	Turnkey execution of 42 MW diesel power station, associated transmission and distribution network as well as civil works for the electrification of an area of 900 sq. kms.
4.	Jordan	Irbid Main Sub-Station	Supply, erection and commissioning of power transformers.
5.	Tanzania	(a) Morogoro Sub-Station	Supply, erection and commissioning of power transformers (4 of 30 MVA and 2 of 20 MVA).
		(b) Submarine inter-connection Project.	Supply, erection and commissioning of 132 KV and 33 KV sub-stations including civil works.
6.	Ghana	Presea and Kumasi Sub-Stations	Design, supply and installation of 5 MVAR synchronous condenser, along with transformers and switchgear, control panels etc.
7.	New Zealand	(a) Chau B&C Power Stations	Design, manufacture, supply, supervision of erection and commissioning of 8 off 53 MW hydro generators.
		(b) Rangipo Power Station	Design, manufacture, supply, supervision of erection & commissioning of 2 off 60 MW hydro generators.
8.	Thailand	(a) Pattani hydro-electric Project.	Design, supply, supervision of erection of 3 off 22 MW hydraulic turbines.

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the Project	Project Details
		(b) Bhumibol hydro-electric Project,	Design, supply and supervision of erection of 1 off 121 MVA hydro-generator.
9.	Philippines	Agus IV hydro-electric Project	Design, supply erection and commissioning of 38 KV switch-gear equipment.
10.	Nepal	Kulabani Hydr. -electric Development Board.	Design, supply and supervision of erection/ commissioning of 2 x 35 MVA hydro-generators.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Various designing, supplying and erecting firms are sending transformers, sub-stations, hydro-generators and hydraulic turbines. I want to know whether it is sending all these equipments made by BHEL.

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: These products and the indigenous production are being sent there and the erection is made by BHEL.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: On what condition it is erecting boilers, turbines and other machines?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: It is stipulated in the Tender Schedule and they will implement it.

News item Captioned 'Torture for Crime that Never Was'

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*459. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Torture for crime that never was' appearing in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated the 14th June, 1980;

(b) whether he had got the matter examined at a high level and if so, its outcome; and

(c) the steps which he proposed to take to obviate such incidents arising in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has enquired into the matter. The conduct of Sub-Inspector, investigating the case and the Sub-Inspector who was working as the Station House Officer of the Police Station Sarai Rohilla, was not found to be above board. Both the officials have been placed under suspension. Departmental proceedings have been initiated against them.

Whenever any such instance comes to notice, deterrent action will be taken against the defaulting police officials.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The previous two years of the Janata rule created such a crime propensity that people were harassed at various police stations by police officers and were also tortured in torture chamber; even political people were harassed and tortured during that period. Today such officers are functioning in various police stations. It is one instance where this thing has happened. Will the Home Ministry have a close scrutiny of such people, whoever it maybe, and check them out and see that torture chambers are not operated in this country once again and a peaceful atmosphere should prevail over there?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I don't want to comment on what the hon. member has said about the previous government, but we will look into what he suggested.

Setting up of a Public Sector Unit to Manufacture Tyres and Tubes

*460. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a public sector unit to manufacture tyres and tubes to meet the increasing demand in the country;

(b) if so, in which State;

(c) whether any State Governments have applied therefor; and

(d) if so, the names of these States and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (d). There is no proposal at present, to set up a tyre and tube manufacturing unit in the public sector by the Central Government. However, applications were received from various State Industrial Development Corporations for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes and industrial licences were issued to the companies promoted by them for the purpose. The following companies promoted by their respective State Industrial Development Corporations hold valid industrial licences for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes:—

- (i) Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyres and Tubes Ltd.;
- (ii) Gujarat Tyres Ltd.;
- (iii) Orissa Tyres Ltd.;
- (iv) Webstar Ltd.;
- (v) Punjab Tyres Ltd; and
- (vi) U.P. Tyres and Tubes Ltd.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने देश में टायर ट्यूब का उत्पाद करने वाली 6 कम्पनियां हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि टायर ट्यूब की मांग को देखते हुए, उनकी आपूर्ति के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और आगे कौन कौन से कदम सरकार उठाना चाहती है?

SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY: To increase the production—in the existing units, expansion is being granted by the government, because though new firms are coming forward for the establishment expansion is being granted priority.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Task Force on Ganga Barrage Project at Kanpur

*452. **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Task Force on Ganga Barrage Project at Kanpur submitted to the Planning Commission in February, 1979 by the U.P. Government had recommended construction of Barrage on Ganga at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). A copy of the report of the Task Force on Ganga Barrage Project at Kanpur has been received in the Planning Commission on 8th July 1980 and will be examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Establishment of Public Sector Units in Saurashtra Region

*456. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a public sector unit in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State in the near future to solve the unemployment problem of that region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission are currently engaged in the preparation of the new Five Year Plan covering the period 1980-85.

Various Ministries of the Central Government and the State Governments (including Gujarat State) have been asked to formulate details of programmes/schemes. The picture in regard to the establishment of public sector units and its impact on unemployment situation would emerge after the Five Year Plan is finalised.

Applications for Citizenship Certificates from East Pakistan Refugees

*457. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan staying in different States of the North-East, who have applied for citizenship certificates, (State-wise);

(b) how many of them have been granted citizenship certificates;

(c) the number of applications rejected;

(d) the number of applications yet under consideration;

(e) since when these applications were pending, (year-wise) and State-wise; and

(f) the nationality status of those who have not been granted citizenship certificates, or who have not applied for such certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Defence Priority Project

*461. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints that the top priority Army Oriented Project, PX-SPL-47 at Solids State Physics Laboratory is suffering handicaps and obstructions;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the charges of alleged irregularities and losses due to misuse of gold, platinum and other SPL Stores; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to assure smooth co-ordinated development and research of priority projects by the SPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The project has already been completed.

(b) The allegations were investigated but nothing of substance was found in them.

(c) The research and development work on various projects at Solid-states Physics Laboratory (SPL) is progressing smoothly.

अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के लिए पृथक् मंत्रालय

*462. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि अनुसूचित जनजाति की समस्याएं अनुसूचित जाति की समस्याओं से भिन्न हैं, एक पृथक् अनुसूचित जनजाति मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति की समस्याओं का स्वतंत्र रूप से मूल्यांकन किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राज्यों के अनुसूचित जनजाति अनुसंधान केन्द्रों ने कोई विशेष अनुसंधान नहीं किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) अधिकतर राज्यों में जनजाति अनुसंधान संस्थान अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यों में कारगर रूप से योगदान दे रहे हैं ।

Training of Police Personnel

*463. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI PRABHU NARAIN TANDON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any practical steps have been taken to eliminate the existing gaps between the training and performance of the police personnel after Narainpur incident; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have taken measures to eliminate the gaps between the train-

ing and performance of the police personnel in the States.

(b) Do not arise.

Presence of Foreigners among Bastar Tribals

*464. SHRI ARVIND METAM:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding presence of foreigners among tribals of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

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

(a) Government have seen press reports in this regard.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, only 9 foreigners visited Bastar District as tourists between 1st January and 5th July, 1980. Activities of foreigners are kept under watch and appropriate action is taken in case anything adverse comes to notice.

मोटर दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर

*465 श्रीबली कृष्णा साही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में मोटर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार 65 व्यक्ति है जबकि विश्व के अन्य देशों में यह दर प्रति हजार 5 से 15 व्यक्ति है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) भारत में 1978 में मोटर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार 138.4 व्यक्ति आंकी गई है जबकि विश्व के अन्य देशों में यह 25.8 से 76.4 व्यक्ति है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों संघ शामिल क्षेत्रों द्वारा निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :-

- (1) ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस देने के लिए कठिन परीक्षाओं का शुरू किया जाना।
- (2) अन्धाधुन्ध और लापरवाही से गाडी चलाने की अवस्था में ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस को स्थगित/रद्द करना।
- (3) चालकों पिछली सीट पर बैठने वालों के लिए हैलमेट का प्रयोग अनिवार्य करना।

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी

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

(क) क्या उन्हें संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में सीमेंट की भी से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में पता है ;

(ख) दिल्ली को मई, 1979 में सीमेंट का कतना कोटा दिया गया था और इस वर्ष मई में कितना कोटा दिया गया ; और

(ग) सरकार दिल्ली में और समूचे देश में सीमेंट की कमी दूर करने और उसकी वितरण व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) : (क) चूंकि मांग की अपेक्षा सीमेंट की कुल उपलब्धता कम है, अतः दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र सहित देश में ही सीमेंट की सामान्य कमी चल रही है।

(ख) सीमेंट का आवंटन तिमाही आधार पर किया जाता है। दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र को अप्रैल—जून 1979 तथा अप्रैल—जून 1980 की तिमाहियों में किया गया कुल आवंटन क्रमशः 1,39,000 मी० टन तथा 1,11,200 मी० टन था।

(ग) सरकार विद्यमान क्षमता के बेहतर उपयोग नई क्षमताओं की स्वीकृति तथा आयात के जरिए देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि करने के हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है। दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र को सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्धि

स्थिति आसान बनाने की दृष्टि से 13,000 मी० टन सीमेंट का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया था।

सीमेंट का फुटकर वितरण राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्रों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाना है जिन्हें जनता को सीमेंट की बिक्री करने तथा उसके उचित वितरण हेतु प्रभावी योजनाएं बनाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में परामर्श दिया गया है।

अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

* 467. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में; 'अन्त्योदय' कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन किया गया है

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों, जिलों और गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां यह मूल्यांकन किया गया है और इस अध्ययन की अवधि और अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया तथा इस मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में राजस्थान में अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अन्त्योदय की उपलब्धियों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) जी, हां, 'अन्त्योदय' कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन, वर्ष 1978 में "राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन" के रूप में किया गया है।

(ख) यह अध्ययन अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1978 में पांच गांवों में, अर्थात् राजस्थान के इन पांच जिलों में हरेक में एक गांव में किया गया था—चित्तौड़गढ़ (भदसोदा), जयपुर (कोटखावदा) झुझु (हनुमंतपुरा), जोधपुर (सनावासकलां), और कोटा (उडवा)।

(ग) उपर (क) में दिए अनुसार।

(घ) रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए राजस्थान सरकार और केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय को भेजी गई थीं।

रूस की भारी मशीनों का निर्यात

*468. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारी मशीनों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत संघ के साथ एक करार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;
10

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप देश को पहुंचने वाले लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1981—85 में हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची 100 माइनिंग एण्ड ब्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर से मोटेतौर पर क्रमशः 70531 मी० टन और 53715 मी० टन भारी मशीनों का सम्भरण करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

(ग) देश को निम्नलिखित लाभ पहुंचने की आशा है :—

1. भारी मशीनों के निर्माण में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया का शुरू होना।
2. आधुनिक भारी मशीनों के निर्माण के कारण वर्तमान निर्माण सम्बन्धी कारीगरी और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी स्थिति में सुधार।
3. विदेशी बाजार में भारतीय कम्पनियों के ब्रांड नामों की शुरूआत।
4. भारत-रूस व्यापार करारों के संतुलन में योगदान।
5. हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची और माइनिंग एण्ड ब्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन, दुर्गापुर में कार्यभार में होने वाली कर्मियों की पूर्ति।

Officers of Indian Economic Service

*469. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the Indian Economic Service appointed in 1972-73 through direct recruitment have not been given so far the pay scale of Rs. 1100—1600 on their cadre posts as is given to the officers appointed in other Central Services like Income-Tax, Customs, Defence Accounts etc.; and

(b) the progress made in improving the cadre establishment of the Indian Economic Service and to bring it at par with other services?

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

(a) Ten officers were appointed to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service as direct recruits during the year 1972-73. Two of them had resigned. One officer has expired. Of the remaining seven officers, six are working in Grade III or equivalent posts in the scale of Rs. 1100—1600. Orders promoting the seventh officer to a Grade III posts of the Service have also been issued but according to information available, the officer has not so far joined the post.

(b) The cadre of the Indian Economic Service is under constant review and efforts are being continuously made to include all posts carrying economic functions in the various grades of the Service. There has been a significant improvement in the cadre structure as is evident from the fact that the strength of the Service which was 324 at its initial constitution has increased to 544 as on the 1st January, 1980. However, there cannot be any strict equivalence between different Services in this regard as the number of posts in each Grade in any Service depends upon a number of factors including the levels of work, nature of work, duties and responsibilities as well as on the actual needs of the user Ministries/Departments.

Judicial Inquiry into the death of Shrimati Purnima Singh

3482. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a judicial inquiry into the death of Shrimati Purnima Singh, wife of a Punjab Police officer at Delhi on the 28th March, 1980 has been demanded; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to this demand?

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

(b) The inquest proceedings u/s 174 Cr.P.C. lead to the conclusion that Mrs. Purnima Singh committed suicide. Nothing suggestive of homicidal death or any foul play in the matter came to notice. It is, therefore, not proposed to hold any judicial inquiry.

Discussion of Tribal Sub-Plan with States

3483. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has discussed the Tribal sub-plan with the States;

(b) if so, whether the States agreed to accept the strategy, policy, programme, allocation and implementing agencies as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development for medium term plan of his ministry;

(c) whether the Ministry only sent the Working Group Report to the States, and if so, the measures taken by the States in this regard; and

(d) when the Ministry is likely to call the meeting of the Ministers in-charge of Tribal Development for detailed discussion and decisions?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States are broadly in agreement with the recommendations concerning strategy, policy, programmes, etc. made by the Working Group on Tribal Development. The States have adopted some of the recommendations, while some others are being adopted in gradual course.

(d) No meeting is envisaged at present.

Employment Position in Sriharikota Rocket Launching Station

3484. SHRI P. PENCHALAIHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present employment position at Sriharikota Rocket Launching Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the rule of reservation is being observed in appointments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the cadre-wise particulars thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) & (c). A detailed statement indicating the total number of employees, Group-wise, in SHAR Centre, Sriharikota of the Department of Space, the number of vacancies in each Group and the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, as on June 1, 1980, is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir, The reservation orders have been made applicable to vacancies arising in the SHAR Centre with effect from April 1, 1975, i.e. from the date of conversion of the Indian Space Research Organisation, of which the SHAR Centre forms a part, into a Government body.

Statement

I. The total number of employees, Group-wise, in the SAR Centre, Sriharikota, the number of vacancies and representation of Scheduled Castes (S/C) and Scheduled Tribes (S/T) as on June, 1980, is as under :—

Group	Scientific/Technical					Administrative							
	No. of employees			No. of vacancies		No. of employees			No. of vacancies				
	Ge- ne- ral	S/T	To- tal	Ge- ne- ral	To- tal	Ge- ne- ral	S/C/S/T/ To- tal	To- tal	Ge- ne- ral	S/C/S/T/ To- tal			
Group 'A' .	231	—	231	6*	—	6	18	—	18	—	—	—	—
Group 'B' .	172	—	172	4	—	4	14	—	14	1	—	—	1
Group 'C' .	478	98	588	18	6	30	344	57	389	17	3	2	22
Group 'D' .	120	59	196	1	—	1	122	45	177	6	—	—	6
Total .	1001	157	1157	29	6	35	414	102	516	24	3	2	29

* Exempt from reservation orders.

II. Out of the existing total number of employees, the number of employees in posts to whom the orders on reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are applicable and the representation of SC/ST in such categories is as follows :—

	Total No. of employees	No. of employees out of Col. (1) to whom reservation orders apply.	No. of employees out of Col (2) belonging to Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Scientific and Technical .	1187	784	157 (20%)	29 (3.7%)
Administrative	598	598	82 (13.7%)	18 (3%)

पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बहाली

3485. श्री टी० एस० नेगी क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के 350 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को 29 जुलाई, 1979 को इस तर्क पर नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था कि उन्होंने अपनी सेवा की शर्तों और वेतनमानों में भिन्नता को दूर करने की मांग के समर्थन में शान्ति और अनुशासनपूर्ण तरीके से आन्दोलन किया था ;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन सरकार ने इन आन्दोलनकारियों के खिलाफ निराधार मुकदमें दायर किए और रात को सोने समय उन पर सेना ने गोलिया बरसाई ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो गोलियों के शिकार पुलिस कर्मियों और उनके परिवारों की संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन बर्खास्त पुलिस कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या तक इनके बहाल हो जाने की आशा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ग) आन्दोलनकारियों के विरुद्ध सैनिक कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के 3 कर्मचारी मारे गए थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). 1979 में आन्दोलन के दौरान बर्खास्त किए गए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के 1773 कर्मचारियों में से 1524 को उनके द्वारा की गई अपीलों पर विचार करके बहाल कर दिया गया है । शेष 249 कर्मचारियों में से 221 की अपीलों को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था और 28 ने कोई अपील नहीं की ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के गैर लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर

3486. श्री चन्द्र पाल शीलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के गैर लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर के बारे में 11 जून, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 340 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोपाल नगर, नई दिल्ली का स्टोर कब से चल रहा है और दिल्ली नगर निगम को इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना कब मिली थी ;

(ख) उक्त गैर लाइसेंस शुदा भवन निर्माण सामग्री स्टोर के विरुद्ध मुकदमें कब से तथा कौन से न्यायालय में चलाए जा रहे हैं और उस पर लगाये गये जमाने की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस अवैध कब्जे से अपनी भूमि खाली कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि दुकान पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र के अनुसार गोपाल नगर में भवन निर्माण सामग्री स्टोर जुलाई, 1975 से विद्यमान है । उपलब्ध रिकार्डों के अनुसार सितम्बर, 1975 में इसके कार्यकरण के बारे में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया है कि पहले सूचित किये गये 6 अभियोजन जुलाई, 1979 से अप्रैल, 1980 तक की अवधि से संबंधित हैं । स्टोर के विरुद्ध पहले भी अभियोजन कार्रवाई की गई थी । जनवरी, 1977 से स्टोर के विरुद्ध की गई अभियोजन कार्रवाई के ध्येय इस प्रकार हैं : -

बालान सं०	तारीख	न्यायालय का नाम	किया गया जुर्माना
			₹०
225368	29-1-1977	श्री आर० सी० चौपड़ा	60 7-4-1977
240821	2-4-1978	"	50 11-4-1978
240822	7-4-1978	"	50 11-4-1978
240827	25-5-1978	"	} उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।
240837	16-8-1978	"	
275001	6-7-1979	श्री एम० एल० मेहता	40 17-7-1979
275014	16-7-1979	"	50 17-7-1979
285904	29-1-1980	"	50 3-3-1980
285908	29-1-1980	"	50 3-3-1980
291505	15-2-1980	"	40 9-6-1980
291530	26-4-1980	"	40 9-6-1980
4103	21-6-1980	"	अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हुआ ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के प्रधान कार्रवाई की गई है और समय समय पर मुकदमें चलाये गये हैं ।

Factory for Armoured Personnel Carrier in Tamilnadu

3487. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a Factory "for Armoured Personnel Carrier" is proposed to be started in Tamil Nadu State and if so, when the same will be started and the details thereof; and

(b) how many such factories are functioning in India and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). It

would not be in public interest to divulge these informations.

Non-Commissioning of Cement Projects

3488. SHRI MEHMOOD HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects of the Cement Corporation of India are not being commissioned in time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present stage of production and commissioning of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)

Three projects of the Cement Corporation of India are being commissioned as per the revised schedule.

(b) The commissioning schedules of the 3 projects namely Neemuch (M.P.) Akaltara (MP) Yerraguntla (A.P.) had to be revised due to substantial delays in the supply of equipment by major suppliers and also because of the rectification work necessary at site in respect of some of equipment supplied. Clinker production started at Neemuch in January, 1980 and at Akaltara in May, 1980. Cement Production at these projects is expected to commence in July, 1980 and October, 1980 respectively. Clinker production is expected to commence at Yerraguntla in August/September, 1980 and cement production in December, 1980.

Investment in Machine Tools Factory

3489. SHRI RAMJIBHAI B. MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much capital and non-capital recurring and non-recurring amount has been invested and expanded since inception of machine tools factory—a public sector under taking at Bhavnagar (Gujarat);

(b) the year-wise production of various items produced since its establishment;

(c) the number of labourers, employees and officers appointed in the factory; and

(d) the amount paid as pay, bonus, other emoluments and overtime during the above period (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) M/S. Gujarat State Machine Tools Corporation Ltd., a Government of Gujarat undertaking, were granted an Industrial Licence on 29th August, 1975 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Bhavnagar, Gujarat for the manufacture of certain types of machine tools. The total capital spent on the project is Rs. 553 lakhs

and the working capital limit which is at Rs. 100 lakhs has been fully utilised.

(b) The company started production from the middle of 1979-80 and produced 96 Centre lathes. During the first quarter of 80-81, they have produced another 55 such machines.

(c) As on 30th June, 1980, the total number of employees were 483 out of which 315 were workers, 117 trainees and 51 supervisors and officers.

(d) The total emoluments paid in 1975-76 was Rs. 2.38 lakhs, 1976-77 Rs. 3.12 lakhs, 1977-78 Rs. 4.35 lakhs, 1978-79 Rs. 10.12 lakhs, 1979-80 Rs. 20.85 lakhs and first quarter of 1980-81 Rs. 7 lakhs. No bonus has been paid as yet.

वैद्यलिंगम आयोग की रिपोर्ट

3490. श्री भगवान देव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) सी० ए० वैद्यलिंगम जांच आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर सरकार का क्या अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई और कार्यवाही की है जिनके विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट में और कार्यवाही करने के लिए सिफारिश की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). सरकार अभी तक न्याय-मूर्ति सी० ए० वैद्यलिंगम के प्रतिवेदन पर की जाने वाली अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंची है।

Working of Bharat Electronics at Gaziabad and at Bangalore

3491. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics Limited, Gaziabad is running at a loss whereas the same unit at Bangalore is earning profit for the

last two years, if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether there is any difference in the production of machines or that of labour between the two units; if so, facts in details and the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) Bangalore, which commenced production in 1956, is already well established and has been earning profits for the past several years. The Ghaziabad Unit of BEL commenced production in September, 1973 and has yet to break even. Considering the complex nature of the product-mix of the unit and time required for stabilising the production, an initial period of incurring losses was expected. The break-even stage has been delayed to some extent due to substantial loss of production in the past two years consequent on unprecedented floods in September, 1979 a 50-day lock-out and acute power shortage.

(b) BEL, Bangalore is manufacturing both electronics equipments and components, while BEL, Ghaziabad are manufacturing only electronics equipments. The output and productivity of the machines and labour for similar type of operations in the two units is comparable.

Lifting of Cement Stock by Private Cement Stockist

3492. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the private cement stockists now have to lift the stock allotment from the cement factory having no agency agreement with him;

(b) whether Government propose to adopt the previous practice of allow-

ing the stockists to lift the cement allotment from the cement factory where the private stockist has agency agreement; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the practice of allowing lifting of stock directly from the factory having agency agreement with the private stockists would quicken the process of lifting the stock and thereby distribution to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 16 State Governments and 3 Union Territories have taken over public distribution of cement delinking cement stockists from cement producers.

(b) It is primarily for the State Governments/Union Territories to devise such system as they consider necessary for proper control over public distribution of cement.

(c) No such report has been received from any State Government/Union Territory who has taken over public distribution of cement.

Installation of Public Sector Industries

3493. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the mass protest action in Kerala by the All India Youth Federation activists against the total neglect of the State by the Union Government in locating the public sector industries like Caprolectum project, Aromatic plant, Railway coach manufacturing factory, Railway workshop etc. which was observed by Dharnas in front of the All India Radio, P&T offices etc. and picketing trains etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)
and (b). The information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

**Penalty to B.H.E.L. for delay in com-
pletion of Power Station Contract in
Libya**

3494. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electri-
cals Ltd. a public undertaking will have
to pay a penalty of Rs. 10.5 crores for
delay in the completion of their power
station contract in Libya;

(b) whether it is true that the civil
contractors of BHEL have put in a fur-
ther claim of Rs. 7 crores, resulting in
a total loss of Rs. 30 crores on Civil
contract alone;

(c) whether it is also true that the
work of turbine blading is rejected by
the British Consultants "Kennedy and
Donkin" whether this has neces-
sitated getting the turbine blading
redone at an extra cost of Rs. 13.6
crores;

(d) whether the reason for the loss
is that because initially we are selling
our technical know-how very cheap in
the third world;

(e) have Government laid down or
propose to lay down certain guidelines,
to avoid such heavy losses, in our pro-
jects in the third world countries; and

(f) if so, what are those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) The sub-contractor of BHEL
for civil works has put in a further
claim of Rs. 4 crores, of which Rs. 71
lakhs have been admitted so far. Simu-
ltaneously a reduction in rate totalling

to Rs. 75 lakhs has been effected dur-
ing negotiations.

(c) Based on some tests on similar
blades conducted by GEC, UK, the tur-
bine blades supplied by them for the
Tripoli West Power Station were re-
placed by new blades by GEC, UK.
The decision to replace the blades was
jointly taken by GEC and BHEL, and
there had been no rejection of blades
by the Consultants. The entire re-
blading was done by GEC, UK free
of cost.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The Overseas Projects
Development Committee, the Ministri-
es concerned and the IDBI monitor
the progress, both physical and finan-
cial, of large value contracts being
executed abroad by Indian firms and
recommend corrective action wherever
necessary.

**Memorandum submitted by Tripura
Employees Coordination Committee**

3495. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Employees
Coordination Committee has submitted
any memorandum to the Prime Minis-
ter in 1979;

(b) if so, the demands raised in the
memorandum; and

(c) the steps which have so far been
taken to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (c). A memorandum on behalf of
Tripura Employees Coordination Com-
mittee addressed to Prime Minister was
received in August, 1979. It contained
demands like national formula for De-
arness Allowance, national Pay Com-
mission for restructuring wages of the
State Government employees, bonus,
strengthening the public distribution,
system, release of the impounded am-
ount of CDS, fixing duty hours etc.

State Government is the competent authority to deal with demands of their employees. However points brought out in the representation were noted.

Increase in Police Force

3496. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the police force;

(b) what is the ratio of police force as compared with the present population;

(c) what was the ratio of police force with population in 1947;

(d) whether the present increase of police force has kept up the ratio prevailing in 1947; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) The police strength has generally increased continuously except for the years 1976 and 1977. In fact in 1977 the police strength had increased by 101.5 per cent in comparison to the police strength of 1947.

(b) The ratio of actual police force to population was 12.3 policemen per 10,000 of population during 1977.

(c) The ratio of sanctioned police strength with population in 1947 was 11.1 policemen per 10,000 of population.

(d) The estimated mid-year population has shown increasing trend from 1947 to 1977. Similarly the police strength also has increased continuously except for the years 1976 and 1977. But the ratio of police force with population remained more or less the same between 1947 to 1977 and ranged between 11.1 to 13.3 policemen per 10,000 of population. This ratio has however increased by 10.8 per cent in 1977 in comparison to 1947.

(e) Do not arise.

Alternative Arrangement for supply of Uranium for Tarapur

3497. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after completion of second unit of nuclear power generator in Rajasthan and Madras Government would be able to generate power with indigenous raw material; and

(b) whether uranium ore found in Saharanpur is better than that of Jaduguda?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The fuel for the Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Projects has been indigenously fabricated from Indian raw material.

(b) Uranium occurrence in Saharanpur district has been discovered recently. The grade of the ore will be known only after detailed exploratory work. Comparison with the Jaduguda ore is therefore not possible at this stage.

Proposal to increase Cement Price (Ex-Factory)

3498. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the cement prices (Ex-factory);

(b) if so, what are the details and what are the compelling reasons for this; and

(c) when the ex-factory prices were last fixed and what are the reasons for price-rise forwarded by cement manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations made by the High Level Committee on

Cement Industry, the Government had announced the revised retention prices for the cement producers on May, 3, 1979. The High Level Committee had also recommended that there should be a quarterly review of these prices to provide for escalations that may have taken place in respect of salaries & wages, coal prices and freight, power tariff and stores and spares. The Government had not agreed with this recommendation for a quarterly review and had decided that there would be only an annual review of the retention prices.

Help offer to Vietnam in Building Proper Industrial Base

3499. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered to help Vietnam in building up a proper industrial base in that country;

(b) if so, whether the areas in which India will give assistance have been identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) During the discussions that took place between Minister of Foreign Trade, Vietnam and Minister of State for Industry, India in April, 1980, the Vietnamese side indicated that India could assist Vietnam in various sectors such as cement, textiles, power generation and distribution, mining engineering, industries, tractor and agricultural equipment, diesel engines, trawlers and fishing boats, paper ceramics, cigarettes and export based industries.

(b) and (c). The Vietnamese side was requested to indicate the specific programmes envisaged in their development plans so that the discussions could be held by experts on both sides with a view to identifying the specific priorities, possibilities, projects and modalities of co-operation.

Detention of Shri & Shrimati Sanjay Gandhi at Palam Airport

3500. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Shrimati Maneka Gandhi were detained at the Palam airport while they were proceeding for Bombay by the Indian Airlines flight No. IC-181 scheduled to depart at 9.25 A.M. on 1st July, 1977;

(b) whether it is also not a fact that this detention was effected based on the instructions issued by the Home Ministry and its officials, including the Home Minister and the higher ups in the Delhi Police;

(c) whether it is also not a fact that the statement made by the then Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd July, 1977 in this regard was not based on facts; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to stop recurrence of such wrongful detentions?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detention was based on the instructions given to the Airport Security, Palam, by a Senior Officer of the Delhi Police.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) & (b) of the question, it follows that the statement made by the then Home Minister did not depict the correct facts.

(d) The present Government has not issued any instructions to take recourse to such wrongful detention.

Border Road Employees of GREF

3501. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that even after making clear by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport that the Border Road Employees of GREF are governed by civil service rules, the military officials supervising them are using the powers conferred on them as per Army Act of 1950 and the Army rule of 1954:

(b) how many Border Road Employees are put in Tezpur Central Jail of Assam by the Military officials using those powers; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to take steps for the release of those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The General Reserve Engineer Force consists mainly of civilian employees and some Defence Services personnel taken on loan. Except where otherwise provided, the civilian employees are governed by the Civil Service Regulations as applicable to non-industrial civilians of the Defence Services. In addition, certain provisions of the Army Act, 1950, and the Army Rules, 1954, have been applied to them for the purpose of discipline. The disciplinary powers conferred by these provisions are exercised by the military as well as the civilian officials of the Force.

(b) and (c). Twenty-five civilian employees were sent to civil jail, Tezpur, in pursuance of Court Martial proceedings. Three of them have since been released on expiry of their term of imprisonment and eighteen transferred to civil jail, Varanasi, by the State Government authorities. Government do not propose to intervene in the matter.

Bagasse Paper based Industry in North Bihar

3502. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a research paper sentitled 'Industrial Programmes for Fourth Plan, Bihar' published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1967;

(b) whether referring to the industrialisation of North Bihar, the publication concludes 'North Bihar seems to be ideally situated for location of bagasse based paper mills in the country';

(c) whether it is a fact that the region north of the Ganga in Bihar is one of the most densely populated, has almost no industry and its *per capita* income is one of the lowest in the country; and

(d) if the answer to (a), (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken, or are proposed to be taken for the establishment of bagasse based paper mills in North Bihar belt inhabited by more than 3 crores of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been recognised that North Bihar is industrially backward and has potential for setting up a paper plant based on bagasse.

(d) Hindustan paper Corporation have carried out an investigation into the possibilities of setting up of a paper/newsprint plant utilising the bagasse which could be made available from sugar mills located around Bettiah in North Bihar and a pre-feasibility report has also been prepared. The details of the economics of the proposal

taking into account the royalty payable to the sugar mills for bagasse and the cost of conversion of bagasse fired boilers into coal fired boilers are to be worked out after State Government finalise their negotiations with the existing sugar mills regarding conversion of boilers and the resultant quantum of bagasse available for the scheme.

Community Centres for Harijans and Adivasis

3503. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for establishing community centres for the Harijans and Adivasis in villages; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored programmes there is no specific scheme for the construction of community centres for the Harijans and Adivasis in villages. However, some State Governments include such schemes in their Tribal Sub Plans and the Special Component Plans which are mainly financed through the State Plan resources and supplemented by the Special Central Assistance of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The details of the schemes vary from State to State.

Demand for Recognition of Urdu

3504. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports in which a demand has been made for recognising Urdu as a second language in the States; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for providing fullfledged status to Urdu?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Urdu is already the official language in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is the second official language in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh. Recently, it has appeared in the press that the Government of Bihar has declared Urdu as second official language in the districts of Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Katihar, Purnea and Bhagalpur. The State Government is being requested to confirm it. Urdu can be given the status of official language elsewhere in accordance with the criteria evolved in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August 1961, for recognition of minority languages for official purposes. According to the recommendations made by the Conference, a State is considered unilingual if about 70 per cent or more of its population speak one language and if there is a substantial minority, constituting 30 per cent or more of the population of the State, such a State is considered bilingual. At the district level where 60 per cent of the population speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State, that language of the minority group is to be recognised as an official language.

2. The Government of India is now proposing to review the entire matter.

Alternative source of Energy in place of Petrol

3505. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are encouraging to develop an alternative source of energy in place of petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Research Laboratory has been instructed to go ahead in this direction; and

(d) what amount Government propose to invest in this research and development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 225 lakhs has been made in the Department of Science & Technology Budget for 1980-81 for research and development in overall area of New Energy Sources.

Statement

The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing solar energy for a wide range of potential applications, including those where petroleum is currently being used, has been accorded high priority by Government. Most of these programmes are still at the Research, Development and Demonstration stages. A great deal of further research and development work will be necessary before usage on significant scale can materialise.

In the area of transportation, the principal use of petroleum is for diesel locomotives and as petrol and diesel used for road transport vehicles. In this sector, it will be rather difficult for solar energy to make a major direct contribution. The changes will have to be in terms of: electrification of the railroad system, shift from long haulage road transport to rail transport; the use of battery operated vehicles for shorter hauls; and the possibility of using alcohol as a fuel. Alcohol can be generated by conversion of bio-mass which in turn can be produced by photosynthesis based on solar energy.

The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine,

identify and formulate research and development programmes related to production of biomass and conversion of biomass of fuels. Two projects, one on bioconversion of methane to methanol, and another for studying conversion of cellulosic material to ethanol, have been taken up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Also, a project for introduction, screening cultivation of potential petrocrops (latex bearing plants) and the conversion of this latex into petroleum hydro-carbons has been initiated by the Department of Science and Technology at the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow jointly with the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

Research and Development has been taken up in the area of battery operated vehicles to ultimately largely replace petrol/diesel driven vehicles. Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Research Design and Standards Organisation, Central Electro-chemical Research Institute etc., are participating in this programme.

Another long-term possibility is to use solar energy for production of hydrogen which can be used as a substitute for petroleum in the transportation sector. The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Hydrogen Energy Task Force to identify research and development programmes relating to production, storage and utilisation of hydrogen. The work in this area is still at the laboratory stage.

The Department of Science and Technology has taken up development of solar cells and modules which convert solar energy directly into electricity, which can then be used, in place of diesel, to power agricultural pump sets. The Central Electronics Ltd., the National Physical Laboratory, several Institutes of Technology and others are participating in this programme.

Shortage of Popular Brand of Cigarettes

3506. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news appeared in the 'Statesman' dated the 7th June, 1980 that smokers in the Capital are having difficulty because of a shortage of cigarettes of popular brands and the few that are available are being sold at exorbitant rates; and

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the details regarding the rise in price of the above brands and the reasons for their being available in black market?

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

(b) Due to labour problems in one of the units of a major manufacturer, there is a fall in production of cigarettes. As a consequence, availability of cigarettes has declined in the market. The State Government concerned has been requested to make efforts to resolve the labour dispute.

Atomic Power Station at Dantan in Midnapur District of West Bengal

3507 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start either an atomic power plant or any other power plant at Dantan in Midnapur district, West Bengal;

(b) whether Government had received such a proposal from the Government of West Bengal in early seventies; and

(c) if so, the fate of the said proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Government have no such proposal.

1267 LS-3

(b) Yes, Sir. In July 1973, Government of West Bengal sent a proposal for an atomic power plant in the State.

(c) During the discussions in November 1974 with the West Bengal State Planning Board, it was suggested to them that a detailed study may be conducted to determine the most desirable and optimal mix of thermal, hydel and nuclear power to cater to the demands of the Region in the context of the overall regional and national energy policy.

Allotment of Cement to Orissa State

3508. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of cement to the State of Orissa during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80;

(b) whether to maintain full production of cement factories in Orissa instructions were issued to the effect that after 75 per cent of production capacity is reached, *ad hoc* release of stock will be made to the State Governments.

(c) if so, whether this order has been withdrawn; and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The allotment of cement to the State of Orissa during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was as under:—

Year	(in tonnes)
1977-78	3,34,450
1978-79	3,55,500
1979-80	4,28,960

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Adequate allocations are planned on every cement factory to meet their full anticipated production. The question, therefore, of giving *ad hoc* releases for maintaining production after 75 per cent of their production capacity is reached, does not arise.

Suspension of Issue of Cement to Registered House Builders

3509. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to suspend issue of cement to registered house builders of the capital with effect from 16th June, 1980;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Union Territory of Delhi as the overall availability of cement in the country is less than the demand. Delhi Administration has reported that due to non-arrival of cement in Delhi due to locomen's strike, the position got further aggravated. Delhi Administration has, therefore, suspended issue of cement to house builders who are already registered with the Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration. The registration of sanctioned plans for construction of new houses has also been suspended temporarily in the Union Territory of Delhi. In order to mitigate the difficulties, it has been decided by the Delhi Administration that the DDA and Municipal Corporation, Delhi would extend construction period upto six months in respect of house builders and those who have not been able to complete construction owing to non-availability of cement without levy of any penalty. Every effort is being made by the Delhi Administration to lift cement from factories by road and the Administration has indicated that the issue of cement to the registered house builders will be resumed at the earliest possible date.

Foreign Collaborated in Hotel Industry

3510. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1841 on the 26th March, 1980 regarding foreign collaboration for 5-Star Hotels; and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated its policy with regard to foreign collaboration in the hotel industry;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the pending applications seeking collaboration with foreign hotels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No Sir,

(b) No Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Review of Resources and Expenditure by States to avoid Deficit

3511. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has addressed the State Governments to conduct an immediate and intensive review of the resources and expenditure to ensure that the expenditure is suitably adjusted to the resources available and there is no deficit in the States; and

(b) if so, reaction of the States (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) In the context of the formulation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan—1980-85, the Planning Commission has requested the State Governments, while assessing the resources for the Sixth Plan,

to restrain non-plan expenditure, to improve receipts, to raise more internal resources and to avoid recourse to deficit financing.

(b) Reaction of the States is not yet known.

Long Term National Policies

3512. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have long term national policies in respect of population control, education, health and prohibition;

(b) are Government aware that without such policies all our efforts of planning in other spheres are of no use; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has initiated long term policies in such basic areas as education, health and population control. The National Policy on Education was adopted in 1968. In the field of health India has accepted the long term goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." in accordance with the Alma Ata Declaration. As regards Population Policy, the Working Group on Population Policy set up by the Planning Commission have in their interim report recommended that the Nation should commit itself to achieving the long term goal of not reproduction rate of one by the year 1996 on an average and by 2001 for all States. The final Report of the Working Group is awaited. In any case, the need to stabilise the population on a long term basis has been accepted by the Government and specific programmes to achieve this objective have been incorporated in the Five Year Plans.

The work on the Sixth Five Year Plan is in progress and the long term and medium term policies in important sectors of the economy will come under review in due course.

Seminar on Industrial Development.

3513. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made at the two day seminar in Bombay on the industrial development of backward areas organised by the Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(b) the action, if any, proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Seminar was organised by Industrial Development Bank of India at the initiative of National Committee on Development of Backward Areas on May 16-17, 1980. The principal suggestions made at the Seminar were:—

(i) Development of industry in conjunction with development of agriculture ensuring integrated area development;

(ii) Differential set of incentives to different backward areas depending upon their level of backwardness and capacity for development in terms of resource endowment;

(iii) Coordination in management of different sets of incentives;

(iv) Sequential approach rather than simultaneous approach for the development of all identified backward areas;

(v) Greater attention towards development of economic and social infra-structure;

(vi) Relaxing of Tandon Committee norms for credit facilities to industries in backward areas;

(vii) Development of well-conceived growth centre with adequate provision of pre-industrialisation infrastructure;

(viii) Identification and development of new entrepreneurs in backward areas through well-formulated entrepreneurship development programmes;

(ix) Upgradation of skills of the local people including artisans in backward areas.

(b) All concerned agencies, including the Industrial Development Bank of India, would be formulating suitable schemes for development of backward areas in the light of the recommendations received from National Committee on Development of Backward Areas and accepted by the Government.

Expenditure incurred by I.R.D.P.

3514. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the expenditure that has incurred on the Industrial Research and Development Programmes during last three years; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment or evaluation of the foreign exchange saved as a result of this R & D expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The details of the expenditure reported to have been incurred on the industrial in-house R&D Units recognised by the Department of Science and Technology during the three years were as under:

Figures in (Rs. crores)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	No. of Units
55	68	84	398

(b) It is difficult to make a precise evaluation of the foreign exchange

saved as a result of this R&D expenditure. However, on the basis of a sample analysis of 50 R&D units in the private sector, it is found that the foreign exchange saved is of the same order as the expenses incurred on R&D. It must be pointed out that saving of foreign exchange and import substitution constitutes only one of the benefits of carrying out R&D. Other benefits include self-reliance, quality improvement; cost reduction and increase of efficiency, creation of technologies relevant to local needs, etc.

Costs of Commercial Vehicles Chassis

3515. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present cost of Leyland/Tata Mercedes/and other makes of Commercial vehicles chassis (Truck and passenger vehicles) in India;

(b) increase in the prices of these vehicles chassis during the last five years (year-wise);

(c) whether these vehicles are not easily available without payment of some premium; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the position and bring down prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) There is a waiting list mainly in respect of the Telco and Leyland vehicles which are the makes preferred by customers. The manufacturers have stated that the vehicles the sold by their dealers to customers only at the authorised prices.

(d) Government have taken steps to augment the production through inputs support, technical support, and creation of additional capacity.

Statement

Name of the Company and the type of vehicles	Ex-factory net dealer, price as on 1-7-1980- reported by the manu- facturers
•	
1. M/s. Tata Engg. & Loco. Co. Ltd.	
(i) Truck	Rs. 1,13,197.00
(ii) Bus	Rs. 1,08,824.00
2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Limited	
(i) Comet truck	Rs. 1,17,832.00
(ii) Viking/Cheetah Bus	Rs. 1,18,420.00
3. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	
(i) Truck	Rs. 93,140.00
(ii) Bus	Rs. 86,673.00
4. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd.	
(i) One ton truck	Rs. 63,792.00
(ii) 7 1/2 ton truck	Rs. 1,07,595.00
(iii) One ton bus	Rs. 66,237.00
(iv) Bigger bus	Rs. 1,04,958.00
5. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Limited	
(i) Pick-up van	Rs. 44,490.00
(ii) Mini bus	Rs. 54,290.00
6. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	
(i) Light truck (1.5 tonne)	Rs. 56,400.00
7. M/s. Standrad Motor Products of India Ltd.	
(i) Light chassis with cab	Rs. 43,688.00
(ii) Mini bus	Rs. 53,328.00

•

Statement

Price increases per unit (in rupees) reported by the manufacturers

Name of the company and the type of vehicles	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (till date)
1. M/s. Tata Engg. & Loco. Co. Ltd.					
(i) Truck	Nil	Nil	6,606.00	14,008.00	10,500.00
(ii) Bus	Nil	Nil	6,606.00	13,503.00	10,500.00
2. M/s. Ashok Leyland Limited					
(i) Truck & Bus	Nil	2,000.00	6,175.00	27,025.00	3,587.00
3. M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited					
(i) Truck	Nil	3,500.00	6,500.00	17,500.00	Nil
(ii) Bus	Nil	Nil	4,500.00	17,500.00	Nil
4. M/s. Premier Automobiles Limited					
(i) One Ton Truck	Total increase in five years			—	17,411.00
(ii) 2 ton truck	"	"	"	"	— 35,194.00
(iii) One ton bus	"	"	"	"	— 19,308.00
(iv) Bigger bus	"	"	"	"	— 33,157.00
5. M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.					
(i) Pick-up (—) van	1,350.00	2,767.00	2,600.00	5,780.00	1,600.00
(ii) Mini bus(—)	1,350.00	3,423.00	2,600.00	7,666.00	2,000.00
6. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.					
Light truck (1.5 tonne)	Nil	1,136.00	Nil	3,988.00	6,640.00
7. M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.					
Light chassis with cab & Mini bus	Nil	Nil	2,250.00	5,600.00	2,000.00

बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिए आवास योजनाएँ

3516. श्री विजय कुमार दाबब : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या देश में लगभग 10 लाख बीड़ी श्रमिक हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिए, जिनके पास भूमि और मकान नहीं है आवास योजनाओं को शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण इत्त तिबारी) :

(क) लगभग 6 लाख व्यक्ति बीड़ी के पत्तों को एकत्र करने के काम पर (6 से 8 सप्ताह तक के लिए) लगे हुए हैं और अन्य 18 लाख व्यक्ति बीड़ी बनाने के काम पर लगे हुए हैं। ये झाँकड़े कारखाना क्षेत्रक से सम्बन्धित हैं। उनके अलावा कारखाने से इतर क्षेत्रक में काफी रोजगार है (लगभग 17 लाख श्रमिक)।

(ख) और (ग). 1980-85 की पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप योजना आयोग में तैयार किया जा रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्रक में मौजूदा सामाजिक आवास स्कीमों राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और वे व्यापार और व्यवसाय पर आधारित न होकर मादंड के रूप में आय पर आधारित हैं। औद्योगिक श्रमिकों और समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए एकीकृत आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त आवास स्कीम 500 रु प्रति मास से कम आय वाले सभी औद्योगिक श्रमिकों और समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए लागू है, जिसमें यह परंतुक है कि 350 रु तक की मासिक आय वाले लोगों की धनराशि की आवश्यकता पहले पूरी की जानी चाहिए। इस स्कीम में पूजा और किराया--इन दोनों की ही आर्थिक सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था है। कम आय वर्ग और मध्यम आय वर्ग की आवास स्कीमों में, ब्याज की रियायती दरों पर, उन लोगों के लिए ऋणों की व्यवस्था करने की परिकल्पना है जिनकी मासिक आय क्रमशः 351 रु से 600 रु तक और 601 रु से 1500 रु तक है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिस ग्रामीण आवास स्थल और आवास निर्माण स्कीम को परिशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है उस में जिन ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के पास अपना प्लाट या मकान नहीं

है, उनको मुफ्त में आवास स्थल और निर्माण के लिए प्रति परिवार 500 रु की सहायता की परिकल्पना है। इसके अलावा, ग्राम आवास परियोजना स्कीम में गांवों में मकानों के निर्माण और सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकारों से ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था है। यह ऋण की राशि निर्माण की लागत के 80 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है जो प्रति आवास अधिकतम 5,000 रु हो सकती है।

Survey of Backward Distt. for Industrial Development particularly in Orissa

3517. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under its consideration any fresh move for conducting survey of the potentialities of the industrial development in the backward districts of the country, particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the States where such survey are being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). The Government of India has not been conducting district techno-economic surveys. The financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India have conducted surveys of selected districts out of the districts identified as industrially backward.

Recruitment in Army

3518. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates desirous to be recruited in the Army are asked to go for recruitment in the area to which they belong;

(b) is it also a fact that in the past the candidate could be recruited in any Recruiting Office;

(c) is it also a fact that there is a very old Training Centre (Rajput) at

Fatehgarh in Uttar Pradesh but candidates of this District are asked to go to Agra for Recruitment;

(d) which are the districts attached to Recruitment Centre;

(e) has any system been devised to enable the people to know the date of Recruitment at Agra of rural areas of these districts mentioned in part (d) above; and

(f) do Government propose considering to open a Recruitment Centre at Fatehgarh, U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (f). Prior to Independence, the candidates were recruited at any Recruiting Office. In 1953, the Government decided that recruitment to 'All-class' regiments from various zones in India should be related to the recruitable male population of those zones. In view of this decision, recruitment to 'All-class' regiments is based on recruitable male population in the age group of 17 to 25 years and the demands are placed strictly according to the due share of the State based on the male population ratio. It is in this background that it has become necessary for an individual of a particular State to get himself recruited from the area to which he belongs except for matric entry and overage categories.

2. As regards the Branch Recruiting Office at Agra it has under its jurisdiction 10 Districts namely, Agra, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Mathura, Etah, Etawah, Jalaun, Jhansi, Farukhabad and Lalitpur.

3. There is, however, an old Training Centre (Rajput) at Fatehgarh but recruitment at this Centre is limited towards of ex-servicemen belonging to a particular Regiment/Corps. Others are recruited at the Recruiting Centre at Agra.

4. All Recruiting Offices give publicity of their recruitment tours through radio, Press and other agencies.

5. There is no proposal under consideration to open a Recruiting Centre at Fatehgarh.

सीमेंट के निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित स्टैंडर्ड तथा 'स्ट्रैन्थ'

3519. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार के सीमेंट के निर्माण के लिए उस के 'स्टैंडर्ड' और 'स्ट्रैन्थ' के संबंध में क्या विशिष्टियां निर्धारित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट उन विशिष्टियों के अनुसार अनुपलब्ध है;

(ग) इस की जांच के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रविया अपनाई है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सही विशिष्टियों का पता लगाने में इस से सरकार को कितनी सहायता मिलती है और उस का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) : (क) से (घ) तीनों प्रमुख वर्गों की सीमेंट अर्थात् साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट (ग्रो. पी. सी.) पोर्टलैंड स्लैग सीमेंट (पी. एस. सी.) तथा पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट (पी. पी. सी.) की विशिष्टताएं क्रमशः भारतीय मानक संस्था के 269-1967 आई. एस., 455-1976-आई. एस. व 1489-1976 के अन्तर्गत आ जाती हैं। इन विशिष्टताओं के अनुसार ग्रो. पी. सी. तथा पी. एस. सी. की दबाव स्ट्रैन्थ (शक्ति) कम से कम 3 दिनों की अवधि के लिये 160 किलोग्राम फोर्स प्रतिवर्ग सेंटीमीटर की तथा कम से कम सात दिनों की अवधि के लिये 220 किलोग्राम फोर्स प्रतिवर्ग सेंटीमीटर की होती है; जब कि पी. पी. सी. की दबाव की स्ट्रैन्थ (शक्ति) सात दिनों के लिये 220 किलोग्राम फोर्स प्रति वर्ग सेंटीमीटर तथा 28 दिनों के लिये 310 किलोग्राम फोर्स की होती है। किस्म नियंत्रण आदेश, 1962 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट उत्पादकों को अनुरूप सीमेंट का उत्पादन करना होता है।

कारखानों द्वारा तैयार की गई सीमेंट की जांच उसकी गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से सीमेंट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की सहायता से की जा रही है।

Harijans killed in Haryana

3520. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Harijans killed and injured, separately, District-wise in Haryana during the current year;

(b) the number of Harijans allegedly killed by the Haryana and Delhi Police through torture and firing separately during the current year; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits in each case and the steps proposed to be taken to put an end to such in human occurrences in future?

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

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bringing North Bihar on Industrial Map

3521. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken or are being taken to bring North Bihar on the Industrial map of India; and

(b) what is the cause of delay in starting the industrial state at Pandal in Madhubani district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). Following projects are proposed to be taken up in 6th Five Year Plan period:—

1. Paper Unit by North Bihar Sugar Mills, Bagaha.

2. Jute Twine, Kishanganj project.

3. Sulphuric Acid Project, Barauni.

4. Rice Baran Oil, Forbessgunj.

5. Straw and Card Board Industries-Belwa-Gopalganj.

6. M. G. Craft Paper Mills-Purnea.

7. Katihar Paper Mills-Rajendragram-Katihar.

8. Woollen Yarn Mill, Hazipur.

9. Malathion Project-Purnea.

10. Writing and Printing Paper Project-Saharsa.

11. Paraquat Technical Project-Muzaffarpur.

12. Butachlor Technical Project-Muzaffarpur.

13. Cotton Yarn Mill-Siwan.

14. Cotton Yarn Mill-Madhubani.

Besides in the districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, East Champaran, West Champaran, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Purnea, Katihar, the incentive of 15 per cent subsidy is being provided to the entrepreneurs.

Immediate task is to provide infrastructural and other facilities to the existing Industrial Estates and to defer the construction of new ones till the earlier ones are ready for operation.

असम आन्दोलन के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिए ताम पत्रों का वापस किया जाना

3522. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे स्वतंत्रा सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने असम आन्दोलन के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिये अपने तामपत्रों को सरकार को वापस कर दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) असम सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार असम आन्दोलन के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिये 120

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने अपने ताम्र पत्र लौटा दिए हैं। अन्ध प्रदेश, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य सरकारों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने सूचित किया है कि किसी ने भी अपना ताम्र पत्र-वापस नहीं किया।

Study of problems of Undeveloped areas in the Country

3523. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Committee on development of backward areas was constituted during Janata regime;

(b) if so, has the Committee submitted any report; and

(c) if so, details of the principal recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

स्टेनोग्राफरों को दक्षता बतन वृद्धि दिया जाना

3524. श्री छुष्ण चन्द्र पांडे . क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले स्टेनोग्राफरों को 100 और 120 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति से स्टेनोग्राफी में अर्हता परीक्षाएं पास करने पर दक्षता बतन वृद्धियां नहीं मिलतीं

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) ऐसे हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन को इस प्रकार की गति परीक्षा पास करने पर दक्षता बतन वृद्धियां मिल रही हैं; और

(घ) उन मंत्रालयों और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में ऐसी परीक्षाएं ली जाती हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा)

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तृतीय बतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, जिसे सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया

था, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों (ओ केन्द्रीय सचिवालय प्राशुलिपिक सेवा में भाग नहीं ले रहे) में कार्य कर रहे प्राशुलिपिकों (साधारण ग्रेड) को दक्षता बतन वृद्धियां स्वीकृत की गई हैं। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय प्राशुलिपिक सेवा में भाग ले रहे मंत्रालयों-विभागों में कार्यरत प्राशुलिपिकों के सम्बन्ध में आयोग द्वारा ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई थी। इस प्रकार उन्हें दक्षता बतन वृद्धियां नहीं दी जाती।

(ग) और (घ). सभी मंत्रालयों विभागों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के पटल पर इस का विवरण रखा जाएगा।

सिक्किम में केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को लागू किया जाना

3525. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम के भारत संघ में विलय के बाद वहां लागू 75 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वहां मार्च, 1979 से कोई अन्य अधिनियम, भी लागू किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इन केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिक्किम में लागू कानूनों की ओर दिलाया गया है जो भारत के संविधान, न्यायपालिका और भारतीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन करते हैं परन्तु वहां अभी तक लागू हैं और यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने उन्हें समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) :

(क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सिक्किम में अब तक 74 केन्द्रीय अधिनियम लागू किये गये हैं। इन में से 6 मार्च, 1979 के बाद लागू किये गये थे। 74 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

विवरण

सिक्किम में लागू केन्द्रीय कानूनों के नामों की सूची।

क्रम संख्या	अधिनियमों के नाम
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1.	न्यायिक अधिकारी संरक्षण अधिनियम 1850 (1850 की अधिनियम सं० 18)
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2.	भारतीय टेलीग्राफ अधिनियम, 1885 (1885 की अधिनियम सं० 13)
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क्रम संख्या	अधिनियमों के नाम
3.	सामान्य बण्ड अधिनियम, 1897 (1897 का अधिनियम सं० 10)
4.	भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 (1898 का अधिनियम सं० 6)
5.	भारतीय महसूल (सेना और वायु सेना) अधिनियम, 1901 (1901 का अधिनियम सं० 2)
6.	भारतीय रक्षा कार्य अधिनियम, 1903 (1903 का अधिनियम सं० 7)
7.	भारतीय मद्रा अधिनियम, 1906 (1906 का अधिनियम सं० 3)
8.	भारतीय विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1908 (1908 का अधिनियम सं० 6)
9.	पारपत्र (भारत में प्रवेश) अधिनियम, 1920 (1920 का अधिनियम सं० 34)
10.	प्रवास अधिनियम, 1922 (1922 का अधिनियम सं० 7)
11.	भारतीय वायरलेस टैलीग्राफी अधिनियम, 1933 (1933 का अधिनियम सं० 17)
12.	रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का अधिनियम सं० 2)
13.	बीमा अधिनियम 1938 (1938 का अधिनियम सं० 4)
14.	विदेशियों का पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1939 (1939 का अधिनियम सं० 16)
15.	दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं० 25)
16.	विदेशी नागरिक अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं० 36)
17.	अष्टाचार निरोध अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का अधिनियम सं० 2)
18.	सशस्त्र सेना, (घापातकालीन कर्तव्य) अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का अधिनियम सं० 15)
19.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र (विशेषाधिकार और प्रतिरक्षा अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का अधिनियम सं० 46)
20.	राष्ट्रीय कैबेट कोर अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का अधिनियम सं० 31)

क्रम संख्या	अधिनियमों के नाम
21.	जन्मगणना अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का अधिनियम सं० 37)
22.	प्रादेशिक सेना अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का अधिनियम सं० 58)
23.	केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का अधिनियम सं० 66)
24.	उच्च न्यायालय (मुहरें) अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 7)
25.	प्रतीक तथा नाम (दुरुपयोग की रोक अधिनियम 1950) (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 12)
26.	सेना तथा वायुसेना (सम्पत्ति का निपटान) अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 40)
27.	वायुसेना अधिनियम 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 45)
28.	सेना अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 46)
29.	टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम सं० 74)
30.	अधिग्रहण और अजित अचक्र सम्पत्ति अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का अधिनियम सं० 30)
31.	नोटीज अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का अधिनियम सं० 53)
32.	रिजर्व और सहायक वायु सेना अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का अधिनियम सं० 62)
33.	नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का अधिनियम सं० 57)
34.	संसदीय कार्रवाई (प्रकाशन का संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का अधिनियम सं० 24)
35.	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का अधिनियम सं० 48)
36.	शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का अधिनियम सं० 54)
37.	अपराधी कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का अधिनियम सं० 23)

क्रमसंख्या	अधिनियमों के नाम
38.	प्रत्यापन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का अधिनियम सं० 34)
39.	राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का अधिनियम सं० 19)
40.	विधिमान्य टेंडर (लिखित नोट) अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का अधिनियम सं० 28)
41.	पुलिस बल (अधिकारों पर प्रतिबंध अधिनियम, 1966) 1966 का अधिनियम सं० 33)
42.	पासपोर्ट अधिनियम 1967 (1967 का अधिनियम सं० 15)
43.	अवैध गतिविधिया (निरोधक) अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का अधिनियम सं० 37)
44.	नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 का अधिनियम सं० 27)
45.	सीमा सुरक्षा बल अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 का अधिनियम सं० 47)
46.	न्यायाधीश (जाच) अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 का अधिनियम सं० 51)
47.	जन्म और मरण पंजीकरण अधिनियम 1969 (1969 का अधिनियम सं० 18)
48.	आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (सीमा) 1981 1971 (1971 का अधिनियम सं० 26)
49.	भारत रक्षा अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का अधिनियम सं० 42)
50.	छोटी नुस्खा (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का अधिनियम सं० 52)

क्रम संख्या	अधिनियमों के नाम
51.	राष्ट्रीय सम्मान का अमान निरोधक अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का अधिनियम सं० 68)
52.	न्यायालय अवनति अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का अधिनियम सं० 70)
53.	औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का अधिनियम सं० 15)
54.	अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का अधिनियम सं० 61)
55.	राज्य वित्तीय निगम अधिनियम, 1951 (1952 का अधिनियम सं० 63)
56.	आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का अधिनियम सं० 10)
57.	राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का अधिनियम सं० 26)
58.	कृषि पुनर्वित्त व्यवस्था निगम अधिनियम, 1963 (1964 का अधिनियम सं० 10)
59.	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई० डी० बी० आई०) अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का अधिनियम सं० 18)
60.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम 1955 (1955 का अधिनियम सं० 23)
61.	भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 (1894 का अधिनियम सं० 1)
62.	पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 (1861 का अधिनियम सं० 5)
63.	जांच आयोग अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का अधिनियम सं० 60)
64.	वन्य जीवन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972

65. राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का अधिनियम सं० 37)
66. लोक अधिनियम का प्रतिनिधित्व, 1950 (1951 का अधिनियम सं० 43)
67. लोग प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 (1951 का अधिनियम सं० 43)
68. उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीश (सेवा शर्त) अधिनियम, 1954 मार्च, 1979 के बाद लागू अधिनियम-कानून ।
69. खाद्यान्न मिलावट निवारक अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का अधिनियम सं० 37)
70. कापी राइट अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का अधिनियम सं० 14)
71. पुरातत्व तथा कला संग्रह अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का अधिनियम सं० 52)
72. आयगतकर अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का अधिनियम सं० 62 (32))
73. विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी गतिविधियां निवारक अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का अधिनियम सं० 52)
74. खान और धातु (नियंत्रण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1967 का अधिनियम संख्या 57)

Low Cement production due to Power Shortage

3526. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss of cement production during the last six months due to cut in Electricity, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to issue necessary orders to State Governments that electricity should not be cut to the cement industry in the overall interest of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) It is not possible to segregate the loss of cement production only due to power-cuts. The factories have, however, reported loss of cement production on account of power cuts as given in the statement attached.

(b) State Governments have been requested from time to time to exempt cement industry from power-cut in the overall interest of the nation.

Statement

(figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	shortfall in cement production due to power shortage/trippings					Total short fall in cement production due to power	
		Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1980	April May. 1980		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	12266	4000	9700	—	—	371	26337
2.	Uttar Pradesh	36508	27744	29507	40074	24358	42526	200717
3.	Rajasthan	57495	41324	121374	125877	30112	85453	461635
<i>Total North</i>		106269	73068	160581	165951	54470	128350	688689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Assam	—	7600	3125	987	1500	3836	17048
5. Bihar	33453	70314	49040	27645	88268	91923	36 43
6. Orissa	—	—	—	438	17304	—	17742
7. West Bengal	18606	13850	20968	20856	21236	26875	122391
<i>Total East</i>	<i>52059</i>	<i>91764</i>	<i>73133</i>	<i>49926</i>	<i>128308</i>	<i>122634</i>	<i>517824</i>
8. Gujarat	5000	—	—	18041	623	5843	29507
9. Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	2470	2278	4748
10. Madhya Pradesh	11793	6453	29857	13340	39643	23350	12443 6
<i>Total West</i>	<i>16793</i>	<i>6453</i>	<i>29857</i>	<i>31381</i>	<i>42736</i>	<i>31471</i>	<i>158691</i>
11. Andhra Pradesh	46149	40749	46489	36025	49178	80186	298776
12. Tamil Nadu	23674	33117	89136	8195	7815	1089	153026
13. Karnataka	51286	25564	24605	49771	72434	88943	312603
<i>Total South</i>	<i>121109</i>	<i>89430</i>	<i>160230</i>	<i>93991</i>	<i>129427</i>	<i>170218</i>	<i>764405</i>
<i>Grand Total :</i>	<i>296240</i>	<i>260715</i>	<i>423801</i>	<i>341249</i>	<i>354941</i>	<i>452673</i>	<i>2129609</i>

Pension to Widows of Freedom Fighters

3527. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pensions granted to the widows of freedom fighters after the death of their husbands who were getting pensions as freedom fighters have been stopped in many cases putting the widows concerned to great economic hardship;

(b) if so, what are the causes for this decision of the Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for reconsidering and reviewing the cases of these widows?

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

(a) and (b). Requests for dependent pension from widows on the death of their husbands are dealt with on priority basis. Where facts are incom-

plete and have to be verified, references to the widows and/or State Governments become necessary. There have been delays in receipt of replies from them but as soon as the required information is received pensions have been sanctioned promptly. Pensions have not been denied to the widows in eligible cases.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Heavy Engineering Plant at Visakhapatnam

3528. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Heavy Engineering Plant at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to

set up any central public sector heavy engineering plant at Visakhapatnam.

(b) Does not arise.

Laying of Arms by Manipur Revolutionaries

3529. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the revolutionary youth of Manipur were asked to lay down arms to Manipur authorities;

(b) if so, the number of persons who had surrendered arms and the quantum thereof;

(c) whether Government have identified the place of origin of such arms; and

(d) whether any combing method was adopted to unearth the remaining arms in the area and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Manipur had made an appeal to the extremist Meitei youth to come over ground.

(b) and (c). According to Government of Manipur, 4 extremists have so far come overground alongwith two country made small arms.

(d) Yes, Sir. Combing operations have been undertaken by Security

Forces and these have so far resulted in the recovery of 44 weapons including sixteen .303 rifles, a sten-gun, and also some quantities of explosives and ammunition.

Appointment of Chairman and Members of Commission for SC & ST and Minority Commission to Tenure Posts

3530. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Chairman and Members, in each of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Minority Commission have been appointed to tenure posts; and

(b) if so, the number of years of tenure and when that period will come to an end?

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

(b) The tenure of the Chairman and Members in each of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Minorities Commission will not ordinarily exceed three years. The tenure of the Chairman and Members in each of the Commissions will expire on the following dates:—

Commission for Sch. Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Date of expiry of the tenure post

1. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri M.P.	Chairman	14-8-1981
2. Shri Shishir Kumar, Ex. M.P. and Commissioner for SC & ST	Member	14-8-1981
3. Shri S.K. Mallick, ICS (Retd)	Member	6-8-1981
4. Shri A. Jayaraman, Ex. M.P.	Member	Died on 9th June 1980

Commission for Sch. Castes and Scheduled Tribes		Date of expiry of the tenure post
5. Shri Thakur Sen Negi, MLA and Speaker of the Himachal Pradesh, Vidhan Sabha	Member	31st July, 1981
<i>Minorities Commission</i>		
1. Shri Justice M.R.A. Ansari	Chairman	27th July, 1981
2. Dr. (Miss) A.J. Dastur	Member	Resignation accepted wef 21st April, 1980 (AN)
3. Shri Kushak G. Bakula	Member	27th July, 1981
4. Prof V.V. John	Member	Resignation accepted wef 21st April 1980 (AN)
5. Air Chief Marshal (Retd) Arjan Singh	Member	27th July, 1981

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना
द्वारा बिजली का उत्पादन

3531. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, कोटा के यूनिट-1 ने राज्य को बिजली की सप्लाई कब आरम्भ की और इस यूनिट में वर्षवार कितनी बिजली उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उक्त परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र विभिन्न वर्षों में किस अवधि में बन्द रहा, और उस के बन्द होने के क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस की यांत्रिक दृष्टियों को दूर कर के एक स्थायी हल निकालने के लिए कोई होम कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा यह कैसे किया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) (क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर का पहला यूनिट 16-12-1973 से व्यावसायिक स्तर पर बिजली पैदा करता रहा है। हर वर्ष हुए बिजली के उत्पादन की मात्रा नीचे दी जा रही है :

कैलेंडर वर्ष	सकल उत्पादन (दस लाख यूनिट)	शुद्ध उत्पादन (दस लाख यूनिट)
1974	727.8548	667.6910
1975	653.7960	599.5700
1976	900.5230	801.9293
1977	529.9550	476.8247
1978	176.5990	153.2590
1979	1251.5460	1147.4564

(ख) टर्बाइन के ब्लेडों में खराबी आ जाने के कारण सन् 1974 और सन् 1975 में बिजलीघर को वार्षिक अनुरक्षण के लिए क्रमशः 103 दिन (4 जुलाई, 1974 से 14 अक्टूबर, 1974 तक) और 158 दिन (22 जुलाई, 1975 से 26 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक) बंद रखा गया। बिजलीघर को वार्षिक अनुरक्षण के लिए जब 3 जुलाई, 1977 को बंद किया गया तब से बंद रखे जाने की अवधि को क्रमिक घाटा तथा हड़ताल के कारण 20 सितम्बर, 1978 तक बढ़ाना पड़ा। उस के बाद बिजलीघर लगातार काम करता रहा है, सिवाय इस के कि माइक्रोटेर हीट एक्सचेंजर की कुछ ट्यूबों के मामूली सा लीक कर जाने के कारण सन् 1980 की प्रथम तिमाही में एक बार 20 दिन (27 जनवरी 1980 से 15 फरवरी, 1980 तक) और, दूसरी बार 27 दिन (22 फरवरी, 1980 से 20 मार्च, 1980 तक) के लिए बन्द रखना पड़ा। इस के अलावा, और छोटी छोटी अवधियों के लिये भी इस यूनिट को संयंत्र तथा ग्रिड से संबंधित विभिन्न कारणों से बन्द रखा गया।

(ग) बिजलीघर के कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन निरन्तर किया जाता है और पहले हुई खराबियों को दोबारा ना होने देने के उद्देश्य से डिजाइन में सुधार करने, प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण के तरीकों में परिवर्तन करने और बिजलीघर के चालू रहने की स्थिति में ही उसका निरीक्षण करने जैसे उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। कभी कभी ग्रिड की वोल्टेज और आवृत्ति के उतार-चढ़ाव का दुष्प्रभाव यूनिट के कार्य-निष्पादन पर पड़ता है और इस के कारण यूनिट बन्द भी हो जाता है। इन समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान खोजने के लिये, विद्युत बोर्डों और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण से निरन्तर विचारविमर्श किया जाता रहा है। यह समस्याएं इस किस्म की हैं कि इन के बारे में यह बताना संभव नहीं होगा कि इन के समाधान में कितना समय लगेगा।

Raw Materials to Small Scale Industries

3532. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small scale industrial units are often at difficulty in securing raw materials at the rates at which these are secured by big or medium industrial units;

(b) if so, whether there is any Government policy to give them raw materials from Government agencies and direct from producers on a top priority basis at controlled rates and reserving a quota for the small scale industrial sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Prices of the basic raw-material supplied through the controlled or regulated sources are the same for the actual users; large, medium and small. However, in such materials where there is no distribution control, the small industries often face difficulties in securing the material in a scarcity condition at the same price at which it is procured by the large/bulk consumers.

(b) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government is to give priority treatment to small scale sector in respect of supply of basic raw material through the Government agencies both at the Centre and at the State level including primary producers.

(c) important raw-materials like Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous metal like Copper, Zinc, Tin, Aluminium; Nickel, Lead; Chemicals like Paraffine Wax, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda Mutton Tallow etc. have already been brought under distribution and price control. These materials are mostly distributed through Government agencies like STC, MMTTC, SAIL, CPC etc.

The State Small Industries Corporations have presently been entrusted with the task of distributing of Iron and Steel material to the small scale units in the States. These State Agencies are being pursued to gradually take over the responsibility of distribution of all the raw-material for the small scale sector in the States.

More investment in Luxury Goods Sector

3533. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that

investments have increasingly been made in luxury goods sector and the growth rates in the consumer goods industries have been meagre, as revealed by the recent RBI study; and

(b) if so, what particular corrective steps Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Presumably the reference is to the study on recent trends of industrial production published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of January, 1980. The study does not cover the question of investments in various sectors of industry. In regard to growth rates in the consumer goods industries, the study has not come to any specific conclusion. On the other hand, it will be seen that over a period of years there is no consistent trend in respect of individual consumer goods industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Declaration of certain areas of Tamil Nadu as Backward Areas

3534. **SHRI DORAI SEBASTIAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for declaring Manapparai, Marungapuri, Vayampatti, Aravakurichi and Kadavur panchayat unions of Tamil Nadu as backward areas by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Central Government does not classify areas into backward or otherwise except in so far as industrial backwardness is concerned. The Panchayat Unions in question are a part of the Tiruchirappalli district which has been declared industrially backward for the

purpose of concessional finance from term-lending institutions.

The Tamil Nadu Government had forwarded representations for extending the scope of the scheme to the provision of investment subsidy also. This request could not be acceded to as it is beyond the scope of the scheme approved by the National Development Council.

Setting up of Cement Plant at Rourkela, Orissa

3535. **SHRI KRIPASIDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to set up a cement plant at Rourkela (Orissa) under the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited were granted a letter of intent for manufacture of Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement/Portland Pozzolana Cement on split location basis with clinkerisation plant at Chilhati, District Bilaspur (M.P.) and grinding plant at Rourkela, District Sundergarh (Orissa) for an annual capacity of 11.55 lakh tonnes. The proposal was reformulated by the Steel Authority of India and a request has been made for enhancing the capacity to 21.4 lakh tonnes. The Steel Authority of India are currently discussing with the Ministry of Railways matters concerning availability and disposal of slag and further action will be taken by the Authority after an investment decision is taken in this regard.

Autonomous Planning Boards in States

3536. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of planning process in each State due to absence of autonomous planning boards; and

(b) what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir. All the States have constituted suitable mechanism at the State level for formulation of development plans even though there is considerable scope for further strengthening of the planning machinery in many States.

(b) The apex planning bodies at the State level which are variously called State Planning Boards/Commissions/Advisory Committees have been set up on the recommendations

of the Planning Commission to assist in the planning process in each State. The functions of these bodies are to formulate the broad objectives of the development plans for the States over different time perspectives and to evolve regional and sectoral strategies and priorities of development after an assessment of the natural, material and human resources of the State. They have also been entrusted with the task of continuous review and evaluation of plan proposals. It is upto the State Governments to further strengthen the Planning Machinery in their respective States. The Planning Commission would, on its part, welcome the setting up of full time Planning Boards in such States where the planning machinery needs further strengthening.

A statement showing the details of these planning bodies is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement*List of Apex Planning Bodies at the State level*

S. No.	State	Name of Apex Planning Body at the State Level	Composition	
1	2	3	4	
			5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Finance Minister 3. Members-Ex-Officio Members Part-time Member. 4. Secretary to Govt., Finance & Planning Department	—Chairman —Vice-Chairman 5 4 (2 Non-officials) Member-Secretary
2.	Assam	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Minister for Planning 3. Member,—Non-Officials (Part-time) 4. Development Commissioner	—Chairman Vice-Chairman 4 —Member-Secretary
3.	Bihar	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Planning Minister 3. Non-official	—Chairman —Vice-Chairman —Dy. Chairman <i>Non-Officials Members</i> <hr/> 2 Members (Full time) <i>Officials</i> <hr/> 2 Members (Part-time)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gurajat	State Planning Board	1. Minister for Finance & Planning 2. Non-Official 3. Non-Official 4. Joint Secretary/ Deputy Secretary Planning (General Admn. Deptt.)	—Chairman —Vice Chairman (Part-time) 10 Members (Part-time) —Member-Secretary
5.	Haryana	State Planning Board.	1. Chief Minister 2. Deputy Chairman (Full time with salary and privileges admissible to a Minister of Cabinet rank) 3. Members—Non-Official 5 (Part-time) Official 1 M.Ps. (Part time) 3 4. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister	—Chairman —Member-Secretary
6.	Himachal Pradesh	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Finance Minister/ Planning Minister Minister of Cabinet. Rank (All) Official Non-officials Secretary, Planning	—Chairman —Deputy Chairman —Members 8—Members 2—Members Member-Secretary
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Minister of Agriculture and Industries 3. Non-Officials Member. 4. Official 5. Planning Commissioner	Chairman —Vice Chairman. 14—Members 1—Member Member-Secretary.
<i>State Government Officials</i>				
8.	Karnataka	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Finance Minister 3. <i>Members</i> Ministers State Officials Non-Officials Special Secretary (Planning)	—Chairman. Vice-Chairman <i>Members</i> 2 2 2 Member-Secretary
9.	Kerala	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Non-Official 3. Finance Minister	—Chairman Vice-Chairman Industry, Power, Transport and Communications & Administrative Reforms Member— Financial Resources and Economic Policies.

1	2	3	4	5
			4. Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. incharge of Planning & Economic Affairs Deptt.	Member—Plan Coordination Monitoring and Plan Implementation
			5. Ex-Officio Secy. Planning	Member Science & Technology Forest and Fisheries.
			6 Non-Official	Member—Natural Resource and Mineral Development
			7. Secretary Planning	Member Secretary—Agriculture, Statistics, Data Bank and General Administration, Plan Publicity, Social Services, Manpower, Planning & Evaluation.
10.	Madhya Pradesh State Board	Planning	1. Chief Minister 2. Planning -Minister 3. Non-Officials 4. Officials 5. Officials 6. Officials	— Chariman — Vice Chairman <i>Members</i> 2—Members (Full time) 2—Members (Full time) 1—Member (Part time) —Member Secretary
11.	Maharashtra State Planning & Development Council		1. Chief Minister 2. Ministers 3. Non-Officials 4. Officials 5. Special Secretary (Planning)	— Chairman 6—Members 24—Members 1—Member Member Secretary
12.	Manipur State Planning Advisory Committee		1. Chief Minister 2. One M.L.A. to be nominated 3. <i>Members</i> Non-Officials Officials 4. Secretary, Planning	—Chairman —Vice-Chairman 4 Members 3 Members Member-Secretary
13	Meghalaya State Planning Board		1. Chief Minister 2. Minister Planning 3. M.L.As. Officials 4. Jt. Secretary (Planning)	—Chairman —Dy. Chairman <i>Members</i> 6 2 Secretary of the Board

1	2	3	4	5
14. Nagaland	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Official Members 3. Deputy Secretary Planning	— Chairman 4 Members Ex-Officio Secretary	
15. Orissa	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Ministers 3. Member of Parliament 4. Non-Officials 5. Officials 6. Secretary, Planning	— Chairman Members 2 1 4 5 Member Secretary	
16. Punjab	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Finance & Planning Minister 3. Non-Officials 4. Officials 5. Secretary, Planning	— Chairman — Vice-Chairman Members 7 (Part time) 10 Member-Secretary	
17. Rajasthan	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Planning Minister 3. Members of Parliament & MLAs 4. Non-Officials 5. Officials 6. Special Secretary (Planning)	— Chairman — Dy. Chairman Members 2 3 4 Member-Secretary	
18. Tamil Nadu	State Development Committee	1. Chief Minister 2. State Officials 3. Officials 4. Non-Officials	— Chairman — Vice-Chairman Members 3 1	
19. Tripura	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister 2. Ministers 3. MLAs 4. Non-Officials 5. Officials	— Chairman Members 2 5 3 3	

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	State Planning Board	1. Chief Minister (Ex-Officio) 2. Finance Minister (Ex-Officio) 3. Minister 4. Non-Officials 5. Officials 6. Secretary, Planning	— Chairman — Dy. Chairman <i>Members</i> 1 5 (Including one part time) 4 Member-Secretary
21.	West Bengal	State Planning Advisory Board Committee	1. Chief Minister 2. Minister-in-Charge Development and Planning Department 3. Ministers 4. MPs 5. Non-Officials 6. Non-Officials 7. Officials	— Chairman (Ex-Officio) — Vice-Chairman (Ex-Officio) <i>Members</i> 2 (Full time) 1 (Part time) 5 (Full time) 5 (Part time) 2 (Full time)

Central Assistance for the Sunderban Development Project

3537. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance is being provided for the Sunderban Development Project of the West Bengal Government under the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have sought and obtained any World Bank aid for the said project; and

(c) the main aims and objects of the project?

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

(b) Government have sought aid from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The

IFAD is processing this project for assistance.

(c) The aims and objectives of the project are (i) to improve the agricultural production potential through improved drainage and water control, (ii) to increase cropping intensity by establishing irrigation facilities (iii) to initiate schemes for the systematic development of brackish water Aquaculture, and forestry and (iv) to improve transportation facilities and marketing infrastructure.

Uttarkhand Movement in West Bengal

3538. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Uttarkhand" movement has been recently stepped up in North Bengal;

(b) the causes therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to available information a body called the Uttarkhand Dal has raised the demand for separate Uttarkhand State comprising of 5 districts of North Bengal. The Uttarkhand leaders have reportedly highlighted the alleged indifference of the State Government towards the people of the area and the lack of adequate developmental activities.

(c) The Government are of the view that the removal of regional imbalances in economic development in a particular State is essentially a matter to be tackled by the State Govt. through the mechanism of planning and that the creation of a separate State would be no answer to the problem.

Woman patient raped in J.P. Hospital, Delhi

3539. SHRI MANPHOOL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the night of the 11th June, 1980, a woman patient was raped by a police constable on duty in the J. P. Hospital of Delhi;

(b) whether this sordid act of constable has spread a sensation in the Capital; and

(c) the action taken against the accused police constable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Shrimati Anjali, wife of Shri Amarjit resident of 10/23, Gita Colony, Delhi, made a complaint that on the night between 11/12th June, when she was sleeping out in the lawn of J. P. Hospital, she was taken away by a person dressed in Khaki pant and white bush-shirt and criminally assault-

ed. She also complained that the person was probably a police constable. On this complaint, a case of rape has been registered at Police Station, Daryaganj. Constable Balbir Singh, No. 956-C, who was on duty in the J.P. Hospital on the night between 11/12th June, 1980 was arrested on 12th June, 1980, and is in judicial custody. He has also been placed under suspension.

News item captioned 'Delhi Towers that can turn into Infernos'

3540. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Delhi towers that can turn into infernos' appearing in the "Times of India", New Delhi dated the 5th June, 1980;

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

(c) the steps which are being taken to prevent such fires breaking out so frequently in the high-rise buildings in the capital; and

(d) what precautions are being taken to prevent such mishaps in the future planning and construction of high-rise buildings?

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

(b) to (d). The fire which was referred to in the news item on 5th June, 1980 was a minor one. Intimation about the outbreak of fire was received by the Delhi Fire Service at 11.14 hrs. It had been brought under control by 11.35 hrs.

The Delhi Municipal Corpn. had been advised to revise their building bye-laws. They were assisted in this work by a Panel headed by the Chairman, National Building Code of India and having representatives from

the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Development Authority. The revised building bye-laws, which include elaborate fire protection measures for high-rise buildings, so as to make such buildings secure against fire, are under consideration. However, the Delhi Fire Service have already started following the provisions of the revised building bye-laws while scrutinising the building plans for high-rise buildings as and when they are referred to them.

Goodwill fire prevention inspections are also being carried out in the existing high-rise buildings by the Fire Prevention Wing of the Delhi Fire Service and owners of such buildings are being advised to take necessary precautionary measures.

The Govt. of India have provided two hydraulic platforms for the Delhi Fire Service for fighting fires in high-rise buildings.

Development of Non-conventional Energy sources in India

3541. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation) has agreed to sponsor development projects of non-conventional energy sources in India; if so, the details of these schemes;

(b) what are the details of valuable work done by Indian engineers and research institute in the field of non-conventional energy sources; and

(c) what scheme has been evolved to encourage research and commercial exploitation of non-conventional energy resources developed by Chloride India Ltd., Central Electronics Ltd., Jyoti Ltd., Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Indian Institute of Technology, Kirlosker Oil Engines Ltd. and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. UNIDO officials had indicated the possibility of sponsoring development projects in the area of non-conventional sources of Energy for UNDP assistance. Two specific projects in the area of solar energy were included in the overall India-UNDP Country Programme 1979-80. Detailed project proposals are yet to be finalised.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology has a separate Division for New Energy Sources and a budget provision for this area approved by the Planning Commission. The Division promotes Research, Development and Demonstration activities by funding projects particularly those that have the possibility of early commercialisation. It also brings together various groups engaged on common areas of work to ensure coordination and to maximize the possibilities of commercialisation. Department of Science and Technology has also a Division concerned with technology utilisation which has responsibility for various schemes to promote R&D and its commercialisation in all sectors of science and technology including that of new energy sources. These schemes relate to incentives for setting up in-house R&D units in private sector enterprises tax exemptions for sponsoring R&D etc. The National Research and Development Corporation of India have also schemes to encourage commercial exploitation of developed technologies.

Statement

Utilisation of Solar Energy

The most important renewable source of energy for mankind is the Sun—especially for Indian where there is an abundant supply of sunshine. Government of India, therefore, propose to accord high priority to the development of technologies for utilisation of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use on a decentralised basis particularly in rural areas. The Depart-

ment of Science and Technology has already taken up a coordinated programme of systematic R. & D. in solar technology, by availing of the infrastructure facilities and expertise existing at the various institutions in the country such as the Institute of Technology, National Laboratories of the CSIR, R&D Division of the BHEL, Central Electronics Ltd., and others. This programme has as its objective R & D that can lead rapidly to practical application. In many cases the Department of Science and Technology itself directly funds projects, in other cases there are institutions engaged on activities that are relevant based on their own funds. The Department of Science and Technology brings them into a multi-institutional coordinated programme.

The current activities of the Department seek to expand the programme with special emphasis on the following three main areas of solar technology:—

- (a) Development of Solar Thermal devices and systems based on the thermal effects of solar radiation;
- (b) Development of Photovoltaic devices and systems for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity;
- (c) Bio-mass and bio-conversion technology.

Solar Thermal Devices

In the area of solar thermal devices, development of solar collector technology is being actively pursued in a coordinated manner, the major institutions participating in this are National Physical Laboratory, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Indian Institute of Technology (Delhi), and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Top priority has been accorded to improving efficiency and cost effectiveness for different specific applications. The programme includes development of corrosion resistant materials for absorber plates, use of selective coatings and paints to improve efficiency of collectors, fabrication of parabolic

surface and paraboloid dishes and tracking systems. Basic technology for flat plate collection has been developed with a view to commercialisation.

Prototype grain dryers of different capacities have already been developed and these are at present undergoing field trials. A 10-tonne per day capacity solar grain dryer has been installed under the auspices of DST at the central State Farm near Ludhiana by the NIDC. A small capacity solar dryer of 500 Kgs. per day capacity for cash crops such as ginger, arecanut, turmeric etc, has been installed at Gauhati. A project for tobacco drying using solar energy has been initiated in Andhra Pradesh. Further development of solar dryer for agricultural and food products is envisaged, along with their widespread utilisation. The institutions involved in this work include the ICAR, CFTRI, CMERI, IIT (Kharagpur) and Annamalai University.

Several types of solar water heating systems are being developed. Performance evaluation of the experimental solar water heating systems put up by BHEL at Qutab Hotel in Delhi and a Guest House at Hardwar, is underway. Meanwhile, with the experience already gained, a solar water heating plant is being put up at the Leprosy Hospital, Pune and one more Unit is being planned for the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation at Warangal. Other installations in this category of applications have been put up by various individuals and organisations. It is now proposed to promote solar water heating systems for wider application in domestic, commercial and industrial establishments.

A solar powered Cold Storage Plant with absorption refrigeration system has been completed at the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, the plant is under performance evaluation. Design, development and fabrication of a few more solar powered refrigeration plants are planned under the DST programme for optimising the engineering parameters by availing of the ex-

pertise and information available at the Indian Institutes of Technology (Madras, Bombay and Delhi), Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur; Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavanagar.

A short term and long term programme of the 10 kw Solar Thermal Power Plant already installed at the IIT, Madras jointly with BHEL, is being undertaken. Solar Thermal Power Plants based on different system configurations and collectors are also planned. Demonstration power plants for decentralised application are proposed to be installed in the next three years.

In order to give a dynamic thrust towards large-scale and commercial applications of solar thermal technology the Department has since formulated a major and comprehensive project for setting up a Centre for Prototype and Product Development, including field trial and demonstration in rural areas, of solar field trial and demonstration in rural areas, of solar thermal devices/systems. The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 6 crores over 5 years. Through this or other installation means, it is proposed to enter the field of large scale demonstration and application of solar thermal devices. These devices can contribute in due course, towards meeting some of the energy needs presently supplied by petroleum products, as for example substitution for oil fired boilers used for water heating, cooling, small sized power units based on diesel or oil-fired boiler etc.

Photovoltaic Devices and Systems:

The basic technology for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic cells has already been developed. The main problem now is to bring down the cost per peak watt of electricity by this method to a reasonable level; and this is the primary objective of the current DST Programme in this area. This could be achieved: (a) by developing low cost solar grade silicon material and low-

cost techniques of fabrication and (b) by improving the efficiency of solar cells and panels. The programme in this area has so far successfully resulted in the fabrication of single crystal silicon cells at the laboratory scale by the Central Electronics Limited (a Public Sector Undertaking under DST) with participating of research groups in IITs, National Physical Laboratory, Central Electric Engineering Institute, Pilani and other institutions, Solar Photovoltaic Modules developed at Central Electronics Ltd., are currently being used in the lighthouse Beacon at Dwarka Port for ship navigation, for pumping water in the solar distribution plant at Awania village in Gujarat, for drinking water supply at Tejara village in Rajasthan and in a few demonstration pumping systems. The programme envisages scaling up the fabrication techniques for silicon solar cells and panels, developing modules for applications such as pumping of drinking water, minor irrigation, community lighting, for educational radio and TV sets, cathodic protection of oil pipelines and for use in communication equipment in remote areas. A major project costing about Rs. 9.5 crores over 5 years, including large-scale application of photovoltaic systems in rural areas for a variety of purposes (with emphasis on water pumping for drinking and minor irrigation), has been drawn up. In the meantime a short-term programme to be completed by 1981 for fabrication and field demonstration of Solar photovoltaic pump sets of about 25 Kw aggregate capacity has been finalised. The locations for demonstrating these pump sets in rural areas have also been identified. Simultaneously, R&D work has been taken up for developing different types of solar cells such as, polycrystalline silicon cells, MOS cells, Cadmium Sulphide cells, etc., as also concentrator system for solar panels with a view to improving cost-effectiveness and efficiency. It is proposed to expand the application of photovoltaic systems for drinking water, irrigation etc., starting this year. These applications can contribute directly towards supplying some of the needs pre-

sently met by petroleum products as for example, pumps for drinking water, irrigation, rural lighting etc. The cost for unit of power produced by this source is presently high as compared with conventional alternatives being of the order of Rs. 80—120 per peak watt. However, it is expected to go down significantly with improvements in technology and scale of development and fabrication.

Conversion of Bio-Mass into Energy

In recognition of the importance of R&D in the area of bio-gas systems, a time bound All India Coordinated Programme involving several inter-disciplinary research centres such as Planning Research and Action Division (PRAD) of the UP Government at Lucknow, KVIC, IARI, Structural Engineering Research Centre at Roorkee and the Central Building Research Institute and other organisations was initiated by the Department of Science and Technology a few years ago. In phase-I of the programme considerable success has been achieved in the utilisation of organic waste, primarily animal dung, and a few designs of viable family size bio-gas plants have been evolved. 'Janta' drumless plants and ferro-cement gas holders have been developed, and research work on the micro-biological aspects has shown promising results.

A major and dynamic thrust is now being given by the DST to develop family and community-size biogas plants as an important element in the rural energy matrix. In the future phase of the programme, which has commenced this year, more emphasis is being placed on expanding the installation of community size biogas plants, as well as family type plants and the utilisation of other types of solid wastes/materials, like vegetable wastes and agricultural residues. 6 community size biogas plants are under construction and nearing completion, in selected villages by PRAD, Lucknow and KVIC. A short-term programme for demonstration of 14 more com-

munity size biogas plants has been drawn up and site selection is in progress. In support of the coordinated project, work is underway in resolving other technical problems concerning microbiological aspects, fermentation technology, low cost construction techniques and materials, and low cost devices and engines for biogas utilisation.

Various programmes are underway to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to provide alcohols that can be used as fuel or feed stock; here solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the virological channels. DST has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate R&D Programmes related to production of Biomass and conversion of Biomass to fuels/feedstock, specially keeping in view the abundant supply of solar energy. Two projects—project on bio-conversion of methane to methanol and another project for studying conversion of cellulosic material to ethanol have been taken up at the IIT, Delhi. Also, a project for introduction, screening, cultivation of potential petrocrops and their conversion into Petroleum hydrocarbons has been initiated by DST at the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow jointly with the Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun. Since the entire R&D chain in this area will have a long gestation period efforts are to be started now to have the technology readily available in a reasonable time frame. The use of biological systems by harnessing solar energy could be a very effective mechanism, specially to check environmental pollution, resource depletion and promotion of decentralised energy supply. Biomass techniques also show promise of providing substitutes for uses presently met by petroleum products. For example, the use of biogas for cooking could not down a demand for kerosene or oils for cooking purposes. Similarly the use of biogas engines could reduce the demand for diesel for pumping. Investi-

gations on reduction of cost and on socio-economic aspects are underway.

In general it is proposed to give a fresh impetus and priority to the programmes for development and harnessing of renewable energies and their wide spread utilisation.

बसों के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव

3542. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री बसें चलाने के कारण फीफडे क रोगों के बारे में 26 अप्रैल, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 893 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों अथवा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले भाग पर लगे अथवा अन्डर-फ्रेम लगे इंजनों के समेकित डिजाइन वाली बसों का निर्माण करने के तीन प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेजे थे और इन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें आशय पत्र जारी किए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शेष दो प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर लिया है; और यदि हा, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना (क) और (ख) : निम्न लिखित तीन कम्पनियों को समेकित डिजाइन पर आधारित बसों के निर्माण के लिए सम्बद्ध मंजूरी देने का प्रस्ताव है और संबद्ध मजूरी दी गई है जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है;

- (1) मै० हेवराबाद इलैक्ट्रिक मटल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, सस्त नगर, हेवराबाद 2000 समेकित बसों के निर्माण के लिए फर्म को 30 मई, 1978 को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था।

- (2) मै० एशोकलेलेईड लिमिटेड, इ और सत्रास कम्पनी को वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के निर्माण के लिए उन को विद्यमान क्षमता के अन्दर समेकित बसों के निर्माण के लिए 3 मई, 1979 को मै० लेलेईड इलैक्ट्रिक लिमिटेड, यू० के० के साथ विदेशी सहयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

- (3) मै० किलोस्कर कृमिस् लिमिटेड, कोटद्व, पुणे।

मै० गोत्लोब ग्रीवर्टर जी एम बी एच एण्ड कम्पनी, जर्मनी के संघीय गणराज्य के सहयोग से दो वर्षों की अवधि में 500 समेकित बसों के निर्माण के लिए कम्पनी की 26 नवम्बर, 1979 का एक लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

Global Tenders for Import of Power Generators

3543. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import policy continuing since 1978-1979 allows invitation of global tenders for import of power generating equipment;

(b) how many such global tenders are at present under consideration by empowered committee for clearance with details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to stop such imports in view of enough production of generation sets done by BHEL; and

(d) when our country would become self-reliant in this field?

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

(b) At present there are three applications for the consideration of the Empowered Committee as per details given below:—

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Item	Procurement proposed	C.I.F.- Value (Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh Elec. Board.	Generator/Transformers	Nisho-Iwai Japan	47.850
2	Assam State Elec. Board	Steam turbines-generating Plant	BHEL-Mitsubishi Japan	954.240
3	Gujarat Elec. Board, Baroda.	Power Generation Transmission and distribution	Sumitomo Corpn., Japan	4326.450

(c) Government is keeping a constant watch on the situation with a view that imports should not lead to the under-utilisation of the indigenous capacity. As and when necessary, appropriate measures can be considered for curtailing imports.

(d) Our indigenous capacity is in a position to meet the bulk of the demand; exceptions being where specialised equipment is required for imports may become necessary due to very short deliveries and/or special technological or credit considerations.

Permission for Foreign Collaboration to a Public Sector Unit

3544. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed technical foreign collaboration to a public sector unit for the manufacture of razor blades with Wilkinson of U.K.;

(b) if so, what are the terms of collaboration;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering another proposal of a private party for allowing financial participation for similar type of blades which public sector proposes to manufacture;

(d) if so, whether allowing equity to a private party will jeopardise the interest of public sector unit since it is only technical know-how based; and

(e) if so what action Government propose to take to protect the interest of public sector unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). M/s. Karnataka Blades Limited,

Bangalore, a joint sector project promoted by M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (an enterprise of the State Government of Karnataka) have been permitted to collaborate with M/s. Wilkinson Sword Limited, U.K. for the manufacture of double edges safety razor blades, shaving systems such as twin blade units and disposable units and safety razors, for a period of five years, on the basis of payment of royalty and lumpsum fee.

(c) An application has been received from a private company for the manufacture of stainless steel safety razor blades in financial-cum-technical collaboration with a foreign company. No final decision has been taken on this application.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

(e) Does not arise.

योजनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर व्यय

3545. श्री पीछा भाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में संविधान के लागू होने के समय से 31 मार्च, 1980 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अलग अलग रूप से कितना खर्च किया गया है और क्या इस बारे में अलग अलग आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे; और

(ख) इन समुदायों पर अलग अलग प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायणदास तिवारी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए किया गया कुल व्यय अलग अलग पहली योजना से चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना तक उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास के सामान्य क्षेत्रों में किए गए निवेश का प्रबोधन करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। तथापि पिछड़े वर्गों के विशेष क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित व्यय चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक की अवधि के लिए उपलब्ध है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जनजातीय उपयोजनाओं के शुरू किए जाने के साथ, अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रों का अंशदान निर्धारित किया जा सका था। तथापि, अनुसूचित

जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना केवल 1979-80 में शुरू की गई; इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रों का अंशदान केवल 1979-80 के लिए ही निर्धारित किया जा सका। विवरण-1 में पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1980 तक की अवधि में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों द्वारा किया गया व्यय बताया गया है। इस में मेघालय, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप तथा मिजोरम के राज्यों-

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों जो जनजातीय बहुसंख्या वाले राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हैं, द्वारा किया गया व्यय शामिल नहीं है। विभिन्न योजनाओं की अवधियों में इन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में किया गया व्यय विवरण-2 में दिया गया है।

(ख) इन समुदायों के लिए अलग से किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय विवरण-3क और 3-ख में दिया गया है।

विवरण — I

विभिन्न योजनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये व्यय

(करोड़ ₹०)

	अनुसूचित जाति			अनुसूचित जनजाति		
	राज्य	केन्द्र	जोड़	राज्य	केन्द्र	जोड़
पहली योजना **	6.13*	—	6.13	19.93	—	19.93
दूसरी योजना**	22.31	6.25	28.56	23.86	19.06	42.92
तीसरी योजना**	26.36	14.46	40.82	29.64	20.89	50.53
1966-69**	13.95	20.50	34.45	9.57	22.75	32.32
चौथी योजना**	44.59	27.60	72.19	33.60	46.25	79.85
पांचवी योजना	100.66@	58.01@	158.67	555.67	108.26	663.93
1978-79 (वास्तविक)	22.20@	24.03@	46.23	344.12	149.62	493.74
1979-80 (प्रत्याशित व्यय)	271.93	28.44	300.37	392.68	150.60	543.28
जोड़	508.13	179.29	687.42	1409.07	513.43	1926.50

* राज्य और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत धनराशि की व्यवस्थाओं में पहली योजना में अन्तर नहीं किया गया था।

** यह व्यय केवल 'पिछड़े वर्ग' के विशेष क्षेत्रक से सम्बन्धित है। इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रकों से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए व्यय शामिल नहीं है।

@ पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना और 1978-79 को वार्षिक योजना के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आवंटित व्यय केवल पिछड़े वर्गों के विशेष क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत किए गए व्यय के निदर्शक हैं। अन्य क्षेत्रकों से व्यय का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सका।

विवरण—II

जनजातीय बहुसंख्या वाले राज्यों में किया गया व्यय

(करोड़ ₹०)

योजना की श्रवधि	मेघालय	नागालैण्ड	अरुणप्रचल प्रदेश	दादरा और नगर हवेली	लक्षद्वीप	मिज़ोरम	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
पहली योजना	*	*	2.31	**	**	*	2.31
दूसरी योजना	*	*	3.74	**	0.42	*	4.16
तीसरी योजना	*	10.79	7.32	0.25	0.99	*	19.35
1969-67	*	15.98	7.79	0.71	0.95	*	25.43
चौथी योजना	36.24	38.52	21.12	2.33	1.90	9.30	109.41
पांचवी योजना (1974-78)	71.33	70.15	42.34	5.72	3.81	34.11	227.46
वार्षिक योजना (1978-79)	27.74	26.10	22.49	3.14	1.33	14.62	95.42
वार्षिक योजना (1979-80) प्रत्याशित व्यय	34.08	29.66	23.41	4.11	2.60	16.61	110.47
जोड़	169.39	191.20	130.52	16.26	12.00	74.64	594.01

* अंश में शामिल है।

** अन्य बड़े राज्यों में शामिल है।

विवरण—III (क)

पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्रक, जनजातीय उपयोगनाओं और विशेष संघटक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजना की श्रवधियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय।

(प्रति व्यक्ति ₹०)

योजना श्रवधि	अनुसूचित जाति			अनुसूचित जनजाति		
	राज्य	केन्द्र	जोड़	राज्य	केन्द्र	जो०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पहली योजना **	1.17	—	1.17	10.43	—	10.43
दूसरी योजना **	4.27	1.19	5.47	12.49	9.98	22.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
तीमरी योजना**	4.09	2.24	6.33	9.95	7.01	16.96
1966-69**	2.16	3.18	5.34	3.21	7.63	10.84
चौथी योजना**	7.57	3.45	9.02	8.84	12.17	21.01
पाचवी योजना (1974-78)	12.58@	7.25@	19.83	146.23	28.49	174.72
1978-79	2.77@	3.00@	5.77	90.55	39.37	129.92
1979-80 (प्रत्याशित व्यय)	33.99	3.55	37.54	103.34	39.63	142.97

**प्रति व्यक्ति आंकड़े केवल "पिछड़े वर्ग" के विशेष क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय से सम्बन्धित हैं। इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रकों से अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए किया गया व्यय शामिल नहीं है।

(a) पांचवी योजना और 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आंकड़े केवल पिछड़े वर्गों के विशेष क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत किए गए व्यय के निदर्शक हैं। अन्य क्षेत्रकों से व्यय का निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सका।

विवरण —III —(ख)

पहली योजना से लेकर 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना तक जनजातीय बहुसंख्या वाले राज्यों में किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

(प्रति व्यक्ति रु०)

योजना अवधि	मेघालय	नागालैण्ड	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	दादरा और नगर हवेली	लक्षद्वीप	मिजोरम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पहली योजना	*	*	75	**	**	*
दूमरी योजना	*	*	114	**	183	*
तीमरी योजना	*	280	224	46	430	*
1966-69	*	400	207	104	352	*
चौथी योजना	358	747	452	315	594	280
पाचवी योजना (1974-78)	705	1359	907	773	1191	1027
वार्षिक योजना (1978-79)	27.19	5.06	4.82	4.24	4.29	4.40
वार्षिक योजना (1979-80)	33.41	5.75	5.01	5.55	8.38	5.00

* असम में शामिल है।

** बड़े राज्यों के भाग थे।

Rehabilitation of War Widows

3546. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the War Widows in the nature of extension of facilities/concessions like grant of plots of land, ex-gratia grant, loans for house building or stipends for children for education;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the benefit accruing to the War Widows on this score;

(c) if so, the nature thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the likely date by which the evaluation would made; and

(e) the number of War Widows State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The Rehabilitation of War Widows and admissibility of facilities/concessions like grant of plots of land, ex-gratia grant, loans for house building or stipends for children for education is the responsibility of the State Governments. As far as is known, all the State Governments have extended these concessions to War Widows but the extent and quantum of these concessions vary from State to State. In addition to concessions to war widows extended by the State Governments, Central Government also grant subsidy on interest on the loans taken by the war widows from banks for construction/repair of their houses. Stipends are granted to the children of war widows for their education depending on the merit of each case. Some voluntary organisations have also started training-cum-production centres where war widows are given training in tailoring/embroidery etc. War Widows undergoing training in these centres are given financial assistance by the Central Government during the course of their training in those centres.

2. The facilities/concessions extended to war widows by the State Governments and Central Government appear to meet the requirements of war widows in all aspects of their rehabilitation but no formal assessment has been made.

A statement showing the details of war widows of 1962, 1965 and 1971 war is enclosed.

Statement

Chinese aggression 1962, Indo-Pak conflict 1965 and Indo-Pak war 1971

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total war widows
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70
2.	Assam	23
3.	Bihar	150
4.	Gujarat	7
5.	Haryana	707
6.	Himachal Pradesh	456
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	357
8.	Kerala	117
9.	Madhya Pradesh	82
10.	Maharashtra	361
11.	Manipur	2
12.	Meghalaya	2
13.	Mizoram	5
14.	Karnataka	41
15.	Nagaland . . . . .	..
16.	Orissa	25
17.	Punjab	972
18.	Rajasthan	459
19.	Tamil Nadu	130
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1113

1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	65
23.	Chandigarh	2
24.	Delhi	60
25.	Goa	1
26.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
27.	Sikkim	1
TOTAL		5210

Pension to Widows on Remarriage

3547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to award part of the pension to the widow of a Jawan killed in action or otherwise during service even after the widow contracts a second marriage;

(b) if so, whether the remaining part of the pension is paid to the parents of the deceased Jawan;

(c) the date with effect from which the decision has been taken; and

(d) the exact ratio in which the pension is divided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) In the case of attributable causes, the widow is entitled to family pension, if she remarries the real brother of her deceased husband. If she remarries other than the real brother, she ceases to get family pension. In the case of battle casualty, the widow is entitled to family pension even if she remarries a person other than the real brother of her deceased husband. However, where the death of the deceased is not attributable to military service, his widow forfeits her claim to family pension on re-marriage.

(b) and (d). In certain circumstances, a part of the pension is paid to the parents of the deceased jawan. A statement is attached.

(c) A provision for grant of special family pension in regard to servicemen killed on account of other causes which are attributable to military service, already exists in the Pension Regulations. In cases of battle casualties in which liberalised pensionary awards are admissible, this has become effective from 1st February, 1972.

Statement

Servicemen killed in action on account of other causes attributable to military service.

(i) If the widow remarries the real brother of her deceased husband and continues to live a communal life with and/or contributes to the support of other eligible heirs, including the parents, she continues to get the original award of special family pension. If the parents complain that the widow is not contributing towards their maintenance, the pension can be divided in genuine cases on merits of each case. However, in any such division, the widow's share will not be less than the normal rate of ordinary family pension that she would have received if her husband had died in non-attributable circumstances.

(ii) If the widow remarries someone else, she will be given from the date of her remarriage, an amount equal to the ordinary family pension which she would have received if the serviceman had died in normal circumstances. As regards parents, they will be given from the same date, pension at the original rate of widow's pension, for the unexpired portion of 7 years from the date of death of the serviceman. Thereafter, the pension will be given to them at a consolidated rate of Rs. 125 p.m. in the case of parents of JCOs (and their equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force) and Rs. 90 p.m. in the case of parents of all other ranks of jawans. However, if the original award to the widow was less than these rates, they will be given the original widow's award.

(iii) In other cases, pension of the widow is stopped from the date of her remarriage and the parents are granted second life award of family pension. According to present orders, the maximum amount of pension which can be granted to the parents in such cases is Rs. 50 p.m. in the case of parents of a JCO (and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force) and Rs. 35 p.m. in the case of parents of other ranks. Ad-hoc/periodical relief is also admissible in addition to these amounts.

Part payment of pension to parents of Jawans killed in action

3548. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the parents of the Jawans killed in action or otherwise that the various benefits accruing to the members of the family of the deceased are not available to the old parents of the Jawans consequent upon their separate living;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to ensure the payment of a part of the pension to the parents of the Jawans, especially when they have no other means of livelihood;

(c) if so, the date with effect from which the decision has been implemented; and

(d) if not, whether any such decision is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Some representations have been received from time to time. They have been duly investigated and in genuine cases, action is taken to divide various pensionary benefits between the widows and the parents of the jawans. The position regarding entitlement of parents is given below:—

(i) Widows of jawans killed in action get liberalised pensionary awards at the rate of pay drawn by the deceased at the time of death. A portion of liberalised pensionary awards to war widows can also be given to parents under orders of the Government in genuine cases if the widow does not support them. This provision came into force with effect from 1st February, 1972.

(ii) In case of death of a jawan attributable to service, special family pension is given to widows. As per Pension Regulations special family pension can be divided if the widow refuses to support eligible family members including parents.

(iii) Ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh is payable to the widow/family of jawans in case of flying accidents and out of this Rs. 75,000/- are payable to the widow and Rs. 25,000/- to the parents in addition to other pensionary benefits. This provision came into force with effect from 21st March, 1979.

Industries in Treenagar

3549. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many authorised and unauthorised industries are being run in Treenagar colony in Delhi;

(b) whether licences for cottage industries are taken by some persons and they are being used for other industries causing nuisance to local residents; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to end these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 625 licensed and approximately 237 unlicensed industries are being run in Trinagar Colony.

(b) and (c). As and when such violations of factory licence are noticed or complaint is received by the Municipal Corporation, action is taken against the units.

Sub-Plan Strategy Adopted by Central Ministries on Tribal Sub-Plan

3550. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ministries which have adopted the sub-plan strategy so far and earmarked money from the Ministry to the sub-plan areas;

(b) the reasons for delay in earmarking the funds by the Central Ministries for Tribal areas noticed by his Ministry and initiative taken to avoid such delay; and

(c) the bottlenecks identified if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following Ministries/Departments have earmarked money for the sub-plan area:—

- (i) Agriculture.
- (ii) Rural Reconstruction.
- (iii) Education & Social Welfare.
- (iv) Shipping & Transport.
- (v) D.G.P. & T.
- (vi) Energy.
- (vii) Civil Supplies & Co-operation.
- (viii) Health & Family Welfare.

(b) and (c). Delays and bottlenecks have been due to initial procedural difficulties. This Ministry have been holding meetings, discussions and exchanging written communications with the concerned Ministries to overcome them.

Resources made Available for Tribal Sub-Plan in Orissa

3551. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the resources made available for Tribal sub-plan of Orissa since the finalisation of the sub-plan upto the current financial year from the State Sector, Central Ministries, Special Central Assistance and institutional finance;

(b) the funds provided by the State Government' project-wise and Central assistance provided in annual plans since 1977; and

(c) the measures taken by the State Government for strengthening the administrative machinery in Tribal sub-plan areas to check the exploitation of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information is given in the annexure.

(c) The measures taken by the State include creation of the posts of Project Administrators for the ITDPs, appointment of officers and staff including Engineers, Veterinary Technicians and Welfare Extension Officers. Protective legislation to prevent alienation of tribal land and moneylending at usurious rates of interest is being implemented vigorously. For upgradation of the standards of administration in the tribal areas of Orissa, the allocation of Rs. 7.87 crores made by the Seventh Finance Commission over five year period 1979—84 is being utilised for construction of residential buildings and payment of compensatory allowance to transferable Government employees posted in the tribal areas.

Statement

I. Resources made available for Tribal sub-Plan for Orissa from 1974-75 to 1980-81

(Rs. in crores)

Year	State Plan	Central/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Special Central Assistance.**
1974-75	17.61	22.13	0.86
1975-76	19.71	4.58	2.92
1976-77	20.62	7.96	5.87
1977-78	32.71	8.50	7.7015
1978-79	51.02	10.77	10.33
1979-80	64.75	11.09	9.9110
1980-81	76.97	11.88	9.31*
Total	283.39	56.91	46.9025

*Tentative

** Including allocation for primitive tribes and tribal pockets.

NOTE : The quantum of institutional finance flowing to the sub-plan area has not been estimated.

II. Project-wise disaggregation of funds under state Plan for the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Projects	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Koraput	160.20	152.942	153.91
2. Nowrangpur	149.03	98.771	79.69
3. Jeypore	333.24	68.630	90.30
4. Malkagiri	72.23	63.804	257.81
5. Rayagada	95.23	89.306	141.17
6. Baripada	155.56	157.878	159.00
7. Karaujia	73.71	76.507	70.11
8. Kaptipada	232.37	39.023	52.20
9. Rairangpur	240.49	58.262	85.80
10. Sundargarh	184.20	137.387	148.01
11. Panposh	79.47	70.594	107.76
12. Bonai	60.94	51.954	56.57
13. Keonjhar	46.38	96.855	220.74

1	2	3	4
14. Champua	49 86	52·746	150·46
15. Kuchinda	45·22	76·873	87·86
16. Nilgiri	27·31	19·878	45·74
17. Tnuamal-Rampur	140·72	35·40	45·24
18. Phulbani	108·18	75·196	67·23
19. G. Udayagiri	69·05	67·083	82·20
20. Balliguda	47 73	58 53	53 52
21. Parlakhemundi	47 32	58·065	141·70
22. Gunupur	89·87	83·844	92 48
23. Buayanpirh and Juangpirh	223 31	31·473	.
Total	2731 62	1721·001	2434·50
Amount not disaggregated	539 38	3380 999	4040·50
	3271 00	5102·00	6475 00

Note : Project-wise provision for the year 1980-81 has not been decided

III. *Special Central Assistance provided since 1977-78*

Year	Amount (Including allocation for primitive tribes and tribes' pockets)
1977-78	Rs. 7·7015 crores
1978-79	Rs. 10 33 crores
1979-80	Rs. 9 9110 crores
1980-81	Rs. 9·31 crores

*Tentative.

भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के अधिकारियों के स्थायीकरण

3552. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती के द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए श्रेणी-एक राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों (केन्द्रीय सेवा) को दो वर्ष की परिवीक्षा अवधि पूरी होने के बाद उन के ग्रेड में स्थायी कर दिया जाता है यदि उन की परिवीक्षा अवधि को अन्यथा आगे न बढ़ाया गया हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के अधिकारियों को उन की परिवीक्षा अवधि समाप्त होने पर आठ वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने के बाद भी अस्थायी नहीं किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त संदर्भ में 16 मार्च, 1979 को अधिसूचना को रद्द कर दिया जायेगा और भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के अधिकारियों को उन की परिवीक्षा अवधि पूरी होने के तत्काल बाद स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना):

(क) केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के कनिष्ठ समूह "क" (श्रेणी-1) ग्रेड में सीधी भर्ती स्थायी तथा अस्थायी दोनों ही प्रकार की रिक्तियों पर जाती है। स्थायी रिक्तियों पर सीधी भर्ती वाले अधिकारियों को अपनी परिवीक्षा अवधि को संतोषजनक ढंग से पूरा करने ही ग्रेड में स्थायी कर दिया जाता है। आरम्भिक रूप में अस्थायी रिक्तियों पर भर्ती किए गए अधिकारियों को जब भी स्थायी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं उस ग्रेड में स्थायी कर दिया जाता है बशर्ते कि वे ऐसे स्थायीकरण के लिये उपयुक्त पाए जाएं।

(ख) चूंकि भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के विभिन्न ग्रेडों में शुरू में नियुक्तियां अस्थायी रिक्तियों पर की जाती हैं इसलिए स्थायीकरण केवल तभी किया जाता है जब स्थायी रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Fire in Cement Corp. of India premises

3553. SHRI MEHMOOD HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an outbreak of fire in the present premises of the Cement Corporation of India in May, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Corporation decided to shift its offices in haste when the building was not ready for occupation; and

(d) the reasons for hurried shifting of its offices by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cause of the fire could not be established.

(c) The Offices of the Corporation shifted to the new premises after getting these altered to suit occupation.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Establishment Expenses of Cement Corporation of India

3554. SHRI MEHMOOD HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a phenomenal increase in the establishment expenses of Cement Corporation of India after October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) There has been increase in the establishment expenses in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 over the previous years.

(b) The restructuring of the organisational frame-work by the Corporation to achieve better operational efficiency and management and taking up design and engineering work in respect of few of its projects which used to be entrusted to other organisations are among the main reasons for the increase in its establishment expenditure.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

3555. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of various Committees, experts and Commissions appointed during 1970 to 1975, 1975 to 1977 and 1977 to 31st March, 1980 to go into the establishment of Atomic Power Station in Gujarat;

(b) the details of Reports and Recommendations of each one;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same;

(d) the places visited and the expenses incurred on each one of the above committees etc.; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). A Committee designated as "Site Selection Committee" was appointed by Government in 1970 to examine the suitability of sites for new atomic power stations. The Committee visited a number of sites in the Western Electricity Region which includes Gujarat and recommended some sites. A feasibility report based, amongst other things, on the report of the Site Selection Committee has been prepared and is being processed for Government's approval.

It is not possible to indicate the expenses incurred by the Committee on its visits to places in Gujarat as the expenditure has not been recorded separately. However, the total expenditure on the Site Selection Committee for the period 1970-71 to 1974-75 is Rs. 5.86 lakhs.

Pact on Pulp-Paper Industry between India and U.S.S.R.

3556. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. Governments have signed a pact on pulp and paper industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA). (a) and (b). A working programme of cooperation between India and the USSR in the field of Pulp and Paper Industry was signed on 2nd June, 1980. The programme envisages cooperation on the following items:

(i) Construction, reconstruction and modernisation of Pulp, Paper Mills in India including Development of forest rich areas.

(ii) Scientific and research work in the field of technology of production of electrical insulation paper, design of environment protection systems, reduction of energy and water consumption in Pulp & Paper Industry and development of chemical recovery process.

(iii) Possibility of Joint participation of India & Soviet organisation in designing and construction of Plants for Pulp & Paper Industries in third countries.

(iv) Possibilities of mutual exchange of Pulp & Paper products and other materials on mutually agreed basis.

Dissolution of Sarkar Commission on Big Business Houses

3557. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change previous Governments decision to dissolve "Sarkar Commis-

sion" on big business Houses and on Birla House;

(b) if there is no such proposal, what steps Government propose to take to utilise immense amount of work done by that Commission for about a decade;

(c) whether Government would publish the reports and materials collected by that Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Sarkar Commission was appointed on the 18th February, 1970. It was expected to submit its report to Government within one year. However, due to a large number of writ petitions filed by the companies coming within the purview of its terms of reference, belonging mostly to Birla Group, and interim orders and injunctions issued by courts, it faced difficulties in its working. The Commission's tenure was extended on a year to year basis, and it was not in a position to submit a report.

In August 1978, Government reviewed the Commission's work and it was found that even an interim report would have taken another 18 months to 2 years.

The Commission was finally wound up and ceased to exist with effect from 18th April, 1979. In the circumstances stated above, it could not submit any report.

However, all its records relating to its investigations and its findings are being forwarded to the concerned Ministries for taking such action thereon as may be appropriate.

Protest against Reduction of Recruitment Quota from H. P., Haryana, Punjab and J&K

3558. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and J&K have protested to Government against the reduction in the recruitment quota to the Indian Army from these States, basing on the new recruitment according to the population of these States;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the actual reduction in the quota; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). A representation from the President, Indian Ex-Services League, Punjab was received wherein it was stated that representation of classes from Northern Zone in the Defence Services had been reduced to 2 per cent.

With a view to broadbasing the recruitment to the Indian Army, it has been the accepted policy of the Government that recruitment to 'All Class' regiments should be related to the recruitable male population of the State. Based on the recruitable male population of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and J. & K., the percentage of recruitable male population of the States to the total recruitable male population of India works out to 2.5 in the case of Punjab, 1.8 in Haryana, 0.7 in Himachal Pradesh and 0.9 in case of J. & K. As against these, the average percentage of recruitment to the total intake, however, works out

to 11.72 in the case of Punjab, 7.62 in Haryana, 4.20 in Himachal Pradesh and 3.48 in J. & K. It would thus appear that these States have more than adequate representation.

Optimum utilisation of installed capacity to enhance industrial growth

3559. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Industrial growth could go up to 10 per cent if there was optimum utilisation of the installed capacity;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of the industries do not utilise their installed capacity;

(c) if so, what is the main reason for this;

(d) whether Government are also considering a proposal urgently to modernise the industries; and

(e) if so, whether Government have also taken the decision to modernise the same even if it involves import of the latest technology in order to reduce the production cost and improve the quality of goods?

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

It has been estimated that if installed capacity is utilised in full then industrial production in 1980-81 is likely to go up by 10 per cent over 1979-80.

(b) and (c). Reasons such as inadequate infrastructural facilities, paucity of raw materials and poor industrial relations account for non-utilisation of full installed capacity.

(d) and (e). It is the declared policy of Government to help modernisation of the industries and provide assistance for various inputs including import of technology, wherever necessary.

State depot for salt

3560. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of State Depot for salt at Dharmanagar under Tripura State; and

(b) if so, what is its progress?

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

(b) The Government of Tripura have to make available the land required for construction of the salt depot. This is being pursued with the State Government.

Supply of adulterated Cement in Delhi

3561. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the supply of adulterated cement in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what steps have been taken to streamline the cement supply in pure and adequate quantities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that the stockists namely Messrs. S. N. Sunderson & Sons and Messrs Jagdish Brothers were found storing cement which did not conform to the prescribed ISI Standard and cases against them were registered with the Police.

(c) The Delhi Administration has geared up its enforcement machinery to check the sale of adulterated cement in the Union Territory of Delhi. In order to improve the supplies to Delhi an additional allocation of

13,000 tonnes was made during the quarter April—June, 1980.

New Legislation for Small Industries

3562. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government in consultation with the State Governments propose to bring a new comprehensive legislation for small industries ;

(b) if so, the relief to be provided to the small industries as a result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not enacting such a legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c). The whole matter is under consideration of the Government.

Clash between Iranian and Indian students in Bangalore

3563. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash between Iranian and Indian students in Bangalore on the 14th June, 1980;

(b) if so, the main cause of the clash;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in this regard;

(d) the action taken on those held responsible; and

(e) how many students of both India and Iran were injured in the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to State Government background for this clash was slapping of an Indian student by an Iranian student when the former refused to give his answer paper for copying by the latter in the examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Cases were registered by the Police under the relevant sections of law. Preventive action was also taken and security proceedings under Section 107 Cr P C have been instituted against ring leaders of Indian students. 46 persons have been arrested and investigation is in progress.

(e) 8 Iranian students were injured.

Setting up of Cement Industries in J & K

3564. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether J & K State has approached the Union Government to set up cement industries in the State;

(b) if so, whether J & K State has also stated that there are many facilities for establishing such industries;

(c) whether Union Government have been agreed to set up these industries;

(d) whether any expert team from Centre has visited the State for spot study; and

(e) if so, whether any report has been submitted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c). J. & K. Minerals Limited (an undertaking of the Government of J. & K.) had applied for grant of industrial licence for setting up two cement factories—one at Basholi and the other at Khrew in the State of J. & K. Letters of intent were granted in fa-

vour of the applicant on 21.4.71 and 16.12.72 respectively for setting up these projects with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes each. While the letter of intent granted in respect of Khrew Cement Factory have been converted into an Industrial Licence the other letter of intent in favour of the cement factory at Basholi has since lapsed.

(d) and (e). The Cement Corporation of India had deputed a team of officers to visit the proposed site of the Cement Plant at Basholi and the findings of the Corporation were submitted to the Government.

Modernisation of INS Vikrant

3565. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK;
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vikrant, the flag ship of the Indian Navy is being modernised to contemporary aircraft carrier standards;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that every system of the ship is being replaced;

(c) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(d) whether the Union Government have also decided that modernisation of the ship may be undertaken in phases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). INS Vikrant is undergoing essential modernisation and re-conditioning. Systems which are obsolete are being replaced while the remaining machinery and equipment are being renovated to give them a fresh lease of life. The entire work is being done in one instalment.

Robbery in Talkatora Garden area, New Delhi

3566. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK;
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of armed robbers created panic in Talkatora Garden area, New Delhi on the 12th June, 1980;

(b) if so, whether they ransacked the houses and went about beating the inmates and neighbours;

(c) if so, whether police inaction in this case was clear;

(d) whether such type of cases have now become common in the capital; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in view of large scale murders and looting of property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A gang of four persons broke into Bungalow No. 6, Park Street, New Delhi. While they were in the process of ransacking the house the inmates woke up and challenged them. They inflicted injuries on the inmates and proceeded in the direction of Talkatora Garden. Some neighbours chased them and the miscreants retaliated by firing a shot from a country-made pistol. They then retreated into Mandir Lane where some residents attempted to chase them but they were hit back with lathies and iron rods.

(c) Three constables who were on picket/patrolling duty near the place of occurrence have been placed under suspension and a departmental enquiry against them has been initiated for their failure to make any meaningful efforts to apprehend the culprits.

(d) The comparative figures for the 1st five months of the previous year and the current year show that there is decline in burglary cases.

(e) The steps taken by the Delhi Police for prevention and control of crimes are mentioned below:—

(i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed, with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycle patrols has been introduced. 10 coys of additional force from DAP/RCPF have been provided to the Districts for night patrolling and Government of India has provided an additional CRPF Bn. for the purpose. The patrolling is being personally checked and supervised by senior officers.

(ii) Induction of about 2000 Home Guards for night and early morning hours patrolling alongwith local police, special attention is being paid to parks and vulnerable residential localities.

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals.

(iv) Checking by surprise of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.

(v) Organisation of Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with police patrols and pickets.

(vi) Stepping up of externment proceedings 177 criminals and bad characters have been externed out of Delhi from 1.1.80 to 31.5.80.

(vii) Sanction has been recently issued for setting up 6 more P.S. and 7 police posts.

(viii) Detailing of armed pickets at vulnerable points as preventive measures.

(ix) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect the dacoits, auto-lifters, robbers; snatchers, pick-pockets, eve-teasers

and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(x) Meeting with residents of the localities by DCPs/ACsP to explain the measures taken and obtain their suggestions.

Posts reserved for SC and ST lying vacant

3567. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant due to the non-availability of suitable candidates amongst them; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to evolve a new practice for imparting training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates so that they might be eligible for these posts?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A few posts in the Planning Commission reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant due to non-availability of such candidates.

(b) Government of India has set up pre-examination training centres and coaching *cum* guidance centres in the various parts of the country under a centrally sponsored programme to provide coaching facilities to SC/ST candidates so that they could improve their representation in Government services.

Development of small sector industries

3568. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete work was done by Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries in the year 1979-80 regarding development of small sector;

(b) is there any advisory body or committee consisting of representatives of small sector's all India organisation and other experienced small entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to form such watch-dog committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Small Industries Development Organisation is a promotional agency for the development of the small scale industries. It maintains close liaison with the Central Ministries, State Governments, financial institutions and other organisation concerned with the development of the small scale sector. During 1979-80, it has provided, through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes, Testing Centres, Tool Rooms etc., assistance on technical, economic, managerial and general matters to over 2,34,300 entrepreneurs, on-the-spot guidance to about 51,000 units, executed 32,000 jobs by SISI Workshops and supplied drawings, blue prints etc. to over 19,000 entrepreneurs. Four Regional Testing Centres at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi provided testing facilities to about 1900 units. Under the Government Stores Purchase Programme, 16 new items have been included under Group IV list bringing the total number of items to be purchased exclusively from the small scale sector to 257. The total volume of purchases made from the small sector during 1979-80 is estimated to be about Rs. 125 crores. 27 new items have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector bringing the total of such items to 834. Three volumes of project profile on 807 items have also been brought out to help the entrepreneurs.

In addition, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries acts as the National Coordinator of the DIC Programme and is the Chairman of many allied institutions and orga-

nisations connected with the development of the Small Industries Extension and the Small Industries Extension and Training Institute, Hyderabad, Institute for Design and Electrical Measuring Instrument, Bombay, the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad; and the Tool Rooms at Calcutta and Ludhiana. •

(b) Yes, Sir. There is Small Scale Industries Board which is the highest level advisory body constituted by the Ministry of Industry to advise the Government on all policy matters relating to the development of small scale industries in the country. The present Board which was constituted in September 1978 has 55 members. Its members include the Minister Incharge of Industry portfolios in the State Governments and representatives from the associations of small scale industries nationalised banks and other Ministries concerned with various aspects of the programme. The Small Scale Industries Board has 6 Standing Committees on Ancillary Development, Marketing, Credit and Finance, Quality Control, District Industries Centres, and on North Eastern Region. The members of these Standing Committees include officials as well as a number of individuals and associations of small scale industries.

(c) Question does not arise

Shortage of raw materials in small scale industries of Gujarat

3569. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several small scale industries in Gujarat are facing acute shortage of raw materials for production and some industries have also been closed due to this shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the Small scale industries all over the country (including Gujarat) due to shortage of some basic raw-materials like Iron & Steel, Pig Iron, Aluminium and Chemicals. Government are not however aware of the closure of the units solely due to the shortage of raw-material.

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

(c) Apart from increasing the indigenous production of basic raw-materials to a comparatively higher level of production than last year, Government have also taken following steps to augment the supplies of raw-material to keep to the demand for higher production:—

(i) Liberalising the import of raw-material which are mostly used by the Small Scale Industries which as Brass Scraps, Aluminium Scraps, Copper Scraps, Zinc and Zinc Alloy Scraps, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Viscose filament Yarn, Napthaline etc., by putting them on Open General Licence whereby the actual users are able to import them directly.

(ii) Increasing the import of basic raw-materials of ferrous, non-ferrous and Chemical category through the Canalising Agency for further distribution to the Industrial users. More of Ferrous, Non-ferrous items are proposed to be imported this year as compared to last year.

Changes in 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution

3571. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the changes likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) to (c). Yes. The whole subject is under consideration of the Government.

Pak infiltrators in Assam

3572. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pak infiltrators determined till 1961 in Assam;

(b) how many of them were detected and deported;

(c) whether there was any protest that some Indian citizens were also deported as Pak infiltrators;

(d) if so, the steps that were taken to prevent such harassment of India citizens;

(e) the basis of their detection and how they were deported;

(f) whether there was any further infiltration from erstwhile East Pakistan of persons other than those who have been categorised as refugees in the decade 1961—71; and

(g) if so, the number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). Detection and deportation of infiltrators in Assam is continuing since 1952. According to the Government of Assam, till the end of 1961, 26869 infiltrators were detected out of which 19745 deported.

(c) When the Government of Assam stepped up action for the detection and eviction of the infiltrants in

the middle of 1962. allegations were then made by certain organisations all over India that Indian citizens were being evicted dubbing them as Pakistani infiltrants.

(d) Following these complaints, the Government decided to introduce a judicial element in the procedure for the eviction of infiltrants. Accordingly a statutory order called the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964 was issued on 23rd September, 1964. Four such tribunals were set up by Assam Government in October, 1964, one more in April, 1965 and four more in November, 1965. Subsequently, the number of tribunals was raised to ten. At present, there are 16 Foreigners' Tribunals Constituted by the Assam Government with Assistant District and Sessions Judges as Presiding Officers.

(e) The procedure followed for the eviction of infiltrants prior to the setting up of the Tribunals was that detailed enquiries were made at various levels independently in order to determine whether the person concerned was an infiltrant. When the evidence established that the suspect was an infiltrant, a further enquiry was held openly and the suspect was thoroughly interrogated. After the setting up of foreigners' tribunals, the procedure is that after a Superintendent of Police is satisfied about a person being a foreigner, 'Quit India' notice is served on him. He is also informed that if he wishes to make a representation, he may do so. The representations, if any, are referred to the Tribunal together with all the evidence for obtaining an opinion of the Tribunal. Finally if the person is found to be a foreigner, the 'Quit India' notice is enforced. However the following cases are not referred to Tribunals (a) cases of re-infiltrants (b) cases of fresh infiltrants who are detected either at the border or during their journey to interior places and (c) cases of 'foreigners' who had entered on the strength of valid documents and had continued to stay illegally.

1267 LS—6.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) According to the State Government 240318 infiltrators were detected during 1961—1971.

Registration for Priya and Chetak Scooters*

3573. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with Bajaj for Scooters, 'Chetak' and 'Priya' upto 31st December, 1979;

(b) the number of Scooters 'Chetak' and 'Priya' manufactured annually;

(c) whether there is a great demand of Bajaj products in the country and abroad; and

(d) the number of scooters of the above brands exported annually and to which country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANTJIT CHANANA): (a) The manufacturers have reported registrations as below:—

'Chetak'—1,18,001.

'Priya'—5,26,278.

(b) It is reported that during the period July, 1979 to June, 1980, 50,562 'Chetak' Scooters and 15,001 'Priya' Scooters were manufactured.

(c) There is a substantial waiting list for Bajaj Scooters in the country. The manufacturers have reported that there is an increasing demand for these scooters abroad.

(d) During the period April, 1979 to March, 1980 33,020 Scooters of the 'Chetak' and 'Bajaj Super' makes were exported mainly to Indonesia, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Egypt and Greece.

Printing of Draft of Sixth Plan by Planning Commission

3574. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of Sixth Plan prepared by Planning Commission was printed; if so, the number of copies printed and the total cost thereof;

(b) whether the revised document for 1978—83 Plan Sixth was submitted to Government in August, 1979; and

(c) whether the printed copies of the said plan are available, if so, where and at what price?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) The Draft Plan 1978—83 was printed—15,000 copies of the English version and 2,000 copies of the Hindi version at a total cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. As regards the Revised Sixth Plan 1978—83, 5,000 copies in English only were printed at a total cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

(b) No. The Revised Draft Sixth Plan 1978—83 was not submitted to the Government of India.

(c) Printed copies of the Draft Plan 1978—83 were released for sale through the Controller of Publications, Government of India who have got their agents throughout the country for selling Government publications. The document was priced at Rs. 12 per copy, The Revised Draft Sixth Plan 1978—83, though printed, has not been released as a priced publication for sale. However, copies were sent to Central Ministries, State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories as also to a number of Universities institutions and interested individuals.

Reports of the Committee on National Transport Policy and various groups

3575. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on National Transport Policy set up by the Planning Commission and submitted to Government are available to public and for study purpose; and

(b) whether the various working groups appointed by the Planning Commission have submitted their reports to Government, if so, have these been released to the public?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) Not yet, Sir. Printed copies of the Report are expected to become ready shortly and will be made available to the public. But the Report itself was released to the Press on 7-6-1980.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Working Groups appointed by the National Transport Policy Committee. Six such Working Groups were appointed by the Committee and they submitted their reports to the Committee for their use. These were considered by the Committee or before submitting their Report to the Government.

अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित निदेशों का पालन न किया जाना

3576. श्री भीखाभाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त ने अपनी पञ्चीसवीं रिपोर्ट (1977-78) में, अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों से संबंधित संविधान में उल्लिखित निदेशों को कार्यान्वित न करने तथा उन का पालन न करने के बारे में, गम्भीर टिप्पणी की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों तथा राज्यपालों को ये निदेश दे दिए गए हैं कि वे वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भेजें तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों का गठन करें;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र अक्लवाणा) : (क) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आयुक्त ने अपने 25वें प्रतिवेदन (1977-78) में सिफारिश की है कि राज्यपालों द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्टों में विभिन्न राज्यों में सामान्य जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रमों की वार्षिक समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए जिसकी इस समय पांचवीं अनुसूची की धारा (3) में विशिष्ट रूप में व्यवस्था नहीं है यद्यपि व्यावहारिक रूप से यह रिपोर्टें इन पहलुओं से अधिकतर संबंधित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आयुक्त ने राज्यपालों द्वारा रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब का उल्लेख किया है।

(ख) से (घ) मामले पर राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ गन वर्ष और इम वर्ष योजना संबंधी विचार-विमर्शों के दौरान चर्चा की गई थी। उनसे राज्यपालों की रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतिकरण में शीघ्रता करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है। संबद्ध राज्यों में अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों का गटन किया गया है।

Strike in Nuclear Fuel Complex Hyderabad

3577. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike by employees of the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad on the 12th June, 1980; and

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

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

(b) The day's token strike was a part of the agitation launched by the Nuclear Fuel Complex Employees' Association in respect of a Charter of demands, the principal of which are the following:

(i) Payment of bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent.

(ii) Running of the canteen departmentally

(iii) Grant of leave on par with non-industrial categories.

The position in regard to the above demands is indicated below:

The bonus scheme in force in the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad is a production incentive scheme and bonus under this scheme is related to production. The employees were actually not entitled to any incentive bonus in 1979-80 as the actual production in that year was short of the minimum targets set. However, it was decided to permit payment of bonus for achieving even pro-rata targets for periods shorter than 12 months, which in itself was a major concession. The bonus so calculated ranges from half per cent to 4 per cent of the annual wages.

The question of a departmental canteen has been examined in detail and after considering all aspects, it has been decided that a co-operative canteen would be best suited to the requirements of the Nuclear Fuel Complex.

As regards leave, this matter is receiving attention at the national level in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. The decision at the national level is awaited.

Conciliation proceedings have also been initiated by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Hyderabad.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्याओं को एक जैसा ही मानना

3578. श्री भोखामाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्याओं को सरकारी रिकार्ड में जातियों तथा जनजातियों शब्दों का एक साथ प्रयोग करके, एक जैसा ही मानकर विचार किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन दो मनुश्यों के बीच अन्तर पर ध्यान दिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् । अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने का मापदण्ड यह है कि समुदाय अस्पृश्यता की पारम्परिक प्रथा से उत्पन्न अत्यन्त सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन से पीड़ित होना चाहिए और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मापदण्ड यह है कि समुदाय में आदिकालीन लक्षणों के संकेत, विशिष्ट संस्कृति, भौगोलिक अलगाव, समुदाय से सम्पर्क में अधिकतर संकोच और पिछड़ेपन होना चाहिए ।

जवानों और प्रारम्भित सैनिकों (रिजर्विस्ट्स) को पेंशन

3579. श्री भीखाभाई : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 वर्ष की सेवा करने के पश्चात् सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले जवान को कितनी मासिक पेंशन दी जाती है और ऐसे जवान को कितनी मासिक पेंशन दी जाती है जिसे 7 या 11 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद रिजर्व सैनिक घोषित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन दो श्रेणियों के जवानों को दी जाने वाली मासिक पेंशन में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) 15 वर्ष तक सक्रिय सेवा करने के बाद सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले जवानों के लिए पेंशन की वर्तमान दर 120 रुपये से 151 रुपये प्रति माह है । 7 साल तक सक्रिय सेवा करने के बाद जो जवान रिजर्व स्थापना में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाता है वह रिजर्व अवधि पूरी कर लेने के बाद रिजर्व सैनिक के रूप में 50 रुपये प्रतिमाह पेंशन पाने का हकदार है । नियुक्ति की शर्तों के अनुसार किसी भी जवान को 11 वर्ष तक सक्रिय सेवा कर लेने के बाद रिजर्व स्थापना में स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जाता ।

(ख) और (ग) रिजर्व सेवा, पूर्णकालिक सरकारी सेवा नहीं है । और इसलिए पेंशन संबंधी लाभ देने के लिए इसे सक्रिय सेवा के समान नहीं माना जा सकता । इसके अलावा रिजर्व सैनिक नियमित सैनिक की तुलना में कम वर्षों तक सक्रिय सेवा में रहता है ।

जनता के विभिन्न आय और व्यय वर्गों के वर्गवार आंकड़े और प्रतिशतता

3580. श्री राम बिलास पासधान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1976-79 के वर्षों में जनता के विभिन्न आय और व्यय वर्गों के वर्गवार आंकड़े और प्रतिशतता क्या-क्या थीं ;

(ख) क्या 1977-1979 के वर्षों के दौरान वितरण में कोई परिवर्तन दर्ज किए गए थे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उम के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं की; और

(घ) इस बात को देखने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के आंकड़े प्रति वर्ष एकत्रित किए जाएं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) अभी तक आय के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र नहीं की गई है । उपभोक्ता व्यय के आंकड़े राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए एकत्र किए गए थे और परिणामों का मासिक कार्य पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) परिवर्तन का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि व्यय के आंकड़े केवल एक वर्ष अर्थात् 1977-79 की अवधि के दौरान 1977-78 में एकत्र किए गए थे ।

(घ) इस समय इन आंकड़ों का प्रतिवर्ष एकत्र करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

3581. श्री राम बिलास पासधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज भाषा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(1) में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि संविधान में विनिर्दिष्ट 15 वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी, अर्थात् 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद भी, संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों तथा ससद् के कार्य संचालन के लिए, हिंदी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग जारी रखा जा सकेगा ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम में की गई व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार संकल्पों, सामान्य आदेशों, नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं, प्रेम-विज्ञप्तियों, आदि कुछ प्रयोजनों के लिए हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है । कुछ अन्य मामलों में हिंदी पत्रादि के साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा में उन के अनुवाद भेजे जाने और कुछ कामों के लिए केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाना अनिवार्य है ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम में किसी प्रकार के दण्ड की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सरकार की यह सुविचारित नीति है कि संघ के सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। तथापि, राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार दंड का सहारा लेने के बजाए अनुनय-विनय और प्रोत्साहन का मार्ग अपनाता अधिक उपयुक्त समझती है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के जो भी मामले दृष्टि में आते हैं उन को और संबंधित मंत्रालयों-विभागों आदि का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए उन से संबंधित प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है।

भारतीय महिलाओं के संगठन द्वारा प्रदर्शन

3582. श्री रामाधत्तार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय महिला संगठन के तत्वाधान में महिलाओं ने दिनांक 10 जून, 1980 को इन्द्र प्रस्थ मार्ग दिल्ली स्थित पुलिस मुख्यालय पर एक प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगे क्या थी; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रदर्शनकारियों का आरोप था कि मृतक श्रीमती जसवन्ती की हत्या उसके पति तथा ससुराल वालों द्वारा की गई है और मांग की थी उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाय।

(ग) नांगलोई थाने में भा० द० सं० की धारा 306 34 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और मृतक के पति को 10-6-1980 को गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

दहेज के कारण होने वाली मौतों को रोकने के उपाय

3683. श्री तारिक अन्वर :
श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दहेज के कारण होने वाली मौतों को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और इस बारे में रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) : किए गए उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :-

दहेज निषेध अधिनियम, 1961 को संशोधित करने और कथित अधिनियम को और प्रभावशाली तथा कड़ा करने के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन हैं। अपेक्षित कानूनी उपाय जैसे ही पूरे कर लिये जाएंगे उनको सदन के समक्ष लाया जाएगा। समस्या को सामाजिक दबाव के जरिए भी सुलझाना पड़ेगा। राज्य सरकारें, संघ शासित क्षेत्र और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रयत्न शील हैं ताकि दहेज की बुराई की निन्दा कारगर और व्यापक रूप से की जाय। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन इस अभियान में सहायता करते हैं। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों से सम्पर्क कर रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद्

3584. श्री तारिक अन्वर :
श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् गठित करने का है; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है।

BHEL-Siemens Collaboration

3585. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1069 on the 19th March, 1980 regarding collaboration between BHEL and Siemens and State:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on the collaboration agreement

between BHEL and Siemens has been examined since then; and

(b) if so, the details of the final decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The proposal along with the report is still under examination of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

New Heavy Water process

3586. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI SHANTARAM POT-
DUKHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any success has since been achieved over the new heavy water process in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the plant has also since been completed and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the estimated production of heavy water likely to be made indigenously during the next three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and The process technology employed at the Heavy Water Plants at Tuticorin and Baroda, viz., Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange (mono-thermal) has already been proved successful as production of heavy water has been achieved. Heavy Water Plant (Talcher) which is based on Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange (bi-thermal) is likely to be commissioned shortly as soon as synthesis gas is available from Fertilizer Corporation of India, Talcher. The Kota plant has H_2S-H_2O process which is a well established process elsewhere in the world. This plant is expected to be commissioned by November, 1981.

(c) The designed capacity of the Four Heavy Water Plants constructed/under construction is about 300 tonnes per annum. It would not be in the country's interest to discharge the actual/estimated production of heavy water from these plants.

Minorities Commission proposal for Regional Offices

3587. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has submitted a proposal to Government recommending the setting up of Regional Offices in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, when the proposal was submitted; and

(c) the details of the proposal and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Minorities Commission had originally sent a proposal, on 2-12-1978 for setting up of their Regional Offices at Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay and Lucknow. The proposal was considered in consultation with the Commission. On 28-2-1980 the Commission modified their proposal and suggested setting up of their Regional Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad and Lucknow in the first phase and indicated that their proposal for the Madras office could be taken up later. The Commission have been requested to furnish more justification in support of their modified proposal. Their reply is still awaited.

Railway warrant to Commissioned Army Officers proceeding on leave

3588. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commissioned officers in the Army proceeding on annual leave are given a free Railway Warrant once in two years restricted to a distance of about 900 kms. without any regard to the distance of the home town from place of posting;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other ranks in the army are given Railway warrant from the place of posting to the home town once in a year without any limitation on distance;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for having different set of rules for officers and other ranks;

(d) whether Government ever considered a proposal to give one Railway warrant every year to Commissioned Officers without restriction on distance; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) (i) Service Officers and their wives only (not children, parents sisters and minor brothers residing with and dependent on the officers) are allowed once in each calendar year free conveyance to and from the place where they intend to spend the annual/casual leave subject to journey not exceeding 965 kms. in each direction. For portion beyond 965 Kms. the officer can use Form 'D' by paying 60 per cent of the fare.

(ii) An Officer and his family (wife, depend of children, parents sisters and minor brothers residing with the Officer) are entitled to visit home town once in a block of two years on railway warrant.

The restriction on distance is not applicable.

(iii) The concession at (i) above is not admissible when concession at (ii) is availed of.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Entitlements of officers and JCOs/other ranks are different and are governed by the rules in force.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The question does not arise.

Setting up of Tyre and Tube Project in Orissa

3589. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instance of I.D.B.I Tyre and Tube Projects in Orissa undertaken by I.P.I.C.O.L.; in joint sector has been delayed although all arrangements were kept ready since 1974 and the project is not being implemented; and

(b) why project was delayed and when I.D.B.I. propose to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Orissa Tyres Ltd., a joint sector company promoted by the industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., (IPICOL) was sanctioned financial assistance in June, 1975 for setting up an automobile Tyre and tube project in Bhubaneswar. Due to uncertain prospects for the tyre industry and market depression which warranted a reappraisal of the project, the financial assistance sanctioned to the Company earlier was treated as lapsed in February, 1978. In view of the depression in market conditions IDBI carried out a study of the tyre industry. The study revealed that although there was a scope for setting up of additional capacity, the more economical and quicker approach to creation of capacity was substantial expansion of the existing units rather

than the setting up of new projects in view of the high capital costs. IDBI accordingly advised that for the present, it would not be appropriate to provide financial assistance to the new projects.

Atrocities on Harijans

3590. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of atrocities on Harijans were reported from the various parts of India after the present Government at the Centre came into power;

(b) out of them, in how many incidents, cases have been registered so far; and

(c) what strong action has been taken by Government of India with regard to cases where culprits were found out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Collection of Community-wise Data in Census

3591 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been placed before the Government of India to collect the community-wise data in the coming Census; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on that demand?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Constitution of Department of Official Languages

3592. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Department of Official Languages was set up;

(b) how many employees are at present working in this Department and the details thereof;

(c) how much amount the Government of India has to spent annually for running this Department;

(d) whether this Department has been given any statutory powers to interfere in the affairs of all Ministries in so far as the use of official language is concerned;

(e) whether the Government of India have noticed any progress in the use of Hindi as official language after the formation of this Department; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A separate Official Language Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs was set up in this Ministry on 26th June, 1975. According to the position as on 31st March, 1980 this Department have 60 officials 23 Gazetted and 37 non-Gazetted.

(c) The expenditure incurred for running the Official Language Department in the year 1979-80 was Rs. 11,39,000.00.

(d) No, Sir. The function of this Department is to give advice on policy matters and to bring co-ordination. The function assigned to this Department includes necessary co-ordination in all matters relating to progressive use of Hindi as Official Language of the Union and to bring co-ordination in the matters relating to Hindi Advisory Committees, set up in different Ministries/Departments. This Department have also been assigned nodal responsibility in all matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi as Official Language of the Union.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. After the formation of the Official Language Department many important steps have been taken to ensure the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Union out of which the important are as under:—

(1) Issuing of Official Language (for use of the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976.

(2) Notifying 41 Ministries/Departments and 924 offices of the Central Government under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 in the Gazette.

(3) Setting up Hindi Advisory Committee in 20 different Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

(4) Setting up City Implementation Committees in 39 main cities of Hindi speaking areas, where 10 or more Central Government Offices are located.

(5) Since the formation of the Official Language Department, about 95,000 employees of the Central Government have been imparted training in Hindi and about 11,000 employees have been imparted training in Hindi Typing/Shorthand under Hindi Teaching Scheme.

(6) Strengthening the implementation side of the Official Language Department and to review the use of Hindi in the Central Government

Offices located throughout the country.

(7) Establishing the check-points in the various Ministries/Departments/Offices; and

(8) Introduction of an Annual Shield Plan to give incentives for the use of Hindi.

As a result of taking the above mentioned steps, psychological obstacle of Central Government employees in making use of Hindi as been eliminated and the use of Hindi in the day-to-day official work has increased considerably.

Investigation of Deaths of Young Married Women

3593. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of deaths of young married women have not been properly investigated; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to treat every death of a young married woman as a murder?

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

(a) The Government have already made clear their anxiety to ensure that all offences against women are dealt with effectively and properly. The Union Government have no reason to believe that a large number of deaths of young married women have not been properly investigated.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration by the Government.

Permission to Release Report prepared by Principal Scientific Officer of Solid State Physics Laboratory

3594. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 407 on the 11th June, 1980 regarding Report on Priority Scientific Projects and state:

(a) whether the report prepared on his own by a Principal Scientific Officer of Solid State Physics Laboratory (SPL) and submitted to Director (SPL) was made available by him or by Director (SPL) to the Press;

(b) if so, whether he had sought the permission before releasing it to the Press; and

(c) if so, whether such permission was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The report was not made available to the Press by Director, Solid State Physics Laboratory (SPL). The Government is not aware whether the author of the report did so.

(b) No permission was sought by any one for releasing it to the Press.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement by Deputy Commissioner of Police on Deaths by Stove

3595. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Delhi (West Zone) that dowry is not behind many stove deaths;

(b) whether Government have investigated all the cases of women who died due to stove-fire during the past one year; and

(c) if so, the details of the investigations and the number of deaths due to harassment of women on account of demanding dowry by the parents of the husband or by husbands themselves?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In all such cases inquest proceedings under Section 174 Cr. P.C. are held.

(c) One case in 1979 and 4 cases in 1980, (upto 15-6-1980) have been registered in West Delhi District. In which women are reported to have committed suicide due to harassment on account of demand of dowry. Details of these cases are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of cases of West Delhi District in which women are reported to have committed suicide due to demand of dowry:—

1. F.R.I. No. 326 dated 3-4-1979 u/s 302/34 IPC P.S. Rajouri Garden

On 3.4.1979, Kanchan Mala w/o Sunil Kumar r/o GA-37, Tagore Garden, New Delhi, was admitted in Doctor Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital with burn injuries. She succumbed to her injuries and later on the above cited case was registered, on the complaint of Smt. Kanta (her mother), r/o 5274 Bharat Nagar, Delhi During the course of investigation, complainant felt that her daughter had been done to death by her husband and mother-in-law, because her daughter had not brought sufficient dowry. In this case, accused persons Sunil Kumar and his mother have been arrested and the case has been challaned on 30-11-79 u/s 306 IPC. The case has been put in the court on 9-6-80.

2. FIR No. 346 dated 1.5.80 u/s 306 IPC and 4 Prohibition Dowry Act P. S. Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.

Rattan Lal s/o Gur Ditta Mal, r/o 739, Raghbir Nagar, New Delhi, reported that his daughter (Sunita) was married to Sh. Ashok Kumar s/o Roshan Lal r/o 5-B/8 Vishnu Garden, New Delhi on 9-5-79 and in marriage he gave dowry beyond his resources. After the marriage, his daughter was being harassed to bring more dowry and off and on, she visited his (complainant's) house and complained to him about this. On 20-4-80, Sunita came to his home and told that her husband (Ashok Kumar) was insisting that she had not brought gold bangles in marriage and she might press her father to give four gold bangles to her. She further told that her husband was forcing her to eat meat. His daughter was 'orthodox' type "and hated meat". Her husband in order to harass her used to adopt one tactic or other. On 26-4-80, Ashok Kumar at 10.30 PM returned to his house and some hot words were exchanged between his daughter and Ashok Kumar. She went into the room and bolted it from inside. The landlord of the house and Shri Ashok Kumar were standing outside the house. His daughter set fire to herself. The landlord put out the fire and took his daughter to Willingdon Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries on 27-4-80 in the night. He was sure that his daughter (Sunita) had committed suicide due to the behaviour of her husband, who always harassed her demanding more dowry. The investigation of the case is in progress. No arrest has been made so far.

3. FIR No. 364 dated 13-5-80 u/s. 306 IPC P. S. Moti 'Nagar', New Delhi.

Shri V. D. Khanna, father of the deceased Smt. Prem w/o Shri Lajpat Rai Sehga] complained that his daughter committed suicide due to insufficient dowry on 9-5-1980. She made a dying declaration that her clothes

caught fire accidentally while preparing tea on stove. The dying declaration is attested by two doctors. Two persons have been arrested and the case is pending investigation.

4. FIR No. 515 dated 2-6-80 u/s 306 /34 IPC P. S. Nangloi Delhi.

Kishan Singh s/o Shiv Charan r/o 417 Vill. Shah Pur, Jat Delhi reported that he married his eldest daughter (Kanta) with Bhagwan Singh s/o Ram Mehar r/o Gali Bhootan Wali Nangloi, Delhi. About 7/8 years back, he married his second daughter, Jaswanti on the persuasion of Ram Mehar, his eldest daughter's father-in-law with one, Ravinder Singh s/o Hoshiar Singh r/o Bhootan Wali Gali, Nangloi Delhi in June, 1976. After ten-days of marriage of his son (Naresh Kumar), his daughter (Jaswanti) came back to the house as per family custom. His daughter told him that his father-in-law (Hoshiar Singh), mother-in-law (Jeet Kaur) and husband (Ravinder Singh) were not satisfied with dowry given by him and they had passed sarcastic remarks. After about 1 1/2 months, when Ravinder Singh his son-in-law came to his house to take back Jaswanti to his house, he refused to send her to her in-law's house and told his son-in-law that he would send his daughter only after a talk with Hoshiar Singh and Jeet Kaur. After 3/4 months Hoshiar Singh, Jeet Kaur and Ravinder Singh came to his house to take his daughter and he sent his daughter (Jaswanti) with them after striking her name off from the school. They got her admitted in 9th Class in Nangloi School and after 10/12 days got her name struck off from school and kept her in the house. They used to harass and beat her often. He along with Sarup Singh s/o Bhanwari Lal r/o WZ 213 Shad Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi went to the house of Hoshiar Singh and met his daughter (Jaswanti) there. His daughter complained that she is being harassed and beaten as she had not brought sufficient dowry. He

brought his daughter back to the house, and again admitted in the school. His daughter remained with him for about one year. He learnt that Hoshiar Singh was arranging for another marriage of Ravinder Singh. He along with his relatives went to the house of Hoshiar Singh, where a compromise was arrived at and he sent his daughter to her-in-law house. His daughter after saying for two days in her-in-laws house went to Siri Chhotu Ram Hospital in Sonapat, where she had got admission in Home Science Course. In the summer vacation, his daughter came to his house for stay. About 15 days earlier, Hoshiar Singh and his wife (Jeet Kaur) came to his office at Greater Kailash, Delhi and persuaded him to send Jaswanti. He sent his daughter (Jaswanti) with his son-in-law's (Ravinder Singh) on 27-5-1980 to her-in-law's house. On 2.6.1980 at 11.30 a.m. Ram Mehar (His eldest daughter's father-in-law) came to his office at Greater Kailash and told him that some untoward incident has happened with Jaswanti. He immediately along with his younger brother (Ram Chander) and his office colleague Sarup Singh came to house of Hoshiar Singh in Nangloi and found that his daughter (Jaswanti) was lying dead with burn injuries in house of Kirni (daughter of Hoshiar Singh). He had every reason to believe that his daughter (Jaswanti) had committed suicide due to maltreatment of Hoshiar Singh. Jeet Kaur and Ravinder Singh for not bringing enough dowry in her marriage. Case has been registered and further investigation is in progress. Accused Ravinder Singh has been arrested on 10-6-1980.

5. FIR No. 437 dated 13-6-1980 u/s. 306 IPC P. S. Moti Nagar, New Delhi.

Jai Chand s/o Bishan Dass r/o E-195, Karam Pura, New Delhi. reported that in the upper floor of Qr. No. E-200 Karampura, Delhi one Khan Chand is residing with his family.

About three years ago, he married his eldest son (Dev Dutt) with Om Wati of Mathura. Since his marriage with Om Wati, Dev Dutt used to maltreat her. On 13-6-80 at 9.40 p.m. Dev Dutt was beating his wife Om Wati in his quarter. His neighbour Hardeep Singh asked him to accompany there. When he reached in quarter of Dev Dutt, he saw that Om Wati was lying on the floor of kitchen and was burning. He along with others put out the fire. Om Wati had committed suicide, due to maltreatment of her husband, Dev Dutt, Case has been registered and investigation is in progress.

Reinstatement of Police Personnel victimised in 1979

3596. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to withdraw cases of all Central and State Police personnel who were victimised for participating in strike in 1979 in different States and re-instate them with all benefits, etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
No, Sir.

Price rise in Cream Woved Paper

3597. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of cream woved paper in the local Calcutta market during the past one month went up by Rs. 500/- per tonne; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). There has been a fall in the production of writing and printing paper, in the last few months, due to drought conditions, inadequate power supply and shortage of coal. The decline in availability of paper has led to increase in prices of different varieties of writing and printing papers, including cream wove paper. The market price however, fluctuates according to availability of paper from time to time and also varies in respect of different mills, and no authentic information is available with regard to exact amount of rise in price.

Government have arranged for the import of writing and printing paper to meet the requirements of consumers and to ensure that the marginal imbalance between demand and supply does not result in a speculative increase in prices. Imports are however being planned only to the minimum extent necessary, and at the most economic prices. Adequate capacity is being set up to meet the country's requirement of paper and with the expected improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation leading to increased production.

Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis

3598. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise incidence of atrocities committed on the Harijans and Adivasis, from February to May, 1980, month-wise;

(b) in how many cases the police personnel were involved, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons why these atrocities cannot be stopped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Gov-

ernments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of Development Commissioner into Small Development Authority

3599. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion of the present Organisation of Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries into a small business Development Authority or a Department of Small business and attaching the new organisation to the Prime Minister's Secretariat has been suggested by the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs in a memorandum submitted to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government had received a representation from National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs suggesting *inter alia*, the setting up of an independent statutory Small Business Authority, in place of the present Organisation of the Development Commissioner (SSI) and creation of a separate Department of Small Business. The suggestion was examined in detail and it was not found acceptable to the Government.

Assistants and ACSOs in AFHQ

3600. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Assistants and ACSOs working in Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) what is the ratio of promotions, from Assistants to ACSOs;

(c) is it a fact that the Assistants directly recruited are considered for

promotion after two years of service and Assistants promoted from UDCs are considered for promotion after 5 years;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for this disparity/partiality; and

(e) do Government propose to consider a proposal that the time limit for both Assistants should be one for consideration for promotion from Assistants to ACSOs in Armed Forces Headquarters; if such proposal is under consideration, what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Assistants—1464 and ACSOs—537.

(b) There is no fixed ratio for promotion from Assistants to ACSO. Promotions are made against vacancies available in the grade of ACSO and chain vacancies arising from promotions to higher grades.

(c) No, Sir.

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

शादियों का पंजीकरण

3601. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शादियों को कानूनी रूप देने के विचार से जन्म और मृत्यु की तरह शादियों के पंजीकरण के महत्व की सरकार ने जांच की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र सकबाणा) : मामले की बहुत विस्तार से जांच की गई है और यह सोचा गया है कि विवाहों के अनिवार्य पंजीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाना फिलहाल आवश्यक नहीं है।

Transfer of Senior Police Officers

3602. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior officers from the service cadre particularly police are waiting

for a post to be found for them for several months now in Delhi following the reshuffling by the present Government; and

(b) if so, the names of such officers and details regarding their transfer and the time since they are waiting for their member and how much time it will take to offer them suitable posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Only one police officer—Shri H. D. Pillai, IPS (UP—1960) having been released from deputation post is waiting for a posting.

Editorial "Bholi's Story"

3603. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "13 year old in the clutches of the rapists" in the daily *Indian Express* dated the 11th June, 1980 and editorial under the caption "Bholi's story" in the daily *Indian Express* dated the 12th June, 1980;

(b) the action taken against the Police officials of Sector 11 and Sector 17 at Chandigarh who failed to take immediate action and register the case; and

(c) whether the three rapists have been arrested; and if not, the action taken so far?

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

(b) According to the report of the Chandigarh Administration, ASI Teja Singh and MHC Karan Singh of PS West Sector 11, who failed to record the report of Shri Mam Chand, the father of Neelam alias Bholi on 4.6.1980 regarding missing daughter, have been

placed under suspension for this lapse and are facing departmental action. They have also been transferred to Police Lines. Action to censure the SHO/PS West has also been initiated for lack of supervision and effective control over his subordinates. Disciplinary proceedings have also been initiated against Head Constable Kashmir Singh who being duty officer at Police Station, Sector 17 on 4.6.1980 failed to record the report in daily diary.

(c) The story of three rapists has not been established so far. The lady doctor who conducted medical examination opined that there were no fresh signs of injury or rape on the person of Neelam alias Bholi. During the course of extensive investigation, nothing useful has come out so far. Unfortunately Shri Mam Chand, the father of Neelam alias Bholi and all his family members and relatives are not co-operating in the investigation. Shri Mam Chand was not in favour of registration of the case. Neelam alias Bholi who is mentally retarded, according to medical opinion, could not lead or give any account of the persons and the place from where she was taken and where she remained for two days. However, investigations are being conducted under close supervision of SP and Dy. SP City and every effort

is being made to trace out the culprits in the case.

Detention of Economic Offenders

3604. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons alleged to have been involved in economic offences have been detained in the country in the year 1980, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have expressed their reluctance to enforce the Preventive Detention to check black marketing and other economic offences?

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

(a) No. of persons involved in economic offences and detained during the year 1980 under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 are as under:—

S. No.	State/UT.	No. of persons ordered to be detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. (as on 27-6-1980)	No. of persons ordered to be detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 (as on 21-6-80)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	16	..	..
2.	Gujarat	11	23	..

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Karnataka	15+1*	01	*One person ordered to be detained in 1979 but absconded and surrendered in 1980.
4.	Kerala . . . .	..	03	..
5.	Madhya Pradesh	14	..	..
6.	Maharashtra	21	78	..
7.	Orissa	05	..	..
8.	Punjab	06	09+1@	@Detention orders issued by the Central Government
9.	Rajasthan . . . .	..	02	..
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17£	10	£Includes 2 persons who were not actually detained and their detention orders were later revoked.
11.	Tamil Nadu . . . .	..	07%	%Detention orders issued by the Central Government.
12.	West Bengal . . . .	..	01/	††Detention orders were issued by the Central Govt.
13.	Delhi	07	03	..
14.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . .	..	19	..
Total :		113	157	

(b) The Government of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura have conveyed their decision not to enforce the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. The Governments of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have decided that they would not issue any orders of detention under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974.

Mini Cement Plants Registered in Orissa

3605. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many mini cement plants have been registered to be located in Orissa; and

(b) financial investment involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A letter of intent has been given to Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up one Mini cement plant in Sundergarh District, Orissa State.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.65 lakhs, is proposed to be invested in land, building and machinery for the project.

Institute of Technology in Orissa

3606. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government of India to locate an Institute of Technology at Sunabeda in Orissa out of allocated fund for higher education of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) is it a fact that negotiations with State Government have been concluded on the basis of 40 per cent of strength of students from Orissa and the proposal only awaits the formal approval of the Board of Governors of H.A.L.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government. After considering a proposal of Berhampur University of Orissa, HAL have offered to provide some assistance towards the capital cost for establishing the institute and access to production processes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Light Commercial Vehicles by Insov Auto, Calcutta

3607. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insov Auto, Calcutta has been issued a letter of intent in 1970 for manufacture of light commercial vehicles (one ton to three ton), in collaboration with the Russian Company;

1267 LS—7

(b) whether the collaboration agreement, provided for supply of four hundred vehicles a year initially;

(c) how many vehicles have been supplied against this provision; and

(d) what are the reasons for non-implementation of the project for such a long time when there is a shortage of such vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) M/s. Insov Auto Ltd., Calcutta were issued a letter of intent for manufacture of light commercial vehicles on 2.11.70. They were also allowed foreign collaboration with M/s. Pram-mashexport, Moscow on 17.6.72.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The company has not yet been able to satisfactorily complete the tests on the prototype vehicle by the VRDE for road worthiness. The responsibility for implementing the project mainly rests with the company.

Representation of State Cadres in All India Services

3608. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the spirit of the provisions of the All India Services Act that all State Cadres should be fairly represented in manning the posts under the Central Government so far as these services are concerned;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that certain States have under utilised their Central deputation quota which is not in the spirit of the All India Services Act;

(c) the names of the States as on 1st May, 1980 who have under-utilised their Central deputation quota in IAS and the IPS; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring up their quota to the expected norms?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the utilisation of the deputation reserve in the I.A.S. and the J.P.S; of

different State Cadres is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Subject to the requirements of the State Governments to man posts under them, efforts are always made to obtain the services of adequate number of officers for Central deputation specially from the States which are under-represented.

Statement

Utilisation of the Central Deputation Reserve in respect of Indian Administrative service and Indian Police Service as on 1-5-1980.

I-INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

S.No.	STATE	Total authorised strength	Central Deputation Reserve against authorised strength	Actual Strength as on 1-1-80	Proportionate; C.D.R.; (Proportionate to actual strength)	No. of officers serving at the Centre	Over utilisation (+) Under utilisation (-) of proportionate CDR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305	56	267	49	42	-7
2.	Assam & Meghalaya	170	34	152	30	29	-1
3.	Bihar	358	67	300	56	52	-4
4.	Gujarat	202	36	175	31	27	-4
5.	Haryana	147	26	138	24	16	-8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	102	19	88	16	18	+2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	107	23	91	20	17	-3
8.	Karnakata	227	41	202	36	26	-10
9.	Kerala	159	29	133	24	23	-1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	331	65	311	61	49	-12
11.	Maharashtra	291	54	289	54	48	-6
12.	Manipur & Tripura	120	24	85	17	20	+3
13.	Nagaland	48	10	38	8	3	-5
14.	Orissa	192	38	187	37	35	-2
15.	Punjab	160	28	154	27	25	-2
16.	Rajasthan	245	46	187	35	30	-5
17.	Sikkim	41	9	26	6	1	-5
18.	Tamil Nadu	278	51	257	47	51	+4
19.	Union Territories	172	34	156	31	36	+5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	503	92	421	77	58	-19
21.	West Bengal	268	49	241	44	44	-

II INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

Sl.No.	STATE	Total authorised strength	Central Deputation Reserve against authorised strength	Actual strength as on 1-1-79	Proportionate-C.D.R. (Proportionate to actual strength)	No. of officers serving at the Centre	Over utilisation(+) Under utilisation(-) of proportionate CDR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	136	30	123	27	29	+2
2.	Assam & Meghalaya . . .	98	20	78	16	16	..
3.	Bihar	176	35	153	30	19	-17
4.	Gujarat	102	20	89	17	16	-1
5.	Haryana	70	14	64	13	14	+1
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	54	11	48	10	9	-1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	49	11	45	10	8	-2
8.	Karnataka	101	20	88	17	21	+4
9.	Kerala	78	16	68	14	8	-6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	219	44	212	43	63	+20
11.	Maharashtra	164	36	154	34	36	+2
12.	Manipur-Tripura	58	12	40	8	9	+1
13.	Orissa	104	21	100	20	24	+4
14.	Punjab	94	19	90	18	16	-2
15.	Rajastha	107	21	102	20	24	+4
16.	Sikkim	14	3	..	..	..	..
17.	Tamil Nadu	114	26	105	24	15	-9
18.	Union Territories	85	17	75	15	24	+9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	333	67	302	61	72	+11
20.	West Bengal	204	41	183	37	40	+3

Transfer of Officers of the Rank of Deputy Secretaries and above

3609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several officers of the rank of Deputy Secretaries and above under the Government of India were transferred in recent months, or were advised to go on leave pending their appointments to new posts, and are now on compulsory waiting;

(b) if so, the total number of officers of the above rank who were on compulsory waiting as on 31st May, 1980; and

(c) the total number of officers of the all-India services who were on compulsory waiting in their respective States as on the 31st May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (b). The posts of and above the level of Under Secretary at the Centre are held by officers of the All India and other organised Central Group 'A' services for specified periods of tenure on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their respective States/Cadres. However, their tenure may be curtailed or extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations. 48 officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above were reverted to their respective States/Cadres during the period from 15th January 1980 to 31st May 1980, and most of them had completed their tenures in the Government of India. Such reversions are normal and usual.

(c) The postings/transfers of officers belonging to All India Services in their respective State cadres are the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

Power Shortage for Industrial Production

3610. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent power shortage has affected industrial production particularly of machines;

(b) if so, what has been the production thereof during the past six months; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to increase the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Industry in general, including the engineering industry, is facing difficulties on account of infra-structural constraints in respect of power and coal, shortage of raw materials, transport problems etc.

(b) A comparative statement of production in selected industries during the first quarter of 1980 and the corresponding quarter of last year is annexed.

(c) The steps being taken by Government include close monitoring to achieve targets, ensuring timely availability of requisite inputs where necessary through imports of raw materials, stress on power generation and distribution and quick implementation of projects including diversification, generation of exports, etc.

Statement

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED DGTD INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Accounting Unit	Production Jan. to March 1980	Jan. to March 1979	Growth rate percentage
1.	Boilers-	Rs. crores	86.26	75.19	+14.7
2.	Diesel Engines (Stat).	Th. nos.	43.11	39.30	+9.7
3.	Sugar Machinery	Rs. crores	8.16	8.05	+1.4
4.	Mining Machinery	Rs. crores	6.30	6.72	-6.3
5.	Metallurgical Machinery including Steel plant equipment	Rs. crores	11.78	13.78	-14.5
6.	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Ma- chinery	Rs. crores	20.25	20.73	-2.3
7.	Paper and pulp machinery	Rs. crores	7.32	5.77	+26.9
8.	Cement machinery	Rs. crores	5.32	10.43	-49.2
9.	Printing machinery.	Rs. crores	2.46	2.10	+17.1
10.	Rubber machinery	Rs. crores	1.50	0.94	+59.6
11.	Earth Moving equipment (Dumpers, Scrappers, Loaders, Crawler tractors, Motor-graders, Shovels, Excavators)	Nos.	414	520	-20.4
12.	Cranes	Th. tonnes	4.2	3.4	+23.5
13.	Lifts	Nos.	228	221	+3.2
14.	Power driven pumps	Th. nos.	97.91	109.62	-6.8
15.	Air & Gas Compressors	Th. Nos.	3.92	2.89	+35.6
16.	Ball & Roller Bearings	Mill. nos.	7.80	6.32	+23.4
17.	Machine tools	Rs. crores	45.39	45.64	-0.6
18.	Agricultural Tractors	Th. nos.	16.60	14.21	+16.8
19.	Road Rollers	nos.	253	240	+5.4
20.	Power transformers.	Mill. KVA	5.55	6.82	-18.6
21.	Electric Motors	Mill. H.P.	0.97	0.98	-1.0

Research in Applied Sciences

3611. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in keeping with the modern trend, whether Government propose to lay adequate stress on fundamental research along with research in applied sciences; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). It is the intention of Government to provide for a balanced development of science and technology in the country including appropriate support for fundamental and for applied research. Concrete steps in this regard are being worked out in connection with the formulation of the new Five Year Plan for 1980—85. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House in this regard.

Lock-out in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels

3612. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lock-out in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakhapatnam during this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to normalise the situation?

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

(b) Disorderly behaviour of the workers and acts of indiscipline, combined with a tool-down-stap-in strike paralysed production activity of the company and posed a threat to its property and to the safety of its supervi-

sory and executive personnel, leaving no option but to declare a lock-out.

(c) The lock out which was declared on 26th May, 1980, has been lifted on the 16th June, 1980, after the workmen gave an undertaking that they would discharge their duties properly and function in a peaceful manner.

Visit to Tripura by Home Minister

3613. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Tripura recently in connection with mass killings in the State;

(b) if so, the particulars about the number of persons killed, value of property lost and the financial assistance given to the families of the deceased; and

(c) the armed assistance given to the State Government to keep peace in the State and the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Home Minister visited Tripura on 17th June, 1980 in the wake of outbreak of violence in the State.

According to information received from the State Government, 538 persons were reported killed upto July, 6, 1980. Final assessment of the property lost is still not available. State Government have decided to make *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 5000/- to next of kin of persons who lost their lives in the disturbances. The Central Government have assured the State Government of all help and assistance in dealing with the situation. Army and Central Police Forces were airlifted and rushed to Tripura at the request of State Government to help in keeping peace.

25 वर्ष पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त हुए और इस समय सेवा-निवृत्त हुए सैनिक कामियों की पेंशनों के बीच अन्तर

3614. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 25 वर्ष पूर्व सेवा-निवृत्त हुए और इस समय सेवा निवृत्त हुए एक ही पद के सैनिक कामियों की पेंशनों के बीच कोई अन्तर है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहले सेवा निवृत्त हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में वृद्धि करने का है, कि बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों का प्रभाव पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा हाल ही में सेवा-निवृत्त हुए सैनिकों पर समान रूप में पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) (क) और (ख) . सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सैनिकों कामियों की पेंशन की दरें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उनके वेतन पर आधारित होती हैं और इस तरह जब कभी वेतन मानों में वृद्धि होती है तो पेंशन की दरों में भी समुचित वृद्धि की जाती है । लेकिन पेंशन की नई दरें पिछली तारीख से लागू करने की सामान्यतः नीति नहीं है । वर्तमान वेतनमान 25 वर्ष पुराने वेतनमानों से अधिक है और इसलिए वर्तमान पेंशन दरें भी अधिक हैं ।

(ग) पहले सेवा निवृत्त हुए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन की दरों में वृद्धि करने का कोई मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण बढ़ते हुए निर्वाह-खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए उन्हें समय-समय पर तदर्थ वृद्धि, पेंशन पर तदर्थ व आवधिक राहत मंजूर की जाती है ।

Setting up of Solar Research Centres

3615. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many solar research centres are working at present and where; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more centres and whether any study to set up one of such centres at Bhavnagar in Gujarat has been undertaken in view of its immense resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A number of existing institutions in the country are already engaged on R&D work in the field of solar energy, the prominent ones being, Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, CSIR Laboratories, Laboratories of the Defence Research and Development Organization, several Universities, R & D Division of BHEL, Central Electronics Ltd., Tata Energy Research Institute, Pondicherry, Jyothi Ltd., Baroda, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and other institutions. A list of institutions where Department of Science and Technology has funded research and development projects in this area is attached.

(b) The Department of Science and Technology has formulated a coordinated national R & D programme on solar energy by availing of expertise and infrastructure in the existing institutions (including the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute of CSIR at Bhavnagar) in the country; no specific study for setting up additional centres including at Bhavnagar has been undertaken.

Statement

List of on-going projects

Sl. No.	Title	Institution
1	2	3
1. Solar Energy		
1.	Solar Energy Collector Units.	PAU, Ludhiana
2.	Low Cost Solar Cells (Phase II)	GEL, Sahibabad
3.	Solar Water Heating Projects	BHEL
4.	Solar Water Pump (Turbine)	BHEL
5.	Solar Grain Dryers	NIDC, New Delhi.
6.	MOS Silicon Solar Cells (Phase II)	IIT, Kanpur.
7.	Flat Plate Collectors	BHEL NPL, New Delhi
8.	10 KW Electric Power Generation Demonstration Unit. . .	BHEL
9.	Extraction & Purification of Solar grade silicon from rice husk for solar cells.	IIT, Kharagpur.
10.	Solar Collector Coatings	IISc., Bangalore.
11.	Thin film Solar Cells (Phase II)	IIT, New Delhi.
12.	New Types of solar photovoltaic converters & thermal devices.	Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.
13.	Design & Development of Solar Energy Exhaust and Steam Powered Veneer dryer for Plywood factories.	Indian Plywood Ind. Research Institute, Bangalore.
14.	Polycrystalline silicon for photovoltaic solar energy conversion.	NPL, New Delhi.
15.	Development of Small Turbine Prime Mover for a low temperature Rankine Cycle using Solar Energy.	IIT, Bombay.
16.	Solar Boosted Heat Pump Systems	IIT, Madras.
17.	Design Development & fabrication of Fresnel Masters. . .	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
18.	7.5 KW Omnium-G Thermal Power Plant.	BHEL
19.	Selective Coatings for Photo-thermal conversion	IIT, New Delhi BHEL
20.	Solar Energy Heating Devices in Silk filatures	Karnataka State Council for S & T.
21.	Setting up of a demonstration-cum-experimental solar energy water heating system at the Poona Dist. Leprosy Hospital.	BHEL
22.	Development of Solar Water Pump for rural application in collaboration with Dornier Systems (FRG).	BHEL
23.	Low Cost Solar Grade Silicon	IIT, Madras.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|---|
| 24. | Farm level solar-cum-husk fired grain driers . . . | IIT, Kharagpur. |
| 25. | 1 KW Free Piston Stirling Engine System (1st Phase) . . . | IIT, Bombay. |
| 26. | Conversion of the existing industrial roofing into solar air heaters for drying operations | Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar. |
| 27. | Solar Energy system for tobacco curing, process. . . . | Nagarjunacore. University IISc., Bangalore. |
| 28. | Design and development of an advanced Flat plate collector. | IIT, Delhi. |
| 29. | Preparation and Publication of solar radiation data hand book for solar energy users in India. | IITM, Poona RRI, Bangalore. |
| 30. | Evaluation of CZ, FZ and Bridgman techniques for upgrading rice-husk silicon. | IIT, Kharagpur. |
| 31. | Photovoltaic solar electric power system for rural development. | Kalyani University Kalyani. |
| 32. | Development of solar panels using high efficiency solar cells with optically concentrated sunlight. | CEERI, Pilani. |
| 33. | Development of Thermal Storage system suitable for Thermoelectric and total energy system. | BHEL Corporated R & D Hyderabad. |
| 34. | Test facilities for solar collectors and solar cells | NPL, New Delhi. |
| 35. | Development of an integrated energy system for dairies in rural India— conceptual designs and feasibility studies. | IIT, Madras. |
| 36. | Development of selective surfaces for efficient solar thermal applications. | Andhra University Waltair. |
| 37. | Cold Storage Unit using absorption refrigeration and solar energy. | IIT, Bombay. |

BIO MASS

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | All India Coordinated Project on Biogas Technology and utilization (Phase II). | KVIC, Bombay
PRAD, Lucknow
SERC, Roorkee
CBRI, Roorkee |
| 2. | Biogas from Water Hyacinth | NS Engg. College, Hyderabad |
| 3. | Microbiology & other aspects of Gobar Gas Plant & its utilization. | MACS, Pune. |
| 4. | Kachra Gas Plant for Biogas Production | PAU, Ludhiana. |
| 5. | Utilization of Sludge Gas for operation of Gas Turbine Engines. | NAL, Bangalore |
| 6. | Introduction, screening and cultivation of potential petrocrops and their conversion to Petroleum. | IIP, Dehradun
NBRI, Lucknow |
| 7. | Microbial production of
(i) Methanol from methane
(ii) Bioconversion of Cellulosic/starchy residues into ethanol. | IIT, New Delhi
IIT, New Delhi |

1	2	3
	8. Conversion of Water Hyacinth into products useful for agricultural communities etc.	Calcutta University, Calcutta
	3. <i>Hydrogen Energy</i>	
	1. Development of solid materials for production & storage of hydrogen	IIT, Madras
	2. Inter-temporal Mathematical Programming Model of National Economy	IIT, New Delhi
	3. A Hydrogen Energy System Technology study for India	IIT, Madras
	4. <i>Wind Energy</i>	
	1. Vertical Axis Wind Generator	BHEL, Delhi IIT, Madras
	2. Design and Development of cost-effective water pumping wind mills	NAL Bangalore
	3. Development of a new type of windmill	IIS, Bangalore
	4. Design and Development of a small output multiblade type wind mill for pumping water for agricultural purposes.	IIT, Bombay
	5. <i>Geothermal Energy</i>	
	1. Cold storage Plan at Manikaran, H.P. Utilizing geothermal energy	GSI, Lucknow IIT, New Delhi
	6. <i>Electro-chemical storage</i>	
	1. R&D of Ni-Fe & Metal Air Batterics	IIS, Bangalore
	7. <i>Battery powered commercial vehicle</i>	
	1. Battery Powered Commercial Vehicle	VRDE, Ahmednagar RDSO, Lucknow CECRI, Karaikudi BHEL, Bhopal

LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Title	Institution
1	2	3
I. <i>Solar Energy</i>		
1.	One ton per day solar paddy Drier	Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar
2.	3 ton Solar Air-conditioner	IIT, Madras
3.	Solar Collector & Pump	BITS, Pilani
4.	Solar Pre-heater for drying of milk	AMUL, Anand
5.	Solar Kilns for timber drying	FRIC, Dehradun
6.	Low Cost Solar Cells (Phase I)	CEL BITS, Pilani ECIL Hyderabad

1

2

3

		CEERI, Pilani
		IIT, New Delhi
7.	Fresnel Condensors (Lenses)	I.I. Sc. Bangalore
8.	MOS Silicon Solar Cells	IIT, Kanpur
9.	Photogalvanic Cells	IIT, Madras
10.	Thermal & Hydraulics design of Flat Plate Collectors	IIT, Kanpur
II. BIO MASS		
1.	All India Coordinated Project on Biogas Technology and Utilization (Phase-I)	KVIC, Bombay NEERI, Nagpur IARI, New Delhi IIM, Ahmedabad SERC, Roorkee PRAD, Lucknow University of Lucknow NSI, Kanpur

Midnapur as Industrially Backward District

3616. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Midnapur district of West Bengal is one of the industrially backward districts;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering establishment of new industries in public sector in this district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation are setting up a fertilizer and chemical Plant at Haldia which would manufacture Urea, NPK, Methanol and Soda Ash.

The Government of West Bengal have also a proposal to set up a petrochemical complex at Haldia. West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation is also setting up a Maleic Anhydride plant at Kharagpur in Midnapur district on joint sector basis. In addition to the above, one Letter of Intent was issued during 1979 to M/s. West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for location of their unit in Midnapur District for the manufacture of Slurry explosives.

Road Accidents in Delhi

3617. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is correct to say that Delhi's number is first in the country in so far as the question of fatal road accidents are concerned;

(b) the details regarding the figures in this regard during 1979-80; and

(c) the measures adopted for road safety to reduce the number of road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDA MAKWANA) (a). The figures for 1978 which are available, show that there were 736 fatal road accidents in Bombay as compared to 686 fatal road accidents in Delhi in that year.

(b) During the period from 1-4-79 to 31-3-80 in Delhi, there were a total number of 690 fatal road accidents.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) The maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified and speed governors are to be affixed in heavy vehicles carrying passengers including Mini buses.

(ii) Several measures have been enforced such as One Way Traffic regulation, prohibition of movement of heavy and medium goods vehicles, slow moving vehicles and prohibition of parking etc. in different areas so as to facilitate free flow of traffic and reduction of accident hazards.

(iii) Road Safety Education is imparted to the drivers, children in schools, pedestrians etc. through the medium of exhibition banners, lectures, distribution of literature etc.

(iv) From time to time proposals are made for the improvement of road condition, designing of intersections and repair of roads etc.

(v) 4 Mobile Courts have started functioning from 30.5.1980 and all those who indulge in dangerous, reckless and negligent driving are dealt with on the spot. This has had a salutary effect.

(vi) A seminar on road safety was also held in May, 1978. Workshop was held at the School of Planning and Architecture on Traffic Management in Delhi in May, 1979 to discuss related problems. The object was to spell out the problems and secure the involvement of various organisations like Engineers, Town Planners, Medical Specialists, Road users, Operators and others.

(vii) The Commercial Conductors/Drivers are regularly being trained in techniques of Road Safety education by Delhi Traffic Police. Traffic Officers are associating themselves regularly in training DTC drivers at DTC Training Centre at Wazirpur Depot.

Condition of Cement Industry

3618. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Industry in the country is in a bad shape;

(b) if so, whether Government have so far identified the areas of deficiencies of the Industry; and

(c) if so, what corrective measures have since been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a) and (b). The production of cement has shown a down-ward trend during 1979-80. This has mainly been on account of external constraints in

regard to supply of adequate coal and power to cement industry.

(c) Every effort is being made to make available adequate coal and power to the cement industry.

Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

3619. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has submitted to the President reports for the years 1975-76 and onwards;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the reasons for not laying these reports on the Table of House as yet; and

(d) if the reports have not been received whether the matter was taken up with the Commissioner and if so, the reasons given by the Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been lying vacant since May, 1977. However, the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has prepared and submitted two reports for the periods 1975-76 and 1976-78 respectively. It is now proposed to lay these reports on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

(d) does not arise.

सांसदों के पत्रों के उत्तर

3620. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के सभी अधिकारियों को सांसदों द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों के उत्तर देने के निदेश जारी करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह मंच है कि सांसदों द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें उन पत्रों पर की गई कार्यवाही से अवगत नहीं कराया जा रहा है तथा कुछ सांसदों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को भी शिकायतें भेजी है; और

(ग) फरवरी, 1980 से आज तक की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को पृथक्-पृथक् कितने पत्र लिखे गए हैं और उनमें से कितने पत्रों के जवाब दिए गए तथा कितने पत्रों के जवाब नहीं दिए गए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) और (ख). संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों पर तत्काल ध्यान देने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र में निम्नलिखित स्थायी अनुदेश (और जिन्हें कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय पद्धति नियमपुस्तिका के पैरा 43 (1) तथा 43 (2) में शामिल किया गया है, नीचे उद्धृत पहले से ही विद्यमान है :-

‘संसद सदस्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार :-

(1) संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(2) यदि पत्र किसी मंत्री के नाम भेजा गया हो तो उसका उत्तर यथा सम्भव स्वयं मंत्री द्वारा दिया जाना चाहिए । अन्य मामलों में पत्रों का उत्तर सामान्यतः संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षरों से जाना चाहिए ।”

इसके अलावा इस प्रकार के पत्रों के निपटान और उनके उत्तर भेजने पर विशेष निगरानी रखने के लिए विशेष प्रकार के रजिस्टर रखे जाने के अनुदेश भी मौजूद है । प्रधान मंत्री को संसद सदस्यों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि उनके पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिए गए । जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का सम्बन्ध है अधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी करना और इस बात की जांच करना कि इन अनुदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है या नहीं उन्हीं पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

Growth Rate

3621. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has prepared and submitted background papers outlining the ways and means to achieve a growth rate of at least 7 per cent during the year 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI (a) and (b)). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have made proposals for achieving a growth rate of 7 per cent in the 1980s. These are summarised in the attached statement.

Statement

1. A high level joint Forum of Government and Business should be set up to discuss and decide measures to which both should be totally committed.

2. The large number of legislations, Controls and regulations, which have proliferated over the years should be drastically reduced.

3. The cost of projects has gone up considerably on account of inflation. This has made fresh investment unattractive. The fiscal policy should be revised to compensate for this.

4. Depreciation for tax purposes should be linked to a machinery price index.

5. The tax system should be oriented toward encouraging savings by exempting all productive savings from taxation.

6. The terms on which the term lending institutions finance industry should be moderated.

7. The import of technology must be liberalised.

Solar Energy as a Substitute of Petrol

3622. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to introduce Solar Energy as a substitute to meet the growing de-

mand of petroleum products in the country; and

(b) what progress has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing solar energy for a wide range of potential applications, including those where petroleum products is currently being used, has been accorded high priority by Government. Most of these programmes are still at the Research, Development and Demonstration stages. A great deal of further research and development work will be necessary before usage on significant scale can materialise.

In the area of transportation, the principal use of petroleum products is for diesel locomotives and as petrol and diesel used for road transport vehicles. In this sector, it will be rather difficult for solar energy to make a major direct contribution. The changes will have to be in terms of electrification of the railroad system; shift from long haulage road transport to rail transport; the use of battery operated vehicles for shorter hauls; and the possibility of using alcohol as a fuel. Alcohol can be generated by conversion of bio-mass, which in turn can be produced by photosynthesis based on solar energy.

The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate research and development programmes related to production of bio-mass and conversion of bio-mass to fuels. Two projects, one on bioconversion of methane to methanol, and another for studying conversion of cellulosic material to ethanol, have been taken up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Also, a project for introduction, screening, cultivation of potential pe-

tro-crops (latex bearing plants) and the conversion of this latex into petroleum hydro-carbons has been initiated by the Department of Science and Technology at the National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow jointly with the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra dun.

Research and Development has been taken up in the area of battery operated vehicle to ultimately largely replace petrol/diesel driven vehicles. Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Research, Design and Standards Organisation, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute etc., are participating in this programme.

Another long-term possibility is to use solar energy for production of hydrogen which can be used as a substitute for petroleum products, including in the transportation sector. The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Hydrogen Energy Task Force to identify research and development programmes relating to production, storage and utilisation of hydrogen. The work in this area is still at the laboratory stage.

Another area where petroleum products are used extensively relates to domestic cooking and lighting (for which kerosene is employed), and the running of agricultural pump sets for irrigation and drinking water (where diesel is employed). These are important areas affecting the basic elements in the lives of people, particularly in the rural areas.

An All-India Coordinated Biogas Project is being carried out under the auspices of the Department of Science and Technology for utilising animal and other agricultural residues to produce biogas that can provide energy for all of these applications, in replacement of petroleum products. Considerable work relating to family biogas plants has already been accomplished. A num-

ber of demonstration community biogas plants are planned to be set up to study their technical and socio-economic aspects. Agencies like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Planning Research and Action Division of U.P., Structural Engineering Research Centre, Central Building Research Institute, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, etc., are participating in this programme. Biogas can be used for purposes of cooking, lighting, heating, powering small scale industry, running agricultural pump sets etc.

The Department of Science and Technology has taken up development of solar cells and modules which convert solar energy directly into electricity, which can then be used, in place of diesel, to power agricultural pump sets. The central Electronics Ltd., the National Physical Laboratory, several Institutes of Technology and others are participating in this programme.

Research and Development has also been taken up on solar heating systems for use in commercial and industrial establishments, to replace petroleum fuels that would otherwise be used, for purposes of hot water supply, process heat in industry etc. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Indian Institutes of Technology National Physical Laboratory and other organisations are participating in this programme.

Apart from their direct use as sources of energy in transportation, cooking, lighting, heating, powering various devices etc. petroleum products constitute an important base of the chemical industry. The production of alcohol from bio-mass would enable appreciable use of this as a feedstock in the chemical industry; this latter use would, in the Indian context, be far more important than the use of alcohol in the transportation sector.

The need to reduce pressure on the demand for petroleum products as

fuels and feed stock is very clear; and all efforts are being made to utilise solar energy, directly and indirectly, the latter including aspects such as Wind Power, Mini-Hydro-plants, Ocean Thermal Energy Systems etc., to provide alternative energy as rapidly as possible.

Cement shortage in Capital

3623. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50,000 building workers have been rendered jobless because of acute cement shortage for three months in the capital;

(b) whether Delhi Administration had issued permits to consumers in expectation of 30,000 tonnes despatched for Delhi from Madhya Pradesh and later on the same quota was diverted to other States; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet such acute crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the Union Territory of Delhi. Although this might have affected some of the construction works, such a situation has not been reported by the Delhi Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Suspense about second S.L.V.

***3624. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical reasons for failure of first (SLV-3) Satellite on August 10th last have been properly assessed and defects detected in the first (SLV 3) have been removed

in the second (SLV 3) Satellite to be launched in July 1980; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the scientists are in suspense about second (SLV) Satellite putting its payload into orbit, which is proposed to be launched if weather permits on the 13th July, 1980?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The experience gained in connection with this experiment is being put to use to remove any possible defects in the second experiment.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in Orissa

3625. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up Mini Cement plants in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa has been granted a letter of intent for setting up a mini cement plant in District Sundergarh with an annual capacity of 66,000 tonnes of cement.

Cement Industry in Mandasaur District

3626. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Industry in Mandasaur District of Madhya Pradesh is suffering development because of paucity of railway transport facilities;

(b) whether because of the paucity of the transport facilities and wagons, Government have imposed the condi-

tion on the Cement Corporation of India Cement Factory working in Nayagaon in Mandsaur District, Madhya Pradesh to manufacture cement only upto the stage of clinkers and transport clinkers to other places and not cement; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railways are not giving clearance to further development of cement industry in Mandsaur District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA)

(a) Only one cement factory is being set up in District Mandsaur, which has not yet gone into commercial production. The question, therefore, of its suffering from paucity of railway transport facilities does not as yet arise.

(b) The Cement Corporation of India had themselves applied for expansion of their Nayagaon plant on a split-location basis and the Letter of Intent was issued accordingly.

(c) Keeping in view the demand for the new cement projects in this area, additional rail transport facilities sought to be created and the requisite feasibility and economic studies have been initiated

Representation regarding Regional Offices for Resettlement in each State

3627. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for the establishment of the regional offices of the Directorate of Re-settlement in each one of the States so as to ensure expeditious resettlement of ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

1267 LS—

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

अगस्त, 1977 में इजराइल के विदेश मंत्री के उपयोग के लिए रखा गया भारतीय वायु सेना का विमान

3628. श्री भगवान देव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री अगस्त, 1977 में इजराइल के विदेश मंत्री श्री मोशे दया के बम्बई से भारतीय वायु सेना के एक विमान द्वारा किये गये दौर के बारे में 12 जून, 1980 के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 62 उत्तर के सबध में यह बनाने की वृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को उनके उपयोग के लिये विमान रखे जाने का कोई लिखित या मौकिक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था;

यदि हा, तो यह अनुरोध किससे प्राप्त हुआ था और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जो उनके दौर के समय श्री मोशे दया के साथ थे;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय में बाद में भी श्री मोशे दया के उपयोग के लिए वायु सेना का विमान रखा था, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनके उपयोग के लिये विमान किस किस तारीख की और किक आदेशो से रखा गया था ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) इजराइल के भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री श्री मोशे दया ने 15 अगस्त, 1977 को बम्बई से दिल्ली और 16 अगस्त, 1977 को दिल्ली से बम्बई की यात्रा भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान में की थी। इस हवाई यात्रा का प्रबन्ध तत्कालीन वायु सेना अध्यक्ष को तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई से मिले मौखिक निर्देश पर वायु सेना मुख्यालय द्वारा किराया गया था। श्री मोशे दया के साथ दो विदेशी राष्ट्रिक थे जिनके नाम आदि का पता नहीं है। इनके अलावा आसूचना ब्यूरो के तत्कालीन सयुक्त निदेशक श्री जान लोवो और वायु आसूचना कार्यालय के तत्कालीन निदेशक एयर कप्तान एन० सी० सूरी भी इस विमान में उनके साथ थे।

(ग) और (घ) उपलब्ध रिकार्डों से यह पता नहीं चलता कि श्री मोशे दया के लिए बाद में किसी भी समय भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

Contract for Turbo Alternator Base Plate to M/s Gannon and Dunkerley

3629. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new SDR Project INS Shivaji Lonavla was given consultancy service by N.I.D.C. for erection of machinery;

(b) whether during erection of machinery of above project, a contract through open tender was awarded to M/s. Gannon and Dunkerley, the erector for the above project, for making Turbo Alternator Base Plate for a sum of Rs. 4000|-;

(c) whether actually this Turbo Alternator Base Plate was got made by M/s Richardson & Cruddas and they were paid Rs. 12000|- for this job;

(d) if so, concrete reasons for awarding this job to M/s Richardson & Cruddas;

(e) who is responsible for bringing loss to the Government to the tune of Rs. 8000|-; and

(f) whether this matter will be examined and responsibility fixed and recovery effected from the person responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the consultancy work for the Steam Demonstration Room (SDR) Project at INS Shivaji, Lonavla was given to M/s NIDC.

(b) An open tender contract was awarded to M/s Gannon Dunkerley and Co. Ltd., for the erection, testing and commissioning of piping system and the manufacture, supply and erection of platform for the Turbo Generator at the new Steam Demonstration Room (SDR) at INS Shivaji, Lonavla. No separate contract was

awarded for supply of Turbo Generator Base Plate

(c) and (d). Though the Contract provided for fabrication of all other platforms, structures, supports etc, it did not include the fabrication and machining of precision seating and supporting members for the Turbo Generator as it was a highly intricate job requiring special tooling to a very high degree of accuracy specified by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, the supplier of the Turbo Generator Assembly. A Contract for the precision work was, therefore, entrusted to M/s. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, at a separate cost of Rs. 14,095.

(e) and (f). No loss to the State appears to have occurred by giving the contract for the precision work to M/s. Richardson and Cruddas.

Payment of Rent for Houses taken on Hire by Chief Administrative Officer, A.F.H.Q.

3630. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Administrative Officer has taken on hire many private houses in Delhi for allotment to Defence personnel for residence purposes;

(b) whether the rent is to be paid to the owners of those houses in advance every month, i.e. by 1st of each month under the agreement;

(c) whether there have been many complaints regarding late payments of the rent which is causing great hardship to many owners as it is the only source of their income; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible for such delays and the procedure evolved for quick payment of rents to the owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, Houses have been hired on (i) Perpetual Lease, on year to year basis; (ii) on 'Leave and Licence' basis for duration of stay of sponsoring officers; and (iii) on 'Leave and Licence' basis for 33 months.

Rents are payable in advance only in the case of houses hired for 33 months.

Only a few complaints were received in the past. Generally, all efforts are made to arrange timely payment of rents to the landlords. However, in certain cases delay occurs because of incorrect/delayed submission of pre-receipted bills by landlords. In a few cases, payment of rent is temporarily withheld pending execution of urgently needed repairs/maintenance works by the landlords, under the agreement. Whenever any complaint of late payment of rent is received, the cause of delay is investigated and prompt action is taken to ensure payment to the landlord.

Border Road Employees of the General Reserve Engineer Force.

3631. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Border Road employees of the General Reserve Engineers Force were killed while on duty ever since the constitution of the Force;

(b) how many border road employees are now put in jail; what is the reason for that;

(c) whether Government of India are aware of the hardships and harassment suffered by the border road employees; and

(d) whether Government of India propose to appoint a Committee to go through the grievances and problems of the border road employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The number of G.R.E.F. personnel killed so far due to accidents, landslides, hostile activities etc., while on duty, is 1,254.

(b) 22 are in jail for the offence of collective insubordination; and 6, for other offences such as murder, desertion from service, misappropriation etc.

(c) and (d). The position has been explained in the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 1100 on 18.6.1980.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ No. 398 DT. 11-6-80 RE. HIRING CHARGES OF AIR FORCE PLANES DUE FROM MINISTERS AND EX-MINISTERS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): In the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 398 in the Lok Sabha on 11-6-1980 regarding hiring charges of Air Force planes due from Ministers and ex-Ministers, it was mentioned *inter-alia* that "a sum of Rs. 24,261.60 is due for recovery from Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister, for use of IAF planes in November, 1978". The Prime Minister's office have now informed that on reconsideration of facts regarding the nature of the flight in question that took place on 16th November, 1978, it has been decided to treat the tour of the former Prime Minister as official. Hence no recovery charges are to be made on this account. Air HQs have therefore been advised to treat the bill in question as cancelled. In view of the above decision of the Prime Minister's office, there is no amount due for recovery from the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai for use of IAF plans. Hence, the second sentence from the reply may be deleted.

2. Necessary corrective action was initiated as soon as the discrepancies in the reply came to notice on receipt of the revised decision from the Prime Minister's office.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a number of notices of adjournment motions by Sarwashri Mukunda Mandal, Ajoy Biswas, Basdev Acharia, Rupchand Pal, Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Dinen Bhattacharyya, Niren Ghosh, Hannan Mollah, Ajit Kumar Saha, Ram Bilas Paswan and Jyotirmoy Bosu on the subject of unabated dastardly attacks on Harijans in various parts of the country, rape of Harijan and tribal women at various places and failure of the government to protect the weaker sections of the society. I have considered this matter. Rule 58(vi) provides—

“the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.”

The grounds on which the Speaker may withhold his consent on notices of adjournment motions are also given in the handbook for Members. The relevant grounds are—

“It relates to a matter which is likely to be debated in the near future/discussion on which has already been fixed.

The matter can be raised during discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry/Finance Bill Motion of Thanks on President's Address.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen; do not interrupt. I have also seen the precedents in this regard and I would mention some of them for the information of hon. Members—

(1) Matters which can be raised during discussion on Budget and Finance Bill cannot be raised through an adjournment motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You must mention the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: I am mentioning the rule, that is what I am doing. I have got the rulings thereon from Legislative Assembly debates of 15-2-1943 and House of People debates on 20-2-1953.

On 25 March, 1969 several members raised points regarding notices of adjournment motions regarding firing by CRP on security personnel of Durgapur Steel Plant. Speaker observed that the demands of the Home Ministry would be discussed the following day and that when there was an opportunity for Opposition to throw out Government, adjournment motions were not admitted. I am giving the ruling, they are in the Lok Sabha debates dated 25-3-1969 and 20-2-1973. They are on pages 207—222.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I will give you precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not speak when I am speaking

On 4 March, 1974, Speaker withheld consent to adjournment motions regarding announcement by government about increase in prices of petrol and petroleum products, observing that in view of earlier rulings when Budget was coming up for discussion, such matters could be discussed on Demands for Grants. This is in the Lok Sabha Debates of 4-3-1974.

I have also checked up that during the years 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976; 1977 and 1978 adjournment motions were not discussed during the period demands for grants were under discussion. While I fully realise the gravity of the situation and the im-

portance of the matter, I feel that it would not be appropriate to depart from the well-established practice and allow adjournment motions on the subject. This matter was also discussed at a meeting I held with some of the leaders of the parties and groups this morning.

In view of the circumstances, it has been agreed that a discussion may be held on this matter tomorrow at 4 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I am making an announcement (*Interruptions*) I want to make an announcement.

(*Interruptions*)

12.05 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: In connection with a question of privilege given notice of Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bosu and cut K. A. Rajan against the Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri B. Shankaranand.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. We are discussing it tomorrow. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (*Diamond Marbour*): We do not accept the interpretation of rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot make my discretion according to ones likes or dislikes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: In connection with a question of privileges given notice of by Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bosu and K. A. Rajan against the Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri B. Shankaranand) for making an alleged misleading statement in the

House regarding receipt of a Memorandum by the Minister from the Junior Doctors' Federation of Delhi, some members raised a point on 30th June, 1980, that the factual note furnished by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should have been sent by the Minister himself instead of being sent by an Officer of the Ministry. I had then observed that I would look into the matter and give my decision.

A question of privilege can be raised in the House only with the consent of the Speaker under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. While giving his consent, the Speaker has to decide whether the matter should be given precedence over the pre-arranged items of business. In order to determine whether consent should be given under Rule 222 to raise a question of privilege in the House against a Member/Minister, it is a well-established practice that a factual note/comments are called for from the Member/Minister and the Ministry concerned for consideration of the Speaker.

It may be useful to divide the nature of reference to Ministries/Minister under the following broad heads:

(i) Where factual information is called for and the Minister is not directly concerned; e.g. omission or incorrect mention of a Member or the party to which he belongs to, in the radio/television broadcast.

In such cases, the communication may be signed by an officer in the Ministry/Department not below the rank of Joint Secretary and should clearly indicate that the communication is being sent with the specific approval of the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Within how many days?

MR. SPEAKER: (ii) Where the notice of privilege relates either

to a reply given by the Minister in the House or his conduct as Member of the House.

In such cases, the facts may be furnished over the signatures of the Minister concerned.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Agriculture for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1041/80.]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1042/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF CONTROL GOVT. EMPLOYEES CONSUMER COOPERATIVE SOCIETY NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1043/80.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1043/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF MINORITIES COMMISSION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minorities Commission for the year ending the 31st December, 1978.

(2) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1044/80]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 307 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1980, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1045/80.]

REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA FOR 1979—UNION GOVT. (COMMERCIAL) PART IV, STATEMENT RE. REVIEW ON NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979—Union Government (Commercial) Part IV—Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports and comments on accounts of Government Companies, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1046/80.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review* by Government on the work-

* Annual Report of the Institute was laid in English and Hindi on 18th and 27th March, 1980 respectively.

ing of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1047/80.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 385(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice versa*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. 1048/80.]

12.05 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd July, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BUSTING OF INTER-STATE COAL SMUGGLERS RACKET

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

“The reported busting of inter-state coal smugglers racket involving lakhs of rupees.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, As the honourable Members are aware, a question in regard to smuggling of coal in district Rohtas was answered in this House yesterday. According to the information received from the Coal Companies, there has been no smuggling of coal from collieries. We also requested the Government of Bihar to furnish relevant information because the enforcement of restrictions on the movement and possession of coal lie within the jurisdiction of the State Government. No information was received from the Government of Bihar, and, as such, an assurance was given that decision in regard to an inquiry into this matter would be taken after a detailed report is received from the Government of Bihar.

A news item published in *The Economic Times* dated 8-7-1980 also came to our notice and we have again requested the Government of Bihar to send a detailed report in regard to this matter. No detailed report has yet been received from the Government of Bihar. However, according to the preliminary information received from them about 4,000 tonnes of coal has been seized from different persons who did not have valid papers for possessing this coal. As the honourable Members would appreciate, until and unless a detailed report is received from the State Government, it would not be possible for me to furnish any further details in regard to this matter. Nevertheless an inquiry has been ordered into the matter, I would like to inform the House that so far as coal companies are concerned, the following steps have been taken to prevent theft of coal:—

(a) Security guards are provided at every coal depot for keeping watch round the clock.

(b) Trucks transporting coal are checked at posts.

(c) No coal is allowed to be transported without a proper challan.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

(d) Action has been taken for having only a few dumps of coal in each coal producing company so that the possibility of malpractices for despatch of coal by road is kept under control.

(e) Proper fencing and lighting of coal deposits in the collieries.

Steps have also been taken to strengthen the vigilance organisations in various coal companies. Efforts are being made to intensify preventive vigilance by undertaking surprise checks and inspections by vigilance officers in the sensitive areas. As a matter of policy, staff posted in sensitive positions is transferred from one place to another at periodic intervals.

I once again assure the House that immediate necessary action in the matter would be taken as soon as a detailed report is received from the State Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, in fact the State Government has done a good job in busting the coal-smuggling racket, but unfortunately that has not been reported to the Central Government. As per the report appearing in *The Patriot* dated 7th July, 1980, it has been stated that thousands of truck loads of illicit coal were being transported to Pakistan and Nepal. In fact, according to the report of the Police and S.P. of the C.I.D. of Bihar Government, he has clearly stated that 1564 raids, 279 per-conducted and in those raids, 279 persons were arrested, 403 cases were instituted. Property worth Rs. 3 million were seized. Foodgrains worth about Rs. 15 lakhs were seized. Coal worth about Rs. 17 lakhs were seized. Tea worth Rs. 3 lakhs were seized. But unfortunately, these things have not been brought to the notice of the Central Government, even though a good job has been done by the Bihar Government. Further, the report reads like this:

"About 200 unauthorised coal deposits in Dehri district were detected within a radius of 2 KM".

Further it has been stated that within a short span of 8 hours, 300 trucks were intercepted at one point on the Grand Trunk Road.

My submission is, during the Janata rule, all the smugglers, blackmarketeers and hoarders were enjoying freedom. In the name of freedom, they had been given licence. I can understand the policy of any Government to allow the law-abiding citizens to live without any fear. But allowing smugglers, hoarders and blackmarketeers to carry on their trade without any fear nobody can understand that policy. During the period of three years of Janata rule, that was done.

No action was taken against blackmarketeers. Unfortunately, we had been seeing in all these three years that these black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers were carrying out their job without any fear of the Government. But our Government within a short span of six months have conducted 1564 raids and 279 persons were arrested.

According to the Minister, a high level inquiry has been ordered. I want to know: what is the nature of the high level inquiry? What action will be taken against the officers who are found to have some hand in this wheher they are from the marketing side or the store side? What are the functions of this inquiry?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. I have already said in my statement that the coal companies have said that there has been no smuggling of coal from collieries, even though on the basis of the reports published in the papers we have ordered the inquiry. All the points raised by the hon. Member will be gone into that inquiry. After the report of the inquiry is received, we will come before the House and lay the report on the Table.

श्री तारिक अमर (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी के बयान को देखने के बाद यह जानकारी मिली कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर कड़ी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इतनी बड़ी बात को सिर्फ बिहार सरकार पर ही छोड़ देना मैं ठीक नहीं समझना इसलिए कि इतने छोटे से क्षेत्र में ही 203 डिपोज का पता चला है। सिर्फ एक शहर के अन्दर 203 डिपो हैं जो गलत ढंग से चलाये जा रहे हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि यह चीज बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही हो, इसके अलावा छोटे पैमाने पर भी यह चीज हो रही हो। इस सब के पीछे जो शक्ति है, जो बड़े अधिकारी लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनका भी पता लगाया जाना चाहिए। इस से इस बात का अन्दाजा लगता है कि देश के अन्दर कुछ लोग इस तरह की हरकत कर के, इस तरह से कोयले को स्मगलिंग कर के कोयले की कमी पैदा करना चाह रहे हैं, कोयले का अभाव पैदा करना चाह रहे हैं।

हम मंत्री महोदय से यह जरूर कहना चाहेंगे कि जब इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई और इसकी जानकारी मिली तो क्या उन बड़े अधिकारियों जिन पर इस बयान की ज़िम्मेदारी है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई हो या नहीं; अगर नहीं की गई है तो वह करना चाहिए। जहां तक मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि कार्यवाही की जा रही है उसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि समय निर्धारित होना चाहिए कि उतने समय के अन्दर कार्यवाही हो जाएगी। कोयले का सम्बन्ध आम जनता से ले कर रेलवे और इंडस्ट्रीज तक से है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कोयला सही मायनों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो और ठीक ढंग से हो। उसके लिए जरूरी है कि उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए जो इस सब के पीछे हैं और इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है जो कि इस के पीछे हैं ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The system of coal distribution is basically a State subject. The States are authorised to sponsor the parties or the dealers who will be given coal by the coal companies. Coal companies mine the coal and from the pitheads, the coal is taken away by the dealers who have been authorised by the States. Thereafter, the movement and possession is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. But as I have already submitted in my statement, we have ordered an inquiry. If any officer of the coal company is found guilty, we will take action against him.

I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that in the past many officers have been punished. For

example, major penalties were imposed in 1979 in 32 cases in so far as CCL is concerned, 19 cases in WCL, 17 in BCL and 2 in ECL. Similarly, minor penalties have also been imposed. But we will not allow any officer to escape if he is found guilty after the Inquiry Committee Report has been received by us and we will try to expedite the Report of the Inquiry Committee and it would be placed before the House soon.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर अभी दिया है वह निश्चित रूप से असन्तोषजनक है। कोयले की देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए आवश्यकता निर्विवाद है। राज्यों में जो उद्यमी हैं उनको कोयला नहीं मिलता है। इस कारण से औद्योगिक विकास की गति धीमी हो जाती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में कालाबाजारी की संख्या बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है। सारे देश में इस प्रकार से कोयले की तस्करी और कालाबाजारी बहुत जोरों से चल पड़ी है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका इनकार किया है और कहा है कि इस तरह से तस्करी का व्यापार नहीं चल रहा है। लेकिन बिहार का जो सी आई डी है और उसका जो एसेशियल कम्प्लिटीज सैल है, उसके अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे एम एम राय, एम पी ने 11 जून से 13 जून तक लगातार जी टी रोड पर छापामारी की है और उस छापामारी के दौरान उन्होंने पांच हजार टन कोयला पकड़ा है। 265 टन महरसा के लिए जा रहे थे लेकिन वे वहां नहीं पहुंचे दूसरी जगह चले गये। वे इंस्टीटेशन पर नहीं पहुंचे। 395 टन कोयला जो पांच हजार टन था वह जी टी रोड से आया और उसको देहरी में जैसा अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा ला कर डम्प कर दिया गया; उसका भी उन्होंने पता लगाया। बिहार से बाहर वाराणसी, मृगलसराय के आसपास, चन्दौसी, फीरोजाबाद, गाजियाबाद आदि में सैकड़ों टन कोयला बिना लाइसेंस के डम्प किया पड़ा है। बी० सी० सी० एल, ई० सी० एल, सी० सी० एल सभी जगह इस तरह की गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं। ई० सी० एल० दुर्गापुर से फेक डाकुमेंट्स के आधार पर कोयला वहां से उठाया जाता है और चन्दौसी के पास फीरोजाबाद, गाजियाबाद आदि सब जगहों पर ला कर उसको डम्प कर दिया जाता है। इस में मिलियनेयर्स भी शामिल हैं जैसे सी करो ब्रदज, कस्तूरी लाल, कर्म चन्द थापर। यह कोयला चार सौ रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से काला बाजारी में बेच कर करोड़ों रुपया कमाया जाता है। एम एम राय, एम पी ने जो एक आई आर लात्र की है उस में यह बताया गया

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

है कि 139 आदमियों पर उन्होंने केम किया है और 82 आदमी एरेस्ट हो चुके हैं। यह 11 से 13 जून, तक की घटना है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बिहार राज्य सरकार से अभी तक हमें रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। लेकिन करोड़ों रुपये के कोयले की लूट हो रही है। कुछ दिन पहले इंडियन एक्सप्रेस और इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में 22 और 23 मई को यह खबर छपी थी कि ई०सी०एल०में एक फेक आफिस चल रहा है जो दुर्गापुर में है, वहां से परमिट इश्यू होते हैं, डी ओ इश्यू होते हैं, सेल्स टैक्स परमिट इश्यू होते हैं लेकिन हमारे कोल विभाग को उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। कोयला विभाग के निगरानी विभाग ने भी अष्ट अधिकारियों को पकड़ा है। जिसमें ई० सी० एल० के 160 आफिसर्स, बी० सी० सी० एल० के 25 आफिसर्स, सी०सी०एल० के 16 आफिसर्स और डब्ल्यू० सी० एल० के 6 आफिसर्स चार्जशीट हुए हैं। ई० सी० एल० के पिट-हेड से कोयले का 8 लाख टन जो स्मगलिंग हुआ है, शार्ट-फाल हुआ है उसके सिलसिले में 200 और अधिकारियों का ट्रांसफर हुआ है। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में जो इतनी बड़ी गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं उसके बारे में अगर मंत्री महोदय यहां गलत ढंग से पदा डालेंगे इस तरह से देश का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा। कोयला कहीं नहीं मिलता है और हार्ड-कोक भी नहीं मिलता है। अगर सदन को इस तरह से गलतफहमी में डाला जायेगा तो कैसे तस्करों को रोकना जा सकेगा ?

यह कहने है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय है तो सारा कारोबार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दे दीजिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो 139 व्यक्तियों का एक आई० आर० हुई और जो 82 व्यक्ति एरेस्ट हुए, क्या उनके बारे में मंत्री जी के पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है ? इस तरह का जो स्मगलिंग चल रहा है और जो आपने बताया कि अधिकारी वगैरे से माल भेजना नहीं चाहते, जो कोयले की सप्लाय ट्रकों द्वारा प्रैफर करते हैं, क्या उसका कारण यह नहीं है कि ट्रकों द्वारा बीच में गोल-माल करने में सुविधा होती है, जी० टी० रोड से पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, दिल्ली और अन्य प्रान्तों में स्मगलिंग करने में सुविधा होती है ? जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह का रहस्याद्घाटन हो चुका है और कहा जाता है कि स्मगलिंग नहीं है, तो फिर देश में कोयले का अभाव और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग क्यों होती है ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I would like to clarify one thing about this shortage of coal. I would like to say that there is no shortage so far as production is concerned. The main cause of shortage is that the capacity of the railways to carry coal has gone down. The capacity of the railways to carry coal in 1976-77 was approximately 77 million tonnes. In the last three

years the capacity has gone down to 68.5 million tonnes. For the last three years we are not responsible. We are trying to see that the railways increase their carrying capacity, and the programme has started. This is the major reason why there is shortage of coal. Otherwise, so far as production is concerned, there is no shortage. So far as the names of the smugglers are concerned, I have already mentioned in my statement that we have not received any information from the Bihar Government.

Our jurisdiction finishes the moment we give coal at the pitheads to the persons sponsored by the State Governments. The State Governments issue licences and we give coal to the parties. Certain depots have to be opened, that is the work of the State Government. In the report which the hon. Member has mentioned, there is reference only to the customs officer and another railway officer, not to a colliery officer. So far as the colliery officer is concerned, I have already said that we have ordered an enquiry, and any person found guilty will be punished. I said previously also that we have punished an officer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Just now our old friend, Shri Vikram Mahajan—I am very happy he has become Minister, better late than never—has said that the State Government gives the licences, and they give the coal, and that anybody found guilty would be punished. I will deal with these one by one.

Firstly, there is no dearth of coal production. He is very right, but there are ghosts and monkeys working at the right places. I am charging today that this Minister's office is a cesspool of corruption. I will give details. I have already given a written notice. I have got a note here which I lay on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to take full responsibility for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will. I have got a photostat copy of the whole thing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Which Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Abdul Ghani Khan Choudhury. Under the rules and Direction 118 I may inform you that I wish to lay on the Table of the House an authenticated document, a true copy, regarding certain serious malpractices that have taken place at the hands of the authorities in the distribution of coal.

MR. SPEAKER: The document you will have to handover as required. We have to examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given it under Direction 118. I have furnished a copy. I have done everything. I am not handing over this abruptly. The Rules and Directions clearly provide that the paper has to be laid on the Table of the House. Kindly don't get misled. We have not been sitting here for nothing, for the last 12 years. Under Direction 118, I have given an advance copy. I have certified it. I take full responsibility of what I am laying on the Table of the House. This letter is marked:

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
COAL INDIA LTD.
OFFICE OF THE SALES
MANAGER, C.C.M.O.
(WEST BENGAL CELL)
CALCUTTA.

From: D. MALLIC, REGIONAL SALES MANAGER

Ref. D. O. No. Cal|RSO|RS|ADHOC|DM/1821 dated 7th April, 1980. To Shri Prasanna, IAS, District Magistrate, Malda—the place which the hon. Minister represents; it is his constituency—

"I am enclosing copy of statement detailing various parties who have been allocated coal/coke....

—Who allocates coal? They allocate coal—

"..by road in Malda district amongst others on the basis of repre-

sentations made by them to the hon. Minister....

—not to the State Government; State Government is the licensing authority, as he said just now; here its a short cut—

"...for Energy, Irrigation and Coal. This is for your information and record."

Now, what are the names? I will read out the names: Saiful Alam, Sujapur, Malda; Secy. Kotha S. S. Jr. Madrasah, Suajul Biswas, Village Baluachara, Sujapur Coke Briquette Unit, Mosibar Rahman Pills Maruabhdhi, Malda. There are 30 many names.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a long list; don't read all the names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The total no. is 133 and the total quantity—it will shake you—is 36,368 tonnes. Most of the coal has found its way to black market. The permits have been sold and the coal has travelled outside Bengal, Malda, everywhere. We have come to know everything. I lay it on the Table of the House, as per the rules. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1073/80] I have complied with the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: We will examine that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The second thing is that I am bringing these allegations under rule 353. I have given previous intimation to the hon. Minister in due time so that he may be able to make an investigation for the purpose of a reply. He has to come before the House. There is no coal, my friend here says. There is no coal, my friend there says. But if you pay Rs. 20 per tonne extra, you can get as much coal as you like. It is alleged to me that a personal staff, a trusted staff, Shri Prem Kumar is accepting money at the rate of Rs. 20 per tonne for permits that are being issued and have been issued at the behest of the Minister's establishment—the hon. Minister himself. It is a very serious matter.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

It is also alleged to me that Mr. Vijay Kanungo, General Manager (Sales), Coal India Ltd. has given to the Hard Coke Manufacturers' Association a permit for 40,000 tonnes of coal for the above-mentioned consideration, i.e. Rs. 20 per tonne. Shri Prem Kumar, it is alleged to me further, has given a permit to one Hard Coke Manufacturers Association of which the President is Parvasri Babu of Dhanbad area.

It is further alleged that all these deals have the concurrence of the highest authority in the Ministry, that means, the hon. Minister, Shri Abul Ghani Khan Chaudhari.

These things have come to my notice from very reliable sources and I will produce documents. I think, I will hold them now. I would like you to direct the hon. Minister to make an inquiry by another agency and tell the House whether this is what I have been told. A parliamentary probe is the minimum that is required on this Malda issue, 36,000 and odd tonnes of coal given to half the district of West Bengal by road transport because the lorries can be easily diverted; it could not be sent by rail because the diversions would be much more difficult.

How much has been collected for this 36000 tons? Or is it 'bakshis' for election work, because the date shows it was given soon after the election held in January. It is a disgrace. This Minister has no right to stay here. He talks about the Marxist Government being thrown into the Bay of Bengal! If the Prime Minister has the sense of cleansing the administration in the country—coal is a vital thing for our energy and our country has come to a grinding halt because of the lack of the prime moving energy—this is a man, Sir, who should be hanged by the neck. (*Interruptions*).

All right, no hanging; no hanging; no hanging; I withdraw it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand, Sir, that you institute an all-Party Parliamentary probe into the affairs as to how coal was given to these Malda addresses and how Prem Kumar is operating from the office of the Ministry.

Thank you Sir, thank you very much for allowing this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL ((SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Speaker, the whole difficulty is this, that in Calcutta coal was being sold—soft coal—at very high prices. I met the Chief Minister and other Ministers and asked them how to reduce the prices and, in doing so, I suggested to them whether we can open some coal dumps or not (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt now; listen to what he says.

SHRI A. B. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In Calcutta we have opened certain coal dumps where we are selling coal approximately at the price of Rs. 11/- per maund. Earlier, it used to be sold by the CPM Government at Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It is an untrue statement Sir. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order. Let him make his statement. Why don't you let him make his statement? Please!

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: One of the ideas of the CPM Party was to get this coal, to be sold at higher prices. We have been trying to check this. This is why they are very much angry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ah!

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Secondly, it is true—as he correctly says—that the State is the sponsoring authority, but sometimes it happens this way: for example, the morning somebody from Bombay came to me. He has a defence factory....

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Bal-lia): We do not want to know about Bombay; we want to know about the matter before us.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): You cannot dictate what he has to say. He will say what he wants to say.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: He has no business to talk about Bombay.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has the business to talk about anything in reply to this. He will give his reply as he chooses.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say. (*Interruptions*). Why do you jump to conclusion?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: We will be guided by you Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You should get all the answers.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Therefore, I have given an order saying that he is saying that his factory is on the point of closure and so some *ad hoc* arrangement should be made, that the necessary enquiry should be made with the State Government as to whether the demand is genuine or not but, in the meantime some coal may be given to them. Similarly there have been occasions where we have allotted coal on an *ad hoc* basis telling that the demand, whether genuine or not, should be told to us. If the demand is genuine, well, so far so good, and if the demand is not genuine, we will take action. This is one aspect. In West Bengal, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you are not a

CPM member, you cannot expect to get anything. If you want to have natural justice, if you want to have anything, you have to be a member of the CPM. In West Bengal there have been certain cases where *ad hoc* permit has been given and this, with the condition whether the party concerned is genuine or not, because they are not getting the coal simply because they do not belong to the CPM Party I think, the Coal India rules have given me enough powers to apply my discretion and to make some *ad hoc* arrangement till finalisation with the State Government. This is my answer. (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Member has made this insinuation, this is going on, Prem Kumar, and all that. I accept the challenge, Mr. Speaker, Sir (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Now, the Minister has accepted the challenge. I would request you, Sir, to form a Parliamentary Committee. Let there be a Parliamentary Committee to go into these serious allegations....

MR. SPEAKER: This notice was given only this morning....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: As the Minister has accepted the challenge, let there be a Parliamentary probe into the serious allegations.

MR. SPEAKER. This notice was given....

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ए प्वाइंट आफ सबमिशन। कानूनीय सदस्य, चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने कहा कि एक पार्लिमेन्टरी कमेटी फार्म हो जाए....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने आपको एलाउट नहीं किया है।

This notice was given only this morning. I have to examine this; the correctness or otherwise, I have to examine. I will examine this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member made certain allegations, and the challenge has been accepted by the Minister.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There were serious allegations against the Minister. It is a good thing that the Minister has accepted the challenge. Let a Parliamentary Committee be formed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Specific allegations have been made, and the Minister has accepted the challenge. Let a Parliamentary Committee go into the whole question.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to examine this. I will have to go through the proceedings. This notice was given to me this morning. I shall examine this. This is going to be examined. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The Minister has not replied to one or two points. One is that there is a specific charge which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made that for Malda district 36,000 tonnes have been allotted in one month. This is a specific charge and the Minister has not replied to that point. This is a matter which concerns the entire House. You cannot shut us out like this. You please listen to me... Please listen to my submission... My submission is that the Minister has made very grave charges against the West Bengal government. He said that he had to make a certain allocations because the West Bengal Government was not making coal available or selling it at very high prices. The paper that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has now shown here points out . . . (Interruptions). Sir, I am on my legs. What is this Minister interfering?

He said that only in respect of Malda district and one or two adjoining villages he has made an allocation of 36,000 tonnes. Now, West Bengal is not only Malda and a few villages in the adjoining district. West Bengal is several districts. . . .

This is a very important matter, Sir. . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the important matter?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The importance is this. Mr. Stephen, you will understand my question. Has the Minister, apart from these 36,000 tonnes made available for Malda and the neighbouring villages. . . (Interruptions) I have not concluded. You must listen to me. This is a matter where you cannot shut us out. You please listen to me. Let me conclude my point. What is the Minister going to answer? My point is: has he made similar allocations in respect of the entire State of West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: You have stated it so many times.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The second thing is the Minister has said. 'I am willing to clear myself.' Will you kindly immediately appoint a parliamentary committee so that the Minister might clear himself?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now that he has said, may I make a submission? The Minister will clarify the position. Before that, what the Minister says is. . .

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Please.

शान्ति रखिए ।
देखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए, इस तरीके से काम नहीं चलता है । आप कहेंगे मैंने जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस की सम्मिशन सुनी और अगर कोई आदमी और सम्मिशन करता है, तो मैं उसको एलाऊ करता हूँ और मैं उसको कर भी सकता हूँ यह कोई बात नहीं हुई इनकी भी सुनूँगा उनकी भी सुनूँगा, सबकी सुनूँगा । (बबघान)

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (बाँका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी के 20 लोगों को बुलाइए, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जिस मामले में खुद मिनिस्टर

के कन्वन्ट का सवाल है और मिनिस्टर खुद यहां पर मौजूद हैं, तो उनको कहने दीजिए

. . . . (अवधान) . . .

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: My first submission is

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): If he has got to say anything, let him say at one go. Everytime he cannot speak.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: My first submission is that this insinuation which he has brought is completely baseless. This is a fact that in West Bengal, not only in Malda, but wherever the demand is from C.P.M. . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप इनको बोलने दीजिए ।
मे आप की भी सुनगा, उनकी भी सुनगा ।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: for their industries, for their requirements, we are giving them coal. But, at the same time, I am asking them to make the necessary enquiry whether the demand is genuine or not. That is the basic point. It is totally wrong. Mr. Speaker Sir, to say only that we have given coal to Malda. We have given coal wherever the demand has come to us saying that they are not getting the coal. Because whatever the quota is, the CPM Government is smuggling into the other States (Interruptions) . . . and earning tons of money. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. You cannot allow the Minister . . . (Interruptions). I am making my submission. Please listen to my point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have asked for your permission earlier. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR rose

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir my point of order is. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr Speaker. Sir. I want a guidance from you. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I have to decide one by one.

MR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me please listen to Mr. Chandra Shekhar's point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, my point of order is that the hon. Member. Shri Bosu.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what Rule?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Whatever be the rule, Mr. Bosu has requested your permission to lay on the Table of the House a certain document taking full responsibility for it. But the veracity of the document has not been questioned by the hon. Minister and the Minister has said that he has seen it. He got the notice at 10 O'Clock. (Interruptions). He got it before 10 O'Clock. (Interruptions) Even if he had not seen it, the hon. Member takes full responsibility. The Speaker has no option but to allow him to lay the paper on the table of the House. This is Number One. Number Two is that instead of giving reply, is it proper for a Minister in the Government of India to charge the State Government with the charge of smuggling (Interruptions). I request, through you, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Giani Zail Singh, to make a statement on the

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

statement made by Shri Ghani Chaudhuri. This is the point of order I want to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Here is a Cabinet Minister. (*Interruptions*) in the Government of India who levels the charge against the State Government. Is it not incumbent upon the Home Minister or the Prime Minister to come out with a statement? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, what is now under discussion is the Call Attention notice. The right of members to make submissions to the House is governed by the provisions of Rule 197 and sub-rules there to and nothing else. Something may come out of it so there are other procedures to be followed. Rule 197 (2) reads:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question"

Sir, a statement was made. Questions were asked. Replies were given. When this is going on nobody has got the right to make any submission in the House. On the basis of the statements that have been made a privilege motion can come up; a motion about parliamentary committee can come up. All this can come up as separate proceedings altogether. But when the discussion under Rule 197 goes on nobody has got the right to make any statement which is otherwise not permissible under provisions of Rule 197.

Now, here Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has refuted an allegation. What is the remedy is the question? According to him the repudiation means—an allegation—that a forged statement was made. If a forged

statement is made that is a matter of breach of privilege of the House, it need not necessarily be a parliamentary committee. It can also be a motion under the privileges. But these are separate proceedings altogether. This cannot be asked now off-the-cuff when the discussion is going on.

Therefore, my submission is nobody should be permitted to make any submission with reference to any statement made or questions asked and submissions made. These are barred under Rule 197 altogether. This is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to point out to the House rule 197(2) concerning Calling Attention which says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question:"

Your agitation is also taken care of. I know you are agitated about it. Let the procedures be put aright and according to the Rules we will proceed with it.

MR. Unnikrishnan, are you on a point of order?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Yes, Sir. I am on a point of order. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an occasion where the stentorian eloquence of the hon'ble Minister for Communications has failed to convince (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, if he wants to make a point of order he can make a point of order but he is making insinuations by saying 'stentorian eloquence'. (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER: No insinuations, please.

(*Interruptions*)

13 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: He can take care of himself....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule? You first say; under what rule?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, If I have heard you correctly, you said.... *(Interruptions)* Rule 353 Mr. Speaker, Sir, and direction 118. *(Interruptions)*. I will come to the rule later.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I heard you correctly, you made an observation that you shall examine these things.

Now, my submission is this. That stage under Rule 353, when you could have prohibited Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, from making any allegation, is over. And you have not exercised that option which you had as the Presiding Officer, as the hon. Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will tell you. You will see it in the proceedings. You will see it in the proceedings....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have permitted him rightly, to make these allegations. *(Interruptions)*. And here we are not concerned with the over all question—whether coal was being smuggled out of Malda or into Malda; whether it was being done by Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan Chaudhuri or by Jyoti Bosu. We are not concerned now. We are concerned with this question and the hon. Minister, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has accepted that challenge. Now we are at this stage. Now there is nothing left for you, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What about the rule? *(Interruptions)* I have seen enough of this now. What is this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed. I have not allowed him. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will deal with it according to the rules; don't worry *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, no. It is not an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is not the way; you have to tell me how; you owe it to the House and the Member, how...

MR. SPEAKER: Call Attention. It is according to the rules. Please sit down. Now, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Halder, what is your point of order?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether it is proper for the Central Minister here to attack or make allegations against the State Government and the Minister who cannot defend themselves here? I challenge him to prove it....

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He cannot. I know he cannot do it. If he can prove I will resign; otherwise he should resign.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । क्या कर रहे है आप लोग ? (व्यवधान) अरे, बाबा बोलने दीजिए । (व्यवधान) ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is going on here?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever has not been authorised by the Chair would not form part of the proceedings.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : (झंझारपुर) : ऐसा कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली और पटना धनबाद को नियंत्रित नहीं करते हैं बल्कि उल्टा धनबाद पटना और दिल्ली को नियंत्रित करता है । आज भी यही बात सामने आई है । उससे स्पष्ट हो गया है कि धनबाद दिल्ली और पटना का नियंत्रण करता है, दिल्ली और पटना धनबाद का नियंत्रण नहीं करते हैं । यह जो कोयला स्मगल होता है इससे अफसर, मजदूर, ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर और कांस्ट्रक्टर का सम्बन्ध है । धनबाद से करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये का

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

कोयला जो अवैध रूप से बाहर जाता है, उससे इनका सम्बन्ध है। धनबाद में कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। उसकी वजह से कोल कम्पनी को तो नुकसान हुआ लेकिन लीडर, कंट्रिक्टर, अफसर और मसलमैन का फायदा हुआ। आप धनबाद जा कर देखें। उन लोगों के दो-दो और तीन-तीन मंजिले मकान खड़े हो गए हैं और उनकी सम्पत्ति कितनी हो गई है। यह जो धनबाद में मामला चह रहा है यह किस के संरक्षण में चल रहा है, वहां जा कर आप देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जाएगा। जब तक आप धनबाद को नियंत्रित नहीं करते हैं तब तक आप इस तरह की चीजों को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जो जवाब दिया गया है उसका एक वाक्य मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“According to the information received from the Coal Companies, there has been no smuggling of coal from collieries.”

अब मैं डी०आई०जी०फुड ने जो प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस को उस में जो कुछ कहा वह थोड़ा सा बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है :

“Some inter-State and international gangs are operating in the coal fields of Bihar to smuggle coal outside the State and the Pakistan.”

This is the statement given by D. I. G., Bihar (Interruptions).

क्या आप इसको डिनाई करने हैं या इसको कनफर्म करते हैं? यह कंट्रिक्टरों का बयान है।

जुलाई 8 को डी०आई०जी० ने एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस की थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट मर्च लाइट में छपी है। उसका एक उद्धरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। ये कहते हैं इनको पता नहीं है। डी०आई०जी० जो फरमाते हैं, उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ :

I will read out the relevant portion from the “Searchlight” dated the 7th July, 1980:

“In course of raids, it was detected that the gang has been operating parallel offices for printing and issuing fake papers with forged signatures for allotment of coal by local authorities and delivery orders

by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the Central Coalfields Ltd., besides the sales tax permits.”

यह जो हममें कहा गया है, इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है, क्योंकि बिहार सरकार के एक आफिसर डी०आई०जी० रैक के हैं.. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोबारा रिपीट कर रहे हैं। आप सवाल कर लीजिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं उसको छोड़ देता हूँ।

मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से लगातार इसमें घाटा होता आ रहा है, पिछले साल 37 रुपये टन बढ़ा दिया गया फिर भी उसमें घाटा आ रहा है, (व्यवधान) जब कोयले का मामला है।

.. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांडे जी, आप क्यों बोल रहे बीच में ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ... (व्यवधान) गारे लोगों के मालूजन से नाराज काम हो रहा है, इसके सम्बन्ध में उनका क्या कहना है ?

आनन्द महतो, जो वहा के सिन्दरी के एम० एल० ए० है, बकनूवर महीने में बी० सी० सी० एल० के कमिश्नर आफिस में गये अपने मुद्दाव देने के लिए कि कौन का वंशवारा कैसे होना चाहिए, पंचायत के माध्यम से या कैसे होना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको पीटा गया, यह जो सारे माफिया लोग हैं, इन्क्लूडिंग आफिसरों में पूछना हूँ कि उनको पीटा गया कि नहीं और उसके बाद उस कम्पनी ने उनसे माफी मांगी कि नहीं, क्योंकि पीटा गया ? उसके बाद जो इन्क्वायरी हुई, सी० बी० आई० ने रेड किया। (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० पांडे, आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। आनरेबल मेम्बरस, प्लीज बीअर इट, ... क्या कर रहे हैं ये ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सिन्दरी के एम० एल० ए० बी० सी० सी० एल० के कमिश्नर आफिस में मिलने के लिए गये, आफिसरों ने उनको पीटा, उसके बाद इन्क्वायरी हुई, सी० बी० आई० की रेड हुई, डायरेक्टर को हटाया गया और फिर उसको रखा गया, इसके बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इगकी जांच सरकार करेगी या नहीं ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, the calling attention motion refers to

smuggling only. But as the hon. Member has raised another point, I will find out and inform the hon. Member about the whole thing.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI
(Hissar) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

13.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF CERTAIN GATT AGREEMENTS ON NON-TARIFF MEASURES

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, India is a contracting party of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which is a multilateral treaty governing the trade of its Members. It is envisaged in the GATT that periodical negotiations will be held under its auspices for reduction of trade barriers. A major round of multilateral trade negotiations known as the Tokyo Round concluded in 1979. India participated in these negotiations.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

These negotiations were launched in 1973 with the objective of achieving "expansion and ever greater liberalisation of world trade through progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international frame-work for the conduct of world trade". An important aim of the negotiations was also "to secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in

their foreign exchange earning." At the negotiations, much greater emphasis was put by the participants on the reduction of non-tariff measures. For this purpose, a number of Agreements have been evolved during the negotiations relating to various non-tariff measures.

The Agreements of non-tariff measures have been drawn up with its aim of reducing or eliminating the trade restrictive effects of these measures and bringing them under the effective international discipline. They provide a frame-work of rights and obligations and contain detailed rules for imparting uniformity and certainty to the interpretation of GATT provisions. The Agreements provide increased transparency and establish stricter disciplines on the use of non-tariff measures, and a mechanism for international surveillance and dispute settlement. In considerations of the situation of developing countries, provision has been made for special and differential treatment to them. The developing countries of which India was a principal negotiator could not succeed in obtaining full satisfaction in regard to provisions for a special and differential treatment. However, even with the shortcomings, it is our assessment that implementation of these Agreements would lead to liberalisation of world trade and would be beneficial also to the developing countries. Accordingly, we have taken a decision to accept the following four Agreements:

- (i) Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures;
- (ii) Agreement on Anti Dumping;
- (iii) Agreement on Customs Valuation; and
- (iv) Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures.

During the course of the week, our Permanent Representative to GATT will be signing these Agreements in Geneva. The Agreement on Customs

**Not recorded.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Valuation will enter into force for us with effect from 1/1/1981. Other Agreements will become effective for us from the thirtieth day following the date of signature.

2.1. The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures aims at ensuring that the use of subsidies does not harm the trading interests of other countries and that the countervailing measures do not unjustifiably impede international trade. The Agreement requires that a signatory, seeking imposition of countervailing duty should have proof that the subsidised import is responsible for injury to the domestic industry. For countries other than the developing countries, it bans the use of export subsidies on manufactures and minerals. The Agreement explicitly recognises the right of the developing countries to subsidise exports of manufactured goods but also enjoins them to endeavour to enter into a commitment to reduce or eliminate export subsidies when the use of such subsidies is inconsistent with their competitive and developmental needs.

2.2. The Agreement on Anti Dumping contains elaborate provisions for determination of dumping and for conducting investigations for levying anti-dumping duties. An earlier Agreement on the subject has been revised to take into account *inter alia* the concerns of the developing countries.

2.3 The Agreement on Customs Valuation is intended to provide a fair, uniform and neutral system for the valuation of goods. The Agreement provides for adoption of transaction value as the principal yardstick for the purpose of customs valuation. Developing countries have, however, been permitted to delay the assumption of obligations arising out of the Agreement by five years, and we intend to make use of these enabling provisions.

2.4. The Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures aims at ensuring that such procedures are administered in a neutral way and do not result in additional restrictive effects.

3. Although special and differential treatment of developing countries lightens the burden of obligations for such countries, Hon'ble Members will appreciate that acceptance of these Agreements will result in some obligations for us. However, since these Agreements are mainly in the nature of detailed rules to implement GATT provisions, additional obligations for India will not be burdensome.

4. I would like to add that these Agreements do not by themselves eliminate the non-tariff measures, but only provide the frame-work for their reduction. Although some special provisions have been made for the developing countries, it is necessary for the developing countries to have an effective voice in the operation of the system to ensure that the Agreements are implemented in the spirit of liberalisation in which they were negotiated. Acceptance of these Agreements will give us the necessary visibility of the system and also an effective voice in the evolution of law and practice. At present, in the Agreements which have already come into force. The Committees of Signatories are dominated by the developed countries. It is hoped that after India's acceptance, a few more developing countries will join these Agreements.

5. Copies of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Anti Dumping, Customs Valuation and Import Licensing Procedures have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference by the Hon'ble Members.

13.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES OF BORDER ROADS ORGANISATION.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): The employees of the Border Road Organisation are supposedly governed by the Central Civil Service Rules. But they are also simultaneously held to be army personnel.

The BRO employees are subjected to various forms of discrimination. For example, when working in Bhutan, Army Personnel are given 'foreign allowance' but not these employees.

The employees of the BRO are doubly handicapped. They have to suffer the injustices of military 'justice', and at the same time they do not get any of the privileges that military personnel get. When they are in the forward areas the military authorities are forced to supply them with rations, since there is no alternative source of supply. But the rations supplied to these employees are of a poorer quality than what the army gets. By comparison MES employees in forward areas get full military facilities.

The pay scales of these employees are the same as those of the CPWD. But the employees have lost some amount after the last Pay Commission. While the scales were increased, the special compensatory allowance (SCA) for high-altitude was reduced, from 33 per cent (Nagaland) and 50 per cent (Ladakh) to 30 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

In fact, the name Border Roads Organisation is a misnomer. The department has constructed roads which are certainly not 'border' roads, e.g. Kudremukh in Orissa. They have also constructed roads in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Besides

constructing roads that are not border roads, the department has also constructed building like India House in Bhutan.

These employees have to work in very difficult conditions. They work at high altitudes in extreme weather. Consequently, the BRO has extremely high accident rates. As one of their petitions to the Prime Minister puts it if memorial stones for the fatal casualties suffered by employees of BRO were placed on the roads they have constructed, then each milestone would be such a memorial stone.

Despite such adverse conditions, barrack-room discipline and total lack of rights, the employees have nevertheless organised themselves under the banner of the All India Border Roads Employees Association. But every step of struggle has met with severe repression. In December 1979 when the employees at Tezpur had gathered to discuss their problems, the speakers at the meeting were arrested on the spot. The next day all the employees gathered to stage a dharna in front of the Chief Engineer's Office. Instead of listening to their grievances, the Chief Engineer called in the military police and arrested about 700 of the 1,000 employees. The whereabouts of many of them are still not known. So far 23 have been court-martialled and given sentences of 6 months to 1 year. One person is still on trial.

I call upon the government to make proper enquiries and ensure justice to the employees and allow the same democratic rights to these employees as are available to other government employees, including the right to form an association.

(ii) SETTING UP OF THE COCONUT BOARD IN KERALA STATE.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam): The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, has decided to set up a Coconut Board on lines of Rubber Board and Cardamom

[Shri Skariah Thomas]

Board for the development of coconut cultivation in the country. More than 80 per cent of the coconut is produced in Kerala. It is the first State to raise the demand for the constitution of a statutory coconut Board. Kerala's interest in the development of coconut cultivation is due to several reasons. Firstly, coconut is growing in small plots of land and the coconut cultivation has a direct bearing on the life of the common man in Kerala. Kerala's economy depends to a very large extent on the price of coconut and its oil.

Secondly, coconut disease is prevalent in 8 out of 11 districts in Kerala. Large scale replanting with the disease-resistant seedlings is very essential. The Kerala Government has declared 9 districts as disease-affected areas and started an intensive anti-disease spraying campaign. But the spraying is too costly for the State to bear the whole burden. The Government of Kerala has approached the Centre for liberal grants to carry out anti-disease operations. The decision of the Centre in this respect is not known.

Kerala has demanded that the coconut Board be set up somewhere in the State, because of the fact that the Board with its headquarters located in Kerala, will be in a better position to help the majority of coconut growers.

Until recently, Kerala was hopeful of getting the headquarters of the Board set up in the State. But, certain recent developments have created a suspicion that like many other central projects which have been promised but never given, the coconut Board may also be lost to Kerala.

Therefore, I earnestly request the government to help the Kerala Government with liberal assistance and set up the headquarters of the proposed coconut Board in Kerala.

(iii) NEED FOR RELIEF MEASURES TO THE FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE OF KARNATAKA STATE.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Belary): The State of Karnataka is in the grip of massive floods affecting seven districts, namely, South Kanara, North Kanara, Shimoga, Hassan, Mysore, Dharwar and Belgaum. Such largescale floods have never been experienced in Karnataka before. The state government with its limited resources has swung into operation and has taken the assistance of the Army to rescue hundreds of people from marooned villages. The exact damage has not been assessed since the floods have not yet receded completely and the rains have also not abated. Further sea erosion has also affected hundreds of villages along the 3000 km coastline of that state.

Hence, I appeal in the name of the people of Karnataka that the Centre should send immediately a team to assess the extent of damages and help the government of Karnataka with necessary financial assistance and guidance. I should like the government of India to sanction immediately substantial amount, as the central team will take some time to report. The relief measures cannot await the report of the central team. The money advanced can be later adjusted.

13.27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENE-
RAIL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. Balance of time available for the Ministry of External Affairs is three hours. The hon. Minister may reply around 3.30 p.m.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about my 377? It has been admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not there Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Yesterday I began my speech and the time was over, I take this opportunity to congratulate the government again for the recognition of the Kampuchean government despite pressures from different quarters not to recognise Hang Samrin government of Kampuchea. It is necessary at the present moment to bear in mind the backdrop of developing international situation if we are interested in correctly hammering out a policy frame for our foreign affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to complete your speech in five minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I did not speak yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had spoken only for one minute yesterday.

There are five speakers and the the time allotted is only 15 minutes. So, I am allowing each five minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I shall be brief. But yesterday everybody was allowed to speak as much as he could; even if they could not speak they still had time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tell me who was given, how much time. Members were given time according to the time allotted to party.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway I shall be brief.

The principal trends in the developing international situation are:

1. The process of detente has suffered a tremendous set back and flash points for conflagration have developed and are developing.

2. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have been on retreat, but they continue to remain a source of danger to the security,

sovereignty and independence of many areas and constitute a grave threat to the peace and stability and development of the mankind.

3. Struggle for national liberation and fight against the forces of racism and aggression have been further strengthened.

4. The third world has emerged as an important political factor in the international arena to-day and in most of the developing countries the process for an independent road to development is taking concrete shape.

5. World capitalism is under serious crisis and is showing signs of cracks. The Western powers are divided among themselves and the position of U.S. leadership is now being questioned from different quarters.

6. The socialist world has increased its strength and the socialist countries have been able to solve their basic problems.

7. The non-aligned movement has also increased its strength to a considerable extent and has got its presence felt in the international arena.

8. An important factor to be taken note of is that there is increasing disunity between the USSR and Peoples' Republic of China which is causing grave concern to the socialist forces. Imperialist powers are taking advantage of this disunity, and division in the socialist camp.

In this context of assessment, the foreign policy objectives of our country are to be hammered out. These objectives according to me should be:—

(a) To make efforts to restart the process of detente, universalise the detente and de-escalate tension wherever such tension exists.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

(b) To unify, deepen, and strengthen the non-aligned movement.

(c) To build up regional co-operation among the neighbourhood countries.

(d) To consistently strengthen struggle against war, aggression, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and strengthen the struggle for peace, stability and development.

Although these have all along been the avowed principles of the Government, my grouse against the Government is that these basic principles have not always been faithfully implemented. There have been hesitations, ambivalences, equivocations, inconsistencies and slide-backs.

You should also remember and it is also to be known by all that foreign policy of a country cannot remain independent of the domestic policy of that country. In our case our foreign policy is also very much influenced by domestic policy. As it is known by all, our domestic policy, particularly the economic policy is heavily dependent upon Western imperialism, particularly the United States of America. This is also being reflected in our foreign policy movement.

In the Report there has been reference to the increased great power's naval presence (particularly of the U.S.A.) in the Indian Ocean area. It is quite known that the United States of America has built up naval base in Diego Garcia. This is an unfriendly act, an act of hostility because it is a threat to the sovereignty, integrity and independence of our country. This is also a threat to the other littoral countries. But nowhere in the Report you will find that there is a mild word of condemnation against the hostile activity of the United State of America directed against the sovereignty, inte-

grity and independence of our country. This is because of the fact that as we are dependent on US imperialism, we cannot muster courage and tell the truth to them that this is an unfriendly act, a hostile act and the Government condemns it with all the emphasis at its command. Only a pious declaration is not going to safeguard our independence and integrity and combat the threat from Diego Garcia. It is necessary that the Government of India takes more urgent and effective steps to mobilise public opinion against the United States policy of having a naval base in the Indian Ocean.

The report also *inter alia* mentions that there has been a great induction of arms into Pakistan. It is known that it is the United States and China which are responsible for the induction of arms into Pakistan, which also constitutes a grave threat to our sovereignty, integrity and independence. But there is not even a mild word of condemnation against the United States policy of providing arms to Pakistan which can be used against India.

It has been mentioned that nonalignment has been increasingly vindicated. What is nonalignment? What does nonalignment mean? Is it a hard neutrality? Is it passivity? Is it merely not to take sides? Nonalignment will not be nonalignment if it is not based firmly on anti-imperialism and friendship with the socialist world. Nonalignment can be nonalignment only if it is firmly directed against imperialism. But there is no clarification of this nonalignment concept in the body of the report.

The principal contradiction of the international situation today is between two opposing forces. On the one side are ranged the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and on the other side are ranged the forces of nationalism, independence, socialism and progress. On the one hand, there are the forces of war, destruction and slavery and on the other

hand, there are forces of war, destruction and slavery and on the other hand, there are forces of peace, stability and development. Does non-alignment mean a policy of equi-distance from these two opposing forces? According to me, that will be the end of non-alignment. Non-alignment shall mean truly non-alignment, provided we strengthen the forces of peace, we strengthen the forces against war, we strengthen the forces for stability and forces of self-reliance. That is non-alignment. If you take the view that hard neutrality between these two opposing forces is non-alignment, then non-alignment will become a facade for alignment with imperialism and reaction. This I think the Government should take note of.

It is always sought to counterpoise non-alignment as an alternative to the super power rivalry. It is also sought to explain every international issue under the theory of super-power rivalry. Instead of doing that, it is necessary to understand the principal contradiction of the international situation and strengthen the forces of peace, strengthen the forces against war, strengthen the forces of development and strengthen the forces of self-reliance. That would be the true concept, and true implementation of the non-alignment policy.

Regarding Afghanistan, it is being claimed by the Government that the first stage of India's effort is over, namely, to de-escalate or diffuse the situation. Now the second phase comes in. But I would point out that there has been no marked initiative in the second phase to bring about a peaceful political solution of the Afghan situation. There are various countries in the world, particularly non-aligned countries, which agree with India's position with regard to Afghanistan. But the question is that India should take initiative. Instead of taking initiative India is trailing behind. It is necessary to have a package programme in order to see that the independence of Afghanistan, sovereignty of Afghanistan, territorial integrity of Afghanistan

is protected, intervention from outside is combated and the people of Afghanistan are given the scope and opportunity to develop their own personality and continue the system of the Government they want to have.

Somebody says that there has been intervention or aggression or invasion from the Soviet Union. It has been made clear that there has been no intervention, aggression or invasion from the Soviet Union. If there has been any invasion or intervention, it has been from the side of the United States of America, from Pakistan and from China because this thing has taken place after their military assistance. And because of their territorial designs, the guerillas are fighting within Afghanistan and creating trouble for the new regime in Afghanistan. Therefore, my point is that the Government should take initiative for bringing about a political, satisfactory, solution to the Afghan situation.

Regarding our policy on China, it has been said by many that we do not agree with the world outlook of China. It is quite true that we do not agree with the stand taken by China on many international issues. They might have a different outlook. We believe in peaceful co-existence. Does the theory of peaceful co-existence make it obligatory that we should agree with the world outlook philosophy, ideology, programme, system of the Government of a country with which we want to have peaceful co-existence? We want to exist peacefully with the United States of America. Do you mean to say that the American world outlook is our world outlook? Do you mean to say that we completely agree with the world outlook of the United States of America or of other countries? Therefore, if you want to have a relationship of peaceful co-existence, it is immaterial whether they follow or do not follow a particular world outlook.

So far as India's relations with China are concerned, it is in the interest of both the nations to normalise

[Shri Chitā Basu]

and further improve our relations. It is good that there has been initiative on the part of the Chinese Government and the Government of India has also responded to it. I feel that the Government of India should seize this opportunity and continue dialogue without any condition to discuss all the bilateral issues including the border dispute and settle them peacefully without taking resort to arms conflict. That should be the most appropriate attitude in regard to our police on China.

In regard to our policy on Pakistan, I want to add one word. We want a stable Pakistan. A stable Pakistan is beneficial for India. We know that Pakistan is going to be converted into a bastion of reaction. But we must have friendship with the people of Pakistan. Therefore, it should be made clear by the Government of India that India does not harbour any military designs against Pakistan. We want to see Pakistan develop and be stable and we want to see Pakistan is democratic. That is our desire. Therefore, the people of Pakistan and the Government of India should not harbour any illusion that there is any military design on the part of the Government of India against Pakistan. That point is to be made clear. If that point is made clear, I think, there will be a possibility of weaning away the Pakistan Government from the disastrous path that they are following. Therefore, there should be a consistent effort to have friendship with Pakistan and for that matter, I suggest that there should be an effort on the part of the Government of India to have a no-war pact with Pakistan. The Government of India should say that we are prepared to have a no-war pact with Pakistan so that they may feel that what India says is likely to be translated into action.

Since you have rung the bell, I would only say that the Government of India's policy, so far as the para-

metres of the policy are concerned, appears to be progressive, but what is more important is the implementation of the policy. There have been many provocations, there have been many slide-backs, there has been dependence on the United States of America, and I urge upon the Government that they should rise above all these and implement faithfully the policies avowed by them.

Lastly, I would say that the foreign policy of a nation should have a national consensus and the Government should also try to evolve a national consensus in the matter of foreign relations and we hope that once national consensus is evolved, the Government's duty is to implement it faithfully so that the national policy evolved through national consensus is also implemented in conformity with the spirit of national unity.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would congratulate the Prime Minister of India, the Foreign Minister and the Government for the reason that they have given a definite direction to our foreign policy.

What was the background? The background was that the former Prime Minister was going around and talking about whether it is right or wrong to intervene militarily in war. He was talking about Sikkim's accession to India. It is not correct. Not only that. There was a controversy regarding the whole philosophy of non-alignment and there was a talk that non-alignment was being diluted by the previous Government. By the 'previous' Government, I mean the Congress Government, and the Janata Government wanted to pursue a policy of 'genuine' non-alignment, and all these things created a confusion and the former Prime Minister of the country who is wedded to the principles of human rights, to the principles of democracy, had not the courage even to persuade the military dictator of Pakistan not to hang Bhutto. That was the background.

When this Government came into power it has given a clear direction, and that is why I congratulate the Government, the Prime Minister and particularly, the Foreign Minister.

Sir, I would submit before you that there is a big controversy as to which is the Big Power, which is the super power in the world. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav said that Russia cannot be considered as a super power. I do not know the reason. But the fact remains, and I would say, that the super powers are those powers which have got the veto in the Security Council, the powers which have the legal sanction of having the nuclear weapons. These are the super powers now. So we should not get agitated about super powers, and I would invite the attention of the House to the speech of Shri Y. B. Chavan who was the Deputy Prime Minister and who was for a long time the Foreign Minister. He has congratulated the country for the foreign policy that has been pursued. It is not the country only. As a matter of fact, the people should be congratulated for the foreign policy that has been pursued. There have been some aberrations, but the people set them right, but all the same I think it would have been quite proper that he should have congratulated the Prime Minister of India, he should have congratulated the Foreign Minister of India and he should have congratulated the Government of India.

I do not know why he congratulated only the country and nobody else. Is it due to any political motive or dishonesty? I shall leave the matter to the House to find out the reason.

About non-alignment. I must point out the background. At that time mankind was searching for a philosophy, an ideology for international life. At that time Mr. Winston Churchill was pursuing the policy that only preparation for war would prevent war. That was the philosophy being followed by the Big Powers, the Super Powers. In

that background the philosophy of non-alignment was initiated in India. You know it was an inspiration to mankind, it was not meant merely to save nations from the military blocs or military involvement. The very philosophy of non-alignment was intended to provide the ideology which mankind was searching for, and that is why it was directed against exploitation, political or economic, of one nation by another. All the countries which had been subjected to colonial exploitation rallied under the banner of the non-alignment movement. I am afraid that spirit has been denuded now for various reasons. Now, which are the countries which are associated with the movement? Iran and Pakistan, because they have come out of CENTO, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Will they promote the cause of non-alignment or will they behave as the agents of the Super Powers? So, non-alignment is being denuded day by day, and we must be very careful the Government of India must be very careful because India still holds the leadership of the movement. If we are not careful, I am afraid the Super Powers remaining in the background will make the States in the non-alignment movement fight with each other. I am afraid that after five years China may apply for membership of the non-aligned group. So, if the non-aligned ideology and spirit are to be kept up, we must be careful to see that only States committed to the philosophy and ideology of the movement are included as members.

There is talk of improvement of relations with China, at which Shri Indrajit Gupta is disturbed. There are difficulties in the way. The dimension of the entire problem has to be examined. It is the post-Mao China that we are dealing with. After Mao's death, the cultural revolution is being re-examined in China. All the policies that Mao stood are are being re-examined. In that background we have to consider the matter. It is not the same old China that we are dealing with. That is why we have to examine the dimensions of the entire problem.

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

What is the attitude of China about Sikkim? Do they accept that Sikkim is a part of India? What about insurgency in India that was being supported and helped by them, what is their attitude now to that? We were told in the External Affairs Ministry's Consultative Committee that since one year there has been no report of China's help to Mizos and Naga rebels. Should we accept that it will not be repeated?

What has been the role of China in so far as the insurgents of Burma are concerned? So far as the insurgents of NEFA are concerned. The Chinese are financing the Pushpa Lal group in NEFA.

About Afghanistan, our stand and Chinese stand are contradictory. Today's paper has indicated that China is very angry because we have recognised Kampuchea.

What about their attitude towards Kashmir? That has to be seen. Recently, the Chinese Prime Minister visited Japan. Japan is a country which recognised continuously the Pol Pot regime. The Prime Minister of China has said that Soviet Union is No. 1 threat to world peace. He has cautioned Asian nations and has said that the target of Russia would be to infiltrate into South-East Asian nations after Afghanistan.

So, my submission is that the entire thing should be examined in regard to our relations with China. It is only a pretext of friendship with India, maybe with an ultimate motive, an ultimate intention that somehow or other our relationship with Moscow should be cooled down if it cannot be severed. But I am happy that the Foreign Minister in his Report has categorically stated that our friendship with China should not be at the cost of our friendship with any other nation. That is very good. I submit that we must be very very careful and we have to assess their attitude in respect of a

number of problems like Kashmir, Sikkim, Burma and also Bhutan, etc.

During the previous regime, when the Janata Party was in power, what was happening? All the smaller States around India were demanding concessions every day and concessions were being multiplied and more and more demands were being made. They are demanding for changing the Treaty of 1949. According to Clause 2 of the Treaty, Bhutan remains free in internal matters but in external affairs, their policy will be guided by India. That is categorically stated in Clause 2. But now Bhutan says that that is not so. They are directly in contact with China for the demarcation of their boundary. Not only that. In the Non-Aligned Conference, Bhutan was not guided by the advice of India. Bhutan voted with the Pol Pot Government in Kampuchea whereas India's stand was that that seat should remain vacant.

About Bangladesh, what has happened about sharing of the Ganga waters? What about Pakistan? Whatever it may be, I must say one thing that so far as the Report of the External Affairs Ministry is concerned, nothing has been said about the Islamic bomb which is hanging very much over us. If Pakistan goes nuclear, if Pakistan manufactures nuclear bomb, the entire balance of power in Asia be upset. We have to pursue a new policy. On that the Foreign Minister should give some indication.

14 hrs.

The Islamic bomb hangs very much over us. And why the Islamic bomb? Against whom? And why the assistance of ammunitions from United States of America and China? For what purpose? Is it against Afghanistan? I fully agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that the intention is and the political motive is that it is against India. That is why we must be careful and we must be careful also about the Chinese conduct

and the Chinese relationship with Pakistan.

And what is the Chinese package deal? The package deal is that the McMahon line in the eastern sector will be accepted by them and, in the other sector, the actual line of control will be accepted. But what is the actual line of control? They will be in possession of 43000 sq. kilometres of Indian territory which is under their control: we have to accept it. I do not bother about what Parliament passes. Parliament is a sovereign body and tomorrow also it can change its attitude, change its decision, change its resolution. That is not the problem. The problem is, are we in a position to concede 43000 sq. kilometres of land? That will have to be considered.

Again, do they require 43 thousand sq kilometres of land or do they require a limited patch of land for their contacts and roads—for their contacts with the Bhutan Government—and so on? My submission is that the entire thing must be examined, and very deeply examined; and then only we can restore normal relationship—that is, state-to-state relationship.

So far as friendship is concerned, that is a matter of posterity. If China is going to improve, things will improve. But my submission would be that we should not, at the same time, consider China in the Mao background; we must consider China in the post-Mao background.

Mr. Bhutto was disturbed for political reasons. I know that in 1962 the Communist movement in India was split-up because of China. Today, it is the conspiracy of China, again, to split up the Communist movement. That is what they are. My submission would be that it is not a question of any political party's interest; it is a question of national interest and, in that background, we have to examine it.

I would submit only one thing more, and that is about the use of foreign money in eastern India. There has been an allegation—not a wild allegation. The Chief Minister has made the allegation that from West Germany foreign money is coming and it is being spent on a movement, the motive of which movement is to disintegrate India. That should be looked into and the Foreign Minister should categorically enlighten the House as to what are the facts. It is said that, from East Germany, it is coming and from West Germany, it is coming. It is said that some socialist international agencies are also participating in this. The nation should not be kept in the dark we must be enlightened about it.

Then, my submission would be in regard to another aspect of the matter about Indians employed in foreign embassies. They are not treated equally. Foreigners are getting more advantages and more opportunities and the Indians in the same post, same service, doing same work are not treated equally. This is also a matter to be considered. In that respect also, I would request the Foreign Minister to clear up the matter so that there is no ill treatment. My submission would be that the Foreign Minister should go deep into the matter. It has been categorically alleged that in the Japanese Embassy and in some other Embassies Indians are not properly treated, not equally treated.

With that, I conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल सदन में नहीं था। विदेश मंत्री महोदय को कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए बधाइयों की बौछार मिली है। बरसात के मौसम में बौछार स्वभाविक है। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि उसमें शामिल नहीं हो सकता। पार्टी ने मुझे अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में कम्पूचिया सरकार को मान्यता देने की बात कही थी। लेकिन फिर भी पिछले 6 महीने तक मान्यता नहीं दी गई। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता कि मान्यता न देने के कारण गभीर नहीं होने या महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होने। कोई सरकार 6 महीने का समय अकारण नहीं बिता सकती। लेकिन अगर कुछ कारण थे तो वे परसों अचानक कैसे हट गए ?

किसी सरकार को मान्यता देने की प्रमुख कसौटी यह है कि उस सरकार का देश पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। कम्पूचिया से जो खबरें आ रही हैं उनके अनुसार अभी तक लड़ाई चल रही है। कुछ ही दिन पहले वियतनाम की सेनाएं विद्रोहियों का सामना करती हुई आइलेड की सीमा में भी घुस गई। वियतनाम ने डिसेम्बर 1978 में कम्पूचिया में सेनाएं भेजना प्रारम्भ किया था। अगर वह सेनाएं कम्पूचिया पर कब्जा करने के लिए नहीं गई थीं और उनका उद्देश्य केवल कम्पूचिया की जनता को पोल पाट की अत्याचारी सरकार से मुक्ति दिलाना था, तो वह मुक्ति पूर्व अब तक सम्पन्न हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन मुक्ति अभियान चल रहा है। क्या हम सैनिकों की सरकार बिना वियतनाम की सेनाओं के कम्पूचिया में टिक सकती है? क्या वह अपने बल पर कम्पूचिया का शासन चला सकती है? अगर वह टिकने में और शासन चलाने में समर्थ है तो वियतनाम की सेनाओं को हटाना चाहिए। जब हम किसी भी देश में विदेशी सेनाओं की उपस्थिति पर आपत्ति करने हैं तो इसमें कम्पूचिया में विदेशी सेनाओं की उपस्थिति भी आती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता मिले या न मिले यह बहस तो चल रही है, मगर कम्पूचिया की जनता क्या चाहती है इसकी बहस दुनिया की किसी राजधानी में नहीं हो रही है। क्या कम्पूचिया की जनता के सामने दो ही विकल्प हैं—पोल पाट का अत्याचारी शासन या विदेशी बालात्कार? क्या कोई तीसरा रास्ता नहीं है? क्या पोल पाट और हेम सैनिकों के प्रतिरिक्त कोई तीसरा व्यक्ति नहीं है? क्या कम्पूचिया की जनता की निर्यात यही है कि या तो अपने घर के दुष्शासन से पीड़ित लोगों का घर की सेना के बल पर कायम होने वाली और चलने वाली सरकार के अधीन होगी? मेरा निवेदन है कि एक तीसरा रास्ता है और होना चाहिए। भारतीय नितिमत्ता की कसौटी यह होती कि कम्पूचिया

की हेम सैनिकों सरकार को मान्यता देने में जल्दबाजी करने के बजाय हम कोई तीसरा हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करते। मैं जानता हूँ यह कठिन है। मगर कठिनाई एक चुनौती है। कम्पूचिया की स्थिति एक चुनौती भी थी और एक मौका भी। हमने चुनौती स्वीकार नहीं की, हमने गवां दिया। हमने मौक़ा ब्रामान रास्ता चुन लिया। मान्यता देने में कोई बहुत बड़े फैसले की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह बात अलग है कि अभी तक कम्पूचिया को जिन देशों ने मान्यता दी है उनकी संख्या 30 या 31 है। यूनाइटेड नेशंस में 150 सदस्य हैं। गुटानरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की सदस्य-संख्या भी 90 से ऊपर पहुंच गई। मेरे मामले जो सूची है उसमें मान्यता देने वालों में यूगोस्लाविया नहीं, टीटो का यूगोस्लाविया नहीं, न्येरेरे का तंजानिया नहीं, नेपाल नहीं। अब कहा जा सकता है कि हम दूसरों के लिए प्रतीक्षा क्यों कर, हमें तो दूसरों को रास्ता दिखाना है। तब फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपका काम दूसरों को रास्ता दिखाना है तो 6 महीने आप स्वयं रास्ता क्यों देखते रहे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक नया नवाव पैदा हो गया है दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में, अगर हम ऐसे कम्पूचिया के उदय में महायुद्ध दे सकें—और अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है—जो कम्पूचिया स्वतंत्र हो, गुटानरपेक्ष हो, जा वियतनाम के साथ भी मैत्री रखे और थाई देश के साथ भी स्नेह संबंध बढाए, जो किसी महाशक्ति के हाथ की कठपुतली न बने, तो दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में तनाव कम किया जा सकता है और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों में आधिक सहयोग की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कुछ देश जा अभी भी अमरीका के प्रभाव में हैं, उनकी अमरीका के प्रभाव से निकाल कर लाना सरल हो सकता है। मगर हम देख रहे हैं कि कम्पूचिया में वियतनाम के हस्त-क्षेप से आशंकाएं बढी हैं। आशियान जो आधिक विकास का एक मंच होना चाहिए, जिसमें पहले सुरक्षा के मामले भी जुड़े थे, हो सकता है प्रतिश्रिया-स्वरूप फिर किसी महाशक्ति की ओर देखे। इसमें हमारी रचनात्मक कूटनीति ने क्या भूमिका अदा की है? मुझे वियतनाम के लिए अफसोस है। वियतनाम की जनता के बलिदान उसके साहस, उसकी संघर्ष करने की वृत्ति—उस नरक के लिए हमारे हृदय में बड़ा आदर है। एक महाशक्ति को मुह की खिलाने वाला वियतनाम हमें प्रेरणा देता रहेगा। मगर हम आशा करते थे कि एक बार स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई जीतने के बाद वियतनाम अपनी सारी शक्ति निर्माण में लगायेगा। लाओस, कम्पूचिया, वियतनाम अलग-अलग देश हैं, उनकी अलग-अलग संस्कृति है, उनके अलग अलग वंश हैं—इन तीनों देशों के बीच में स्वेच्छा से सहयोग हो, इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं करेगा। इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, अगर जबर्दस्ती वियतनाम, लाओस और कम्पूचिया

को एक राजनीतिक सांचे में डालने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो तनाव पैदा होंगे और वियतनाम के लिए भी कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होंगी।

मुझे सोवियत संघ के लिए और भी ज्यादा अफसोस है। सोवियत संघ हमारा विश्वस्त मित्र है, कठिनाइयों में हमारे काम आया है, आर्थिक और सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में उसका योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है। जब कभी हम मुंबाबत में फसे तो हमने सोवियत संघ को अपने निकट खड़ा हुआ पाया। जनता सरकार ने सोवियत संघ के साथ मैत्री संबंधों का नया आयाम देने का प्रयत्न किया था, नया विस्तार देने का प्रयत्न किया था। रूस के साथ हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंध मधुर रहे इस संबंध में कोई मतभेद नहीं है और न होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या हमारे और सोवियत संघ के मैत्री संबंध इतने कमजोर हैं, क्या मित्रता का ताना-बाना इतना ढीला है कि अफगानिस्तान के मवाल पर हम खरी बात कहने से भी डर गए? यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि ने 12 जनवरी को जो भाषण दिया वह भारतीय कूटनीति के इतिहास में एक लज्जाजनक पष्ठ के रूप में याद किया जायेगा। अफगानिस्तान में सोवियत सेनाओं का हस्तक्षेप सयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मारे सिद्धान्तों, गुटनिरपेक्ष आन्दोलन के मारे आदर्शों और भारत को विदेश नीति की मारी मान्यताओं के खिलाफ है। अपनी बात दटना से, मैत्रीपूर्ण ढंग से कहने के बजाय, हमारे स्थायी प्रतिनिधि सोवियत संघ के वकील बनकर खड़े हो गए। हमने सोवियत संघ के प्रवक्ता के रूप में यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में कहा कि सोवियत संघ ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि वह अफगानिस्तान से हट जाएगा और उसके आश्वासन पर हमें विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है। फिर उसके साथ यह भी जोड़ दिया कि वह तब हटेगा जब अफगानिस्तान की सरकार कहेगी। अब स्थिति यह है कि अफगानिस्तान की सरकार सोवियत सेना के बल पर टिकी हुई है। सोवियत सेना के हटते ही सरकार का अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ जायेगा, इसलिए वह सोवियत सेना को हटने के लिए कैसे कहेगी? लेकिन वह तब तक नहीं वहेगी कब तक सोवियत सेना हटेगी नहीं, और अगर सेना नहीं हटेगी तो राजनीतिक हल कैसे होगा—मैं विदेश मंत्री से सहमत हूँ कि अफगानिस्तान की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल होना चाहिए, सैनिक नहीं। मगर हम एक ऐसे विषम चक्र में फँस गए हैं कि सेना के रहते हुए राजनीतिक हल नहीं हो सकता और राजनीतिक हल हुये बिना सेना नहीं हटेगी। अण्डे और मुर्गी वाला किस्सा हो रहा है। हमें अण्डे को स्त्रेम्बल करना पड़ेगा, मगर मुर्गी को भी बचाना पड़ेगा कि आगे भी वह अण्डा दे सके।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री दावा करते हैं कि हमने सिचुएशन को डिफ्यूज करने में सफलता पाई। अगर उनका अभिप्राय यह है कि उन्होंने अमरीका को अफगानिस्तान में सोवियत सेनाओं का विरोध

करने से रोक दिया है, वरना अमरीकी सैनिक काबुल की सड़कों पर उतर जाते और सोवियत सैनिकों से दो दो हाथ करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते, अगर वह इस बात का श्रेय लेना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उसमें बाधक नहीं बनूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अफगानिस्तान की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल क्या हो, इसकी चर्चा करते समय अफगानिस्तान की जनता का कोई ख्याल नहीं रख रहा है। अफगानिस्तान की जनता क्या चाहती है? सोवियत रूस को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि काबुल में मास्को विरोधी सरकार नहीं होनी चाहिए। अमरीका को अफगानिस्तान की इतनी चिन्ता नहीं है, जितनी इस बात की चिन्ता है कि खाड़ी के देशों में उसके प्रभाव का क्या होगा। इस्लामी देशों को यह चिन्ता है कि वहाँ इस्लाम का परचम फहराता रहना चाहिए। हमें भी इस बात की चिन्ता है कि काबुल में जो चिगारी लगी है, वह कहीं भड़क न जाए और हमारा दामन न झूटन जाए, मगर अभाग्य अफगानिस्तान की आजादी का क्या होगा?

विदेश मंत्री दावा करते हैं कि the situation has been defused मुझे एक कथा याद आती है— एक आदमी बीमार पड़ा, उसका ब्लड-प्रेसर बढ़ गया। दिमाग की नस फट जाएगी, यह खतरा पैदा हो गया। उसे अस्पताल ले जाया गया, इन्टेंसिव केयरयूनिट में भर्ती किया गया, डाक्टर बुलाए गए, घण्टों तक इलाज करते रहे। घर वाले अपरेशन-थियेटर के बाहर खड़े थे—डाक्टर महोदय बाहर आए और कहने लगे—

“I have succeeded in controlling the blood pressure. But, I am sorry, the patient is dead.”

उसी तरह यह कहा जा सकता है कि

The Foreign Minister has succeeded in defusing the situation but Afghanistan has lost its freedom

अफगानिस्तान की आजादी यह मध्य बिन्दु है उसके लिए विदेश मंत्री सोवियत सेनाओं की वापसी का उद्देश्य किस तरह से प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, मुझे जरा बताते? हमने कौन सी पहल की है? मैंने आपसे कहा था—सोवियत संघ के लिये मुझे अफसोस है। सोवियत संघ ने अफगानिस्तान में हस्तक्षेप करके गलती की है। अभी भी समय है, वह बहा से निकल आये। जो लोग सोवियत संघ के हस्तक्षेप और अफगानिस्तान के बागियों को मिलने वाली छुट-पुट सहायता को एक ही

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

धरातल पर रख कर देखते हैं, वे स्थिति के साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं। हस्तक्षेप बन्द होना चाहिये। उसके लिये जो भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था आवश्यक हो, आप करें, भारत उसमें पहल करे, मगर सोवियत सेनाओं की अफगानिस्तान में उपस्थिति को किसी भी तरह से बरदाश्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे डर है—अगर सोवियत सेनाये अभी नहीं निकली, तो रूसी अफगानिस्तान में और फँसते जायेंगे, ज्यादा धँसते जायेंगे और यह असम्भव नहीं है कि अफगानिस्तान सोवियत संघ के लिये दूसरा वियतनाम बन जाय। अफगान अपनी आजादी के साथ कभी भी समझौता नहीं करेंगे। जो अग्नेजों के सामने नहीं झुके, वे नव-उपनिवेशवाद के सामने हथियार नहीं डालेंगे। मुझे दुख है—उस अफगान के लिए, जिसे गुद्धदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने “काबुली वाला” कहानी लिख कर अमर कर दिया, वह अफगान पूछ रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने हमारे लिये क्या किया है? क्या यह सम्भव नहीं था कि य० एन० आ० में रूस की वकालत करने के बजाय हम नई दिल्ली में पड़ोसी देशों का सम्मेलन बुलाते? हमने बाद में अपने अफसर भेजे, लेकिन हम शुरू में ही पड़ोसी देशों का सम्मेलन बुला सकते थे और कर्लॉक्टव रोजनल रेस्पॉस तैयार कर सकते थे। हमारे पाकिस्तान से भी सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं, रूस से भी हमारा मित्रता है। हम से हम मित्रता के साथ, लेकिन दृढ़ता के साथ कहे— मैं जानता हूँ सरकार का रवैया थोड़ा बदला है, और यह परिवर्तन हमारे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को पसन्द नहीं है....

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बनिरहा०) लेकिन आप को तो पसन्द है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पहले वाला पसन्द नहीं था। मगर मैं जानना चाहूँगा—सरकार अफगानिस्तान की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल करने के लिये कौनसा पहल करने जा रही है? गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन को लकवा मार गया है—ऐसा लगता है। अगर अफगानिस्तान के मामले में गुट-निरपेक्ष देश सक्रिय नहीं हो सकने तो फिर गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन का आधार ही हिन जायगा। यूरोप में कोई महाशक्ति जबरदस्ती नहीं कर सकती, एशिया और अफ्रीका जबरदस्ती के लिये खुले हुए हैं। महाशक्तियों की चपेट से बचने के लिये नये-नये आजाद होने वाले देशों ने गुट-निरपेक्षता का रास्ता अपनाया। अफगानिस्तान भी गुट-निरपेक्ष देश है। लेकिन अगर महाशक्तियों के हस्तक्षेप के खिलाफ आपाज नहीं उठी और अफगानिस्तान का गुट-निरपेक्ष स्वयं फि... कायम नहीं होगा, तो फिर अन्य छोटे-छोटे देशों के लिये गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन में बने रहना उपयोगी है या नहीं है—यह उनको विचार करना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस में चीन की भी चर्चा हुई है। चीन के साथ हमें अपने सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक सीमा का सवाल तय नहीं होगा, सम्बन्ध पूरी तरह से सामान्य नहीं हो सकते। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि चीन के उपप्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय पत्रकार के माध्यम से जो प्रस्ताव भेजा है, उसमें क्या कहा है? उन्होंने कहा है—इट-इज-मोर-प्रेसाइज। किस तरह से वह अधिक प्रेसाइज है? ऐसे प्रस्ताव पहले भी दिये जा चुके हैं। जो हमारी जमीन उनके पास है, उसे तो वे रखना चाहते हैं और जो हमारी हमारे पास है, उसे हमारे पास छोड़ने का एहसान करना चाहते हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी आशा दिलाई है—उनका एक वाक्य बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है कि पूर्व में मामला हल होने का आशावाद बड़ा है, सम्भावना बड़ी है—ऐसे कुछ शब्द हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव उन्ही दिनों पीकिंग में थे। भारतीय पत्रकार से जो वातचोत हुई, वह तो छर गई, उस पर मंत्री महोदय की प्रतिक्रिया भी आ गई, मगर हमारे सचिव से भी तो कुछ बात हुई होगी—क्या सीमा का मामला उस वातचोत में था? क्या हमने मारे मामले में पहले से आगे कदम बढ़ाया है? जो बात हमने मार्चजनिंक हल से इग मदन में कही है, क्या वह पीकिंग में भी कही गई और अगर कही गई तो उस वारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चर्चा में जनता सरकार का विदेश नीति पर कटाक्ष हाना स्वाभाविक था, लेकिन एक बात मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहूँगा—हमने लगातार ड्वाई सालों में विदेश नीति की कन्टीन्यूइटी पर, निरन्तरता पर बल दिया। सरकारें आएंगी और जाएंगी मगर राष्ट्रीय हित हमेशा रहने वाले हैं। विदेश नीति का लक्ष्य हितों का संवर्द्धन और रक्षण होना चाहिए। कुछ मुद्दों पर मतभेद हो सकता है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जैनुइन नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या था?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त पूछ रहे हैं कि जैनुइन नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या था। बड़ा अवाध प्रश्न है। क्या श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का यह समझना भी जरूरी है कि जैनुइन डेमोक्रेसी क्या है? क्या यह भी समझना आवश्यक है कि जैनुइन कम्युनिज्म क्या है? वे भी इस शब्द का प्रयोग करते रहे हैं। जब बटुन में देश कम्युनिस्ट होने का दावा करते हैं, तो फिर यह कहा जाता है कि खाली कम्युनिस्ट होने से काम नहीं चलेगा, ईमानदारी से कम्युनिस्ट होना चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चलना ही

काफ़ी नहीं है। दुनिया को यह दिखाई भी देना चाहिए कि हम गुट-निर्पेक्षता की नीति पर चल रहे हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले छ. महीने में हमारी यह छवि बिगड़ी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो गलत बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध इस बात की कसौटी होंगे कि हम सफलता से अपनी कूटनीति का संचालन कर रहे हैं। भारत एक बड़ा देश है, हमें छोटे पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों का निर्वाह करना है और यह निर्वाह बराबरी के आधार पर ही हो सकता है, बड़े भाई अर्थात् दादा का रवैया अपना कर नहीं। इसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों को भी घरेलू राजनीति के साथ न जोड़ें। 1977 के चुनाव विदेश नीति के आधार पर नहीं लड़े गये थे। 1980 के चुनाव भी विदेश नीति के आधार पर नहीं लड़े गये, मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि चुनावों के दौरान भाषण दिए गये कि फरक्का का समझौता राष्ट्र-विरोधी समझौता था। जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते सरकार उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त करती है उन्हें राष्ट्र-विरोधी नहीं कहा जा सकता। हमें शिमला समझौता उत्तराधिकार में मिला था। मैंने राम लीला के मैदान में शिमला समझौते की प्रति को यह कह कर प्राण लगाई थी कि आपने न केवल जीती हुई जमीन पाकिस्तान को वापस कर दी बल्कि अपनी जमीन भी दे दी। मगर विदेश मंत्री बनने के बाद मैंने कहा कि यह समझौता किसी भी सरकार ने किया हो, यह भारत ने किया है और जो भी सरकार आयेगी, वह इस समझौते का पालन करेगी। लेकिन आप फरक्का के बारे में क्या-क्या कह रहे हैं? फरक्का के बारे में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भी शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान से एक समझौता पकिया था और उस में बंगला देश को जितना पानी दिया था, उस को छोड़ कर हमारे लिए पानी बचा था वह 11 हजार क्यूसेक से लेकर 16 हजार क्यूसेक था। हम इस पानी की मात्रा को बढ़ा कर 20 हजार क्यूसेक के ऊपर ले गये, फिर भी हम राष्ट्र-विरोधी हो गये। देश-भक्ति केवल आप के ही हिस्से में नहीं आई है। हम भी इस देश को प्यार करते हैं। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध हमारी कूटनीति की कसौटी होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ विदेश मंत्री महोदय से कि बंगला देश के राष्ट्रपति ने जो यह शुक्राव दिया है कि इस क्षेत्र के देशों का शिखर सम्मेलन होना चाहिए, क्या बाधा है इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्वीकार किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो स्वीकार करने की भाषा है, उस को मैं ने ध्यान से पढ़ा हुआ है। (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं। कहते हैं दिल की बात जानते हैं (व्यवधान)... ये अन्तर्यामी हैं। जितने अन्तर्यामी हैं, सब उधर इकट्ठे हो गये हैं मगर जो अन्तर्यामी हैं, वे बहिरगामी न बनें, वे विदेश नीति पर न बोलें, घर के मामलों में ही हल्ला करें। वे विदेश नीति पर शोर न करें क्योंकि इस वक्त एक नाजुक मामले पर बहस हो रही है। हमें इस भूखण्ड के देशों को बहुत निकट लाना होगा और समस्याओं का हल करना होगा। हम अविश्वास बढ़ा कर समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते। अगर नेपाल जल साधनों का नियंत्रण करने में हमारी मदद न करे, बैठे बैठे करनाली के प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने में सहायता न दे तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार हर साल मुसीबत में फँसेंगे, अरबों रुपयों की बर्बादी होगी। यह ठीक है कि हमें अपने हितों की बलि चढ़ा कर पड़ोसियों के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं सुधारने हैं। लेकिन छोटे पड़ोसियों के प्रति हम किस प्रकार की भाषा बोलते हैं, इसका तो ध्यान रखें। चुनाव में कहा गया कि भूटान हमें आँखें दिखा रहा है। क्या भूटान हमें आँखें दिखा सकता है? कौन माई का लाल है जो हमें आँखें दिखा सकता है? रूस और अमेरिका भी आँखें नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। जो सरकार बनती है वह 65 करोड़ जनता की प्रतिनिधि सरकार बनती है। यह कह कर कि भूटान हमें आँखें दिखा रहा है, हमने सरकार की ही निन्दा नहीं की, बल्कि सारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा को गड़ढ़े में डाला। विदेश नीति के मामले में मोठी राजनीति का हम अदलबल न करें। आवश्यकता है एक राष्ट्रीय सहमति की। किन्तु सहमति तैयार करने का वह तरीका नहीं है जो सरकार अपना रही है। गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति को अगर सफल करना है तो भारत को आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर होना होगा, सैनिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होना होगा। इसके लिए 65 करोड़ जनता को जोड़ना होगा। एक ऐसे विश्व की रचना करनी पड़ेगी जिस में युद्ध का भय न हो और घर के भीतर कोई भूख से पीड़ित न हो। ऐसे विश्व, ऐसे देश की रचना की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर आयी है। पांच साल का समय है, हम चाहते हैं कि आप कुछ कर के दिखायें लेकिन अगर 6 महीने को ध्यान में रखा जाय तो कोई ज्यादा आशा न दिखाई देती।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को सुन रहा था और मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के जमाने में, जब कि ये ठाई वर्षों तक इस देश की विदेश नीति को इन्होंने चलाया था, इन के जमाने में विदेशों में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिरी। सन् 1977 से पहले, विदेशों में जो हमारा सम्मान

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

था, वह सम्मान इन ढाई वर्षों में बराबर कम होता गया। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को अपने जीवन की सब से बड़ी बेइज्जती उस समय महसूस हुई होगी जब वे चीन में मौजूद थे, चीन की सरकार ने उनकी बड़ी आदरभंगता की थी, बहुत बहला कर, फुसला कर वह उन्हें चीन से गयी थी, चीन में उनको आराम से कमरों में सुलाया गया था, लेकिन उसी समय चीन की सरकार ने वियतनाम पर हमला कर दिया। उस समय केवल श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की ही प्रतिष्ठा नहीं गिरी, उस समय श्री वाजपेयी ने अपनी अदरक्षिता के कारण भारत की 65 करोड़ जनता की प्रतिष्ठा को गिरा दिया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के साथ अत करने का प्रश्न फिर हमारे सामने आ रहा है। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक पत्रकार को अपना वक्तव्य दिया। उस से ऐसा लगता है कि चीन फिर से भारत को अपनी दोस्ती के जाल में फंसाना चाहता है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे विदेश मंत्री बहुत ही सोच समझ कर कदम उठा रहे हैं। चीन से जब भी कोई अतचित करनी हो, चीन से जब भी अपने सम्बन्धों की बात करनी हो तो हमें बहुत चौकन्ना रहना होगा।

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

सभापति जी, हमें यह देखना है कि आज हम किस स्थिति में हैं? आज जो विश्व की राजनीतिक स्थिति है उसमें चीन और भारत एशिया के दो बड़े देश हैं, दोनों शक्तिशाली देश हैं। दोनों की आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी है। जहाँ तक एशिया का सम्बन्ध है, हर लिहाज से चीन और भारत एशिया के लिए सुपर पावर्स हैं। चीन हमेशा इस बात की फिक्र में लगा रहता है कि चाहे हम उसको दुश्मन मानें या न मानें, वह अपना जो भी कदम एशिया में उठाता है अपने दिल में यह समझ कर उठाता है कि भारत हमारा दुश्मन है। चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति के कुपरिणाम हम स्वयं 1962 में भोग चुके हैं। दूसरे देश भी भोग चुके हैं। चीन ने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के आन्दोलन के टुकड़े करवाए इसलिए कि जिन देशों में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज हैं उनमें रूस का अमर कायम न हो सके बल्कि चीन का ज्यादा असर कायम हो सके।

चीन से हमारी दोस्ती बहुत आसान नहीं है। अगर हम उससे दोस्ती कर भी ले तो जिस तरह से चीन ने 1962 में हमारे महान नेता पंडित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू को धोखा दिया था उसी तरह से फिर भी वह हमें धोखा देगा और हम धोखा खा जाएंगे। इसलिए हमेशा हमें यह मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि अन्दर से चीन हमारा दुश्मन है, चीन से हमारी दोस्ती बहुत मुश्किल है और जिस व्यवस्था में और जिस वातावरण में हम और चीन हैं वे अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। उनके रहते चीन से हमारी दोस्ती नहीं हो सकती है। हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं कि हमारी हजारों किलोमीटर भूमि आज भी चीन के पैरों के तले है, चीन उसको रौंद रहा है। हम लाख कहें कि हम शक्तिशाली हो रहे हैं, लाख कहें कि अगर कोई हमारी तरफ आँख उठा कर देखे तो उसकी हम आँख फोड़ देंगे, लाख कहें कि कोई हमारे ऊपर हाथ उठाएगा तो उसका हाथ हम फाट देंगे लेकिन जिस तरह से मोर अपने पैरों को देख कर के दुखी हो जाता है उसी तरह से जब हम देखते हैं कि चीन हमारी हजारों किलोमीटर जमीन पर कब्जा किए हुए है—और उसको हम वापिस नहीं ले पाए हैं तो हमारा सिर झग से झुक जाता है। हमारे देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था इस पार्लियामेंट ने देश को यह बचन दे रखा है, यह इस बात के लिए बचनबद्ध है कि हम किसी न किसी प्रकार से अपनी भूमि चीन से जरूर छुड़ाएंगे और इसको भी हमें हमेशा अपने ध्यान में रखना होगा। जब भी हम चीन से कोई बात चीत करें तो इस चीज को हम भूल न जाएं, यह मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

मध्य एशिया और विशेषकर अफगानिस्तान के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अफगानिस्तान की आज वही हालत है जो पहले वीयतनाम की थी। जिस तरह से वहाँ पर अमरीकी सेनाएं थी और अमरीका वहाँ अपनी कठपुतली सरकार कायम रखे हुए था आज उसी तरह से अफगानिस्तान में रूस की सेनाएं हैं और रूस वहाँ पर अपनी कठपुतली सरकार को बनाए रखना चाहता है। अफगानिस्तान एक गुट निरपेक्ष देश था। हमारा हमेशा से ही गुट निरपेक्षता में विश्वास रहा है, यह हमारा आइडियल रहा है और इसको हम ने हमेशा आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। इसका हमारे महान नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने प्रतिपादन किया था और इस पर हम अब भी चल रहे हैं। अगर कोई गुट निरपेक्ष देश किसी किसी सुपरपावर के चंगुल में फंस जाता है तो जो दूसरे गुट निरपेक्ष देश हैं, वे उसकी मदद नहीं करेंगे तो यह आन्दोलन कैसे चल सकता है, कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है? दूसरे देशों को कैसे इस बात पर भरोसा होगा कि हमें सुपर पावर बलैक मेल नहीं कर सकती है, हम पर कब्जा नहीं कर सकती है और निरपेक्ष रह कर भी हमारी अखंडता कायम रहेगी, हमारी स्वतंत्रता बची

रहेगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गुट निरपेक्ष के देश कोई व्यवस्था कायम करें और ऐसा करने के लिए हमारे देश को भागे बढ़ना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश और मिश्र के प्रसीडेंट नासिर और युगोस्लाविया के मार्शल टीटो ने इस आन्दोलन की बुनियाद डाली थी। और हमारा देश इस में सब से ज्यादा अग्रणी रहा है। इसलिए हमारे देश को बात करनी चाहिए कि गुट-निरपेक्ष देश केवल गुट-निरपेक्ष नहीं रहेंगे, बल्कि अपने में उनकी कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी कि अगर उन देशों पर कोई भी सुपर पावर हमला करेगी, उनकी आजादी, स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा तो उसको सब मिलकर दूर करेंगे। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और मैं विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस विषय में कुछ सोच रही है?

अफगानिस्तान के मामले में केवल इतना कह देना कि रूस की सेनाएं अफगानिस्तान से चली जायें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काफी नहीं है। भारत को अफगानिस्तान से रूस की सेनाएं हटाने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिए और क्योंकि अफगानिस्तान केवल गुट-निरपेक्ष देश नहीं रहा है, बल्कि अफगानिस्तान हमेशा से हमारे देश का मित्र रहा है, हमेशा से उसने हमारे देश से दोस्ती रखी है। पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर, जब कि पाकिस्तान सारे मुस्लिम देशों में भारत के खिलाफ प्रोपेगन्डा करता था, उस समय भी अफगानिस्तान की हमदर्दी हमारे देश के साथ रही है।

अब आज अफगानिस्तान के लोग गुलाबी की जंजीर में अकड़े जा रहे हैं, मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाये रूस की सेनाओं को वापिस करने के लिए।

रूस हमारा मित्र है, हमेशा मित्र रहा है, हमेशा आड़े समय में रूस ने हमारा साथ दिया है, हम रूस के बहुत एहसानमन्द हैं, उसके ऋणी हैं, लेकिन जो बुनियादी नीति है कि किसी भी देश में दूसरे देश की सेनाओं को नहीं रहना चाहिए, उनकी आजादी कायम रहनी चाहिए, उसके लिए हमें रूस पर दबाव डालना चाहिए और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि अगर हम जोरदार तरीके से दबाव डालें तो रूस इस बात को मान जायेगा। हम ही नहीं, अगर सारे गुट-निरपेक्ष देश मिलकर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें और उस व्यवस्था के साथ कोई दबाव डाला जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि रूस जरूर मान जायेगा। रूस के मानने में मुझे ऐसी कोई शंका नहीं है।

पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी है, दुर्भाग्य से उस से हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत दिनों तक अच्छे नहीं

रहे, लेकिन शिमला कान्फेस के बाद सम्बन्धों को सुधारने की एक कोशिश की गई, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिए या अच्छे सम्बन्ध-कायम रखने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी शर्त है जिसे हमें अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। जब तक पाकिस्तान में फौजी शासन रहेगा, हमारे पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं हो सकते। मैं खुद व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की जनता इस बात की इच्छुक है कि उसके सम्बन्ध भारत के साथ अच्छे हों। पाकिस्तान केवल हमारा पड़ोसी ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान और हमारा देश आज से 30, 32 साल पहले एक देश था, हम और पाकिस्तान के लोग एक थे। आज भी हमारी और पाकिस्तान की संस्कृति, कल्चर, भाषा, रहन-सहन बिल्कुल एकसा है। आज भी हम पाकिस्तान के साथ भावनाओं से जुड़े हुए हैं, पाकिस्तान की जनता यह चाहती है, उसको बहुत इस बात की ब्याहिश है कि भारत के साथ उसके सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों, लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान में फौजी शासन होता है तो वह अपनी गद्दी कायम रखने के लिए, वहाँ की जनता के ध्यान को मोड़ने के लिए हमेशा कोई न कोई ऐसी बात कहता रहता है भारत के खिलाफ, या तो सरहद पर कोई छेड़छाड़ कर दे या कोई और बात कर दे कि पाकिस्तान के लोग उत्तेजित हो जायें और उनका ध्यान फौजी शासन से हट जावे।

एक बहुत अच्छा मौका आया था और उसे हमारी पिछली जनता सरकार ने गंवा दिया। पाकिस्तान ने करवट ली थी, पाकिस्तान में एक आन्दोलन छिड़ा था, जब कि जुलफिकारअली भुट्टो को फांसी दी जा रही थी। उस समय हमारे देश की सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई और विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने, मुझे दुख है कि उन्होंने, पाकिस्तान की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर नहीं किया।

आज वाजपेयी जो अफगानिस्तान और कम्प्यूच्या की जनता की भावनाओं को बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे खून, हमारी नस्ल और हमारे पड़ोस के पाकिस्तान की जनता की भावनाओं का उन्होंने आदर नहीं किया। एक शब्द भी सरकार की जुबान से नहीं निकला कि पाकिस्तान की जनता की मंशा के प्रतिकूल जनतांत्रिक भावनाओं का खून किया जा रहा है और भुट्टो को फांसी दी जा रही है। जैसे हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी

[श्री जनुल बशर]

ने बंगलादेश की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर कर के बंगलादेश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए अपना सब कुछ दांव पर लगा दिया था, वैसे ही क्या हम पाकिस्तान की जनता के साथ अपनी सहानुभूति नहीं रख सकते थे, उसके प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति नहीं दिखा सकते थे? लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

आज मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान में जनतंत्र के लिए आन्दोलन की जो भी शुरुआत हो, उस में हमें मारल तौर पर पाकिस्तान की जनता का साथ देना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक पाकिस्तान में जनतंत्रिक शासन नहीं होगा, पाकिस्तान की जनता का अपना शासन नहीं होगा, तब तक पाकिस्तान से हमारी दोस्ती नहीं हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान के लोग जब भारत की जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को देखते हैं, जब वे यहां आ कर पार्लियामेंट में हमारे भाषणों को सुनते हैं और अपनी आंखों से सब बातें देखते हैं, तो वे बड़े प्रभावित होते हैं। उनकी यह इच्छा, लालसा और इच्छा है कि वे भी भारत की तरह, जो उनका एक भाई है, अपने घर को जला सकें। इसमें हमें उनकी पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए।

आज हमारे देश में, खासकर आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ के साथियों में, यह प्रवृत्ति उठ खड़ी हुई है कि दुनिया में पान-इस्लामिज्म चल रहा है, मुस्लिम देश यह नारा लगा रहा है कि इस्लाम का परचम ऊंचा है, जैसा कि अमी श्री वाजपेयी कह रहे थे। लेकिन मुझे इसमें एक अच्छी बात नजर आ रही है। ईरान पहले अमरीका का कठपुतली था। वहां के शहशाह अमरीका के हाथ में थे। समझ लीजिए कि ईरान अमरीका का एक बहुत बड़ा सैनिक झंडा था। ईरान के शहशाह और अमरीका का सैनिक झंडा, ये दोनों ईरान की जनता पर बहुत बड़ा बोझ बने हुए थे। जब ईरान की जनता ने उसे समाप्त कर दिया, स्मैश कर दिया, खत्म कर दिया, तो अमरीका ने समझा कि ईरान के लोग प्रो-रखन हैं, रूस के समर्थक हैं और आयतुल्ला खोमेनी के पीछे रूस का हाथ है। लेकिन जब अफगानिस्तान में रूस की सेनाओं ने प्रवेश किया, तो वही आयतुल्ला खोमेनी रूस के खिलाफ भड़क उठे।

सबसे प्रकट होता है कि इस्लामी देश न प्रो० अमरीकन हैं, न प्रो-रखन हैं, बल्कि वे आजादी के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। वे गुट-निरपेक्षता में विश्वास करते हैं। वे यह नहीं चाहते कि उनके मामलों में अमरीका या रूस दखल दें। उनकी मंशा यह है कि वे स्वतंत्रता के साथ अपने धर्म के मुताबिक अपनी नीतियां चला सकें। मैं आपके माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे ऐसे इस्लामी देशों को गुट-निरपेक्ष

आन्दोलन में शामिल होने के लिए पर्सवेड करें। वे गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन में शामिल हो सकते हैं। आज अरब जगत और इस्लामी देश हमारे लिए बहुत कारामद साबित होंगे। उनके साथ हमारी हमेशा से दोस्ती रही है। उनके साथ कभी भी हमारी दुश्मनी या बिगाड़ नहीं रहा है। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में थोड़ी सी मिस-अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो गई थी। लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार ने उसे भी दूर कर दिया है और तेल बरीरह के मामले में वे हमारी पूरी मदद कर रहे हैं। इसलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में हमें उनको भी पूरी तरह से अपने साथ ले कर चलना चाहिए और गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन में उन को शामिल करना चाहिए।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और आप के माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान जाने वाले हमारे जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं उन को विजा पाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। पाकिस्तान एम्बेसी उन को बहुत हीरेस करती है, बहुत परेशान करती है, तीन तीन, चार चार महीने तक वे लोग बड़ी दूर दूर से, बंगाल से, बिहार से, केरल से यू० पी० से यहां पर आकर ठोकें खाते हैं और आप जाकर देखिए तो पाकिस्तान एम्बेसी में उन के साथ इस तरह से दुर्व्यवहार होता है कि लज्जा आती है। जबदस्ती उन को डकेल देते हैं फेंक देते हैं और छः छः महीने तक बिजा नहीं देते एन्क्वायरी के नाम पर। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार से उठाएं और अगर जरूरत हो तो और भी आफिसेज इसके लखनऊ, में, पटना में या कलकत्ता में, कहीं भी जहां बहुत सारे लोग आते हैं, बना सकते हैं। इस मामले पर मैं विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो विदेश सेवा है उस की कंडीशंस ठीक नहीं हैं। कंडीशंस का मतलब यह है कि हमारे यह बहुत पड़े लिखे नौजवान आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० में आते हैं। आज से दस साल पहले जो उस में आते थे वे इंडियन फारिन सर्विस को पसंद करते थे, इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस को पसंद नहीं करते थे। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि लोग इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस को पसंद करते हैं, इंडियन फारेन सर्विस को पसंद नहीं करते। उस का कारण यह है कि जो विदेशों में हमारे दूतावास हैं उनका रखरखाव ठीक नहीं है, उनकी सर्विस कंडीशंस ठीक नहीं है, उन को बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, तरक्की के उनके चांसिज बहुत कम हैं। वे आगे तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। इतने बड़े देश की विदेश नीति को चलाने वालों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी गठित की जाय तो विदेश सेवा में रहने वालों की सेवा की

की शर्तों पर विचार करें, जा जा कर दूसरे दूतावासों को देखें और दुनिया में जिस तरह से दूसरी विदेश सेवा चलायी जाती है उस के साथ अपना मुकाबला करे और कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट दें जिस से विदेश सेवा के संचालन में लोगों में उत्साह हो। इस से हमारी नीति और अच्छी बन सकती है जब कि काम करने वालों को ज्यादा आराम मिलेगा, उन को ज्यादा सुविधा मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अधिक समय दिया।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): At the outset I welcome the report placed before the House by the hon. Minister. India's contribution to world peace is tremendous. Right from the beginning since we attained independence, our efforts were towards peaceful living not only in India but in other parts of the world. India is a democratic country. It upholds its principles and the natural living habits of Indian people, not to harm anybody and at the same time not to allow others to harm anybody. This is in the culture of the Indian people. That is why soon after independence Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved in the right direction to form the non-aligned movement. Some twenty years ago that was formed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a democrat. In those days the country was a democratic country. Out of those countries which promoted this idea the only country which still has faith in democratic principle is India. I do not want to cast aspersions on other countries. Among all the countries in the non-alignment movement, only India upheld its traditions and principles.

I should congratulate our hon. Minister for having come forward to diffuse tension in Afghanistan. It was stated here that it was not a total success. Whether it is a total success or not, a beginning has been made to diffuse tension in our border country. It is a good sign not only for India but for the entire world. The Indian Government has taken an ini-

tiative in that part of the world. Certainly India will succeed in its endeavour.

Secondly, I would like to say something about the super powers. Super powers are now playing a major role towards destructive path. Super powers want that no independent Government should function in this world because the super powers are involved in the arms race. It has been stated that instead of spending their entire surplus money or the available fund for the welfare of human society or to remove hunger and disease or to protect the starving masses, they are spending money only on producing arms. United Nations Environment Programme reported:—

“The world is spending almost a million dollars a minute on “defence”, robbing the world of resources needed in the war against poverty and posing the greatest of all threats to the environment.

In the report UNEP's Executive Director, Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, says, “The total destructive power in the world's arsenals has increased several millionfold in the past 30 years.”

“The world spends close to a million dollars a minute on arms, adding up to well over 400 billion dollars a year. The global trade in military equipment is running at about 20 billion dollars a year and the fastest growing markets are in the Third World. Some developing countries have even become arms suppliers.

By competing for resources, the arms race is acting like a haemorrhage on development. The world is currently spending 20 times more on the military than it does on aid. A massive amount of labour and brainpower that could be used to fight disease and poverty is going into the weapons industry instead. One estimate is that 40 per cent of the world research and development expenditure is devoted to “defence.”

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

This is the Report. Even after this Report, I do not know whether the super powers and other countries would devise their policy for non-production of defence weapons or arms. I do not cast any aspersions because all the countries are producing arms. Even the United States is spending 1 billion dollars on Indian Ocean bases. Similarly, Pakistan is buying more arms from the United States and other countries, China is also modernising its defence equipment. China has also joined the ICBM club last year. There is no progress in arms control talks and all super powers are in the arms race. This should be stopped. I request the hon. Minister to use his influence and make the super powers understand the people's aspirations.

15 hrs.

It is only the super powers which are creating trouble everywhere in the world. For example, there is tension in Afghanistan because of the intervention by USSR, whether it was invited or whether it went on its own. In Iran, USA is responsible for tension. For tension in Thailand and Kampuchea, Vietnam is responsible. In the same way, China is responsible for tension in Vietnamese forces. All these super powers want something to be more powerful in the world. The simple reason is they have some territorial and political ambitions. They want to create a particular situation for building up trade. At the same time, they are doing all these things for their own survival. They are struggling for their own survival. They are also doing these things because of ideological conflict or with an intention to suppress a community on account of hatred against a particular race or religion. These things should be stopped immediately by the concerned Governments.

Another important thing is causing agony to me personally. That is, even

the socialist and communist blocs are fighting among themselves. It is bad for the working class and for the socialist world. It is bad for communism and socialism. For example, there is fight between Russia and China. It is said here:

"Hua Gueofeng's address to the Eleventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party on August 12, 1977, was unrelenting in its bitterness towards the Soviets. While repeating standard Maoist charges and slogans against Soviet 'social imperialism', Hua claimed that Moscow had not shown one iota of good faith about improving state-to-state relations. Not only had the Soviets made it impossible to achieve anything in the border negotiations, said Hua, but they had whipped up 'one anti-China wave after another'. The Chinese leader more or less acknowledged that Moscow had harboured some hope for a new policy in Beijing towards the Soviet Union. He stated, 'It (Moscow) has been trying by hook or crook to force us to change the Marxist-Leninist line laid down by Chairman Mao. This is pure day-dreaming.'"

In the same way, China is also being attacked by the Vietnamese. Actually, it is an agony to the working class movement and the socialist movement. They should sink their differences and come together. We are talking about US diplomacy. The United States has succeeded in splitting the two blocs of the communist world. Now they are supporting China and trying to keep Russia aloof from the communist world. In the same way, they are trying to take away Vietnam from the communist world. This is wrong. But they are trying it. It will affect the entire working community. Therefore, I would appeal to the communist leaders that they should come together and fight against the imperialistic forces in the world. Only then the working class and the common masses will be benefited.

Now, I would say a word about our brothers who are living abroad. Even today it has been reported in the papers that the Indians living in the UK are facing much difficulty because they are being driven out of that country. Even our ladies are being humiliated.

I do not know whether our Minister has forgotten about the Tamilians in Srilanka. He has not said anything about them in the Report. When Shri Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister, for whom I have got great regard, he spoke in honour of the Srilanka Foreign Minister but he did not refer to this problem at all. There are half-a-million Tamilians there. They are called stateless people. According to the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement, there are half-a-million Tamilians there. They have to be rehabilitated in India. But nothing has been done in this respect. It has been stated:

“Half-a-million stateless Tamils in Sri Lanka are facing an uncertain future due to the slowing down in repatriation of people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka during the past few years.

According to official figures 45,790 people were repatriated to India in 1976. The number declined to 39,804 in 1978, 23,769 in 1979 and 3,730 persons during the first quarter of this year. Upto April 3,33,897 persons of Indian origin had been repatriated.

According to the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement of 1964 and the Indira-Sirimavo agreement of 1974, 600,000 people of Indian origin are to be repatriated and the two agreements are to be implemented fully by 1982.”

But the process has slowed down. Not only that when they go out of Sri Lanka, they find it extremely difficult to come across to India. These repatriates face hardship at Talaimannar. There is a news item which says:

“It is time that the Indian Government and the Shipping Corporation of India took serious note of the pathetic conditions prevailing at Talaimannar pier where a large number of passengers including repatriates are left to the mercy of goondas who literally fleece them.”

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action in this regard.

The Sri Lanka Government has constituted a committee called the Ceylon Workers Congress to revive the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement of 1964. I would request our Minister to intervene in this matter at least this time and see that these so-called stateless people get their right of citizenship in Sri Lanka itself. These half-a-million Tamilians are not settlers there. They were the rulers of Sri Lanka. At one time, Tamil kings were there. Now, they are treated as stateless people. I request the Government to see that these people are absorbed in that country itself.

The people who have got citizenship in Sri Lanka are also in trouble. There is a UN Charter to protect the minorities in any part of the world. At the same time, when the agitations started in Ceylon, when the Official Language Act came, many people, even the ladies were stripped off. They were paraded naked. We have discussed many things in this House about women being paraded naked. But nobody went there to condemn that action. What happened there was that the ladies were stripped off, their clothes were removed, but at the same what did they do? They engraved Sinhalese letters on an iron plate that was heated, and that plate was embossed on the breast of a young girl. That happened in Sri Lanka and it may happen still. That is why I request the Government to look into the matter and see that all the persons living in Sri Lanka are protected and their legitimate right of citizenship is given to them very soon.

[Shri C. T. Dandapani]

With these words, I welcome this Report.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to join the hon. Members who have congratulated my distinguished friend, Mr. Narasimha Rao, on his assumption of the responsibilities of the Foreign Minister of this country. Mr. Rao has been inducted into the pilot's cabin at a time when the weather does not promise to be too good. There are dark clouds which have gathered in the North West, there is the rumbling of thunder and flashes of lightning, in the South-East, the sea is choppy and promises rather bad weather. Soviet troops have dug in in Afghanistan and there seems to be no reasonable ground to hope that any magician can produce a formula which will lead to an expeditious political solution of the problem and thereby to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Diego Garcia is being built up as a powerful naval base and a challenge to the sovereignty, independence and non-alignment of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean.

Detente has received a set-back. Discussions on SALT have almost ground to a standstill. The Seventy Seven are at sixes and sevens. There seems to be no immediate promise of our dreams, our hopes, our aspirations about the new international economic order coming to fruition.

Sir, at an hour like this, it is extremely necessary for the Government and the different political parties in the country to realise that problems of this magnitude can be grappled with only on the basis of a national consensus. I do not want to take the time of the House at this late hour trying to point out that it was the effort of the Janata Government too to base its foreign policy, to conduct its foreign policy on the basis of a national consensus. Sir, our foreign policy, ever since we became independent, has been based on the concept of non-alignment.

Non-alignment became an article of faith with us because we believe that non-alignment is an attribute, an inalienable attribute, of sovereignty. Non-alignment is essential for any nation to ensure the preservation of independence of judgment, but non-alignment is only an instrument of policy, it is not an objective of policy. The objective of the policy of the Government in the field of foreign affairs is the pursuit of our national interests, enlightened national interests. There is no contradiction between the pursuit of national interests and a deep and abiding faith in the promotion of understanding and peace in the world. It is not necessary for any Government to feel ashamed to proclaim that the objective of its policy is the pursuit of national interests. As long as there are nation states, it is the responsibility, the inalienable obligation, of the foreign Minister and the Government to pursue, relentlessly pursue, the national interests of the country.

When we became non-aligned after our independence, there was a certain context in which the dynamics of non-alignment functioned. It was a bipolar world, the world was divided into two blocs. Three decades have passed. In these three decades we see that the context in which nonalignment has to function has altered. Today the world is a multi-polar one in which there are many focal centres of power. The erosion of monotheisms, the end of colonialism, the emergence of many independent nations in Africa and Asia, the rediscovery of options by the European community, even within the Atlantic system, the differences, the competition, the hostilities and even the bellicosity that have come to light in the relationships of countries which happened to belong to the same monolithic family in the past, the emergence of OPEC as a power centre, and the emergence, if I may say so, of the Euro Left, have all created new conditions in which we have to re-define the dynamics of our non-alignment.

I feel that it is necessary for me to caution our Foreign Minister that the

years ahead are bound to be challenging years for the concept of non-alignment, for the dynamics of non-alignment. The 'Fifties' saw the emergence of non-alignment, the elucidation of the fundamental tenets of nonalignment, the 'Sixties' saw the recognition of the positive role of non-alignment, the 'Seventies' saw the expansion of the spectrum of non-alignment perhaps to the point of heterogeneity, to the point of diluting the very tenets of the movement, to which my hon. friend himself has referred, the 'Eighties' may well be the decade of challenge as far as non-alignment is concerned.

We already see the challenge in many ways. Firstly, a challenge to the security of the non-aligned nations has been posed; it is no longer possible to take non-alignment as an insurance against aggression. India committed the mistake of thinking that non-alignment was a great shield which would protect it from evil eyes and aggression, and paid the penalty for it in 1962 when China attacked it in an unprovoked fashion. Today another non-aligned country, Afghanistan, has been subjected to the presence of Soviet troops. I believe that in this decade the non-alignment will have to face the challenge of finding sanctions for the protection and sovereignty of the non-aligned.

And then there is the crisis of identity among the non-aligned. Because the movement has become a very widely-subscribed movement, there seems to be some difficulty in defining basic tenets. The spectrum has increased and expanded.

You find that there is a crisis of identity in the non-aligned movement; there is a crisis of conscience and there is paralysis as far as action is concerned. Obesity, we know, leads to loss of resilience in the body. But, it seems, obesity of the non-aligned movement has even crept into the soul and paralysed the soul and conscience

of the non-aligned movement. India has to steer clear, under the present circumstances, of aligning itself too much, identifying itself too much, with the extremes in the non-aligned movement. Sir, I referred to the crisis that the non-aligned movement faces and will face in the next decade.

Nothing perhaps has highlighted this more than what has happened in Afghanistan. I do not want to take much time of the House delving into the history of recent developments in Afghanistan, who provided the provocation, whether provocation came first and induction of troops came later, whether everybody around is innocent, whether Mr. Amin invited the Soviet troops to overthrow him or whether Mr. Karmal invited them after being installed by them. But the fact remains that foreign troops are on the soil of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan was once our neighbour. Afghanistan has been linked to this country from times immemorial. The brave people of Afghanistan find today that foreign troops are on the rampage in their country. What did the non-aligned movement do? What did India do? In the United Nations, soon after our new Government took over, the Spokesman of the Government said:

"India has no reason to doubt Moscow's assurance that its troops were sent at the request of the Afghan Government and India hopes that Soviet forces will not remain in Afghanistan a day longer than necessary."

History seems to repeat itself at least with the ruling party opposite. In 1956, when Soviet troops went into Hungary, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon made a very similar statement, perhaps verbatim. He told the Emergency Session of the General Assembly that "any kind of UN involvement would be an infringement of Hungarian sovereignty"—an ingenious manipulation of words of which Mr. Krishna Menon

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

was capable—and that "New Delhi has been informed that Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Budapest in agreement with Hungary as soon as order is restored."

Similar statements were made in 1968 by Mr. G. Parthasarthy when Soviet troops went into Czechoslovakia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Do you mean to say that I should stop?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 2 minutes more.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then I can as well sit down.

Sir, I wish to point out that perhaps every party and group, in the course of this debate, has been given approximately half an hour. You may kindly check the record. It is because a certain point of view has to be presented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not like that. As we have all agreed in the Business Advisory Committee, the time is allotted according to the strength of the party. Therefore, other parties which have got more time, they got according to the party strength. The time allotted to your party is 10 minutes. I have already given you 15 minutes. You may take 2 minutes more. I do not want to stop you. I must tell you that the Minister is supposed to reply to the debate at 3.30 P.M. I want to call two or three small groups more. I have to accommodate them also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very grateful to you. But I want to point out that other parties whose time was approximately 10 minutes have been given more time because this is a subject on which a certain point of view has to be presented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just trying to tell you to be brief.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You are being very conscientious. I appreciate that. I hope, your conscientiousness will be watched by an equal degree of generosity.

I will conclude this section by referring to the statements that our Minister has made and our Government has made. They seem to imply that there can be a difference between 'justified aggression' and 'unjustified aggression'; they seem to imply that big powers have the prerogative to decree that their neighbours can have only such Governments as are amenable to them or are acceptable to them. If this is so, this is a new doctrine. This is very similar to the doctrine of limited sovereignty, and I don't think our Government in India would subscribe to the doctrine of limited sovereignty, firstly because it is repugnant to the basis of our foreign policy and secondly because it is bound to have its own effect on the countries in the neighbourhood. I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee that the Government of India must find a means of solving the situation in Afghanistan. I would only like to remind my hon. friend, the Minister, that when India was invaded in 1962, within a week of the invasion of India, the non-aligned powers swung into action and appealed to China to withdraw. Within four weeks or so, China withdrew; then, a week after the withdrawal of China, the Colombo Powers were able to produce a formula on the basis of which India, at least, said that if that formula was accepted *in toto*, it would be able to go along with the proposal of the Colombo Powers. But where are we today?

15.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now I wish to turn to the relations between India and the Soviet Union. Whatever I have said does not mean that we do not value to friendship of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a great power, is a tried and trusted friend of India, which has stood by India in her hour of trial more than once, in the United Nations, outside

the United Nations, in the field of economic development, in the field of building up the bulwark of our defence production. I am therefore at one with all who have said that our friendship with the Soviet Union must be maintained, must be strengthened, must be made deeper. But, Sir, I also believe that friendship is not adulation. He who fails to point out the errors, he who fails to help his friend to steer clear of dangers and errors and lapses is no true friend at all. In brief, if you will permit me, I would like to refer to two or three more points.

MR SPEAKER: You have already taken more than double your share—please wind up.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It looks rather lop-sided. So, if you will permit me, I will finish in five or six sentences at least.

Then, I come to the question of India's relations with China. We have had a very chequered relationship with China. Because China invaded this country and is still in possession of Indian territory, there has been tension between the two countries—a near rupture in the relations between the two countries. But today it is necessary to realise that, in the multi-polar world in which we function our options must not be limited. To increase our options, it is necessary to realise that options cannot be increased by hugging our grudges and refusing to reopen lines. I am at one with Members who have said that we must be cautious, but I do not go so far as the Right Hon. Gentleman from Satara who said yesterday 'I doubt their bonafides'. I have no illusions about China; I have no illusions about the United States of America; I have no illusions about any big power. Because the fact that their global interest coincides with our national interest is an accident. You have no right to believe that this coincidence is a permanent coincidence. Therefore, it is necessary for us, while realising that this coincidence may not be permanent, will not be permanent, to open our options so that the ma-

beuverability, the flexibility, the resilience which is necessary for our foreign policy in a multi-polar world is fully garnered.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Two more sentences—just three or four minutes. I am not a person who begs for time in this fashion; but, then this is a subject in which, if you touch a few things and leave out others, there is the possibility of one being misunderstood. It is only because of that that I am seeking a four more minutes.

Then, I come to Pakistan. Our relationship with Pakistan is a peculiar relationship. Pakistan, today, is in a very sad predicament. Nobody will suggest that India should gloat over the present predicament of Pakistan. A weak Pakistan, a vulnerable Pakistan, a Pakistan which is vulnerable to aggression or dis-memberment, will be a grave risk for India. If I had the time, I would have said more—I will read out to you a quotation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who himself, when referring to Nepal, pointed out to the fact that the Himalayas have been our frontier fortress of defence and, therefore, we have to look upon that as our fortress of defence. He said:

"Therefore, the principal barrier to India lies on the other side of Nepal... Therefore, much as we appreciate the independence of Nepal, we cannot risk our own security by anything going wrong in Nepal which permits either that barrier to be crossed or otherwise weakens our frontier."

Pandit Nehru was not an expansionist. But he realised the integral relationship between External Affairs and Defence. Therefore, the presence of foreign troops on the other side of Pakistan does create a new situation in which it is necessary for us to reassure Pakistan that there will be no menace, no danger, from India, so that Pakistan may look towards friendship

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

and stability rather than to international armed assistance for building her defence.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We have already referred to the danger posed by Diego Garcia, and the movements of American....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am summing up. In these areas the danger to our country and its sovereignty, to our non-alignment and to peace lies not only from one side but from the other side as well. If I had the time, I would have referred to it in detail. But I would like to join my friend, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman from New Delhi, Shri Vajpayee, who said some time ago that our relations with our neighbours are crucial to create the credibility necessary for our foreign policy. I am sure that the Government will address itself to the task of restoring this credibility, of retaining the credibility which was restored during the days of the Janata regime. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has a right to express his opinion. Order, please.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I cannot be browbeaten in this fashion. Some hon. gentlemen are sometimes innocent and, therefore, say things which are out of place.

I know there is no time. Therefore, I conclude by underlining the need to maintain this credibility which is in danger of being eroded. I do not mind being a little provocative in concluding. I must point out that there are dangerous portents of a return to imperiousness in your relations with neighbours in the manner in which you describe your neighbours as tiny and talk of little fishes talking like whales....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who talked and about whom?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Prime Minister. You do not know who talked! About Bhutan. You want me to say all that? Give me time and I shall quote verbatim.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get agitated.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is my last sentence. There are dangerous portents of a return of the tilt, dangerous portents of erosion of our commitment to non-alignment — why not, genuine non-alignment?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Atom is also tiny.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is powerful. Nobody derides it by calling it 'tiny' as the hon. Prime Minister did.

I hope, therefore, that the Foreign Minister and the Government will bear these considerations in mind in formulating and executing policy in a difficult time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister was to take the floor at 3.30. Some more could participate, if the House could give, say, 15 minutes more.

MR. HARIKESH BAHADUR: Five minutes.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर), अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले माननीय विदेश मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कम्बूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान की है। लेकिन मैं इस सरकार की इस बात के

लिए निन्दा भी करना चाहता हूं कि इस पार्टी ने सत्ता में आने से पहले अपने घोषणापत्र में कहा था कि हम सत्ता में आने के बाद तुरंत कम्प्यूटिया की सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान करेंगे लेकिन इस कार्य को इन्होंने इतने दिन तक नहीं किया। मगर इन्होंने देर में भी किया इसके लिए हम इनको बधाई देना चाहते हैं।

पाकिस्तान के साथ हम लोभ अपना सम्बन्ध सुधारने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उन तमाम बातों को देखने की आवश्यकता है जो पाकिस्तान के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। इस समय पाकिस्तान आधुनिक शस्त्रों का शस्त्रागार बनता जा रहा है और दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों से जिन में मुख्य रूप से चीन, फ्रांस, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी बर्गरह हैं, इन सभी देशों से शस्त्र वहां आ रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान में रखे जा रहे हैं। तबाल इस बात का है कि ये हथियार पाकिस्तान में रख कर किस देश के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होंगे? निश्चय ही ये हथियार सोवियत संघ के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं होने वाले हैं, अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होने वाले हैं, चीन के खिलाफ या ईरान के खिलाफ भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होने वाले हैं। अस्टीमेटली भारत के ही खिलाफ इनका इस्तेमाल होना है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। अभी पाकिस्तान के वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि सन् 81 में पाकिस्तान अपने परमाणु विकास कार्यक्रम पर लगभग 4 करोड़ चालीस लाख डालर यानी 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगा। 18 माह में वह परमाणु बम का विस्फोट करेगा जिसे वह सीबिया की मदद से बना रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक छोटा सा हिस्सा अखबार का पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

“An Islamic nuclear bomb, financed by petro-dollars from Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy, is being developed by Pakistan, the British Broadcasting Corporation has reported.

The BBC predicted that Pakistan will test a nuclear device in 18 months.”

यह एक बहुत खतरनाक बात है। इस कार्य में पाकिस्तान को फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन इटली और स्विटजरलैण्ड की व्यापारिक कम्पनियों की मदद मिल रही है। भारत सरकार को इस मामले को सम्बन्धित सरकारों के साथ बातचीत के जरिए उठांना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान को अगर इस प्रकार से हथियार दिए जाएंगे तो यह अन्ततः भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए एक बहुत खतरा पैदा होगा। अभी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें भी इस तरह की बात कही गई है। इसलिए इस बात की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

चीन का जहां तक सवाल है चीन के साथ हमारी दोस्ती बहुत पुरानी रही है। लेकिन चीन ने ही 1962 में भारत पर आक्रमण कर के भारत के साथ बहुत बड़ा विश्वासघात किया था जिससे कि हमारे देश के महान नेता पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू को भी घबका लगा और साथही साथ भारत की समूची जनता को भी। आज उन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रख कर ही हम चीन के साथ दास्ती बढ़ाने की बात करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। हमें चीन के साथ दोस्ती करने के पहले तिब्बत के भी सवाल को देखने की आवश्यकता है। तिब्बत को दे कर हम ने भूल की थी। आज तिब्बत में स्वतन्त्रता के लिए वहां के लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। हमें उन के स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में मदद करनी चाहिए। हमें अपनी उस प्रतिज्ञा को भी याद रखना चाहिए जो हम ने 1962 में की थी। उस समय इसी सदन में यह कहा गया था कि जब तक हम अपनी एक-एक इंच भूमि चीन के कब्जे से वापस नहीं ले लेंगे तब तक चीन के साथ समझौता नहीं करेंगे। आज हमारे पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त के सभी हिस्सों में जो गड़बड़ पैदा हो रही है उस में कहा जा रहा है कि बिद्रोहियों को चीन में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है और चीन के हथियार उन को दिए जा रहे हैं। आज उन तमाम बातों पर विदेश मंत्री को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

कराकोरम रोड के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बातें कहीं। एक पुस्तक लिखी गई है “आस्पेक्ट्स आफ नौलेज” डा० महावीर प्रसाद गुप्ता द्वारा जिस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि भारत को चाहिए कि वह चीन की मदद से पाक-आक्युपाइड काश्मीर में बनी कराकोरम हाइवे को डिमिलिट्राइज करने हेतु प्रस्ताव करे। यह एक बहुत ही प्राग्मेटिक सुझाव है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रेस नोट भी 30 जून के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में है—काल टु डिमिलिट्राइज कराकोरम रोड। इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार चीन के साथ करे तो उस से भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए भी आसानी होगी और साथ ही साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधारने में भी बेहतरि आएगी।

अभी ब्रिटेन और चीन के बीच गोपनीय तरीके से एक न्यूक्लियर डील हुआ है। भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह चीज बहुत ही खतरनाक है। भारत सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ब्रिटिश वैज्ञानिक गुरगावोंग प्रान्त में न्यूक्लियर पावर स्टेशन बनाने से सम्बन्धित कार्यों में मदद कर रहे हैं। भारत को यह मामला ब्रिटेन के साथ अवश्य उठांना चाहिए। इस बात को मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा।

सोवियत संघ का जहां तक सवाल है, उसके बारे में सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जब भी आवश्यकता पड़ी है, उन्होंने हमारी मदद की है। दोस्त असली वही है जो कि मौके पर काम आता है।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

सोवियत संघ के साथ हमारी मित्रता कमजोर नहीं होती चाहिए—इस बात को मैं बहुत जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता बढ़ाने की कोशिश हमें करनी चाहिये परन्तु चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हम मित्रता बनायें तब इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि सोवियत संघ की मित्रता के मूल्य पर वह मित्रता नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अफगानिस्तान के प्रश्न पर माननीय सदस्यों ने बहस शुरू कर दी है। अफगानिस्तान से सोवियत सैनिकों को वापस जायें, यह बात ठीक है लेकिन क्या दूसरी शक्तियाँ अफगानिस्तान को स्वतन्त्रपूर्वक रूप से भाग्य का फैसला करने देंगी—यह सोचने की बात है। आज जो स्थिति है उसमें अमरीका और तमाम इंपीरियलिस्ट फोर्सों इस बात की तरफ से लगी हैं कि अफगानिस्तान उनके बूंगल में आये। जहाँ तक सोवियत संघ का सवाल है, मैं इस बात का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता कि उनकी सेनायें वहाँ पर रहें लेकिन अफगानिस्तान के लिए आजादी से रहने की स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए भारत को अहम भूमिका अदा करनी चाहिए।

हिन्दमहासागर को शांति-क्षेत्र बनाना भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अति-आवश्यक है। मारिणस ने डिएगो गार्सिया द्वीप ब्रिटेन को, जहाजों में ईंधन देने हेतु दिया था किन्तु अब वह अमरीकी अड्डा बन गया है। यह समझौते के विरुद्ध है। मारिणस के प्रधान मंत्री ने उसे वापस लेने की बात ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री से की थी लेकिन उन्होंने इसे अस्वीकार कर दिया है। इससे हिन्दमहासागर का क्षेत्र धीरे धीरे एक तरह से अशांति एवं असुरक्षा का क्षेत्र बनता जा रहा है। इस सवाल पर विदेश मंत्री को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। गत तीस वर्षों से विदेश मंत्रालय में फारेन लैंग्वेज एण्टरप्रेटर्स का केंडर फार्मेशन डाला जा रहा है। फारेन लैंग्वेज एण्टरप्रेटर्स का अपना विशेष महत्त्व है। उनके प्रति यह एक गम्भीर अन्याय की बात है कि उनका केंडर फार्मेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मेरे विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि केंडरफार्मेशन हेतु शीघ्र कदम उठाए।

श्रीमन, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla. You will sum up in five minute.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I know your generosity, Mr. Speaker.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: He is not generous. He is miserly in time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is hardly six months since the Government assumed power. Six months is too brief a period for a thorough evaluation of foreign policy. Nevertheless, looking at the overall picture, even during this period of—short span—of six months, the hon. External Affairs Minister has given a fresh thrust to foreign policy formulations and the country has definitely moved forward in its foreign policy.

However, there are certain lapses and one or two areas of non-performance also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with respect to Indo-Arab relations, I must congratulate the Government on extending diplomatic status to P.L.O. mission in New Delhi and on inviting the Chairman, Yasser Arafat, It is also praiseworthy that the Government lost no time whatsoever in reacting to the shocking news of unprecedented terrorist attempt for seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca on 20th November, 1979. The Government rightly deplored this and rightly appreciated the steps being taken by Saudi Arabia.

Here I must also express my distress and condemnation of the surreptitious move of the former Prime Minister and the former Foreign Minister in meeting Moshe Dayan. If there is only one single act that has done the greatest damage to the image of our country, it was this surreptitious move by the former Prime Minister and the former Minister of External Affairs. (Interruptions) They say their policy is based on national consensus. Their policy in this respect was based not only on national but also international condemnation. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, with respect to the Palestine question, it is still unresolved. We have taken a proper attitude and I must submit that our attitude towards the Solution of Palestine question is not the outcome of severe compulsion but it is the result of our being dedicated to higher principles. But,

then, our policy should not be a mere mantra for government for verbal tribute. There is need for a vigorous policy and vigorous steps, in this particular respect, Palestine today is rightly getting a wider attention. Britain, France and Germany, along with their other common market colleagues, are now paying more attention. Arabs are getting impatient—and rightly so—about their security. I must urge upon the government to invoke effective political and economic sanctions against the Zionist State of Israel which has been rightly described even by the UNO as a racist entity like South Africa.

Sir, the continued functioning of Israel consulate in Bombay is a serious aberration in our policy. I must urge upon the government to seek a closure of the Israel consulate in Bombay. There must be a full condemnation of Israel terrorism which is on the increase with the avowed object of changing the character of Jerusalem. Very recently we had the news of the legs of three Arab majors of West Bank being blown off as a result of this Israel terrorism. Unfortunately, there was no condemnation by our Government. Similarly, Israel is now having archeological diggings underneath Al-Aqsa mosque endangering the structure of this holy place—the second holiest place of Islam. Sir, all these are things that must receive proper attention of our government. There is also need for greater economic cooperation. A new Iraq, for example, is emerging under President Saddam Hussain. There were elections very recently. There is hectic construction activity going on. The total value of contracts awarded to India stand at more than Rs. 1,000 crores. The scope for Indian participation in developmental activity is very vast in Iraq as also in Libya and in other places. I hope all this will receive due attention of the government.

There is also need for having shipping service from Bombay with Iraq

for the benefit of the Indian pilgrims going over there.

Sir, just two or three sentences about our policy towards Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It is a policy of very mild disapproval. It betrays a lack of realistic appraisal of the gravity and the nature of the situation over there. Nearly 30,000 Afghan have been killed in Russian bombings, 40,000 have been executed in and outside jails. Russian aggression has driven nearly 80,000 out of their homes and we have only this very mild policy of disapproval. I must say that we have failed to take a bold stand against super-power intervention.

Sir, there is this talk about our efforts through diplomatic channels to defuse tension. But there is negative performance. The talk about political solution linking the whole matter with the multi-national guarantee of non-interference in the affairs of Afghanistan means nothing but de facto recognition of a transplanted regime which the civilised world would test. In the end I may praise the efforts of the Government for improving relations with Pakistan, Bangla Desh and other neighbours. Yes, with respect to China, a very cautious policy must be adopted. And here I would conclude by quoting Pandit Nehru himself, as to what should be our foreign policy. Pandit Nehru had said that a foreign policy should be 'idealistic,—aiming at certain objectives, and, at the same time, it should be realistic. If it is not idealistic, it becomes one of sheer opportunism. If it is not realistic, then, it is likely to be adventurist and wholly ineffective.'

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berrhampore): I was not exactly prepared to be called upon to speak...

MR. SPEAKER: Certain unexpected things happen in life!

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I will take one or two minutes of the House. The House has generally welcomed to some extent the recognition extended by our Government to Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea.

As things stand today, the situation in that part of the world is not without complications of their own. The published reactions of the ASEAN nations and China to our decision for recognition indicate that we will be faced with certain difficulties from those countries. I think the Foreign Minister is aware of these things and he will see to it that while we extend our support to the Heng Samrin Government, which is a good thing, at the same time, there is also this difficulty that the Heng Samrin Government is sustained by the Vietnamese army. There is no doubt about it. It is a fact. That creates naturally certain complications as we have seen similar complications in the Afghan area by the presence of Russian troops. The Foreign Minister should address himself to these difficulties that are likely to arise. I hope he will use his good offices and persuade the Vietnamese Government to withdraw their armed forces from Kampuchea.

I now come to the Afghanistan situation. Till today there is no indication that the situation has refused itself. The Government of India took certain initiative; there is no doubt about it. We had hoped that good results would follow. But somehow or other, although some Russian troops were withdrawn, the situation shows no sign of having defused. We will have to be wary about the situation as it stands today.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of normalisation of our relations with China. So far as I am concerned, personally I am an advocate of friendly relations of our country with all countries including China and we should not reject out of hand the offers

that had been made by the Chinese spokesman about the Settlement of the border question. I do not say that the proposals that have been made should be accepted blindly. But there is no harm in exploring what actually the Chinese side means by the offer that they have made. The External Affairs Minister himself has said that there is not much of difficulty in so far as Eastern Side, that is, MacMohan side of the border is concerned. But the real difficulty is about the Ladakh side and Aksai Chin side. I think there is no harm if by our prolonged negotiations these things are sorted out and finally a solution acceptable to both sides could be found.

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH (Baramulla): Sir, after the thought-provoking speech of my friend, Mr. Chavan, I do not think that there is much to be said. Therefore, I will not take much of the time of the House. But I will only make my submission that in this changing world, the foreign policy of the country is necessarily to be flexible, flexible in order to achieve the greatest thing in the national interest, that is, peace and security. Now, Mr. Chavan has omitted certain things upon which I would like to develop. I feel that there is a sort of complacency and a sort of superficial or rather a casual understanding of the world situation. The world, as it stands today, is hanging by a slender thread of 'world peace' and therefore we have to take into consideration the present situation of the world and not rake up the past and not become the prisoners of the past.

16 hrs.

Sir, there is a crescent of crisis right from the middle East to Afghanistan. Now, in this crisis, what are we to do? You are aware that our independence and our own security must be safeguarded. The first requisite for this is that we must have a very balanced approach. It is a tight rope dancing and we have to keep our balance.

Our position and great potentiality requires of us to have a certain balanced approach. I say this because some of the hon. Members have spoken certain words which would suggest that they would like us to take a very stiff posture in the international relationship. The international relationship does not admit of taking a very stiff posture, especially for us. As I said, in this crescent of crisis, what is the position of Afghanistan? I, for one, do not accept the explanation of the USSR that they have come to Afghanistan only on the invitation of the Afghanistan Government. Where was the Afghanistan Government? They said that it was Hafiz Amin who invited them. Did he invite them to get himself killed? There was no Afghanistan Government when the Russian troops landed there. The Russians were tempted to go to Afghanistan for their own national interest. We must, therefore, take the situation in its totality. There was a complaint by one of the Members that the Prime Minister has made a departure and she has said that we must take the whole thing in totality and then formulate our foreign policy. Yes, that is correct, but what is the totality? The totality is that the world situation is deteriorating and there is no chance of its being defused, in any way so soon. Let us have a look at the situation right from Afghanistan up to Middle-East. There is a tremendous rivalry between the great powers. The coming of Russian troops to Afghanistan is in pursuance of the policy of safeguarding their own interests by Russia. This is a situation which I do not think will get defused, but any way let us hope for the best.

Now, what should we do? I do not think that our national interest would be served by pursuing a policy of coming to very rigid postures, our national interests would be served by certain long-term measures as also by certain short-term measures. I would not dilate on the long-term measures like non-alignment, self-reliance, indi-

vidual and collective, and so on and so forth, because there is not much time, and I do not think that non-alignment is going to be very relevant in the present situation. These are all long-term measures and I would not dilate on them, as I said. I would only say that the present situation demands that we must patch up with all our neighbours. A friendly neighbour is the best guarantee for security of the country.

Now, I come to our relations with China. China, as the Foreign Minister has very kindly told us, are prepared to leave the eastern border territory to us, while they want that whatever territory they have on the western border should be given to them. Sir, as you know, the western borders of India are also a part of Jammu and Kashmir State, and I come from that State. They also want a part of the territory on the other side, occupied by Pakistan. Now, we have a great constitutional difficulty. According to our Constitution, no territory of India can be ceded except with the approval of the Parliament. There is another condition that Parliament's approval shall only be available when the State of Jammu and Kashmir gives its concurrence. I hope that if in the larger interest of the nation, some territory is to be given out, the State Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir will be consulted. But there is a very grave matter, which is implied here. What happens to that country which is on the other side of the present line of actual control? You know that China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement in 1963—and afterwards also—whereby China has got some portions of Karakoram, Hunza and some portions of the territory of India which is in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, if you give up that territory, it implies that Pakistan's aggression is condoned, and that Pakistan has a claim over that territory, and, therefore, you give up the territory of J&K. So, I would request the Foreign Minister to keep this in mind.

[Shri Khwaja Mubarak Shah]

There are 1 or 2 points which concern the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I am very happy that the Minister of External Affairs has liberalized the issue of passports and visas. But I am sorry to say that in the case of Jammu & Kashmir, if a person of Kashmiri origin wants to come over to India, or to the State of J&K, there is a lot of procedural difficulties and delays. I hope the Minister will take them into account.

With regard to the Arab world, I have personal experience of the fact that in our Missions located in different places in the Arab world, we have very few people who speak the Arab language. The external publicity is so weak that Arabs do not feel very near us. I would, therefore, request that persons who are conversant with the Arabic language should be posted to our Missions in Arab countries. I would also request the Foreign Minister to take into account the fact that the centre of the Arab world is no longer Cairo. So, having a policy towards the Arab region, from the Egyptian background, will not appeal to the Arab world.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap. He is the last speaker. Thereafter, the Foreign Minister will speak.

448 .

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्धित अवाहर लाल नेहा ने इस देश की विदेश नीति की कल्पना की थी और भारत को गुट निरपेक्ष नीति के आधार पर आगे ले जाने का संकल्प किया था और कहा था कि ऐसा करके ही भारत को एशिया का ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे संसार का नेतृत्व करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन आज हम चारों तरफ नजर भेड़ते हैं तो हमारी यह नीति असफल हुई दिखाई देती है। चारों तरफ हमारा कोई भी पड़ोसी देश ऐसा नहीं है जिस को हम अपना मित्र कह सकें, जिससे हम अपने दिल की बात कर सकें, जो हमारा साथी हो फिर चाहे वह चीन हो या पाकिस्तान हो या बंगला देश हो जिस को हम ने स्वतंत्र कराया था। समुद्र की तरफ से भी हमारे देश को घेरा बना हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमें जो हमारी

विदेश नीति है उसमें जो कमियां हैं उन पर विचार करना होगा और उन कमियों को दूर करना होगा।

में समझना है कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि विदेश मंत्रालय आज तक यह समझ नहीं पाया है कि उसको विदेशों के साथ किस तरह से सम्पर्क कायम करना है, वहां पर किस तरह से अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाना है। जो नीति है वह नीकरशाही बनाती है और अफसरशाही उसको लागू करती है। हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय पार्टी बन्दी का झण्डा बन गया है आज उसको आधुनिक स्वरूप तो प्रदान किया जा रहा है। तरह तरह की सुविधाएं भी वहां पर मूहैया की जा रही है लेकिन उमका भारतीयकरण नहीं हो रहा है। विदेश मंत्रालय विदेशों का तो प्रतीक मालूम होता है लेकिन भारतीयता का प्रतीक मालूम नहीं होता है। उसका भारतीयकरण हम को करना होगा, भाषा के मामले में, खानपान के मामले में रहनसहन के मामलों में। किस तरह से दूसरे देशों में हम भारतीय कल्चर प्रचार कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से उनके साथ हम कल्चरल का दोस्ती स्थापित कर सकते हैं, इसको हमें देखना होगा और एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से हम को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। हम दूसरे देशों की नकल न करें। दूसरे देशों की नकल करके हमने भारतीय दूतावासों को ऐसा झण्डा बना दिया है कि वे भारतीयता के प्रतीक नहीं रह गए हैं, सही मानों में हमारे विचारों के प्रतीक नहीं रह गए हैं।

आज इस्लामी गुट के देश पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठ कर संधियां और समझौते करते हैं।

अगर पाकिस्तान पर हमला होगा तो वह सारे इस्लामी देशों पर हमला माना जायेगा। एक तरफ उनका रैज्यूलेशन आता है कि वह हमारे देश की नीति की असफलता है क्योंकि हम इस्लामी देशों के दोस्त हैं।

वहां पर काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर चर्चा हो जाये, वहां बैठकर पाकिस्तान के नेता इस बात को कह जायें और वह देश सुनते रहें, इसका मतलब है कि हमारी नीति की यह एक कमजोरी है। हमारी नीति क्या रह गई है कि केवल दूसरे देशों में जा कर धूम धामो, विदेशियों को अपने यहां घुमाओ, इससे ज्यादा हम सोच नहीं पाते हैं। खाओ और खिलाओ और उस प्रेमी की तरह हमारी विदेश नीति बन गई है, मनमौजी प्रेमी, जिस पर कोई विश्वास नहीं करता है। कभी उधर चक्कर काटता है और कभी उधर चक्कर काटता है। हम भारत की विदेश नीति को एक मनचलें प्रेमी की संज्ञा दे सकते हैं।

आज देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए जहां हम दूसरे देशों में जा कर कालें और गोरे के खाल को रोकना चाहते हैं वहां पर इस देश में जो जातिवाद फैला हुआ है, वर्ण व्यवस्था फैली हुई है, अंग्रेज श्रमिकों के देशों के लिए हम झड़ते हैं वी भारत में फैली हुई जाति और व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध भी हमें संघर्ष करना पड़ेगा।

ऐसी हालत में मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए केवल इस बात को कहूंगा कि जो भारत के राजदूतावास हैं, हाई कमीशन हैं, उनका भारतीयकरण होना चाहिए, हमारी देशी भाषा के आधार पर, भारत के कल्चर के आधार पर, यहां के रहन-सहन, खानपान के आधार पर, आज अनेक ऐसे राजपूत हैं जो दूसरे देशों में जाकर जातीयता का प्रमाण देते हैं, वही के लोगों से दूर रहते हैं। हमारा जनेऊ उन लोगों से न छू जाये, इस तरह की भावनाएं लेकर हम एक दूसरे देशों के नज़दीक नहीं जा सकते हैं।

भारत एक रोज दुनिया में नेतृत्व करे और यहां पर हमारी एक्टिव नान-एलाइन्मेंट पालिसी होनी चाहिए। वह बहुत मज़बूत और सक्रिय होनी चाहिए, यह नहीं कि हम बड़े देशों के पिछलग्ग बन कर रहें। यही कह कर मैं माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in all 23 hon. members have participated in this debate. It is a very good number not only from the point of view of the number of speakers but also from the point of view of the suggestions which have been given by them. As I had expected, the suggestions given by the hon. members have been extremely useful and enlightening. I am grateful not only to those who have had a good word to say about this government but also to those who had some criticism to offer, and I assure them that their criticism will certainly be considered in all its aspects, because I take it—whether they take it or not—as constructive.

Sir, as Mr. Chavan pointed out, our foreign policy has, to a very large extent been based on national consensus. Consensus does not naturally mean identity of views on all matters, consensus is something with which the whole nation can live, the whole nation can accept it as its own, can own it. That is the consensus, although in matters of detail on individual issues, there could be any amount of variation. So, in that spirit, I agree that national consensus should be and is the basis of our foreign policy, and I also assure the House that that will be the spirit in which this govern-

ment will conduct its foreign policy. It is for the House to Judge, for the nation to judge who at a given time is departing from national consensus. National consensus is something which people feel in their bones, it need not be explained. And therefore, people also feel in their bones when there is departure from national consensus. I am sure the people of India are sagacious enough to feel these departures in their bones and also give their verdict whenever there are such departures.

The situation in the world according to many hon. Members, is gloomy indeed. I agree with them. So far as the present situation is concerned, there has been a very definite setback to detente. As was pointed out, the decade of the 70s could be considered the decade of detente. The decade of the 80s threatens to be a decade of confrontation. I do hope that it will remain at confrontation at the worst, it will not come to conflagration. That is why today everyone in the world is concerned about the situation in which we find ourselves. The situation is full of tensions. It is dangerous. It can explode any moment. That is the situation today.

I should like to remind the House that a few days back, one fine morning the world saw a news item appearing in the papers which, on the face of it, appeared to be rather amusing, but it was not amusing at all. The news item said that somewhere the computers fixed by the United States of America gave a false alarm and if within three minutes the false alarm had not been rectified and notified, the ICBMs from the American side would have been flying all over the world or wherever they were to be flying. I may also inform the House that we were in Moscow on that day. I do not know how significant that is. So the world runs the risk not only of being annihilated by deliberate decisions on the part of those who made decisions but also, apart from deliberate decisions, even more by error of mindless machines. That is the predicament of the world today. So, there

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

is not gainsaying the fact that humanity will have to assert itself if it has to survive and that is what it is all about. How do we, representing humanity, assert ourselves, assert the urge to live, the urge to survive and get over the forces of destruction which also are very powerful as we all know? That is the question mark which faces mankind today.

While I have placed before the House one picture which is undoubtedly gloomy, I should also like to place before the House another side where there is a silver lining, according to me and according to many observers. Detente, in spite of the fact that it is under very great strain, is not lost for ever. There have been certain attempts to resume detente. The leaders of countries ranged on opposite sides have unwillingly or willingly started talking to each other. There has been, not a very perceptible, but still some kind of thaw in the relations between the great powers or the super powers, whatever we call them, they have started visting each others countries. They have started talking to each other, even if they disagree with each other and this itself is a silver lining to the cloud. So, far as SALT II is concerned, it is quite interesting that while the SALT II Agreement still remains to be ratified, the Agreement in fact is very much in force. In fact since it has not been ratified, it would have been open to both super powers to have flouted it but we have it on the highest authority—that, in spite of the fact that it has not been ratified, it has not been violated. Thus, there is a llue which even the super-powers do draw and beyond which they will not go, call it 'Lakhshman Rekha' or whatever it is. So, there is a silver lining and last but not the least, what does humanity want? As I just submitted the greatest assest, the greatest single factor in the situation in favour of peace is the urge of humanity, the desire of humanity to live, of mankind to live and

that is represented by non-alignment. That is how the non-aligned movement gets linked with the problems of the world to-day and if the non-aligned movement is to make itself felt, it cannot make itself felt either by its military power or by its affluence or by any of the criteria which are taken as the attributes of greatness. To-day it can make itself felt only because it is the sole representative of the aspirations of mankind to live and not to be annihilated and that will have to be the role of the non-aligned movement. Much has been said on the non-aligned movement and I am generally in agreement with most of what has been said. It is valid to-day. I agree it is more valid than ever before. It is more valid in a multi-polar world than in a bi-polar world. And another silver lining is that as the world becomes multi-polar, as more and more foci develop, there is greater and greater scope for non-alignment to survive, not only to survive but also to be accepted generally. When there were only two blocs it was considered to be something untenable. Many people, many countries, many leaders scoffed at it and that is how it began. But then a time came when non-aligned initiatives became effective on several very vital issues of the world and, therefore, as the foci go on increasing in number, I have no doubt that the validity of non-alignment also goes on increasing. If there are more foci, it means, there are more countries which wish to be non-aligned, which do not wish to toe somebody else's line and, therefore, automatically, as a result of this, the progress is in the direction of non-alignment being strengthened and not weakened. But much will depend on those who are running it. It could become a dead letter. It could go into dormancy or it could become really active and try to grapple with the problems of the world. Now it represents a vast majority of mankind. There are 94 countries who are Members of the non-aligned movement. I do not agree with the statement that some

obesity has come in non-alignment. It may be something like obesity but the increase of numbers should not be taken lightly. If the non-aligned movement had continued to be a movement of 25 countries, I am sure its image would have been much different. But to-day the movement with 94 countries in it and more wanting to come in, means that a greater and greater section of humanity is coming into this because they find that their aspirations can be fulfilled only in this way and no other way.

The other way is to get aligned, getting into blocs and finding themselves sandwiched by both sides. I can quote the example of one country which has given us, in our conversations, a very meaningful reaction. It is a country which has just entered the fold of the nonaligned countries. For quite some time, they were scoffing at non-alignment. Then they found to their dismay that their membership of blocs did not benefit them. They came into the non-alignment movement very recently. I shall not name the country; it is not proper. When we talked to them, they said, "Ultimately for you Indians, nonalignment comes easily. It is quite natural to you. But we have entered this fold just now and we have learnt the hard way. You should realise that. You are not realising that we have learnt the hard way to come into the nonaligned movement. So, don't take it so easy. It is easy to you, but very difficult for us to change our postures, to change our traditional values, to change what we have been telling the people all along. So, to change all this gamut, it is not going to be easy." I appreciated that spirit, because it is not going to be easy for any country immediately after coming into the non-aligned movement, to change over everything overnight. So, they are learning the hard way coming into the nonaligned movement and that is a very happy feature for the nonaligned movement and perhaps for the future of the world also. But it is true that the number is increasing. Is it not natural that most

of these countries which have come out of the colonial yoke only recently should find themselves totally preoccupied with their own problems? Did we not find ourselves totally preoccupied with our own problems, in spite of being such a big country? They are small countries. We know what has been their history. They have been under racist regimes. They have been under very bad colonial regimes. They have depended on those regimes for decades and decades. To-day suddenly when they find themselves independent, you cannot expect most of them to play a very meaningful role in international affairs. They are too much preoccupied with their local problems and I do not blame them. We will have to sympathise with them and to help them in the solution of their local problems, so that they are enabled to play their rightful role in international affairs in the near future. That should be our attitude, rather than saying that there is obesity in this movement and therefore, let us cut it out and make it trim. That is not going to happen because we are not going to close the doors against any country; if it fulfils the criteria of the nonaligned movement, then it has to come in. There is no question of keeping it out. They have also inherited many of their conflicts from the old order. It is not that these small nonaligned countries to-day are fighting for the first time. It is a reflection of what the colonialists did while they were ruling those countries. They always played one against the other. They have inherited this sordid game of internecine quarrels and they are grappling with that legacy. Even there, we should not blame them, because it is not their own doing. It is the doing of some one else who was ruling them all these decades. As I said, they are still dependent on the old colonial powers for many things. There are very few countries which can really stand on their own feet. They still depend willy-nilly on those countries and they are under the spell of those countries in

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

the economic sense and in most cases in the cultural field and political field also. They may be in the nonaligned movement, but they are amenable to certain influences. Even then we should not really condemn them because this is quite natural in the short run. In the long run, how they are extricated from that influence and brought into the real position of nonaligned countries—that is something for the leadership of the non-aligned movement to consider and do today. Therefore, Sir, I would respectfully submit that there are certain directions in which the non-aligned movement has to go. It has to be very careful about the issues to which it is addressing itself. Now, Iran is non-aligned, Afghanistan is non-aligned, Pakistan is non-aligned; India is non-aligned. If all the countries are non-aligned and still there is a problem so intractable as the Afghanistan problem, should we really urge upon the non-aligned countries to have an immediate meeting of all the non-aligned countries and solve it? Is it possible. Is it realistic to expect from all the non-aligned countries themselves to do this operation on themselves? It is not realistic. But, suppose, the non-aligned countries give a call in favour of Palestine, as they have given; and there is going to be an extra-ordinary UN meeting on the 22nd of this month which I am going to attend on behalf of this Government. On this question there will be no difficulty at all. The whole world will rally round this point. So, the care with which we pick up these issues on which the non-aligned movement itself has to be heard and felt, is crucial. It is true that the non-aligned movement cannot solve all the problems under the sun. Nor does it expect to solve all the problems under the sun. If we look back to the days when the movement was started by the great stalwarts, Pandit Nehru, Tito and Nasser, they addressed themselves to the most momentous problems of the world. They did not address themselves to small problems. They addressed themselves

to world peace. They addressed themselves to the liberation of so many countries which were still groaning under the colonial yoke. Therefore, they appealed to the mind of man, they appealed to the urge of man to liberate himself. They appealed to the lofty sentiments. And, therefore, they were successful. Today, there is a case for reverting back to paying our attention to those great ideals, those lofty levels of thinking and acting which characterised the movement in its earlier stages. Today, except de-colonisation, except liberation of many countries from the colonial yoke, no other problem has really been solved. So, we will have to conserve our energy and address ourselves to those unresolved problems which have been plaguing the countries all the time but somehow, in respect of which our reactions of late have been rather formal. We have been formally passing resolutions day in and day out in our non-aligned conferences. I have gone through those resolutions. Even the language is so formal and stereo-typed that there is no heart in it. Therefore, this attitude has to change and much depends on the new personalities on whom the mantle of leadership has fallen. I have no doubt that in this context India and the leadership of the Government of India and the people of India will acquit herself admirably and we will not be found wanting in whatever has to be done in bringing back the glory of the non-aligned movement which belongs to it and which for various reasons has slipped from its hands a bit during the last few years.

So, I have no doubt that this is going to be done and I assure the House that as the people of India want, as the hon. Members want, the non-aligned movement which has been the sheet anchor of India's foreign policy will be strengthened in all possible ways.

Sir, I do not wish to go far afield because I have found that on many matters, there has been a kind of consen-

sus, a kind of agreement which has emerged from the debate. I would only touch upon a few points.

The first I would take is the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia. Now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta yesterday complained that Diego Garcia does not find a place in the Report of the Ministry. I would like to say at the very outset that the nature of this Report, the traditional Report which the Ministry of External Affairs places on the Table of the House every year, the format of that Report, is what it is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): This is no argument.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: So, if there is anything, the format has to change. I am seriously saying that I would like to explore the possibility of making this Report not just a factual Report of the activities of the Ministry as it generally is, but a political Report. If that could be done, not only Diego Garcia, but so many other things also will come into it automatically. Now, sporadically one or two things come and suddenly if Mr. Indrajit Gupta only looks at things not contained in the report and starts complaining, then the only way out is to change the format. I am saying in all seriousness that I think that there is a need to change the format; I would certainly go into it. But when he goes on to say that we have been very lukewarm about these things, we have not said anything—in the Report, I say 'yes'—but apart from the Report, if it is suggested that we have been quite mum on this, then I would beg to differ. In this very Session, in the current Session of Parliament, I have answered as many as six questions, Starred and Unstarred, in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, I did not answer any in the Central Hall though! Can it be said that I have been mum on it? About Diego Garcia, Sir, I have dug up something which is very interesting. We had taken a stand way back in 1965, even before Mr. Ramgoolam made a demand for the return of the island, we said 'why did you excise

the island?' That is what we said, The statement made in 1965 by the then Foreign Minister says—I am reading the operative portion because it is a long one—as follows:

“The idea of a colonial power detaching and retaining a part of the administered territory is repugnant to the present day thinking and is against the UN Resolution on the Independence of Colonial Territories.”

So, it is not for the first time that this is coming up. Even when the excision was being contemplated, we opposed it and the Prime Minister has stated on the floor of the House that she sees much justice in the demand for the return of this Island, but she has said that we have not taken a formal stand on this which we need not. That is hardly necessary because what we think is clear enough from this background. So, to say that we have been lukewarm about Diego Garcia is not correct. We have been as hot as we could be and in fact, something more. But as Chavan Ji said, we have to be a little more aggressive, the content has to be a little more aggressive on the Indian Ocean. I agree. Now we have to take a substantially strident position. That is what we are going to do and that is what is going to be done at the Colombo Conference on the Indian Ocean. That is what we intend to do. This I have informed this House in answer to a Starred Question just a few days back. I cannot give the details of what is going to be done because we cannot do everything alone. We have to consult all others who are interested in this. I know that if the atmosphere is created, this is going to be a very very effective stand, a very very effective element in the entire picture.

Sir, I now come to a very useful suggestion made by Mr. Chavan about collective self-reliance among

developing countries. He put it in the context of the nonaligned, but

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

there is hardly any difference, and there is so much of overlap between the developing and the nonaligned countries, that I can as well take it to apply to the nonaligned countries. In this context, I would like to inform the House that India has been an unrelenting champion of the ECDC—economic co-operation among developing countries. The House is aware that our attempts to create conditions propitious for a success talk between the North and the South are becoming dimmer and dimmer with every passing day. There was a meeting of the Committee of the whole recently. There was a meeting of the Group of Seventyseven earlier, which is at the moment presided over by India. I had been to that meeting, and after a good deal of exercise, a very intricate exercise, the Group of Seventyseven was brought to position where they took a unified stand on all the matters concerning the North-South dialogue, about the dates, about the agenda, about so many other parameters of that conference. After a good deal of difficulty, we came to a particular stand. The Committee of the Whole means the Committee of the United Nations itself plus other organisations which are also admitted into the United Nations Organisation. As the House knows, the Committee of the Whole has been meeting for the last few months off and on. We got reports that the prospects were good, that the developing countries were really able to appreciate the justness of what the developing countries were saying. So many people reported to us, that the prospects were really good. But just within the last three or four days, as an anti-climax, a very undesirable anti-climax, the news has come that eventually the developed countries have put their foot down on everything that was being suggested by the developing countries, and that the prospects of the special session of the U.N. to start the North-South dialogue, which is to take place in August, has suddenly become very, very gloomy indeed.

We had a hunch like this. We were hoping for the best, but we always thought we should be prepared for the worst, and that is why this country has been advocating, championing, the cause of the developing countries not only vis-a-vis the developed countries, but among themselves also. There is a very wide area for this co-operation—ECDC economic co-operation among developing countries, and TCDC, technical co-operation among developing countries. In the last meeting of the Group of Seventyseven, we impressed upon everybody the need to go in this direction. There were some eyebrows raised, there were some doubts raised, but we said there was no alternative. We said: let us do our best on the North-South front, but let us also be prepared for the South-South dialogue. We did not lose any time discussing the pros and cons of it. We said it was necessary and everybody agreed, and we set up a committee. That committee has had a meeting already. They are coming up with certain viable schemes of co-operation among the developing countries. In the near future, I hope I will be able to take the House into confidence and tell the hon. Members what exactly is being done in this ECDC programme. So, I would respectfully submit that the suggestion made by Mr. Chavan is already under way, it is being acted upon, and I hope it will yield results in the near future.

Then I come to the toughest question, Afghanistan. Here again, there are many angles which neutralise each other and leave me very little to say. There is a booklet, a whole booklet, in which India's views on the Afghan situation have been printed, right from the beginning to the present day.

There is one view in this House which wants to give me a testimonial that I have effected some change or Mrs. Gandhi has effected some change in her stand on Afghanistan when compared to the first speech and what we are saying now. There is another view which again says,

"There has been some change, mind you: So please tell us there is no change". This is the other view. I would like to say that if so many views have been expressed which have covered the pages of a full booklet—if it had been only one view, a booklet would not be needed—the views have been oriented to changing situations. There is no basic departure from any view. But if I am talking today, I have to talk about the situation today. I cannot sit in judgment on how the troops of the Soviet Union went into Afghanistan, at whose invitation, was it a registered notice or an un-registered notice. Do I go into that here? If someone asks me to go on repeating the whole story in every statement that I make, is it not asking too much? Therefore, I would like to submit that there is no departure. At the same time, we are reacting to changing situations.

It has been said that we have not reacted at all to two situations, one, the Afghan proposals and, second, the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops that was announced recently. Now, I would like to refer Mr. Indrajit Gupta to nothing more than a newspaper—not very much, only a newspaper. I cannot start with the assumption that he does not read newspapers. How could I? Yet on the 22nd June, all the newspapers came out with what was possible at that time to be given as a reaction. Even now I am not able to say whether I should come out, as I said, with a strident, a full-dress, reaction to the situation because I have still to get many details. It is not just a question of expressing in opinion and forgetting about it. It is an evolving situation; it is going to continue to be an evolving situation and, therefore, whatever was given in the newspapers on 22nd June was the reaction of the Government of India that it was possible to give as on that date and that should satisfy anyone that we have taken a positive view about the withdrawal. We have not taken a sceptical view. We have not taken

that propagandist view which is raging everywhere. We have not taken any such view and we could not do that. How could we take any view other than the view we have taken? It is absolutely illogical if we do that. We know how to preserve our logic, how to preserve the consistency of our policy and, therefore, I would like to submit that whatever was given by the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry to the press was all that was possible to give on that date. Even now we have to get many details. We have to go into many many intricacies to be able to say anything more. I do not think personally that there is any need to say anything more than that.

About the Afghan proposals, the Afghan proposals were the subject-matter of questions in this House. I have welcomed the Afghan proposals as worthy of consideration. Could I go beyond that? Here are the proposals from Afghanistan. I am not a party; I do not have to accept them or to reject them. It is for Pakistan and Iran to accept them or reject them. If they are accepted in a modified form or in the original form, then something is going to happen by way of talks. I am a mid-wife who is supposed to bring about talks. If I take a strident stand, is it possible for me to do so? Mr. Agha Shahi is going to come on the 15th here. I am looking forward to meet him. I will try to have a discussion on the Afghan proposals. With whom do I discuss the Afghan proposals if not with Agha Shahi or Qotab Sadeh? These are parties with whom I have to talk before I come to the question about the viability of the Afghan talks. Therefore, as a first reaction, I have said here as well as in the other House that they are worthy of consideration, that they merit consideration. But this cannot be the final stand taken by us because we are nobody to take a final stand on this. There are others who have to take a stand, and we will have to see whether there could be a meeting

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

ground between these stands. Because I am doing that delicate exercise, I would respectfully submit that it would not be proper for me to say anything beyond what I have said.

Now, Hon. Members would have seen that our reactions have been sober, balanced and, in the circumstances, what they should be in order to be able to defuse the situation. They could not be otherwise. It is not that we could not have put in a few more words, but it is not a question of words; it is a question of defusing, a situation with which we are very, very vitally connected. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that what all has been done by way of giving our reactions or taking certain steps by this Government have been well advised and well conceived.

Now, I come to another very difficult question, in regard to the normalisation of relations with China. This, again, has figured in the debates and proceedings of both the Houses. I have found one refrain in the entire debate. 'Caution', 'Khabardar!'—that is the refrain; and if I have understood the refrain correctly, I would say with all respect that I take it in the same spirit in which it has been offered. I am not rejecting it; yet I am not really taking caution itself as the be-all-and-end-all of everything. Caution has been given and I am taking it.

One Hon. Member from his side very beautifully put it in Hindi when he said:

..... दूध का जला छाछ
को भी फूँक फूँक कर पीता है । मुझे इतना ही कहना है
कि आप जिन्दगी भर फूँकते ही रहेंगे या पिनेगे बी
कभी ।

So, exercising all the caution we are capable of and taking the benefit of the advice given by Hon. Members,

we shall do what is right. No Member has expressed himself against the idea of normalisation of relations. Mr. Indrajit Gupta put it very tersely when he said that only a lunatic can oppose it. Fortunately, I have not come across any lunatic!

So, that will be my reply. After all, why should we not talk? Even enemies talk and we do not rate ourselves as enemies today. We are neighbours. It is true that something went wrong in the last fifteen to twenty years. We have to set it right if there is a desire on the other side to set it right—because we just cannot do it by ourselves. We cannot start with disbelief. We are careful, absolutely cautious, but we cannot tell the Chinese 'All right, you come to the table although I do not believe you'. This kind of an approach will not do. We will keep our mind open and we will see. I have made a statement already, as an earnest, of my desire to be cautious. A statement has been made on what is called the 'package proposal'. Nobody can say that it is not cautious. Although I don't think that I have rejected anything, I don't think that I have really made a statement which makes further talks impossible. That we should not do. We have the great classic example of Mahabharat. For eighteen days they went on fighting during the day and intriguing and talking during the night. It happened right here. It also happened in Mahabharat that when the battle-lines were drawn between the Pandavas and Kauravas finally. Lord Krishna went to the Pandavas. The Pandavas said, "Now there is nothing to be done; we will go to war". But he said, "No; I have to be your messenger and go to Hastinapur first; even if I am going to be snubbed, even if I am going to be refused and sent back, I am going as your emissary". So, it is not a new thing for us. We have such classic examples where we have done our duty and at the same time tried to avert a disaster until the last moment. So, I do

not think we are doing anything wrong in this. As is well known there are other countries which are talking today; at some level they are talking.

निशस्तन, गुप्तन, बख्तिस्तन

They sit, they talk and they disperse. Is this not happening between many big countries today? So, I would respectfully say that, while being cautious, we would certainly like to make progress if it is possible. And that is what I want this House to bless, and I am sure I have the blessings of this House.

About neighbours, अब मैं अटल बिहारी जी के अफसोसी भाषण पर आता हूं। उनको रूस के लिए भी अफसोस है, वियतनाम के लिए भी अफसोस है, अफसोस अगर किसी के लिए नहीं है तो अपने लिये नहीं है। उन्होंने जो कुछ किया था, उसके लिये उन्हें कोई अफसोस नहीं है। वह कोई और बात कहते, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, मैं उनका जवाब भी नहीं देता, लेकिन जब पड़ोसियों की बात उन्होंने उठाई तो उन्होंने मझे एक ऐसे धर्म संकट में डाल दिया है कि मैं कुछ कह भी नहीं सकता। इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज हम खून के घूंट पी कर चुप हैं। समय आयेगा, जब भारत इस का फैसला करेगा कि हमारे हितों की रक्षा हुई या हमारे हितों का हनन हुआ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खाँ (एटा) : कहि हवे साहब कहिए।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : जी, नहीं, फार इन्स्टांस देखिए हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर आज जे० आर० सी० की मीटिंग में गय हुए हैं, और वह डाका में है। क्या यह कोई मुनासिब है कि मैं कुछ कहूं? भूटान नेपाल जो हमारे दूसरे देश है पड़ोसी, उनसे हमारी कई बातों पर वार्ता चल रही है। क्या यह ठीक होगा कि मैं कुछ कहूं? लेकिन मैं यह

जरूर कहूंगा कि जिसको हम समझते हैं कि पड़ोसियों से दोस्ती करने का एक तरीका है, तरीके कई होते हैं। वह भी होता है कि आप अपनी सगोटी उठाकर दे दें, यह भी होता है कि आप अपनी रक्षा करें उनकी भी करें। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ,

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हाबर) : अन-पार्लियामेन्टरी है।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : मैं हितों की बात कर रहा हूँ : यह तो साहित्यिक भाषा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मैं तो एपरिशिष्ट करता हूँ।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : इसको उपमा कहते हैं।

बात यह है कि हम दोस्ती भी करें और अपने हितों की रक्षा भी करें, अटल जी यह कहा था। मैंने उसी वक्त उनको कहा कि इस पर पाबन्द रहें अटल रहें। अटल जी अगर इस सिद्धांत पर अटल रहें तो इसका रास्ता बहुत अच्छा निकल सकता है, इस पर दो रायें नहीं हो सकती, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इस वक्त इससे ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन सदन को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि अपने हितों की रक्षा करते हुए अपने भी दोस्तों से अच्छे से अच्छे संबंध हम बनायेंगे, उसमें कोई सुन्देह की बात नहीं है।

17.00 hrs.

I think I have covered most of the tough points raised. I would only touch upon one or two before I wind up.

Several matters have been raised in regard to individual countries and our relations with them—Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal and so on. I would not like to take the time of the House in going into the details which incidentally I do not have in full at the moment but on each of these countries our relations are clear. What we have done in order to improve those relations is well-known. If there has been anything wanting here and there, we are always prepared to look into it. It is true that bilateral relations cannot be improved unilaterally. It has to be a bilateral improvement and it is quite possible that at some point of time, we have

[Shri P. V. Narasima Rao]

honest differences of opinion on what is to be done. It is not more cantankerousness that stops talks and normalisation of relations. It can be an honest perception of the countries concerned in which they would like to persist and they would not like to yield on this perception. They may consider them basic enough not to yield. All these possibilities are there. I would assure the hon. Members that on whichever country they wish, I am prepared to place all the information before the House and we can certainly get the benefit of the views of the members in regard to improvement of relations with those countries.

One point raised by an hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir was with regard to normalisation of relations and border settlement with China. I have already stated in this House and in the other House that without the Parliament of India knowing about it, without the people of India knowing about it, without everyone being consulted about it, how can any normalisation or settlement of the border between India and China take place? It is just not possible. So, everything is going to come to some tentative idea of what at all make any progress, if we at all come to some tentative idea of what is to be done, that idea even in its tentative form will come here. I have no other alternative. There cannot be any other alternative in a democracy. Therefore, whether it is an area which is covered by Jammu and Kashmir or whether it is an area which is covered by any other State that is the position. For instance, in our border settlement with Bangladesh, are we not keeping the Government of West Bengal constantly in the picture? They are always in the picture and they are a necessary participant in these talks and we are keeping them in the picture. Therefore, there is no question of any State Government being kept out. After all, India

consists of States and Union Territories but the question is the people in that area who are immediately affected and their State Governments would certainly come into the picture. I have no doubt about that. On that score, the hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir need not have any fears.

There are so many other small things, but I find I have spoken too long....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): What about our workers in the Gulf countries?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMA RAO: No one spoke about it, but there is a cut motion about it.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I spoke about it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMA ROY: I would dispose of that matter very quickly by saying that when we found that certain regulation was necessary in the matter of sending or recruiting these workers to be sent abroad, there was some litigation.

The matter went up to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, in an order, gave us certain guidelines. In a subsequent order of the Supreme Court, when in some other form, the same matter was taken, they said that they stick to the previous order giving the guidelines and they have also given us a directive or they have said that the Attorney General or someone on behalf of the Government had assured them that Government are not going to impose any further restrictions over and above what was contained in that order of the Supreme Court.

Now, the position is this. We are in a strait-jacket. We have to conform to whatever is contained in that

set of guidelines. But, there is one way out and that is fresh legislation by this Parliament. That is precisely what we are doing now. A Bill was prepared; when we first examined it, we were not quite sure that it would stand the scrutiny of Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution. Therefore, we have sent it back to the Law Ministry. They are working overtime on it and I am sure that very soon they are going to come up with a Bill which could be reasonably expected to stand the test of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution because that is what it amounts to.

Do we or do we not have the power to restrict a person from going anywhere he wants to eke out his livelihood? It is so direct when it comes to examining it in its bare detail it is on this question that any amount of difference of opinion might be there. So, we would like to steer clear of all these difficulties and come to a formulation which, according to us, has a reasonable certainty of standing the scrutiny of the Constitution. We are doing it. And after that, we will take whatever decisions are needed to complete the formalities, to bring it before the House and get it passed.

Then comes the rules. It is going to take some time. But the expectations expressed by certain hon. Members, I would like to say, are far too many and far beyond the capacity of this Government to do. They want us to do something somewhere in Dubai. What is the jurisdiction we have on Dubai? It is there that the people are in distress. Why are they in distress? Who is responsible? Firstly, to some extent, they are responsible. We cannot really find fault with them. But people do go to other countries. In fact, our people went to all the South-East Asian countries. Some of them are leaders of those areas. This has been going on for ages. But, when it comes to exercising some jurisdiction or doing something in favour of these people, for the benefit of these people in a foreign country, then the difficulty comes in. There

are very severe limitations on what we could do. Through Diplomatic Channels 'Yes'. But, beyond that, it is a very restricted area. So, I would like to submit to the House that the scope of what could be done in this respect is rather restricted or rather limited. But, within that scope, we will do everything possible. When the Bill comes before you, it is your property. You can tell us what to do. And the Bill would be passed. There is no partyline in that. Any hon. Member can come up with his suggestions. That is not going to be a party issue because it is not a party issue. So, this is what I would like to submit on this question.

In conclusion, I would like to submit that we derive our inspiration from our hoary past and our heritage we stand for the dictum which says:

उदार चरितां ना वमूषैव कुटुम्बकम् ।

This concept you will not find in many civilisations of the world. Others are restrictive. But we are open-hearted; we comprehend to the whole world. It is true that in some centuries in our history, we also became restrictive and therefore, as pointed out by Jawaharlal Nehru, we became a stagnant society because we did not look beyond our borders.

Now, we are looking beyond our borders so thoroughly that we are one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement which, I have said just now, represents a very large, the largest, section of mankind. So, we would certainly do our best to discharge our duties in that capacity and I hope that this House, the accredited representatives of the Indian people, will stand for this policy... which I have already said is based on a national consensus. Thank you.

Sir, I would request the hon'ble Members not to press the cut motions. As it is, some members have said that our Missions abroad are so poorly equipped. Somebody said about chairs, tables and things like that. In

[Shri P. V. Narasima Rao]

fact, there is a very strong case for members to take up with the Minister of Finance to raise the outlay on the Ministry of External Affairs. I really submit in all seriousness that there is a need. For instance, I will just give one example which comes to my mind. Our external publicity, particularly by radio is very very weak. Our broadcasts to other countries do not reach those countries and it is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. We beam these broadcasts in those languages and if they do not reach the shores of those countries where the languages are spoken, is it not a rather ridiculous thing? So, I would say we are already on an austerity budget, an over-austerity budget, but we would like the support of the hon'ble Members to do things in a little better manner, in a more efficient manner, for which more funds will be needed. For that, I will come later. But I would certainly request the hon'ble Members at this stage, to give me back those cuts of rupee one and rupees hundred.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): In view of his request, we give him back rupee one and rupees hundred.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the

House unless any hon'ble Member desires any particular cut motion to be put separately. I shall now put all the cut motion together.

Cut Motions Nos. 2, 3, 10 to 21, 24 to 45 and 55 to 74 were put und negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand, entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81 IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS VOTED BY LOK SABHA

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	45,88,82,000	6,45,72,000	91,77,65,000	12,91,45,000

17.15 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF COAL (MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy and Demand No. 82 relating to the Department of Coal (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal) for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

Motions moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy.”

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 82 relating to the Department of Coal (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal).

Demands for Grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Energy and Department of Coal (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal) submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
30.	Ministry of Energy . . .	21,88,71,000	169,52,68,000	44,07,56,000	370,28,86,000
82.	Department of Coal . . .	37,46,58,000	178,52,63,000	70,86,28,000	381,03,28,,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री बोलत राम सारथ (चूरू) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगें जो इस सदन में विचाराधीन प्रस्तुत हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को गत वर्ष इस सदन के द्वारा जो धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी, उस धनराशि के अन्तर्गत जिन योजनाओं की स्वीकृति उनको यह मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से अंजाम नहीं दे सका है और अपने कार्यक्रमों को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय उस धनराशि को सांगोपाग ढंग से उपयोग करने में बिल्कुल असफल रहा है। मुझे खेद है कि यह मंत्रालय अपने सहयोगी मंत्रालयों का जिन मंत्रालयों से इनके कामकाज का सम्बन्ध है, उनका भी सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है। उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने में भी यह असफल रहा है। ये बार-बार इस सदन में जवाब देते रहे हैं कि बिजली इसलिए ठीक तरह से पैदा नहीं की जा सकी कि रेलवे ने कोयला नहीं पहुँचाया, स्टील मिनिस्ट्री ने स्टीक समय पर नहीं दिया, इस लिए योजना पूरी नहीं हो सकी। इस तरह से यह मंत्रालय दूसरे मंत्रालयों को अपने सहयोग में, विश्वास में, नहीं ला सका है।

17.17 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

सभापति जी, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार कोयला निकालती है, सरकार कोयला पहुँचाती है और सरकार ही कोयला उपयोग करती है, लेकिन फिर भी बिजली पैदा नहीं होती। अब जगह सरकार है, कहीं कोई बीच में नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी कोयला आता नहीं। यह कह दिया जाता है कि रेल इस लिए नहीं चलती कि कोयला नहीं पहुँचा, डीजल नहीं पहुँचा। पहुँचाने वाली सरकार की रेल, निकालने वाली सरकार और देने वाली सरकार, लेकिन इसके बाद भी जनता की यह हालत है कि बिजली नहीं, कोयला नहीं और डीजल नहीं। यह हालत इस सरकार की व्यवस्था की है, तो मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में इनकी सारी कारगजारी को हम देख सकेंगे।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नौ रीतें हैं, जिनसे इनको ऊर्जा प्राप्त हो सकती है। उनमें सबसे मुख्य स्रोत है पानी का, दूसरा कोयले का, तीसरा सौर का, चौथा परमाणु का, पाँचवाँ गैस-प्लांट, भूतापीय ऊर्जा, ज्वारीय विद्युत और वायु ऊर्जा—ये सारे स्रोत ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने के हैं और बाकी के स्रोत तो अभी खोजे जा रहे हैं। भूतापीय ऊर्जा तो केवल एक प्रयास है, अभी उसकी कोई संभावना नहीं लगती है। जहाँ भूमि से गर्म पानी निकलता है, उस से यह आशा

करते हैं कि वहाँ से बिजली पैदा की जा सकेगी। इसी तरह से वायु स्रोत के अन्दर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में और दक्षिण के पठारों में पवन-चक्कियाँ स्थापित की हैं—जिन से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और छोटे-छोटे कुंओं के पम्पिंग स्टैंड्स चलाने में कुछ सहायता मिली है। लेकिन कोई कारगर स्रोत अभी तक दिखाई नहीं पड़ा है। सौर ऊर्जा स्रोत की भी उज्ज्वल संभावना लगती है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के सामने ऐसा लगता है कि जितना कार्य इस सौर ऊर्जा के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहिए, उतना कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में एक उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि थोड़ा पानी गरम करने, रसोई में थोड़ा-बहुत काम करने और कहीं-कहीं खेतों की कोई चीज सुखाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा के स्रोत का उपयोग होता है, लेकिन अभी यह सब प्रयोग की व्यवस्था में है, जब कि हम के बढ़ने की सम्भावना हमारे देश में हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

अब मैं परमाणु विद्युत की तरफ आता हूँ—इसकी हालत बहुत खस्ता है। हमारे यहाँ परमाणु-विद्युत के तीन केन्द्र हैं—एक तारापुर में है जो तारापुर और अमरीका के बीच में लटक रहा है, दूसरा मद्रास का है कल्पकम परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र यह 235 मैगावाट यूनिट का है, यहाँ पर दूसरा यूनिट भी तैयार हो रहा है, तीसरा कोटा में रावन पार्टी में 220 मैगावाट यूनिट का है। चौथा नगेरा में जो उत्तर प्रदेश में है राजस्थान के कोटा में जो एटामिल पावर प्लांट है उस की बड़ी दुर्दशा है, यह हर महीने या अधिक से अधिक दो महीने बाद बन्द हो जाता है। बन्द क्यों हो जाता है? जितनी जानकारी में प्राप्त कर सका हूँ—आज तक इसका पता नहीं चल सका है कि इस के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं? हर बार यह कहा जाता है कि अब यह ठीक चलेगा, लेकिन महीने-दो महीने के बाद फिर बन्द हो जाता है। इस से राजस्थान की विद्युत उपलब्धि पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। कोटा आज भारत का एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक केन्द्र बन गया है। इस केन्द्र से बिजली न मिलने के कारण राजस्थान के सारे उद्योग लड़खड़ा गए हैं और राजस्थान की विद्युत उपलब्धि पर इस का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। यहाँ नहीं, उस से कई खतरे जो आणविक दृष्टि से पैदा होते हैं, उन की भी संभावना हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं इस मंत्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मेहरबानी करके या तो इस को ठीक कीजिए या कोटा से उठाकर दिल्ली ले जाइये ताकि यहाँ रोज उस पर निगरानी रखी जा सके। राजस्थान की जनता इस से बहुत तंग हो चुकी है, राजस्थान की औद्योगिक क्षमता को, किसानों का क्षमता का इस ने नष्ट कर दिया साथ इस बात की कहना पड़ रहा है।

जहाँ तक हमारे पारस्परिक स्त्रोतों का संबंध है, जैसे तेल, कोयला और प्राकृतिक गैस—उस संबंध में हमारा देश बहुत सौभाग्यसाली है। कोयले के बहुत व्यापक भण्डार हमारे देश में हैं। 1 लाख 11 हजार 628 मिलियन मीटरिक टन कोयले के भण्डार होने का अनुमान है, जिसमें से 79,075 मिलियन मीटरिक टन गैर कोकिंग किस्म का कोयला है और 22500 मिलियन मीटरिक टन कोकिंग किस्म का कोयला है। हमारे इस कोयले का उपयोग बेहतरीन तरीके से थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स के लिए किया जा सकता था, लेकिन पहले इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, हमारे योजनाबद्ध विकास में ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए पहले हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया, लेकिन उस को भी अघर में, बीच में, छोड़ दिया। जहाँ तक ये, थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स का संबंध है—रेलें कोयला नहीं पहुंचा पा रही हैं, डीजल की उपलब्धि नहीं हो रही है जिस से हमारे थर्मल प्लांट्स भी गड़बड़ा गये हैं और हमारी जितनी योजनायें हैं, सब लड़खड़ा रही रहीं हैं और देश में जगह-जगह जो हमारे उत्पादन के साधन हैं वे बुरी तरह से अमफल होते नजर आ रहे हैं। इसलिय मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पारस्परिक समन्वय और सहयोग की व्यवस्था की जाय, इस मंत्रालय और अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ सहयोग स्थापित होना चाहिये।

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस की आवश्यकता है अन्यथा योजनाबद्ध विकास लड़खड़ा जाएगा। इधर देश में कोयले के साथ-साथ तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस के भी अच्छे भंडार बताए जाते हैं लेकिन जो मुनिश्चित भंडारों की क्षमता आंकी गई है, वह 300 मिलियन मेट्रिक टन के करीब है और देश के जो प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडार 73 बिलियन क्यूबिक टन के लगभग हैं और अभी जो दक्षिणी तट और बंगाल की खाड़ी और बम्बई में नये स्त्रोत मिले हैं, उन से हम आशा करते हैं कि तेल और गैस के प्राकृतिक साधनों के अधिक अच्छे भंडार मिल सकेंगे। इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान अधिक जाना चाहिए ताकि हमें ऊर्जा के अधिक स्त्रोत मिल सकें लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि यह मंत्रालय इस तरफ जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नहीं दे सका है।

अब मैं पन-बिजली की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पन-बिजली की स्थिति यह है कि देश के जलीय संसाधनों से लगभग 400 टी० लब्धू० टी० वार्षिक ऊर्जा पैदा की जा सकती है लेकिन इसमें से केवल 10 प्रतिशत का उपयोग किया गया है। इस तरह से इन व्यापक संसाधनों का पूरा उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, तो इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए जबकि सरकार का ध्यान पूरी तरह से इस तरफ नहीं गया है। हमारे पास बहुत

मारे प्राकृतिक साधन हैं। हमारा बहुत सारा पानी वह कर नदियों के द्वारा समुद्र में चला जाता है और हम यह भी देखते हैं कि घरबों रुपये की जन धन की हानि प्रति वर्ष हमें बाढ़ों के कारण उठानी पड़ती है लेकिन इस पानी का उपयोग हम सिंचाई और विद्युत उत्पादन में नहीं कर पाए हैं और यह अभी तक तबाही का कारण बना हुआ है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि परस्पर मंत्री स्तर पर और मंत्री मंडलीय स्तर पर सम्पर्क और योजना की उपेक्षा का परिणाम यह है। ऐसा मुझे नजर आता है और मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि इन प्राकृतिक साधनों का उपयोग हमारे विकास के कार्यों में हो सके। अगर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सब से पहले बिजली, पानी और सड़क केवल इन तीन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता तो आज देश का नकशा कुछ और ही होता। समग्र पानी को इस्तेमाल करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और उस के लिए आप योजना बनाएं। आप पानी को खेतों तक पहुंचाएं और बिजली पैदा करने के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाएं तो इस से लोगों की बहुत फायदा होगा। इसके अलावा जमीन के नोचे जो पानी है, उस को भी निकाला जाए उस से बिजली पैदा की जाए, तो अधिक उत्पादन हम कर सकते हैं और इस से देश में जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, उस का समाधान भी कर सकते हैं और देश में जो आज अभाव की स्थिति है, उसको भी मिटा सकते हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि योजना-निर्माताओं ने उस तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जितना प्राथमिकता के हिसाब से देना चाहिए था। उसी का परिणाम आज हम लोग भुगत रहे हैं। देर आयद दुरस्त आयद, अगर अब भी दुरूस्त हो जाए, तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि हम अपने संसाधनों का अधिक उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के नाम पर जब हम स्थिति देखते हैं, तो हमारे सामने सारा चित्र स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि ध्यान किधर है। आप यह देखिये कि देश के अन्दर 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं। 5,76,000 गांव हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन 33 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद केवल 2,55,735 गांवों को ही बिजली दी गई है और 39,99,173 पम्पिंग सैटों को बिजली दी गई है। यह नकशा हमारे सामने है। केवल 15.5 या 15.6 परसेन्ट बिजली गांवों को दी गई है। देश की यह स्थिति यह बताती है कि हमारा ध्यान किधर है? आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को करीब 60.6 परसेन्ट बिजली देते हैं, रेलवे को 3.8 प्रतिशत और अन्य को 4 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं। छोटे उद्योगों को आप केवल 6 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं।

इस प्रकार हम देख रहे हैं कि बिजली उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है। बिजली के उत्पादन की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ प्राकृतिक साधन

[श्री दीनत राम सारण]

प्रचुरता में होते हुए भी, अन्य साधन भी उपलब्ध होते हुए हमारा जितना ध्यान उधर होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ है। उसको हम प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ जो हमारी उत्पादित ऊर्जा है उस ऊर्जा का भी हमने इस तरह से बितरण किया है कि उसमें हमने बहुसंख्यक लोगों को उपेक्षा की है। हमारे देश का वह क्षेत्र, वह उद्योग जिस पर हम बहुत अधिक निर्भर रहते हैं, उसको हम केवल 15 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं। जिस क्षेत्र पर हमारी बहुत अधिक जनसंख्या निर्भर करती है, जो क्षेत्र इस देश में 33 हजार करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक उत्पादन करता है उसको हम केवल 15 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं और जो क्षेत्र 10 या 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक उत्पादन करता है उसको हम 60.6 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं। यह हमारी स्थिति है। मैं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को पनपाने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। लेकिन देश की जो तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है जिससे आप आदमी का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठता है, रोजगार मिलता है उसको हमें प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। देश के अन्दर उत्पादन बढ़ाने और लोगों में अभाव को दूर करने के लिए मैं खेती को प्राथमिकता दिया जाना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जो कार्यक्रम बताया जाता है उस कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए मुझे नहीं लगता कि गांवों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया अभी तक आधे गांवों में भी बिजली नहीं है। यह बताया जाता है कि अगर 3,366 करोड़ रुपये हों तो 1994-95 तक सब गांवों को बिजली दे सकते हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इस मंत्रालय की ओर से अगर कुछ अधिक धनराशि दी जाए तो आधे के करीब गांवों को 1984-85 तक विद्युत प्रदान की जा सकती है। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह धनराशि भी उपलब्ध होने की आशा नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह धनराशि उपलब्ध हो सकती है। बहुत से फिजूल के कामों में तो धनराशि खर्च कर देते हैं लेकिन देश के बहुसंख्यक लोगों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए राशि उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। मैं उर्जा मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसकी तरफ गंभीरता से ध्यान दें और गांवों को अधिक बिजली देने के लिए अधिक धनराशि दें। अगर खेतों तक अधिक बिजली पहुंचेगी तो अधिक रोजगार के साधन बढ़ेंगे और देश में अधिक उत्पादन होगा। आज अनेक कृषि उत्पादों के लिए बाहर दौड़ रहे हैं। हमारे यहां दालों का अभाव है, तेलों का अभाव है। यह स्थिति ऐसी ही बनी रहेगी अगर खेतों के लिए पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, पूरा पानी नहीं मिलेगा। आज गांव के लिए यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं। आपके पास बिजली पैदा करने के साधन हैं। आप अधिक बिजली

पैदा कीजिए अधिक गांवों को दीजिए हम यहां से उसके लिए मंजूरी देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए एक बात कही जाती है। उसके लिए तीन प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चलते हैं। तीन प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण अपनाये जाते हैं। एक राज्य का सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम है। दूसरे कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम, वाणिज्यिक बैंक, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि वित्तीय संस्थाएं ये तीनों मिलकर कार्यक्रम के लिए धन देती और इस कार्यक्रम को बनाने के लिए दो उद्देश्य सामने रखे जाते हैं।

एक लघु सिंचाई का और एक ग्रामीण उद्योगों का इस कार्यक्रम की क्या स्थिति है यह मैंने अभी आपको बता दिया है। बिजली छत गांवों में खेती कलिये जो बिजली दी जाती है वह मंहगी बी जाती है, रेट उसका बहुत हाई है और उद्योगों के लिए जो बिजली दी जाती है वह सस्ती दर पर दी जाती है। खेत तक बिजली पहुंचाने के पैसे किसान से लिए जाते हैं। अगर गक किसान एक अपने खेत के कुएं पर बिजली ले जाना चाहता है तो राज्य का बिजली बोर्ड साढ़ आठ सौ रूपया की सम्मा चार्ज करता है। मीटर भी दो सौ रुपये का होता है जो बिजली बोर्ड किसान से लेता है। किसान से पैसे लेने के बाद भी मीटर किसान का नहीं हो जाता है, वह बिजली बोर्ड का ही रहता है। मीटर का तार तोड़ दिया, नाम से सैकड़ों झूठे कंटेज राजस्थान में किसानों के खिलाफ चलाए गए हैं। जब बिजली वह मांगता है तो बिजली की जोरी का कंस उत पर लगा दिया जाता है। यह हालत आज गांवों की है। इस गांवों की विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों में खम्भे लगा दिये जाते हैं लेकिन प्रागे बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए पैसे का अभाव बता दिया जाता है ———

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) कोरम ही नहीं है। आप कैसे हाउस को चलायंग कोरम को आप देखें। ट्रेजरी बंचिज सब खाली है।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) साढ़ पांच बजे के बाद यह कोरम का सेशन नहीं उठाया जाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Generally this point is not raised. Mr. Man Ram Bagri, you know....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: At 5.30 p.m. this point should not be raised.

श्री बोलत राम सारण : जो बिजली बी जाती है वह सही ढंग से नहीं बी जाती है । बिजली बोर्ड छप्पाचार का इन्ड्रा बन गया है । किसानों को बड़ा परेशान किया जाता है । बिजली की बोरी के झूठे मुकदमों किसानों पर लगा दिए जात है । बार बार बिजली गायब होती रहती है । इसकी वजह से किसानों की जो मोटरें होती हैं व जल जाती है और उनको भारी नुकसान होता है । बिजली उसको बहुत ही थोड़ी मात्रा में बी जाती है । किसान खेत बोता है तो उस समय उसको बताया नहीं जाता है कि इतनी बिजली वेगें । जब वह फसल को चूकता है उसके बाव कटौती कर दी जाती है । यह जो कटौती की जाती है उसकी वजह से किसान की खड़ी फसल जल जाती है । इस प्रकार की कटौती के कारण लाखों मन अनाज नष्ट हो गया है पिछले वर्ष । यह कोई कारखाना नहीं है कि जब मजों आई तब बिजली बन्द कर दी । अगर फसल के पहले के समय पर एक पानी नहीं दिया जाएगा या दो पानी नहीं दी जाएगी तो पूरी फसल नाट हो जाएगी और नष्ट हो जाती है । तब कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है । घास भी नहीं मिलती है । यह दृष्टिकोण बिजली विभाग के लोगों के दिमाग में नहीं है । इस हद तक उपेक्षा किसानों की हो रही है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की स्थिति यह है कि जो बिजली दी जाती है उसका रेट अलग अलग जगहों पर अलग अलग है । राजस्थान में मिनिमम चार्ज किसान को देना ही पड़ता है वह बिजली जलाए या न जलाए । उतने पैसे तो उसको हर हालत में देने ही पड़ेंगे । बिजली कट सरकार ने या बिजली बोर्ड ने भी कर दिया तब भी उसको मिनिमम चार्ज के पैसे देने ही पड़ेंगे और अगर नहीं देता है तो उसके खिलाफ चारेंट निकाल दिए जाते हैं । यह अजीब स्थिति है । वह निबंदन करने जाता है तो उसकी चुनवाई नहीं होती और कहा जाता है कि यह कमरिशियल डिपार्टमेंट है । इस तरह से कमरिशियल लाइन के प्राइमरी कंज्यूमर्स के साथ बिजिनेस नहीं करते हैं, उनके साथ इस तरह से डील नहीं करते हैं जिस तरह से यह डिपार्टमेंट करता है । इन बातों पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है ।

देश में 31 हजार मंगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है जिसमें से 60.6 प्रतिशत बिजली तो उद्योगों को दी जाती है और केवल 15.6 प्रतिशत ही किसानों को दी जाती है । गांवों के साथ यह भेदभाव, गांवों की यह उपेक्षा समझ में नहीं आती है । धन्ना सेठों को अधिक बिजली तथा तरह तरह की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, उनको लाभ पहुंचाने की चेष्टा की जाती है । लेकिन गरीब किसान अपने कुएं के लिये बिजली के लिये तड़पता है, उसको बिजली नहीं दी जाती । इसलिये यह उपेक्षा बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती, इसको बन्द करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह डिपार्टमेंट अनेक निगमों, बोर्डों और समितियों में बंटा हुआ है और एक दूसरे के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । सब अपना अपना ऊंट हांके हैं । इसलिये इसमें को-आर्डिनेशन और को-आपरेशन की आवश्यकता है । नहीं तो योजनाएं पड़ी रहती हैं । मुझे पता है कि यह योजनाओं की तरफ बरसों ध्यान नहीं देंगे और जब ताकीद की जाती है तो बदर निकाल कर स्टेट को वापिस भेज देते हैं ।

राजस्थान में पलाना लिगनाइट पावर प्लांट के लिये योजना भेजी गई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से । छठी लोक-सभा में प्रश्न भी किया था, उस समय मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि राजस्थान में बिजली सरप्लस है, इसलिये आवश्यकता नहीं है इस प्लांट की अभी । लेकिन राजस्थान की क्या हालत है, वह तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वहां बिजली के अभाव की स्थिति है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान के लिये पलाना लिगनाइट पावर प्लांट की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है, उसको तुरन्त स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिये और उसके लिये धन भी सहायता स्वरूप दिया जाना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह कोटा का जो थर्मल पावर प्लांट है, उसके निर्माण में बहुत डील चल रही है, उस पर तर्क करनी चाहिये । राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ है, खेती में भी पानी बाहर से आता है दूसरे प्रान्तों से और बिजली भी दूसरे प्रान्तों से आती है और उसमें जब आपकी सहायता रहेगी, तभी काम हो सकता है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने उत्तर में यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि आपके जो विभिन्न ऊर्जा स्रोत हैं, उनके उत्पादन पर प्रति यूनिट कितना लागत खर्चा आता है और उसमें कन्ज्यूमर्स से आप क्या चार्ज करते हैं कितना मुनाफा बीच में रखते हैं और प्रशासनिक व्यय उसपर कितना पड़ता है, यह सब बतायें । यह गांवें खोलने वाली बात होगी । मैं खुद वह बात न कहकर आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप जवाब देते हुए अग्रय इसका उल्लेख करेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कई बार घंटी बजा कर मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूं कि गांव की, गरीब की उपेक्षा बन्द करो । हिन्दुस्तान गांव में बसता है, गांधी जी कहकर गये हैं । इसलिये खेत और गांव को तरफ ध्यान दो । खेत हरा होगा तो देश हरा होगा, खेत सूखा होगा तो सारा देश सूखा होगा । इसलिये बिजली दो, काम दो, सस्ते रेट पर दो और किसान को खुशहाल बनाओ । बंदीजगरी पर हमला करना है, अभाव मिटाना है तो खेत की तरफ बिजली का मुंह मोड़ दो । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. S. B. Chavan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded): May I request you to give me time to-morrow because I am not feeling well now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the demands placed by the hon. Minister before the House. According to my consideration, it is one of the most important subjects that we are discussing today. Much depends upon the development of energy in our country—the development of industry, the development of agriculture and the total economic development of the country. If you look at the performance of the generation of power in our country in 1976-77 the performance was 56 per cent. If you look at it again in 1979, it had gone down to 45 per cent. From 56 per cent it has gone down to 45 per cent. As a result what happened? The entire production in the industry was on the decline—the production of steel, the production of coal, the production of cement and also the production of agricultural products had declined. This was the position at a stage when Congress assumed power in 1980. After that there has been a tremendous effort to develop power generation. In this House, we have observed the greatest concern of the Prime Minister about the generation of power in our country and for that certain positive measures have been taken. Certain positive measures have been co-ordination with the Railways, to have co-ordination with other respective Departments so that the coal can reach power houses in our country. If you look at the figure of the rate of movement, or the movement of coal to the power stations, our daily requirement for the power stations is about 1,900 wagons per day. It came down to 1,800 wagons per day earlier. Consequently, the position of the stock in the power Houses in many plants was very much less. Sometimes, the

power Houses could not work. In such a stage, for total co-ordination a Committee headed by the Finance Minister has been formed. It has considerable importance and as a result the power generation from 45 per cent efficiency has gone up to 48 per cent efficiency. The power plants in our country for want of constant care for three years have suffered very much. For lack of proper maintenance there were frequent break-downs. The optimum capacity production became completely bleak. What are the measures taken by the present Government? To-day, an overall training of the officers and the operators had been organised. Four institutes have been built in our country to train the officers and to train the executives. This has also started giving result. As you know, the present concept of the Government is to meet the power crisis. To do so, Government have to start super power stations in the country. Government has decided to have super power station at the pit-heads—where there is coal, where other infra-structural facilities are available, where water is available. Government is going to have super power stations located over such place. I would suggest that super power stations should be absolutely in the central sector because required technology is complicated and sophisticated and sufficient training in the matter of installation and operation of these power stations is not with the State Electricity Boards in our country. I would recommend that super power stations should be built up by the central sector, with proper supervision and with the help of proper technical personnel in our country. While doing so, we will have to take care about the running of the power stations by State electricity boards. The State electricity boards in many States are more interested in grabbing more power than to generate more power. It is a body where they do not like to generate more power but they like to have politics.

Take for instance the State of West Bengal. The eastern region is suffer-

ing maximum for want of power because in planning for additional capacity to be built up, there was a complete holiday. In the last three years—excuse me if I am a little critical about the functioning of the State electricity Board in West Bengal. I am compelled to do it. Why? A big project was okayed at Kolaghat as far back as 1974. After that, good progress was made up to 1977, but after 1977, what happened? Is the civil engineering work being done? The machines that have been delivered are getting junk completely. The machinery are in such a bad shape even today that if it is commissioned after three or four years, you will see that the power plant is not functioning and there is leakage and breakdown any moment, any time. What is the State Government doing? The State Government is sleeping over the situation.

What is the power position in West Bengal? In the industrial areas, lay off of industrial workers has become a permanent feature. The worst hit are the working population in the jute, engineering, textile, steel and other industries. What about the power plants maintained by them at Durgapur? It is a State Government project and they are doing it themselves. But what is the output? Till the other day, the transfer of power to Calcutta was zero. What is the total time of load-shedding in Calcutta area? My hon. friends opposite know it very well. When power comes, the children shout, "Jyoti Babu agaya" and when power goes, day in and day out, during night and day, in hot summer, the children shout, "Jyoti Babu chala gaya". It has become a joke in West Bengal, because it is not properly taken care of;

So far as DVC is concerned, upto 1976-77, can my friends opposite say that the production was not up to 900 MW? What happened to DVC in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80? As I said in the beginning, those people who were in charge were not interest-

ed in generating more power. They were interested in grabbing more power. DVC which was producing up to 900 or even 1000 MW has gone down to 340 MW. It is not flattery, but I am saying a fact—after the Congress has come to power, the Chairman of DVC would not have visited DVC so many times in a year as has been visited by the Power Minister. Chanderpur is an isolated place and the station there is not working. I have seen the Minister going there four times. I am not making flattery of him. It is a fact. He is trying his best. The challenge is before him and he is fighting. But there must be one thing done for the DVC. He must find a proper person for the DVC, a challenging dynamic executive who can enthuse the workers and the officers, provide better maintenance, better production and a better co-ordination in this matter. I am pretty sure that DVC would also come up after proper modifications and other things.

As regards electricity generation, we, in our country, are still depending on traditional methods. We are going on for thermal power generation. We are trying to go on in a big way for hydro-generation. But we should go in for nuclear power generation. We should also go in for development of solar energy in our country and tidal power. I would urge upon the Minister to kindly employ all his machinery in that direction. I know that in the Ministry works have been divided in those categories and this time the Budget has given lot of incentives to the scientists of our country to go in for research work. There will be a complete change if we tap and commercialise the solar energy and also harness the tidal power in our country.

While doing so, I would advise the Minister on a few other points. There should be proper legislation in the hands of the Government to take over those state electricity boards which

[Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay]

are not functioning properly, which have got additional sanction of new projects in their hands but are sleeping over them and where the progress for construction of the power stations is not satisfactory. Apart from that, I would also suggest that in our present planning as has been envisaged by the Minister, we should take over the super power stations in the Central Sector. We cannot leave the development of the country, industrial and agricultural development of the country in the hands of those who would be politicking in the State sector. All officers and men must be thoroughly trained in doing that job

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Mukhopadhyay, you can continue tomorrow.

A list showing the numbers of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Energy and Department of Coal treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure in rural electrification (1)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to make liberal grant for the Rural Electrification schemes in West Bengal (2)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to revitalise the administration of the Damodar Valley Corporation and make it efficient so that its installed capacity is fully utilised (3)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to improve the performance of the Damodar Valley Corporation and make it efficient so as to stop its frequent tube-leakage, etc. (4)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to utilise the installed capacity in thermal power stations under the Central Government management (5)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to prevent theft to electricity in transmission to the tune of 20 per cent in the country (6)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to realise huge arrears of dues from the consumers of electricity amounting to nearly 80 crores of rupees (7)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Intention to bring the power generation and supply under the purview of the Centre (8)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to make serious and determined efforts to find alternative power sources such as solar energy, tidal energy etc. (9)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to sanction the Silent Valley Project in Kerala (10)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to give liberal financial assistance to State electricity boards for production and distribution of more power (11)].

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to clear various power projects submitted by Maharashtra Government (12)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Delay in clearance of Power Generator Projects in Maharashtra (21)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Inefficient working of various Electricity Boards in the country especially in Maharashtra Electricity Board (22)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to explore alternative energy sources for agriculture in view of increase in rates of power supply (23)].

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to repair and activate the generating machines of Dar-

bhanga Electricity Company, Darbhanga Raj and Sakri Power House in Darbhanga District of Bihar (17)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to generate electricity upto to rated capacity and lack of concrete plan for the same (18)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to plan and execute the construction of Multipurpose High Dams at Barakhshetra and other points of river Koshi capable of producing 7000 megawatts of hydel ([19])].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to construct Multipurpose High Dams at Nauthar on river Bagmati, at Sisapani on river Kamala and at Bandev on river Sone (20)].

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to evolve a long term strategy on power conservation (38)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Study Group on Energy, constituted by the Planning Commission (39)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to give preference and priority for hydro-power generation (40)].

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to sanction the Silent-Valley Hydro Project in Kerala (41)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to clear the third stage Idikkli Hydro Project of Kerala (42)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to bring down transmission losses to the minimum (43)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance for various States Electricity Boards to start new generation projects (44)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to make efforts for alternative power resources like Solar and tidal (45)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to evolve a comprehensive scheme for rural electrification (46)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to supply quality coal to thermal plants (47)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to run the various thermal plants under the Central Authority to its optimum capacity (48)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to attend to regular maintenance of the various thermal plants under the Central Authority (49)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to establish thermal plants at coal pit-heads (50)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to realise huge arrears due from the high tension consumers (51)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to supply adequate power to the citizens of Delhi by the Central Authority (52)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to prevent theft of power by big industrial consumers (53)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to evolve an industrial wage policy for electricity workers (54)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to evolve wage standardisation in power industry (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to revitalise the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to look into the occasional failure of electricity under the DESU (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Intention to bring power generation under the Central Authority (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Intention to take over the State Electricity Boards (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Intention to grant new licences for power generation in the private sector (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Intention to liberalise sanctioning of captive power stations in various industrial units (61)].

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the work on National Power Grid (93)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make Central Electricity Authority more effective (94)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the survey of new hydel and thermal power production schemes (95)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to start the work on Narmada Sagar Project (96)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to expedite the erection work of thermal power schemes with proper care (97)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make Rural Electrification Corporation more efficient (98)].

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to electrify the villages of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections (119)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in rural electrification (120)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to utilise the installed capacity in the thermal power stations under the management of the Central Government (121)].

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to prevent theft of electricity in transmission to the tune of 20 per cent in the country (122)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to realise huge arrears of dues from the consumers (123)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1

[Need to bring the power generation and supply under the purview of the Central Government (124)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Energy’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to find alternative power sources (125)].

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to supply soft coke to various parts of the country including West Bengal (1)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to remove contract system of labour in various coal mines (2)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to take up new coal mines in various parts of the country including that of Bankura (3)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to break the vicious circle of coal shortage, wagon shortage and the resultant power shortage in the country (4)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to prevent underground fire in Jharia and other coal fields (5)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to implement National Coal Wage Agreement in all the coal mines under Coal India Ltd. (6)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to increase the production of Coal from underground mines in Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (7)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to prevent sinking of land in coal mines of Asansol-Raniganj area of West Bengal (8)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to improve medical facilities and water supply to coal mines, under Central management (9)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to root out corruption and to punish guilty officers of various coal companies, under Central management (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the alarming rise of accidents in Eastern coal fields Ltd. the biggest company under Coal India Ltd. (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to punish the officers responsible for various mine accidents as a result of inquiries made by the Director General of Mines Safety (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the recommendations of various safety conferences in relation to coal mines (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to punish officers who were held responsible for the coal mines disaster at Silwara, Madhya Pradesh, by the Court of Enquiry (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply adequate power to coal mines leading to sharp fall of production (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply adequate and good quality coal to thermal power stations, affecting power production (16)].

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale absenteeism and surplus workers in CIL (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the loss of rupees one crore a month in CIL (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Coal' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to look into the difficulties of cotton textile mills in Bombay due to acute shortage of coal (21)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 10, 1979/Asadha 19, 1902 (Saka).