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Wednesday, November 26, 1980
Agrahayana 5, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 26, 1980/
Agrahayana 5, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Peace Force to Control Communal Riots

+

*122. SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLICK:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a special peace force to control communal riots and disturbances; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The Government of India have recently decided to increase the strength of Central Reserve Police Force for providing relief and training to the other battalions of the Force and for assistance to States. Three of the battalions to be raised will be specially trained and equipped to tackle situations arising out of communal and caste conflicts. These battalions would be raised on the same basis as other C.R.P. battalions. However, it would be ensured that minorities, Scheduled Castes and

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Scheduled Tribes are adequately represented in these battalions. These battalions would be fully mobile so as to reach the troubled spots within the shortest possible time. They would be trained in fire fighting techniques, giving medical relief, making feeding arrangements for victims wherever necessary, carry out small repairs to structures damaged in violence etc. so that they can render relief in a comprehensive way wherever they are deployed.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: I would like to know whether these battalions would be posted in different parts of the country? If so, the names of the places where they are likely to be posted. Secondly, what would be the estimated additional expenditure to be incurred on the maintenance of these new battalions?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is very difficult to say now where it will be deployed. Wherever it is necessary and when the State demands we will deploy them. So far as the expenditure is concerned it will be Rs. 519.21 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 304.62 lakhs recurring.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the hon'ble Minister call the Chief Ministers and I.Gs of police to find out as to how to deal with the communal problems of the country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, this exercise has been done, because, Chief Ministers, Governors, and even the I.Gs. of Police and Home Secretaries were called and this was discussed at various times.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. Mallanna—Not here. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in Moradabad, the P.A.C. itself (which is full of Hindu chauvinism) unleashed these riots and indulged in attacks of those Mussalmans who had assembled there at their Idgah? Sir, what is the real guarantee that if you create yet another force it will act impartially, because in our country there has been so much of militant chauvinism that almost all these elements are practically intractable. From our own experience we have found that the Eastern Frontier Rifles composed of the Gurkha battalions could behave impartially and riots were contained on that score. That is why I ask, what is the guarantee? What effective steps are you going to take to see that these Forces act impartially in those riots? We have seen that generally the police and the Administration do not act impartially and they instigate the riots and the flame of communal disturbances there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Question is understood.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Question has been put.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, there is nothing new in creating these forces. It is simply an addition to the C.R.P. The Government decided to add three more battalions. Therefore this recruitment is made. We thought that there should be some training which should be given to them, so that in times of emergency, or in times of riot etc., they can be utilised.

Therefore, training is being given initially to these three battalions. Then, later on, this training will be imparted to the other battalions also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. Now, Shri Shivkumar Singh Thakur.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सी० आर० पी० में स्पेशल बटालियंस तैयार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है क्या ये जिला मुख्यालय में रहेंगी या उन क्षेत्रों में रहेंगी जहाँ पर कि साम्प्रदायिक तनाव होते हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जब सामने से आनरेबल मेम्बर ने पूछा था तभी मैंने कहा था कि ये स्पेशल बटालियंस नहीं हैं। दिस इज ए पार्ट ऑफ अवर रिक्रूटमेंट लेकिन इनको ट्रेनिंग ऐसी देनी है कि कभी न कभी जब ऐसी इवेंचुएलिटी अग्राइव हो तो ये मूव कर सकें। जहाँ तक इनको रखने का ताल्लुक है, ये दिल्ली में रहेंगी।

Immediately it can be air-lifted and it can reach the place where it is required to go. At the same time, Sir, I wish to clarify one thing. The hon. Member made some charge against the Police in Uttar Pradesh. It is not desirable to make such charges here in this House because Police is not involved in any violence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu—He is not here. Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody will get a chance.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs: There are three parts of my question. Part (a) of my

question is this: Do the Government really feel that merely by increasing the strength of the C.R.P. and by giving representation to the minorities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, communal riot can be averted? Is there no other method to control communal riots rather than to use force? That is Part A of the question. Now, part B is this: What exactly do you mean by minorities? May I know whether the word 'minorities' is to be construed *vis-a-vis* the State? For example, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Hindus are in a minority. Therefore, what exactly do you mean by the word 'minorities'? This is part (b) of my question. Part (c) of my question is this: Do the Government feel that preventive steps should be taken to avoid the riots? If so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to increase their strength?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, यह कहना कि सी० आर० पी० की संख्या बढ़ाने से दंगे खत्म हो जाएंगे यह तो मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन इस बात के लिए, जहां भी जरूरत पड़े वहाँ सेंट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स स्टेट्स को सप्लाइ कर सकें, इतनी संख्या हमको चाहिए इसलिए 8 बटालियन बढ़ाने का हमने फैसला किया है।

जहां तक सेंट्रल स्पेशल पीस कीपिंग फोर्स का सवाल है वह भी इसका एक हिस्सा है और इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन भी हमने कर दिया था, कुछ क्रिटिसिज्म आया था कि हमें भरोसा नहीं रहा या माईनारिटी का भरोसा नहीं रहा, किसी स्टेट का या किसी फोर्स का, ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है, हमें सब पर भरोसा है और सारी फोर्स ठीक तरह से काम कर रही है। कहीं वीकर सेक्शन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कम है, वहाँ नहीं है। यह भी है कि हर फोर्स में हर इदारे में बुरा आदमी भी हो सकता है, हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उसको सजा दें और इसके लिए हम हर वक्त तैयार रहते हैं।

उनका दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार ताकत के बल पर इन बातों को रोक सकती है, यह बात गलत है। यह सच है कि जो क्रिमिनल नेचर के या जाति संबंधी दंगे फसाद हैं वे ताकत के बल से नहीं रोक सकते। इसके साथ साथ हमारी सरकार ने यह भी तय किया है कि हमारे जो पीस कीपिंग और पीस लविंग लोग हैं उनका कोआपरेशन लिया जाए। इस संबंध में हमने अन्य पार्टियों से भी अपील की। आपको याद होगा कि इस महीने में हमारी दिवाली आई, दशहरा आया, मुहर्रम आई, बकरीद आई, इन दिनों में हमने सब प्रांतों को यह निदेश किया कि वे मलीवरेशन कमेटियां, मुस्तकिल कौमों की बनाई जाएं मुस्तकिल लोगों को तमाम संप्रदाय के लोगो को इन कमेटियों में रखा जाए। इसका बड़ा अच्छा असर हुआ, लोग शामिल हुए और अवाम ने गवर्नमेंट का साथ दिया। अगर ग्रमनपरस्त लोग जो अमन रखना चाहते हैं, वे हमारा साथ न देते तो हम इन दंगों को रोक नहीं सकते थे। इन दंगों के पीछे बहुत बड़ी स्क्रीम थी, हिन्दुस्तान को बरबाद करने की, तबाह करने की। ये मिसक्रिएंट एलीमेंट्स जो हिन्दुस्तान के हितों को ठीक नहीं समझते जो खुदगर्जी पर चलते हैं, ऐसे एलीमेंट्स का मुकाबला करने के लिए लोगों ने हमारा साथ दिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनको आप पकड़ते क्यों नहीं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : हमने पकड़े हैं, लेकिन साथ साथ हम अवाम के कोआपरेशन से, प्यार से, परसुएशनरो, निगोसिएशन से तमाम काम करते हैं और अवाम को अदब के साथ अपने साथ लेते हैं।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि अल्प-संख्यकों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया था, अब नुमाइंदगी देंगे। यह बात नहीं है ?

हम ने समझा कि कहीं कहीं अल्पसंख्यकों और वीकर सेक्शंस के लोगों की प्राप्ति नुमाइंदगी नहीं है वहां पर मिले, बल्कि हम चाहते हैं कि उनको उनके हिस्से से ज्यादा तरजीह दी जाये ताकि उनको सेटिस-फाईड किया जा सके।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. M. C. Daga.... (Interruptions) Those who have raised their hands will get a chance.

(Interruptions)

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब वे सच्चे हैं उनका जवाब देना रह गया था। आपने अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में पूछा था। जे एण्ड के में मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं और पंजाब में अल्पसंख्यक सिक्ख नहीं हैं और उसी तरह से नागालैण्ड या अन्य प्रांतों में जरूरी नहीं है कि अल्पसंख्यक वहीं हों जो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अल्पसंख्यक हैं मगर यह एक नेशन है और स्टेट को बाद में कंसीडर किया जाता है। तमाम नेशन को सामने रखकर देखा जाता है और विचार किया जाता है कि अक्लियतें कौन हैं, भाषा के हिसाब से या किसी और तरीके से, जो भी अक्लियतें हैं, उनका ख्याल रखना सरकार अपना परम धर्म समझती है।

श्री मूल चन्दा डगा : शान्ति बल की बात आपने कही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गोली से शरीर को दबाया जा सकता है मन को जीता नहीं जा सकता। शान्ति बल क्या सी० आर०पी० पर और खर्च करके बनाया जाएगा? उनको बना देने से ही क्या आप समझते हैं कि प्रिवेंटिव मैशर्ज पूरे हो गए है? प्रिवेंटिव मैशर्ज के लिए आप क्या यहीं जरूरी समझते है कि पुलिस फोर्स को बढ़ा दिया जाए और उसी से ये दंगे हक जायेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि शान्ति बल ऐसे लोगों का होना चाहिये

जो यह मानते हों कि मन पर लोगों के प्रभाव डाला जाए। क्या आप इससे सन्मत हैं?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं समझता था कि मैंने एक्सप्लेन कर दिया है। मैं फिर क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ। शान्ति बल को बढ़ाने का मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है कि हम इस बात पर विश्वास रखते हैं कि जोर से ताकत से सब काम किया जाए उसका मतलब यह है कि तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाए। जहां फोर्स की जरूरत हो वहां वह फोर्स पहुंच जाए। यह जो स्पेशल पीस मैकिंग एक विंग बनाया है उसकी वजह यह है कि वह मेडीकल एड दे सके, फायर फाइटिंग का काम भी कर सके या कोई और सहायता देनी हो तो वह भी दे सके उसको स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग हम देंगे ताकि वह इन कामों को कर सके। लेकिन हमारा विश्वास है कि मन को जीते बगैर, लोगों में आपस में प्यार और मुहब्बत पैदा करने वाली ताकतों को बढ़ाए, बगैर शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री ज. एम. बनातवाला : हकूमत की तरफ से कहा गया है कि पुलिस ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और उस पर किसी किस्म का कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहिए। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि पुलिस ने इन मुकामात पर दरिदगी का मुजाहिरा किया है और पुलिस एट्रॉसिटीज की शिकायतें हम ने होम मिनिस्टर के सामने, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने भी रखी हैं। क्या हकूमत यह बताएगी कि इस किस्म के रिप्रेजेंटेशन पुलिस के खिलाफ उनकी बरबोरियत के खिलाफ उनकी दरिदगी के खिलाफ जो आज भी जारी है, उनको मिले हैं और अगर मिले हैं तो उनके ऊपर उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस बिना पर आज हकूमत में यह जरूरत पैदा होती है कि

वह इस एवान के सामने यह गलत बात कहे और पुलिस को सर्टिफिकेट दे ?

अभी कहा गया कि पीस फोर्स बनाई जा रही है और अगर स्टेट्स मांगेंगी तो इस फोर्स को उन को दिया जाएगा । बात यह है कि सारी शिकायतें ही लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से हैं । यह पीस फोर्स फिर वहां जा कर उन्हीं पुलिस सुपरिटेण्डेंट्स और उन्हीं लोगों के अंडर काम करेगी और तब क्या उस की कारकदंगी वैसी ही नहीं रहेगी ?

यह कहा गया है कि माइनोरिटीज को एडीक्वेट रिप्रिजेंटेशन दिया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि एडीक्वेट से आपका क्या मतलब है ? मुसलमानों को इसके अन्दर कितने परसेंट तनासुब दिया जाएगा ? इस बात की भी वजाहत की जाए ।

[श्री जी - ایم بلات والا :

حکومت کی طرف سے کہا گیا ہے کہ پولیس نے بہت اچھا کا. کہا ہے - اور اس پر کسی قسم کا کوئی الزام نہیں لگایا چاہئے - لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ پولیس نے ان مقامات پر درندگی کا مظاہرہ کیا ہے اور پولیس ایٹو اسٹیٹ کی شکایتیں ہم نے ہم ماسٹر کے سامنے درائٹ منسٹر کے سامنے بھی رکھی ہے - کہا حکومت یہ بنائے گی کہ اس قسم کے ریپریزیٹیشن کے خلاف ان کی ہر ہریت کے خلاف ان کی درندگی کے خلاف جو آج بھی جاری ہے ان کو ملے ہوں اور اگر ملے ہوں تو ان کے اوپر انہوں نے کہا کارروائی کی ہے - میں جاننا

چاہتا ہوں کہ کس بلٹ پر آج حکومت میں یہ جرت پیدا ہوئی ہے کہ وہ اس ایوان کے سامنے یہ غلط بات کہیں اور پولیس کو سرٹیفیکٹ دیں -

ابھی کہا گیا کہ پوس فورس بدلی جا رہی ہے - اور اگر اسٹیٹس مانگہں گی تو اس فورس کو ان کو دیا جائے گا - بات یہ ہے کہ ساری شکایتیں ہی لوکل ایڈ منسٹریشن سے ہے - یہ پوس فورس پھر وہاں جا کر انہوں پولیس سوپرینٹنڈنٹس اور انہوں لوگوں کے اندر کام کریگی اور تب کیا اسکی کارکردگی ویسی ہی نہیں رہے گی - یہ کہا گیا ہے - مائلوریٹیز کو ایڈیکویٹ ریپریزیٹیشن دیا جائے گا - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایڈیکویٹ سے آپ کا کیا مطلب ہے - مسلمانوں کو اس کے اندر کتنے پرسیسٹنس مناسب دیا جائے گا - اس بات کی بھی وضاحت کی جائے [

श्री जैल सिंह : पुलिस फोर्स के खिलाफ एक सेक्शन पुलिस का जो था उस के खिलाफ, शिकायतें सरकार को दी गई हैं, यह सही बात है उन पर हम जानकारी कर रहे हैं । लेकिन जब मैंने कहा था कि पुलिस की तमाम फोर्स ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था तो उसका मतलब यह हांगज नहीं कि मैं कहता हू कि किसी फोर्स पर समुचे तौर पर बेएतबारी की जाए और ऐसा करना दुइस्त बात नहीं है । किसी फोर्स में कुछ आमदी ज्यादा गड़बड़ करे वाले भी हो सकते हैं, मुस्त भी हो सकते हैं, नाअहल भी हो सकते हैं, कोई शरारत जानबूझ कर करने वाले

भी हो सकते हैं, यह तो हम मानते हैं, लेकिन तमाम फोर्स को कहा जाए कि बही जिम्मेदार हैं, यह उचित नहीं है। मानदोय सदस्य ने कहा है कि स्टेट्स के मांगने पर ही हम उन्हें पुलिस फोर्स देंगे यह कायदे की बात है, स्टेट और सेंटर के रिलेशनस की बात है। यही अभी तक चला आ रहा है कि जब स्टेट मांगती है, तभी हम उसको फोर्स देते हैं। मैं विश्वास रखना हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेट सरकारें खाह वे किसी भी पार्टी की हों, यह नहीं चाहती कि दंगा फसाद हो और किसी वीकर सेक्शन, हरिजनों या माइनारिटी के लोगों को दबाया जाये। मैं यह भी यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर खुदा न खास्ता ऐसी बात हो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अकलियतों को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देती है, हरिजनों और वीकर सेक्शन को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देती है, तो हम इस बात का इन्तजार नहीं करेंगे कि वह स्टेट हमसे मदद मांगती है या नहीं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ख्याल रखेगी और उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जायेगा।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How can it be?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: I can explain to you that.

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि माइनारिटीज को एडीक्वेट रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने का क्या मतलब है। मतलब यह है कि बाज दफा रेक्यूटिंग एजेन्सियां माइनारिटी के लोगों को इग्नोर कर देती है, वह हम नहीं करने देंगे। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कितने परसेंट लोग रखे जायेंगे, यह परसेंटेज की बात नहीं है। सविसेज में मैजारिटी या माइनारिटी के रिलिजन पर कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन है, तो सिर्फ इकानिमिक वेसिस पर, शिड्यूलड कास्टस और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्ज

के लिए, या कुछ सविसेज में एक्स सविसेज में के लिए रिलिजस बेसिस पर रिजर्वेशन नहीं है लेकिन हमने हिदायतें दे रखी है कि इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाये कि माइनारिटी के लोगों को उनकी आबादी के तनासुब से ज्यादा नुमायंदगी दी जाये, ताकि उनको कोई शिकयत न रहे।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why that side alone?.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down...How have you come to the conclusion that I will not call you. I will call you; you will have to wait..... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned with anything. Do not bring extraneous things here. Everyone who has given his name will be given a chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule have you accepted the names?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have noted down the names of the Members who raised their hands. I am calling them one by one. Shall I read out the names?....Those who have caught my eye, I have noted their names. They shall be called one by one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order in question hour.... Everybody shall get a chance. You have to wait and see.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister has to explain something which he

has not explained. How can the Centre send the forces without being asked by the State? (Interruptions).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: **
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. (Interruptions) I will go through it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the last two-and-a-half years of previous Janata rule there were infiltration in Services of RSS people in the police force as a result of which there is disruption and disorder in the police force. While recruitment is being done in the proposed police force, the Government should take care only of those people who are not committed to communal organisations like the RSS. They must not be recruited in this way. Is it the first time in the world that a Government is trying to form a secular police force to protect the interests of the minorities? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर का जो सवाल है उसका मैं जवाब दूंगा लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो सवाल के बगैर बोलते रहे हैं, वे जब सवाल करेंगे तब उनका जवाब दूंगा ।

आपका सवाल था कि क्या जनता राज में, आर एस एस जैसी जो ताकतें थीं, उनको सर्विसेज में तरजीह दी गई जिसकी वजह से कम्युनल लोग उसमें घुस गए और उसका असर सर्विसेज में आगे जाकर पड़ा—यह बात यहां तक सही है कि पिछले वक्त में जनता राज में फिरकेवाराना और कास्टीयन पर विश्वास रखने वाली ताकतों की हीसला अफजाई हुई, उनके रस्पेक्टेबिलिटी मिली और साथ साथ सर्विसेज में जब

भर्ती की जाती रही तो उनको तरजीह मिलती रही । मैं इस बात को इस तरह से नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने यह कहकर भर्ती की कि यह आर एस एस का है इसलिए इसको ले लिया जाए लेकिन बहुत होशियारी से ऐसे लोगों की भर्ती जरूर की गई । यही वजह थी कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि हमने शिकायतें दी थीं तो शिकायतें मिली हैं और हमने कुछ ऐक्शन भी लिया है, आगे भी कुछ ऐक्शन लेंगे । लेकिन हम इस बात का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखते कि सर्विसेज में आने वाला किसी भी पार्टी के नेता का बेटा हो तो उस पर रुकावट डाली जाए पर इस बात का ध्यान रखना निहायत जरूरी है कि कास्टीयन का जो प्रिम्बल है कि हम सेक्युलरिज्म, सोशलिज्म और डिमोक्रेसी पर विश्वास रखेंगे ऐसे लोगों की भर्ती के लिए आइन्दा प्रबन्ध किया जाए ।

SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I want to know only one point from the Minister. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have stated that additional posts are being created for dealing with communal violence and adequate representation will be given to minorities and scheduled castes. But recently in some of the newspapers, there appeared a news item that oral instructions have been given that candidates from a particular State,

AN HON. MEMBER: Which State?

SHRI P. J. KURIEN: It is Kerala State. I am only saying what I read in two or three Malayalam dailies. It appeared in some of the newspapers. I am only saying what I read in the press. I read that there are oral instructions that candidates from a particular State should be avoided. I want to know from the Minister whether any such instructions have

been given to the recruiting officers that candidates from that State should be avoided. If so, what is the reason behind it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No such instructions have been given. No such instructions have been issued to any officer for not recruiting. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I read it in the paper. That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)* My question which has been asked is bonafide. *(Interruptions)*. It is ridiculous; it is unparliamentary. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I read it in the paper. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It is ridiculous; it is unparliamentary. You please ask him to withdraw it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No such instruction is given to any officer not to recruit from any particular State. So far as Kerala is concerned, when I visited there I made amply clear that we were going to recruit from Kerala also. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. Every one of you shall be called. I give you this assurance. Whoever catches my eyes shall be called. You please give me some time. Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Any amount of peace force or any amount of very exciting speech by the hon. Home Minister will not ease the communal riots and the disturbances in this country. May I know from the Home

Minister through you what positive steps the government is planning to take to check the activities of political parties who are involved directly or indirectly in communal riots for their political gains?

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Home Minister has very clearly stated in reply to the question of the previous member that the force cannot control these riots. It is ultimately the society which has to keep in mind that communal harmony is to be maintained. So far as political parties are concerned, when such instances are brought to the notice of the government and when direct interest is taken by any political party, necessary action will be taken against it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Communal riots cannot take place without money supply and passive or active or both support from the local administration, police and the local ruling party. In Moradabada case, the riots took place because of the tirade of the communal people who wanted to discredit the present Chief Minister, MR. V. P. Singh. That is the root cause of the Moradabad riots. There is not doubt that.**

**

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I resent these allegations against my party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have seen the photographs. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Is he asking a question? He is making

an allegation. (*Interruptions*) He may ask a question. Why is he making an allegation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever anybody says shall not go on record including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rule 353. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you are a very senior leader and a learned and knowledgeable person. No allegation please. Rule 353 says as follows:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter...."

No allegation. You put a question and get information.

(*Interruptions*)

Please put the question. No allegations. Whatever you have stated with regard to any political party or any other Member of this House—I shall see the proceedings, I shall see if there are any allegations and if I find anything wrong, I will expunge it... (*Interruptions*). It will not be proper to charge the ruling party because in West Bengal his is the ruling party.... (*Interruptions*) In a friendly way

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification about your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I read out the rule; I will abide by the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree with you that according to the rule no allegation can be made against individuals but against the government, against party, I think every opposition Member has a right to make allegations and make charges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is defamatory? That right I have got. You may read the proviso also.

It says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served; by making such allegation."

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to make a submission. Thirty minutes have been taken for this question. How can you allow this? What about other questions?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I want to put a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already allowed Mr. Banatwalla; one from each party. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you bring the House to order?

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्र.न है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call every one of you. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He must abide by the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is whether the government proposes to set up a special peace force to control communal riots and disturbances and if so the details in this regard. If you want any details

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

in that regard you can put that question. I will not allow any other thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the context of your observation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only with regard to that subject-matter a question can be put.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read out the question. Only supplementaries pertaining to that question will be allowed. I cannot allow any other extraneous things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you will kindly bear with me, in half a minute I will ask my question. I do not believe that, by raising additional forces of a mercenary type it is going to help preventing riots in future. This is my own opinion; that is why I asked about involvement of political parties

My question (b) is, arising out of the reply, since the cat is out of the bag, will the Hon. Minister tell us whether, very recently, there had been a conference of CRP IGs, Director Generals and Directors in Delhi and if so, in that meeting whether a decision has been taken not to recruit any people from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura for political reasons.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा है कि सी० आर० पी०, एस० पी० की मीटिंग बुलाकर उममें हमने यह हिायेते दी है कि कोच या कुत्र और एरिये के लोगों को उसमे भर्ती न किया जाए, यह वि कुल बेसबेस है. गलत है, बेबुनियाद है । (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing not pertaining to this question will go on recorded. (Interruptions).**

All these things will not go on record. (Interruptions).**

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only pertaining to this question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, I will ask a question only pertaining to this. I am not Jyotirmoy Bosu!

Government must clarify, through their replies, in precise terms. Mr. Makwana has said that the force will be fully mobile: it means it will not be stationary. But the Home Minister says that the force will be mobile only when called for. That means, sometimes it will be mobile and sometimes not mobile. (Interruptions).

This is the problem with the Home Ministry. The two Ministers must work together but they seem to be working at odds with each other. (Interruptions). Therefore, I would like to know, when he uses a phrase that 'adequate representation would be given to minorities', whether the Government is going to honour the written agreement signed between Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid where she agreed in writing that if elected to power she will ensure that minorities will get a fixed representation and ratio in the Army, Air Force and Navy. Government should clarify whether they are going to live by their word or not.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह मैं बड़े अदब से इस हाउस के सामने कहता हूं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब ने जो मायने निकाले हैं वे बिल्कुल गलत निकाले हैं । हमारे मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट के विचारों में, ख्यालों में और स्टेटमेंट में कोई भी अन्तर नहीं है । एक ही तरह का हमने जवाब दिया है ।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही कि किसी के साथ कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एग््रीमेंट हुआ, यह बात शाही इमाम के लिए कही, उसका इस बात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

उनसे क्या बात हुई, क्या नहीं हुई, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता और ना ही इस क्वेश्चन में यह बात है। मैंने यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट किया है कि हम रिजर्वेशन के बेसिस पर कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं, न करना चाहते हैं और न करने का इरादा है। यहां सेक्युलर कांस्टीट्यूशन है, सेक्युलर स्टेट है। हमारा फर्ज सिर्फ इतना ही है कि उनको नैगलेक्ट न होने दे, कोई उनको दवा न सके, उनका जो हक बनना है वह उन को मिले।

Arrears of Provident Fund in Maharashtra

*123 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total arrears in respect of provident fund contributions of the employers in Maharashtra State;

(b) the total arrears in respect of amounts deducted from employees but not deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner by the said employers;

(c) whether Government are contemplating any additional/new provisions in the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act to control and reduce this incidence of default; and

(d) if so, what are the proposed measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:--

(a) A sum of Rs. 627.37 lakhs (both employers' and employees'

share) was outstanding as on 30-6-1980 from unexempted establishments in Maharashtra State. Another sum of Rs. 38.24 lakhs was also outstanding from exempted establishments in Maharashtra.

(b) A sum of Rs. 202.07 lakhs was outstanding against employers, as employees' contributions, to be deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as on 30-6-1980.

(c) and (d). In order to curb the mounting arrears of provident fund dues and to make the penal provisions more stringent, the following legislative proposals are under the consideration of the Government:

(i) Amendment of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to make the offences under the Act as continuing ones so that they may not be barred by the period of limitation prescribed in Section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Courts may take cognizance of the prosecutions filed by the organisation against defaulting establishments without limit of time.

(ii) to provide for the provident fund arrears being recovered as 'Public Demand'.

(iii) to provide for the dues representing the contributions of the employers as well as the employees to the Employees' Provident Fund, Family Pension Fund and the Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Fund being given first priority in the distribution of assets of the defaulting establishments going into liquidation or ordered to be wound up by a Court.

(iv) to amend section 8 of the Act so that the amount in default from exempted establishments may also be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(v) to amend section 14B of the Act to bring within its scope the exempted establishments also so

that damages may be levied against the employers of such establishments for belated transfer of statutory dues to the Board of Trustees.

On the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, a High Level Committee has been appointed to review the working of the Provident Fund Scheme with particular reference to the arrears of contributions. This Committee is also expected to make recommendations regarding the measures to be taken to control and reduce the incidence of default. The report of the Committee is awaited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi, put your first supplementary. Go ahead, fo ahead... (Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am ready with my first supplementary. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you are going to have a full discussion on this subject and the time has been allotted by the Speaker. (Interruptions) I would appeal to you. Please sit down. (Interruptions) You are going to have a full discussion (Interruptions). This is my observation: When such situations arise in Parliament, the leaders of political parties should control their Members. (Interruptions). Forty-five minutes are over for one Question. I have given sufficient time, as far as possible... (Interruptions) I am telling you, you are going to have a full discussion. I would appeal to the Members of the Congress Party and to this House... with the co-operation of the Members of all the political parties, to take responsibility to restore order in this House. This is my appeal. (Interruptions) I would appeal to Hon. Members to... (Interruptions) and to co-operate with me. (Interruptions) Please sit down. No point of order. It is Question Hour. Please sit down. Mr. Mhalgi, ... (Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Mounting arrears of Provident Fund.... (Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपने कहा था कि मौका देंगे, सब को मौका देंगे। अब आप मौका क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस क्वेश्चन में सेम प्राबलम है, सेम इश्यू है। आपने कहा कि सबका नाम नोट कर रहे हैं। (ब्यवधान) हम कब से आपकी तरफ इशारा कर रहे हैं?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सब को अपनी बात कहने मौका का दिया जाना चाहिए। (ब्यवधान)।

SHRI R. K. BHALGI: Mounting; arrears of Provident Fund.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi, he is also an Opposition Member.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Mounting arrears of Provident Fund due from employers is a thing of... (Interruptions). The same question is taken up practically in every session of Lok Sabha. A sum of Rs. 2 crores and more was outstanding against the employers as employees' contribution. They have no right to use the employees' money. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether legislative proposals are under consideration of the Government to curb the arrears of Provident Fund dues and what are the difficulties in bringing the necessary amending Bill before the House and when will it be introduced in this House?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): As the Hon. and learned Member will find from the statement furnished to him, the Public Accounts Committee made a certain recommendation that the Government should set up a high-powered committee and we have to honour the recommendations of the

Lok Sabha P.A.C. The high level committee has been constituted and it is expected that the report of this committee will be out by the end of next month, i.e., December. As soon as we get the report from the high level committee, the proposals already formulated will be reconsidered and a Bill will be introduced in this House.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that a sum of Rs. 6.27 crores is outstanding on 30th June 1980 from the non-exempted establishments in Maharashtra. How many such establishments are there?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The pendency regarding Maharashtra from the exempted and unexempted undertakings—the total amount—is mentioned in the statement. Most of these undertakings are National Textile Corporation undertakings which have been taken over by the Central Government because of their being sick units. So, there is a special problem regarding most of the units. This matter is also under consideration between our respective Ministries.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What is the number of such establishments—100, 200 or 500? What is the number?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The number is 655. 259 cases have been disposed of. 212 cases are pending, under review.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The arrears are mounting practically in every State. We have gone through the steps being taken by the Government. Two steps are conspicuously missing in them. One is the opening of new regional provident fund offices and the other is increasing the staff. We have personally made the suggestion to open an RPF office at Cochin also. Will the hon. Minister consider the suggestion to open the new offices and also increasing the staff of this department?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The point made by the hon. Member is well taken. We will sympathetically consider opening a provident fund office at Cochin.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sympathetically and actually also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: From the answer it appears that in one State alone, the situation is alarming and more than Rs. 8 crores are outstanding in one State alone. May I know whether he has got the material to tell us since when this amount has been allowed to be accumulated, because the experience is that the provident fund authorities do not take penal measures or measures to recover the dues in time and they are allowed to accumulate to help some of the big business houses? I would like to know since when, over what period, this accumulation has taken place and what are the steps Government are going to take to expedite the proposed amendments to be brought forward and when the high level committee will give its report, so that at least these proposals may be introduced by an ordinance which will get all-round support instead of ordinances like the National Security Ordinance? I would like to know whether a time-limit would be fixed.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Even though we are concerned with the arrears, still the picture is not so bad. Out of a total corpus of Rs. 6532 crores in the provident fund account, the arrears are only Rs. 27.14 crores, i.e. 0.9 per cent. For getting these provident fund arrears cleared, 6,129 revenue recovery certificates have been issued and 1,755 prosecution cases have been launched.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about immediate action?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Immediate action is being taken. Revenue recovery certificates are being issued. One of the proposals before the Government is to further stren-

ngthen the legislation here so that instead of these revenue recovery certificates being issued, we should make a public demand certificate so that it is on par with Government dues. That is one of the matters under consideration. As far as the report is concerned, it is expected that this Committee will report by the end of December.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Is the hon. Minister aware that Rohtas Industries, owned by Sahu Jain, in Bihar has deducted crores of rupees from the salaries of employees as provident fund contribution and has squandered it away? If it is so What do government propose to do in the matter?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would like to have notice, because I do not have specific information regarding Bihar. The question was regarding Maharashtra.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: There was a press report in the *Statesman* and other papers of the 1st of August that the employers are opposed to any change in the provident fund laws. Are you going to succumb to that?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI: There is no question of our succumbing to any employers. If it is felt necessary, we shall bring legislation.

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड के कितने केसिज़ ऐसे हैं, जिनमें मजदूरों की तरफ से पैसा जमा करा दिया गया, लेकिन मालिकों ने जमा नहीं कराया। मैं ख़ास तौर से राजस्थान में अपने जिले भीलवाड़ा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर माइका माइन्ज, सोप-स्टोन और टैक्सटाइल मिल वगैरह जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनमें से बहुत से मालिकों ने पैसा जमा नहीं कराया। भारत सरकार ने अब तक उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

श्री नारायण बस तिबारी : मैं विद्वान सदस्य की भावनाओं का बड़ा आदर

करता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले विन निवेदन किया है, यह प्रश्न केवल महाराष्ट्र के विषय में है। अगर वह कृपा कर के भीलवाड़ा के सम्बन्ध में अलग से नोटिस देंगे, तो मैं अवश्य उन्हें जानकारी दे सकूंगा।

कोटा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र, राजस्थान का बन्द कि सा जाना

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* 124. श्री वृद्धि चंद जैन :

श्री मूल चन्द डांगल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने-कितने दिन बन्द रहा और इसके बन्द रहने के कारण क्या है ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से यह कितने दिन बन्द रहा और इसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र में कुछ ऐसी यांत्रिक खराबियाँ हैं जिन्हें देश के वैज्ञानिक और विशेषज्ञ स्थायी रूप से दूर करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

(घ) इस केन्द्र के कार्यकरण में मुधार के लिए क्या स्थायी उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र की यांत्रिक तथा अन्य खराबियों को सरकार कब तक दूर कर सकेगी और नियमित बिजली सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कर सकेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) (e) The number of days during which Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was closed during the year 1977-78, 79 and 80 and the reasons therefor are given below:

Year	Number of days lost on account of			Total days lost during the year
	Planned maintenance	Grid problems, equipment failure & human errors	Labour unrest and strike	
1977	45	45	137	227
1978	120	38	143	302
1979	—	62	—	62
1980 (January to November)	—	89	—	89

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Unit I of the station is operating satisfactorily at present and continuous efforts are being made to further improve the performance. Short term as well as long term remedial measures are being implemented as and when necessary to prevent recurrence of the problems.

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restrict the import of computer systems to ensure better utilisation of existing computers;

(d) whether Government propose to review import licences already granted and to place a blanket ban on imports till this review is completed; and

(e) whether it is proposed to grant additional import licences of small value to existing computer centres for increasing their capacities to meet demand against import of large computers in view of the above?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Under-utilisation of Computers

*121. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers in Government, public and private sector organisations in metropolitan cities are not fully utilised;

(b) whether organisations like Bharat Heavy Electricals, Planning Commission were allowed to import large and expensive computers on promise of full utilisation of these machines and whether these machines are under-utilised;

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) According to such information as is available with the Department of Electronics (DOE), all computer systems installed in Delhi prior to about two years ago, are being fully utilised today. The recent commissioning of the giant central computer of the National Informatics Centre of the DOE, which can be accessed through any of the 15 computer terminals located in various government departments/agencies in Delhi, has provided substantial additional capacity, which should be adequate to meet new computational needs in Delhi for the next two years. As regards Bombay, the computer systems in use in gov-

ernment, public and private organisations are substantially utilised to-day.

(b) The computers at Planning Commission and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), at Delhi, which became operational in February, 1978 and May, 1979 respectively, were configured in terms of size and power with respect to the planned work load of the organisations over a 5 year period, which is the typical life time of such systems. Both these computers are already being utilised on a two shift (10-12 hours day) basis. It is therefore well founded to expect that they will be practically fully utilised over the next two years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since imports are being allowed after examination of user requirements as also the essentiality of such imports, there is no need to review import licences already granted or to place a blanket ban on computer imports until that review is completed.

(e) Savings can accrue by increasing the capacities of existing computer centres by granting to those centers additional import licences of relatively small value, rather than importing more complete computer systems. This constitutes one of the important policy objectives of the special import policy on computers which the DOE is implementing.

भारतीय चिकित्सा सेवा, भारतीय वन सेवा तथा भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा

* 125. श्री मूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार भारतीय चिकित्सा सेवा, भारतीय वन सेवा तथा भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा को, इन सेवाओं में प्रशासनिक कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने और देशभर में एकरूपता लाने के प्रयोजन से, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा

के समान ही, ग्रिखिल भारतीय सेवा में परिवर्तित करने का है;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में इन सेवाओं में एकरूपता आ जायेगी और आवश्यकतानुसार सेवाओं का पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान हो सकेगा; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बाय्या) :

(क) से (ग). भारतीय वन सेवा का गठन पहली जुलाई, 1966 से किया गया था। इसमें सभी राज्य भाग ले रहे हैं। भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा का गठन पहली फरवरी, 1969 से किया गया था, किन्तु इसके संवर्गों का गठन नहीं किया गया है। भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (सिचाई विद्युत्, भवन तथा सड़क) का अभी गठन नहीं किया गया है। तत्कालीन सरकार ने मार्च, 1978 में निर्णय किया था कि भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा और भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा के संवर्गों के गठन किए जाने के प्रश्न पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की जानी चाहिए। फिर भी मामले की अब समीक्षा की जा रही है और वर्तमान सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है।

Establishment of Forest based Industry in Gaya, Bihar

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum for establishment of a forest-based industry in Gaya (Bihar); and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been suggested that a paper mill based on bamboo, should be established in Gaya District.

(b) The bamboo resources of Gaya district would not be adequate to support a paper mill of economically viable size.

Comments of Ministries on Draft Rules of Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in January, 1979, draft rules for Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa were circulated to all the Ministries/Departments for comments;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a summary of the comments offered by the Ministries/Departments with regard to the prescription of educational qualifications; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the case of Translators also, the Ministries and Departments have suggested that the minimum educational qualification should be graduation in Hindi?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. In January, 1979 a draft of rules for Central Secretariat official Language Service (Group A and B) was circulated to all Ministries/Department for their comments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir. Some Ministries/Departments have suggested that mini-

mum educational qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Translators should be graduation with Hindi and English.

Communal Disturbances

*128. **SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large scale communal disturbances in certain parts of the country including Moradabad and Delhi;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property suffered by the victims of these disturbances;

(c) the steps taken by Government to identify the reasons and the anti-national elements responsible for these disturbances; and

(d) whether Government propose to pay compensation to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA):
(a): Localised violent incidents of communal nature place in some parts of the country including Moradabad and Delhi since August 1980.

(b) Information relating to loss of human life and property in communal incidents during the period 13th August to 25th November, 1980 is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a commission of Inquiry under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, headed by a District Judge, to investigate into the incidents which took place in Moradabad on the 13th August, 1980. Besides, the local authorities concerned have registered criminal cases,

wherever necessary, for taking appropriate legal action against the accused persons.

(d) The State Governments make ex-gratia payments as relief to sufferers in deserving cases, keeping in view their immediate needs and circumstances. The question of payment of compensation by Government does not arise.

Central Staff Training and Research Institute

*129. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift some training wings of the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Dसनगर, West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any expert committee's report against this shifting; and

(c) what is the opinion of the State Government in this regard and whether the Central Government will take that opinion into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Committee of Experts on Training was appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, to suggest ways and means for improving the quality of training in the Industrial Training Institutes and the training imparted to the apprentices in the industry. The Committee has submitted its report.

2. One of the recommendations of the Committee is that, with a view to enabling the research and Development Section at the Central Staff

Training & Research Institute, Calcutta to devote undivided attention to the work relating to research in training technology, which is itself a challenging job, it should be relieved of other responsibilities. Accordingly, the Committee has recommended that the section dealing with Audio Visual Aids at the Central Staff Training & Research Institute Calcutta be integrated with the Audio Visual and Printing Unit at Kanpur, and the training of executive and supervisory staff in charge of administration of training programmes being conducted present at C. S. T. A. R. I., Calcutta be entrusted to the Foreman Training Institute at Bangalore which has been conducting programmes in areas relating to supervisory development.

3. The matter was under consideration of the Central Government when a communication was received from the State Government of West Bengal expressing its opposition to this recommendation of the Committee of Experts. Taking into account the views of the State Government and other relevant factors, it has been decided that the two Wings of the C.S.T.A.R.I., Calcutta be not shifted to Kanpur and Bangalore as stated above and the said Institute may continue to function at Calcutta in its existing form. The State Government has also been informed of this decision of the Central Government.

Sale of Spare Parts of Centurian Tanks

*130. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently disposed of spare parts of Centurian tanks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the buyer of the spare parts was given the option of selecting the spares as a result of which a large quantity of spare parts has been left as a scrap;

(c) if so, the amount for which the spares of Centurian tanks have been sold as against their book value;

(d) whether Government had considered the possibility of retrieving the tanks with the spare available; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons which weighed with the Government to give an option to the buyer to select the spares?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since the Indian Army has phased out Centurian Tanks from the Indian Defence System, quantity of about 5,000 tonnes of Centurian spare parts became surplus to requirements and were available for disposal. The question of retrieving the tanks with these spares did not therefore arise. The book value representing the purchase price of these spares was Rs. 640 crores. But the parts have become obsolete after 30 years in storage and were not required for Defence purposes, they would have only scrap value within the country.

In order to secure a higher price, offers were invited for their sale abroad. Only one party made a valid offer fulfilling the conditions laid down. This offer was for the purchase of entire quantity of 5,000 tonnes for 900,000 dollars. The offer was further negotiated with the party by a high level inter-disciplinary committee with a view to seeking a better price. Eventually the buyer agreed to increase his offer to 1.1 million dollars for the entire quantity of about 5,000 tonnes.

It was observed that about 2,000 tonnes out of the total quantity were being purchased only for scrap and it was felt that this could as well be used for the same purpose within India. Finally, it was decided to sell the balance quantity of 3,000 tonnes at 0.9 million dollars (about Rs. 70,00,000). In the result, the price offered for the total quantity of 5,000 tonnes, only

3,000 tonnes were sold at a price much higher than the price of scrap in the domestic market.

Representation of Farmers on Planning Bodies

*131. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate cell for hilly areas in the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Government contemplate to involve farmers from each region of hilly States having first hand knowledge and practical experience about the problems of farming in the hilly areas on the planning bodies at the Central and State levels with a view to make the planning for hilly and snowy regions more practical and result-oriented;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Hill area planning is essentially a regional planning activity at the State-level. The Central Government only provides special Central Assistance to supplement the flow of funds from the State Plan resources as well as broad guidance as to Plan strategy and priorities. It is for the concerned State governments to consider the question of the involvement of farmers from the local region and to provide for it at an appropriate level in an appropriate manner.

Financial Resources for Manufacture of Safety Razor Blades

*132. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is considered necessary that financial resources be made

available during the Sixth Plan period for the creation of additional facilities for the manufacture of safety razor blades;

(b) if so, what are the reasons taking into account that existing capacity is not utilised even up to 50 per cent; and

(c) what is the stand of Planning Commission on the creation of additional capacity in this low priority sector industry, on the basis of foreign equity participation proposal of Gillette of U.S.A.?

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

(a) and (b). Creation of capacity in manufacture of an article of mass consumption like razor blades has to be framed on two principles: (a) capacities are oriented to shifts in consumer preference so that availability meets demand not only in aggregate but in terms of quality and (b) production is wide based as to avoid dominance as far as possible. There is no ear-marked allocation of financial resources for any Particular project.

(c) There is no question of creation of capacity on the basis of foreign equity. Induction of foreign equity is governed by the recognised principles of technological upgradation and export competitiveness. Government is yet to take a decision in the case referred to.

Acquisition of land by Defence Department and Payment of Compensation therefor

*133. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khatedari land measuring 420—82 acres in village Banar (Jaijiwal Kutri Teh. &

District Jodhpur) of Rajasthan State was requisitioned by the Defence Department in 1976 for defence purposes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Defence Department has not yet paid compensation to the people evicted from there, despite the attention of Defence authorities having been repeatedly invited by the Revenue Department in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the officers responsible for it; and

(d) the exact date by which the land owners would be paid the necessary compensation for the said Khatedari land?

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

(b) to (d). No. Sir. Out of a total recurring compensation of about Rs. 3.07 lakhs payable, a sum of Rs. 2.87 lakhs has already been disbursed. The payment of balance amount of Rs. 19,000/- already deposited with the collector has not been disbursed due to disputed ownership of the land. This will be done only after the ownership issue has been resolved by the Collector through arbitration.

Proposed Naval Academy

*134. SHRI E. K. EMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state what decision has been taken regarding the location of the proposed Naval Academy after getting the report of Expert Committee which examined various sites for the Academy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

पंजाब में राज्य राज्यों से आए श्रमिक

* 135. श्री जय राम बर्मा :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पूर्वी राज्यों से पंजाब में आने वाले श्रमिकों को जमींदारों द्वारा पुलिस की सहायता से जबरदस्ती पकड़ लिया जाता है और उन्हें उन जमींदारों के खेतों में बन्धक मजदूरों की तरह काम करने के लिए ले जाया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) पंजाब सरकार ने, जो अन्तर राज्य प्रवासी श्रमिक (रोजगार का विनियमन और सेवा शर्तों) अधिनियम के अधीन कृषि प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में सबन्धित सरकार है, सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई उदाहरण उनके ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Air Space Violation by Chinese

*136. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Air Force planes had committed two air space violations during October this year in the border areas of Ladakh in Chushul area and over the Nubra Valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There have been violations of Indian air space by Chinese survey aircraft during October-November 1980 in Ladakh sector. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) The Chinese Government had informed us earlier of their intention to carry out aerial surveys of territories on their side of the India-China border. While stating that strict precautions would be taken to see that the aircraft stayed within Chinese air space, they had mentioned that if for technical reasons beyond their control some aircraft strayed into Indian air space, the Government of India may show understanding. Government of India have brought violations of Indian air space to the notice of the Chinese Government and have asked them to ensure that the survey takes place in terms of their assurances to us. The Chinese Government have acknowledged that there have been some air space violations and have again assured us that strict instructions have been issued to their personnel to ensure that the aerial survey is conducted in terms of their assurances.

Palekar Tribunal Award

*137. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had taken initiative to convene meetings of the employers and employees to seek their views on the final recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal Award and if so, the outcome of the talks;

(b) the names of the State Governments who have sent their recommendations in regard to the Tribunal's proposals;

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision for implementations of the Palekar Tribunal award; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time the decisions are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour had received representations on the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal. He had informal meetings with representatives of the employees and representatives of the employers on the 10th and 11th of September 1980 to ascertain their views regarding the recommendations. At the end of these meetings, written memoranda were presented by some of the representatives. They desired a joint meeting in order to gain a common understanding of the recommendations and see whether there could be any modifications which both the employers and the employees agree need to be made to the recommendations of the Tribunals. Accordingly a joint meeting was held on the 19th and 20th of September but there was no common understanding of some of the recommendations and there were no modifications jointly agreed. It was left to the Government to take a decision.

(b) Labour Minister of the Government of West Bengal recommended that Indian Journalists Association's representation for reconsideration of the report of Palekar Tribunals merited consideration.

(c) and (d). The decision of Government is expected to be announced before the end of the current session of Parliament.

Communal Riots

*138. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of communal riots since the new Government came into power;

(b) the total loss of life and property; and

(c) steps taken or to be taken to put a stop to such incidents?

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

(a) and (b). The information for the period from the 14th January, 1980, to the 25th November, 1980, is awaited from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have made known their determination to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with any communal situation and its recurrence in future. Various steps to prevent communal incidents have been suggested to State Governments from time to time, such as upgrading the local intelligence network, establishment of Centralised Control Rooms; strengthening police deployments; more vigorous preventive actions against anti-social elements; stricter control over fire arms as also continued vigorous steps for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition; special care to be taken at the time of important festivals and celebrations; reiterating the decision that action would be taken against all defaulting and guilty officials. Central Government have promised the State Governments all help which they may need in containing communal violence.

The provisions of the National Security Ordinance 1980 are available for taking preventive action against anti-social and anti-national elements.

The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and held its meeting on the 12th November, 1980. The Council has decided to constitute a sub-committee on communal harmony.

Industrialisation of Orissa

*139. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is one of the backward States in India so far as industrial development is concerned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Orissa three out of every one thousand persons are industrial workers against the all India average of ten; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Central Government in assisting the State of Orissa in the industrial field?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) For removing regional imbalances and for promoting industrial development of backward areas, the Government have announced a number of concessions and facilities from time to time. These include concessional finance extended by all India term lending institutions Central investment subsidy, provision of seed/margin money at low rates of interest for small units, preferential treatment for hire purchase of machinery by small scale units, income tax reliefs consultancy for technical services for small units, interest subsidy for engineer entrepreneurs, and special facilities for import of raw materials, components, etc.

These concessions and facilities are available to the backward areas in Orissa and will supplement the efforts of the State Government.

Additionally, the Central Government have set up a number of large public sector units in the industrial sector to speed up the pace of industrial development in Orissa and some

more are under implementation/consideration.

A National Committee on Backward Areas has been set up by the Planning Commission to formulate appropriate strategies for the development of backward areas. The recommendations of this Committee will be considered for further strengthening the efforts towards reducing regional disparities.

Production of cine colour Positive films with foreign technical know-how

*140. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to produce cine colour positive films with foreign technical know-how;

(b) whether Government have received offers from any country for technical collaboration; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Preliminary offers for technical collaboration covering transfer of know-how, technical services, supervision and erection, training of personnel of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (HPF) etc., have been received from ORWO—GDR, AGFA—GAVAERT, Belgium and 3—M FERRANIA.

Activities of Hare Krishna Group

1201. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Indian Express dated the 11th June, 1980 that the Newyork indications are that the Hare Krishna Group

are coming under increasing police scrutiny for large stores of weapons and ammunitions; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken precautionary measures in this regard against this group in India?

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

(b) Activities of such organisations are kept under watch and appropriate action under the law will be taken in case anything adverse comes to notice.

सड़क परिवहन कर्मचारियों द्वारा समान सेवा नियमों की मांग

1202. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के समूचे देश से आए सड़क परिवहन कर्मचारियों ने समान सेवा-नियमों की मांग के पक्ष में अक्टूबर, 1980 में बोट-क्लब पर एक दिन का धरना दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के नियम बनाएगी, और यदि हां, तो इन्हें कब बनाया जाएगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क)से(ग) श्रम मंत्रालय को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के सड़क परिवहन कर्मचारियों ने समान सेवा नियमों की मांग के पक्ष में अक्टूबर, 1980 में बोट-क्लब के परिसर में धरना दिया था।

तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि मोटर परिवहन कर्मकार अधिनियम, 1961 में, जो राज्य

सरकारों द्वारा लागू किया जाता है, मोटर परिवहन कर्मकारों के कल्याण की पहले ही व्यवस्था है। यह अधिनियम उनकी कार्य दशाएं, दैनिक विश्राम अन्तराल, साप्ताहिक विश्राम, समयोपरि के लिए अतिरिक्त मजदूरी, मजदूरी सहित छुट्टी आदि को विनियमित करता है। राज्य सरकारों को भी इस अधिनियम के अधीन, अधिनियम में निर्दिष्ट मामलों के बारे में नियम बनाने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और अधिकांश राज्यों ने पहले ही ऐसा किया है।

Development of a 40 Watt Solar Panel to convert Solar Energy into electricity

1203. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has developed a 40 watt solar panel to convert solar energy into electricity which can be used for lighting houses, for small fans, water pumps and other domestic purposes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make increasing utilisation of solar energy so as to reduce the consumption of oil, whose import bill has gone up considerably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) As part of the Department of Science and Technology's co-ordinated solar photovoltaic programme, an experimental 40 watt solar panel based on 'concentrator' solar cells, has been developed at Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, for performance testing. Such panels which convert solar energy into electricity can technically, be used for lighting, pumping, powering fans, T. V., radio and other applications.

The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing solar energy for a wide range of potential applications, including those where oil is currently being used, has been accorded high priority by Government. Based on technologies available even now, it is possible to replace by renewable energies to a certain extent, the oil needs in the agricultural sector including pumping for household requirements, and part of the oil required for the industrial sector, particularly for low temperature process heat requirements. However, for most uses, costs are higher compared to conventional alternatives. Present efforts are directed towards reduction in costs and improvements in efficiency of various devices for those different applications.

In the area of transportation, the principal use of oil is for diesel locomotives, and as petrol and diesel used for road transport vehicles. In this sector, the changes will have to be in terms of electrification of the railroad system; shift from long haulage road transport to rail transport; and the use of battery operated vehicles which could later be charged by solar energy for shorter hauls. Development of hydrogen engines could also offer a way of reducing oil consumption for transport. The Department of Science and Technology has initiated work in all these areas.

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 liquid fuels such as methanol and ethanol. These liquid fuels are very useful as feedstock for the chemical industry due to their molecular structure, and such use could relieve the pressure on petroleum-based products, such as naphtha. In principle they can also be used in the transportation sector.

Under the All India Co-ordinated Programme on Bio-gas technology, community bio-gas plants are being

set-up to enable the use of bio-gas in operating agricultural pumpsets and for rural industry, besides cooking and lighting.

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. A few 1/2 tonne and 1 tonne prototypes have been built. This programme is being further accelerated towards production of larger numbers of test vehicles.

Another long-term possibility is to use solar energy for production of hydrogen which can be used as a clean, transportable fuel in substitution for oil. 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.

A major solar water heating demonstration programme is being taken up for provision of hotwater, hot air and low pressure steam to industry, commercial establishments and public buildings. This will reduce the demands on commercial energy being currently used for this including oil.

The Department of Science and Technology has taken up development of solar cells and modules which can 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 co-ordinated programme.

Several types of windmills are being investigated as in the areas where

sufficient wind velocities are available, in steady or gust form, there is great potential for replacement of diesel based agricultural pump sets by wind-powered irrigation.

Atrocities on Harijans

1204. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of atrocities on Harijans that took place during the last three months State-wise and month-wise?

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

Foreign Vessels in Indian Waters and Coast Guard

1205. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign vessels were detected by m.v. TARMUNGLI while passing near Bombooka Island in Nicobar group of Islands and reports have been received that frequently foreign vessels are visiting these areas for poaching purposes;

(b) if so, what are the functions of the Coast Guard organisation stationed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) whether the Coast Guard is adequately equipped to detect foreign vessels entering in the Bay Islands, or the poachers; and

(d) if not, what action is contemplated to strengthen the Coast Guard Organisation in that part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d).

We are aware that foreign fishing trawlers have been reported to be seen poaching unauthorisedly in the waters near the Nicobar Group of Islands. The role of the Coast Guard covers enforcement of the provisions of the Maritime Zones Act and similar enactment. It includes patrolling and policing, to check illegal immigration and to prevent poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in Indian waters. The areas including the Nicobar Group of Islands, of known activities of unauthorised foreign fishing vessels in Indian waters are being patrolled by the Coast Guard to the extent possible and it is being assisted by the Navy. The Coast Guard Organisation has been set up in 1970 and is still in the process of being organised. It is proposed to equip the Coast Guard by acquiring offshore patrol vessels, inshore patrol vessels and surveillance aircraft etc. under the Coast Guard Plan 1979—84 of 100 crores to enable it to perform its role more effectively. Some of this force level will be based in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also.

Financial Irregularities in Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education

1206. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some professional staff in public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education are involved in serious financial irregularities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these professional staff members have formed a Union known as "Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education Staff Union";

(c) whether this has been done to put pressure on the Director not to take any action against them; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education is an autonomous body

registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the Centre in accordance with its rules and bye-laws for the furtherance of its objectives and it has all the necessary powers. Complaints received in this regard have been referred to the Executive Council of the Centre.

Purchase of Soviet Built AN-32

1207. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a second thought regarding purchase of Soviet built transport plane AN-32; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not apply.

Criteria for Appointment of State Civil Service Officers to IAS Cadre

1208. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been prescribed for appointing State Civil Service Officers to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions contained in the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by

Promotion) Regulations, 1955, a State Civil Service Officer can be appointed to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of the State concerned only if his name is included in the Select List finally approved by the Union Public Service Commission and a proposal is received from the State Government concerned recommending his appointment to the Service against an available vacancy in the promotion quota of the State Cadre. Appointment to the Indian Administrative Service of the officers so recommended will be made in the order in which their names appear in the Select List.

Lady Police in Delhi

1209. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lady police in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not sufficient lady police to look after the women victims; and

(c) the measures proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The present strength of lady police in Delhi is 171.

(b) and (c). The strength of lady police remains under review and augmentation is done, as and when necessary.

Setting up of ESI Hospitals in Keonjhar District, Orissa

1210. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals constructed by his Ministry and at what places in Orissa;

(b) whether a hospital has been opened by his Ministry at Joda of Keonjhar District; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to open two similar Employees' State Insurance Hospitals, one at Baitari township in one end of Keonjhar District and another at the Kiribur hilltop in another end of this District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) 4 ESI Hospitals and 2 Wards have been constructed in the State. The hospitals are located at Chaudwar, Kansabahal, Brajrajnagar and Jaykaypur, while the wards, at Chaudwar and Rajgangpur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As there is no industry in these two areas covered by the ESI Scheme, the opening of an ESI hospital has not been considered.

International Social Security Association

1211. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had participated in the General Assembly of International Social Security Association held at Manila; and

(b) if so, the details of the general principles evolved on social security benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1449/80*].

Cement supplied to the Nuclear Power Stations by Cement Controller, Bombay

1212. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Controller, Bombay has provided top priority to the works of nuclear power Stations;

(b) if so, what was the quantity supplied to Department of Atomic Energy in September, 1980;

(c) whether the work of the nuclear power station has affected due to shortage of cement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) While assistance is duly rendered by the Organisation of the Cement Controller in expediting supplies to any Sector having urgent requirement, priority is only accorded to supplies to meet the requirements of Defence and Irrigation & Power. The Regional Cement Controller, Bombay, had accordingly advised cement factories to expedite despatches against orders placed by the Atomic Energy Deptt., Bombay.

(b) Bombay Unit of the Nuclear Power Station is reported to have received 291 tonnes of cement in the month of September, 1980.

(c) and (d). There is a general shortage of cement in the country and to this extent it is possible that the works of the Power Stations at Tarapur Nuclear Power Station, Bombay as well as other works may have been affected.

Road in Barrackpur Cantt.

1213. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is no pucca road in Barrackpore Cantonment area where thousands of people live;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to construct pucca road in Barrackpore Cantonment area;

(c) if so, how long it will take to complete the road construction; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The fact is that there are both *pucca* as well as *kucha* roads/lanes in Barrackpur Cantonment. The conversion of *Kucha* roads into *pucca* ones depends upon the priorities which are decided upon by the Cantonment Board regarding execution of the schemes, as well as availability of funds.

Tripartite Consultative Committee

1214. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to formulate any proposal for increasing the capacity-utilisation in the infrastructure sector through tripartite consultative committees to set up in the Railways, Ports and Docks, Coal and Power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the trade union leaders with the Prime Minister held on 1st July, 1980, a suggestion was mooted that tripartite task forces might be set up to go into factors impeding production and productivity in infrastructure industries, viz. Coal, Power, Steel, Cement, Transport, Railways and Ports and Docks. The matter is under consideration of Government.

राजस्थान में नमक का उत्पादन

1215. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या द्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले सरकारी, सहकारी एवं गर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने एकक काम कर रहे हैं और उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है,

(ख) राजस्थान की नमक उत्पादन की अनुमानित क्षमता कितनी है और उस क्षमता

के अनुकूल नमक का उत्पादन न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन एककों की संख्या कितनी है और नमक उत्पादन करने वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जो अनुमति प्राप्त करने के बाद भी नमक का उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनकी अनुमति को निरस्त किया जायेगा ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क)

राजस्थान में सरकारी, निजी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले लाइसेंसधारियों की संख्या तथा उनके द्वारा 1979 में किया गया उत्पादन नीचे बताया गया है.—

	लाइसेंस धारियों की संख्या	(हजार मी० टन में)
1. सरकारी क्षेत्र	3	219.5
2. निजी क्षेत्र	172	478.6
3. सहकारी क्षेत्र	11	17.8
योग	186	715.9

(ख) 1979 की अवधि में राजस्थान में हुआ नमक का उत्पादन, उक्त वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित 4.05 लाख, मी० टन के लक्ष्य से अधिक ही था ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Achievements. Employment and Assistance in District Industries Centres in Gujarat

1216. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentages of physical achievement by the District Industries Centres in Gujarat with special reference to cottage industries;

(b) what is the employment generated by such centres in Gujarat and how many amongst it was rural em-

ployment during the first eight months of the year, 1980; and

(c) the amount of cash assistance and/or subsidies given under the scheme of cottage industries through District Industries Centres in Gujarat during the first eight months of 1980 and its centre-wise classification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Physical achievements under the DIC programme during 1979-80 for Gujarat State are given below against targets intimated by the State Government.

Item	Targets intimated by the state Government	Achievements	Percentage
No. of reporting DICs	17	17	100
No. of new units established			
Artisans	10,229	11,683	114.21
Small Scale Industries	3,784	4,091	108.11
Total	14,013	15,714	112.57
Credit assistance arranged through Financial Institutions			
(Rs. in crores)	16.27	20.21	124.22
Additional Employment generated	49,521	70,072	141.50

(b) Figures for employment generated in 17 DICs in Gujarat reported by the State Government separately for rural and urban areas for 1979-80 and April-September, 1980 are given below:—

Employment	1979-80	1980-81 April- Sept., 1980
Rural	36,999	10,762
Urban	33,073	20,991
Total	70,072	31,753

(c) The amount of cash assistance, subsidies etc. provided through the DICs in Gujarat during the period January-August, 1980 are as under. Separate break up for cottage and small scale industries is, however, not available.

Name of DIC	Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Amreli	7.52
2. Bhuvagar	39.42
3. Bharuch	155.75
4. Bhuj	37.50

Name of DIC	Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
5. Godhra	40.02
6. Himatnagar	21.07
7. Junagadh	35.00
8. Mehsana	19.22
9. Palanpur	10.79
10. Surnedranagar	54.86
11. Ahmedabad	19.06
12. Baroda	13.23
13. Jamnagar	29.55
14. Nadiad	13.57
15. Rajkot	145.52
16. Surat	10.73
17. Valsad	46.30
Total	699.11

Bidi Leaves production in Madhya Pradesh

1217. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the Bidi leaves production in Madhya Pradesh as compared to total production of Bidi leaves;

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has imposed restrictions on the movement of Bidi leaves from Madhya Pradesh to other States;

(c) if so, whether Bidi production in other States is expected to be affected as a result of this restriction; and

(d) what steps Government would like to take to streamline the usual supply of Bidi leaves from Madhya Pradesh to other bidi manufacturing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Madhya Pradesh produces about 41 per cent of the total production of Bidi leaves in the country.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh imposed restriction on the movement of Bidi leaves to other States in the month of August, 1980, which was withdrawn in October, 1980. At present, there are no such restrictions.

(c) The short-term restriction earlier imposed (and now withdrawn) may affect the total production of bidies in the States solely depending on the supplies of their bidi leaves from Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise in view of the fact that the restriction imposed for a short term has already been withdrawn.

Setting up of New Cement Industries in Public Sector

1218. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state:

(a) whether any provision has been made to establish more cement units in Public Sector during the next Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up capacities totalling to 11.15 million tonnes for manufacture of cement in the Public Sector. A Statement indicating the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1440/80].

Labour-Management Disputes

1219. SHRI DAULATSINHJI: JADEJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour-management disputes in the country during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of industrial disputes, by causes, during the calendar years 1977, 1978 and 1979 is attached.

(c). Industrial Relations situation remained under constant watch of the Government. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continued to make efforts to minimise work stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and/or voluntary arrangements.

Statement

The Number of industrial disputes, by causes, during the Calendar years 1977, 1978 and 1979

Cause-Group	No. of industrial disputes (Strikes & Lockouts)		
	1977	1978	1979(P)
Wages and Allowances	925	887	927
Bonus	450	308	256
Personnel	599	675	562
Retrenchment	82	75	72
Leave and Hours of Work	66	62	69
Indiscipline and Violence	261	330	274
Others	581	757	765
Not known	153	93	143
Total	3,117	3,187	3,068

(P) Provisional

सीमेंट के छोटे कारखानों की स्थापना

1221. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

(क) देश में स्थापित किये गये सीमेंट के ऐसे कितने छोटे कारखाने

है, जहां उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और वे कहां-कहां पर है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखाने की निर्माण लागत और उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) सीमेंट के छोटे कारखानों की ऐसी कौन सी बड़ी समस्याएं हैं जिनके

कारण ये कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये काफी संख्या में छोटे उद्यमी आगे नहीं आ पा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) अधिकतम संख्या में छोटे सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :
(क) गुजरात में कच्छ जिले के नेत्रा स्थान में एक मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र ने उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

(ख) नेत्रा कच्छ में स्थापित संयंत्र के लिये स्वीकृत क्षमता 100 मी० टन प्रति दिन है तथा प्रथमतः 30 टी०पी०डी० क्षमता वाली एक वर्टिकल शाफ्ट की स्थापना कर दी गई है । योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित सीमेंट संबंधी कार्यकारी दल द्वारा लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार वर्टिकल शाफ्ट क्लिन पर आधारित प्रतिदिन 100 मी० टन अधिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले संयंत्र पर प्रति मी० टन निवेश 563.97 रुपये है ।

(ग) प्रमुखतः आर्थिक/वित्तीय जीव्यता संबंधी शंकाओं और वित्तीय सहायता की कमी के कारण मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना संबंधी योजनाओं की प्रगति धीमी रही है ।

(घ) देश में मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के विचार से, सरकार ने अनेक वित्तीय और अन्य प्रोत्साहनों की घोषणा की है । इन प्रोत्साहनों की विस्तृत जानकारी देने वाले नोट की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

श्री० बुनकर सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, उज्जैन द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि का जमा कराया जाना

1222. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वी० बुनकर सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशियां भविष्य निधि कार्यालय के पास जमा कराने के स्थान पर कर्मचारियों के बचत बैंक लेखों में जमा कराई जाती है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) भविष्य निधि में अंशदान करने के पात्र कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और समिति ने उनकी भविष्य निधि की राशियों को बैंक में जमा कराना कब से आरम्भ किया है तथा अब तक कितनी राशियां जमा कराई जा चुकी है और कितनी अभी बकाया है ; और

(ग) उक्त समिति के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि राशियों को भविष्य निधि कार्यालय के पास जमा कराने और बकाया वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि वी० बुनकर सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, उज्जैन, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नहीं आती, क्योंकि इस समिति के कर्मचारी स्वयं उक्त समिति के हिस्सेदार हैं और ये कर्मचारी असल में 1952 के अधिनियम की धारा 2(च) के अंतर्गत "कर्मचारी" की परिभाषा में

नहीं आते हैं। तथापि, उक्त प्रतिष्ठापन को अधिनियम के अधीन लाने के प्रश्न की जांच क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा की जा रही है।

News-Item Captioned "Golden Fibre for Newsprint"

1223. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial appearing in 'The Hindu', Madras dated October 23, 1980 captioned 'Golden fibre for newsprint';

(b) if so, whether any break-through has been or is being made in exploiting commercially a new raw material kenaf, which has been proved capable of being put to use for printing a daily newspaper in U.S.A.; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to exploit the indigenous resources in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) It is recognised that kenaf can be used for the manufacture of paper and newsprint. Research work has been undertaken to assess the suitability of kenaf as well as other potential raw materials for the manufacture of paper and newsprint

Profits/Losses of Hindustan Photo Films

1224. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what are the annual losses/profits for the past five years for Hindustan Photo Films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The annual profits earned by Hindustan Photo

Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Profit
(Rs. in lakhs)	
1975-76	16.06
1976-77	142.63
1977-78	164.10
1978-79	232.34
1979-80	266.65

Jobs of Clerks through Employment Exchanges in Bihar and U.P.

1225. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for the post of clerks with the Employment Exchanges in Bihar and U.P. who have not got employment during the last two years; and

(b) the number of candidates for stenographers, correspondence clerks and storekeepers who got employment in States through the Employment Exchanges during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

1226. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of cement allotted to the Karnataka State during the last three quarters; and

(b) what is the quantity so far supplied for the above three quarters?

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

(b). The quantity of cement allotted and supplied to Karnataka State during the last three quarters is as under:

Period	Allocation	Ad-hoc allocation	Total	Despatches
Qr. I/80	198000	66200	264200	266680
Qr. II/80	198000	62000	260000	217043
Qr. III/80	198000	31500	229500	227423

Number, Workers, Wages profits in
Cement Factories

year 1979-80 was approximately 54,000.

1227. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(c) The Cement Manufacturers' Association have reported the following figures of wage bills paid to the workers in the years shown below in respect of 56 cement factories:—

(a) the number of cement factories in India as on the 1st April, 1980;

Year	Rupres in lakhs
1976-77	4732 approx.
1979-80	6408 approx.

(b) the number of workers in the Cement Industry as on the above date;

(c) the total wage bills paid by the industry in 1979 as compared to 1977;

(d) the total profits earned by the industry in each of the years 1977-1979;

(e) the controlled price of cement in the above years; and

(f) the profit index of the cement industry in 1979, based on the index of 1970-71?

(d) and (f). The specific information on total profits earned and the profit index of the industry of each year in question is not available. However, as per the report of the High Level Committee on the Cement Industry submitted to the Government in December, 1978 a study of the profitability of 19 selected factories in 1977-78 indicates that only 4 made profits in excess of 10 percent post tax return on net worth, the profits of 7 ranged from 1 per cent to 10 percent post tax return on net worth and as many as 8 suffered losses. Data collected by the Committee also indicated that the profit of cement companies has been generally lower than of those engaged in other Industrial activities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to
(f). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) 58.

(b) The total number of workers engaged in cement industry during the

(e) F. O. R. price of cement, excluding special varieties, during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 is given below:—

Year	Period	Total F.O.R. *price per tonne (in rupees)
1	2	3
1977	1-1-77 to 26-1-77	337.60
	27-1-77 to 31-1-77	320.60
	1-2-77 to 31-3-77	337.60
	1-4-77 to 30-6-77	338.42
	1-7-77 to 30-9-77	338.27
	1-10-77 to 31-12-77	338.30
1978	1-1-78 to 6-1-78	338.28
	7-1-78 to 28-2-78	355.28
	1-3-78 to 31-3-78	358.53
	1-4-78 to 30-6-78	364.24
	1-7-78 to 2-7-78	364.25
	3-7-78 to 30-9-78	368.95
	1-10-78 to 6-12-78	368.87
1979	7-12-78 to 31-12-78	408.78
	1-1-79 to 31-3-79	412.30
	1-4-79 to 2-5-79	414.01
	3-5-79 to 30-6-79	439.69
	1-7-79 to 30-9-79	444.52
	1-10-79 to 31-12-79	450.35

*A rebate @Rs. 10/- per tonne was allowed to supplies under rate contract (Government) but this was withdrawn with effect from 7-1-1978.

Constitution of Labour Boards

1228. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which Labour Boards have been constituted to safeguard the interests of labour;

(b) whether any directions have been issued by Government to the States for the constitution of Labour Boards where the same have not been constituted; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Presumably the question relates to the setting up of State Advisory Contract Labour Boards. The names of the States in which such boards have been constituted to safeguard the interests of contract labour have been given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government/Union Territories which have not constituted the Boards have been reminded on October 24, 1980. Replies from them are awaited.

Statement

The names of States and Union Territories which have constituted the State Advisory Contract Labour Boards

State Governments

1. Karnataka
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Meghalaya
4. Haryana
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Manipur
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. Tripura
9. Tamil Nadu
10. West Bengal
11. Maharashtra
12. Bihar
13. Gujarat
14. Himachal Pradesh
15. Orissa
16. Kerala

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Delhi
2. Chandigarh Administration
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4. Goa, Daman and Diu

Pending Industrial Disputes of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway

1229. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway pending with the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad;

(b) the numbers of disputes referred to the Ministry of Labour; and

(c) the reasons for the delay to refer the disputes for adjudication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c).

Two Failure of Conciliation reports relating to two industrial disputes over termination of services of workmen employed in Dhanbad Region of Eastern Railway are pending. Of these, in one case the workman approached the Court and the matter has thus become sub-judice. In the other case, failure of Conciliation Report is under examination.

Findings made by Thumba Atomic and Space Research Station

1230. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new findings have been made by the Thumba Atomic and Space Research Station during the recent years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). No unit of Atomic Research is at Thumba. There is however a Rocket Launching Station. Sounding rockets to study upper atmosphere, ionosphere and other space scientific aspects are fired from here. So far more than 1300 sounding rockets have been fired from this station. Many scientific results have been obtained and published in appropriate national and international journals.

Rotation of officers of C.S.S. grade I/ Selection grade from one Ministry to another

1231. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Section Officers/ Desk Officers, Officers of Central Secretariat Service Grade I, Selection Grade and Directors are liable to be transferred from one Ministry/Department to another and whether any stay in one Ministry has been prescribed

for proper career development of such Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of such Officers who have stayed in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals for the last more than 5 years and the reasons for not rotating them not only to ensure healthier administration but also in the interest of their career development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The officers holding posts upto Section Officers/Desk Officers in the Central Secretariat Service are not normally transferred from one Ministry/Department to another as the grades upto Section Officers are decentralised. However, officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I and above are liable to be transferred from one Ministry/Department to another. There is no tenure period prescribed in one Ministry/Department. However, the need for rotating the CSS officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above from one Ministry to another or from one Desk to another, keeping in view their career development and administrative requirements, is always kept in view.

In the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, there are 5 CSS Grade I/Selection Grade officers who are working for more than 5 years continuously. In their cases also what has been stated above in the above paragraph would be applicable.

Report of Working Group on Tribal Development for Sixth Plan

1232. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the report of Working Group on Tribal Development for Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the financial allocation suggested by the Working Group for Tribal Development for Sixth Plan from State Sector, special Central assistance, Central Ministries and other sources; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to get the funds suggested by the Working Group?

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

(b) A number of recommendations covering the protective and developmental aspects of tribal administration have been made in the report.

(c) The financial allocations envisaged during the plan-period are over Rs. 2700 crores from the State Plan, Rs. 750 crores from the Plans of Central Ministries. Rs. 1,000 crores from special Central assistance and Rs 550/- crores of institutional finance.

(d) Planning Commission has been requested to consider and allocate funds as recommended by the Working Group.

बिहार के लिए छठी योजना में शामिल की गई कृषि सम्बन्धी योजना

1233. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि के मामले में बिहार एक पिछड़ा राज्य है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किस योजना को शामिल किया गया और उसके लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ?

योजना तथा अम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिबारी) : (क) अन्य राज्यों में प्रमुख फसलों की औसत उपज और अखिल भारतीय औसत की तुलना में बिहार राज्य में प्रमुख फसलों की औसत उपज का विवरण संलग्न है। इससे यह दिखाई देता है कि कृषि उत्पादन के विषय में बिहार पिछड़ा राज्य है।

(ख) राज्य योजना में शामिल कृषि के अन्तर्गत सामान्य स्कीमों के अलावा, राज्य के भाग, लघुकृषक विकास अभिकरण कार्यक्रम, सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और नियंत्रण क्षेत्र विकास जैसे विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए संघटक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भी आएंगे जिनके लिए केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. मेघालय .	1224	—	—	—	—	—	1230	737	—
14. नागालैण्ड .	1049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. उड़ीसा .	1007	1847	705	—	346	1492	1603	1001	61087
16. पंजाब .	2918	2715	—	1450	—	384	—	—	56542
17. राजस्थान .	1112	1444	—	1346	319	618	—	—	36881
18. तमिलनाडु .	2251	—	1525	—	460	1158	—	—	104398
19. त्रिपुरा .	1234	—	—	—	—	—	1080	1166	—
20. उत्तर प्रदेश .	1157	1546	967	1120	1403	565	1529	—	38297
21. पश्चिम बंगाल .	1359	1916	—	789	661	—	1380	1003	58720
अखिल भारतीय .	1339	1574	1160	1155	719	846	1308	870	50160

Reservation in Promotion to SC/ST Employees in States

1234. SHRI K. B. S. MANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments including Union Territories are not observing reservation orders in promotion in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in Government Services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States which are observing these reservation orders;

(d) whether Government have issued or propose to issue any directive to the State Governments to strictly follow the said reservation, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Grant of concessions for members of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in respect of promotion in State services is within the purview of the respective State Governments. Union Government have provided reservations in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services including the services of the Union Territories. The exact position prevailing in the States is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (e). The question of giving directives to the State Governments can only arise after exact position becomes available from the State Governments.

Replacement for Tupolev-124s

1235. SHRI K. MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force has been looking for long to find a replacement for the

ageing Tupolev-124s in its hard-pressed V.I.P. squadron which also has some Avro 748s;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Boeing 737 was considered a trifle too big for the VIP squadron's requirements of going to small airstrips, but in the interest of commonality of spares and maintenance, two planes were ordered by the IAF; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision so far taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No decision has yet been taken on the aircraft to be procured and no order has been placed

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Constitution

1236. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to amend Constitution of India for inclusion of Nepali language; and

(b) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

पालेकर समिति के प्रतिवेदन में सुझाए गये संशोधन

1237. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान अखिल भारतीय समाचारपत्र सम्पादक संघ द्वारा पालेकर समिति के प्रतिवेदन में सुझाये

गये संशोधनों की ओर दिलाया गया है जो 6 अक्टूबर, 1980 के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में प्रकाशित हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुझाये गये संशोधनों का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक संशोधन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भीमती रामबुलारी सिंहा) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य ने संभाव्यतः अखिल भारतीय समाचारपत्र कर्मचारी फंडेशन के सम्मेलन की रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख किया है जो "अखिल भारतीय समाचारपत्र कर्मचारी फंडेशन द्वारा पालेकर पंचाट में परिवर्तनों का मुद्दाव" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 6 अक्टूबर, 1980 के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' में प्रकाशित हुई थी। सरकार को इस सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहिया प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। इससे पहले, फंडेशन ने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें अधिकरणों की सिफारिशों में कई संशोधनों का मुद्दाव दिया गया था, जो निम्नलिखित है --

(एक) सभी वर्गों के लिए वेतनमान वहीं होने चाहिए जिनकी पहले सिफारिश की गई थी और अन्तिम सिफारिशों में की गई कटौतियों को पुन बहान किया जाए।

(दो) 1960-100 के आधार पर महंगाई भत्ता 1.30 रु० प्रति प्वाइंट की दर से किया जाए जो स्लाइडिंग वेतनमान के साथ 8.00 रुपये से 22.00 रुपये तक हो सकता है।

(तीन) सभी श्रेणियों को प्रत्येक तीन साल की सेवा के लिए वेटेज सेवा वेतनवृद्धियां दी जाएं बशर्ते कि पांच से अधिक वेतनवृद्धियां न हों।

(चार) मकान किराया भत्ते की दरें 7—1/2 प्रतिशत से 15 प्रतिशत तक होनी चाहिए बशर्ते कि 450.00 रुपये से अधिक न हो।

(पांच) नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता सभी वर्गों को 6 प्रतिशत की दर से दिया जाए।

(छ.) रात्रि पारी भत्ता सभी श्रेणियों और सभी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाए।

(सात) इन सिफारिशों को पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से लागू किया जाए।

(आठ) वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि की तारीख में परिवर्तन न किया जाए।

(नौ) वर्तमान ग्रेड शर्तों को बनाए रखा जाए।

अधिकरणों की सिफारिशों तथा समाचारपत्र कर्मचारियों और नियोजकों के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रशिक्षण योजनाएँ

1238. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी सेक्टर के कारखानों के विभिन्न व्यवसायों में भूतपूर्व-सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए उनकी सेवा अवधि के दौरान प्रशिक्षण की कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई है यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब आरम्भ की जायेगी और इसमें कितना खर्चा आयेगा और प्रतिवर्ष कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को यह प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख): सरकार ने सेना कार्मिकों के लिए, उनकी सेवा के अन्तिम वर्ष में "सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण" की एक विशेष योजना मंजूर कर ली है ताकि वे सिविल क्षेत्र में नौकरियां पा सकें। इस योजना में विभिन्न सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों/सरकारी उद्यमों में चुने हुए 10 ट्रेडों में जो राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक ट्रेड प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित है, 9 महीने का निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम आरक्षण के अनुसार इन उपक्रमों को सेना कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण के लिए अनिवार्यतः लेना होगा। आरम्भ में हर साल 2,000 सेना कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्यक्रम है। यह योजना मार्च, 1981 तक शुरू हो जाएगी। इस पर 2.08 लाख रुपये सालाना खर्च होने का अनुमान है। योजना चालू होने के बाद प्राप्त होने वाले अनुभव के आधार पर योजना का और विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि हर वर्ष 4,000 कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके। फिलहाल 10,000 कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

Leh-Manali Road

1239. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Leh-Manali Road between Ladakh in J&K and Himachal Pradesh will be completed;

(b) whether any proposal is afoot to upgrade the said road and if not, state reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to build an all weather highway to keep the Ladakh region linked with rest of the country in view of unfavourable weather conditions at ZOJI-LA and Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Construction of the road was completed in 1973.

(b) No, Sir. Recent assessments relating to Defence needs and cost-effectiveness have not favoured further improvements to the road for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

Illegal Entry of Foreign Ships

1240. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal entry of foreign ships into economic zone of Indian territory in the Bay of Bengal for poaching and smuggling of goods is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to control the illegal entry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Foreign vessels/ships are reported to be entering into our Exclusive Economic Zone, in the Bay of Bengal, for poaching purposes. The Govt. has created the Coast Guard Organisation to protect our due sovereign rights in our Exclusive Economic Zone. The Navy also helps the coast Guard in this regard. The Coast Guard is still in the process of being organised, Various steps are being taken to augment its force level to deal with illegal entry

of foreign ships into the Exclusive Economic Zone of India, more effectively.

Overstaying by Pakistanis

1241. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding Pakistani nationals who visited India during last three years, year-wise;

Year	Entered	Left	Spill-over
1977	48,884	47,411	1,473
1978	78,127	62,758	15,369
1979	2,72,998	2,20,172	52,826

Statistics about other details are not being maintained.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Action, including prosecution/deportation under the Foreigners Act, 1946 is taken against those who stay in India unauthorisedly.

Pak Efforts to Increase Armed Forces

1242. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Pakistan's President General Zia-ul Haq, proposes to create a people's army on the Chinese model and make a massive increase in the size of Pak armed forces;

(b) the number of visitors stayed beyond the expiry of their visas time; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information regarding the number of Pakistanis who entered/left India during the calendar years 1977, 1978 and 1979 is given below:—

(b) if so, what is the Government's information about the plan for creating "people's army"; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction to revamp the Indian Armed Forces to match the massive increase in Pak army for ensuring an effective security against the massive arms build up in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports regarding a proposal of Gen Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan for creating a Peoples Army on the Chinese model. There are, however, as yet no firm indications to suggest that concrete measures have been taken to establish a People's Army.

(c) Government keep up-dating their Defence preparedness from time to time in order to meet developing threats to the security and territorial integrity of India. In doing so among other relevant factors, disproportionate military build-up in those quarters from which threat/aggression may be directed against us, is taken into consideration.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees in Survey of India, New Delhi

1243. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees/officers, category-wise working in the office of Survey of India, R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

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

and Scheduled Tribe communities in each category;

(c) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category lying vacant for the last 3 years; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up these reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is enclosed.

Statement

Category	Total No. of employees/Officers working in the Directorate of Survey (Air) R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Number of employees belonging to		No. of posts reserved for SC/ST lying vacant for the last three years		Reasons for not filling up the posts
		ST	SC	SC	ST	
GROUP A	13	
GROUP B	19	4	
GROUP C						
Division I	108	15	..	Nil	Nil	Does not arise
Division II (including Ministerial and Miscellaneous establishments)	402	71	6	Nil	Nil	
GROUP D	223	38	3	Nil	Nil	

National Transport Policy Committee Report

1244. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made in Pande Committee Report in regard to (i) new railway lines (ii) lines for ending economic concentration (iii) lines for ending metropolitan congestions

and (iv) for economic development and exploitation of agricultural and mineral resources; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The relevant recommendations of the Committee are contained in paras 9-31.1 to 31.4 of their Report and these have been summarized by the Committee in their re-

commendations No. 21 to 24 pertaining to Chapter 9. These are reproduced below for ready reference:—

21. Investment criteria for new lines should take into account the financial return and benefits to the economy. A wider social cost-benefit criteria for appraisal needs to be applied. Construction of new-lines should be taken up to fulfil the following objectives:

(a) as project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources;

(b) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes;

(c) on strategic considerations; and

(d) as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas. (Para 9.31.1).

22. Any region where natural resources are available an integrated plan should be evolved to develop new growth centres and promote economic activity, the provision of a new rail line being an element in such developmental plans. (Para 9.31.1).

23. Reducing total transport effort and relieving congestion on the existing saturated network are important criteria for construction of new lines. There is urgent need for developing alternative routes on which traffic can be diverted, reducing leads and consequently total transportation effort. (Para 9.31.2).

24. Where existing routes are heavily congested, even after doubling tracks, building an altogether new route between the main nodal points will give the system a better viability than addition of a third track. This will enable alternative routes to operate during dislocations caused by natural calamities. (9.31.4).

(b) The recommendations of the NTPC are currently under consideration of the Government.

Ship repairing Yard at Haldia

1245. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haldia Ship repairing yard project has been finally cleared;

(b) if so, when its construction will begin; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Allocation of Funds for Development of Districts

1246. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan or have planned to allocate funds to each of the districts of the country for the over-all development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Plan outlay is allocated by Planning Commission for the State as a whole. Details of the outlays amongst the various sectors of development are indicated, but the disaggregation of the outlay approved, amongst the districts in the State is the function of State Government.

Setting up of a Committee for Preparation of 1980 Price Index

1247. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had taken a decision to set up a Committee to review the family living survey for the preparation of the 1980 price index;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been constituted and who are its members; and

(c) what will be its main functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Resolution issued on this subject is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1441/80*].

Withdrawal of Amount Reserved for Centrally Sponsored Schemes Transferred to States

1248. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw Rs. 2000 crores reserved for the centrally sponsored schemes but transferred to the States by the previous Government; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Question does not arise.

Quality of Safety Matches

1249. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wooden vaneer boxes and wooden splints of the safety matches manufactured in the country do not have good quality and smokers and housewives have frustrating experience in igniting match-sticks;

(b) what measures are being taken to see that the manufacturers do not produce matches with poor quality match stick, head and the igniting surface; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Cases have come to notice where some match manufacturing units certified by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission have supplied matches where splints and vaneers were not upto the standards prescribed by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

(b) and (c). The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has set up Technical Extension Centres and Laboratories for training of technical personnel and testing of matches produced by cottage units in order to ensure the requisite standard. Action has also been taken to deploy Technical Supervisors in the field to train and guide the cottage match units so that the standard of matches produced by them can be improved.

Scheme for Encouraging Education Abroad for SC/ST Candidates and Government Employees

1250. **SHRI BHEEKABHAI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for encouraging education abroad for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and Government employees has been framed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees and candidates sent abroad during last three years;

(d) the States from which they have been selected;

(e) whether it is a fact that even under special scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes, candidates from Scheduled Tribes have been completely ignored; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government of India is running a scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. students under which candidates belonging to vulnerable sections of the Society are sent abroad to pursue higher studies/Training for which suitable facilities are not available in India.

(c) During the last three years 68 (40 SC, 15 ST, 5 DNST, and 8 OEBC) candidates have been selected under the scheme, out of which 28 have been sent abroad and the admission of 40 candidates is still awaited.

(d) The candidates have been selected from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(e) It is not a fact that candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been ignored in this Scheme. 15 Scheduled Tribes candidates have been selected during the last three years.

(f) Does not arise.

Special Arrangements for Welfare of Adivasis

1251. SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not made any special arrangement at the administrative level for the welfare of the Adivasis;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether the Centre has decided to stop giving aid for Adivasi development to such States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) All the tribal Sub-Plan States have made arrangements at the administrative level for implementation of the programmes for the development of the Adivasis, with reference to the prevailing circumstances in the respective States.

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

Restoration of Research Institutes to CSIR

1252. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have restored four research institutes to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b).

Government has appraised CSIR of its readiness to retransfer to CSIR the following four national laboratories:-

1. The Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

2. The Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

3. The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, and

4. The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

The Government Body of CSIR has recommended acceptance of the retransfer to the Society of CSIR which will be meeting shortly to consider the matter.

Other necessary administrative action for the retransfer has been initiated.

खानाबदोश जातियों को बसाना

1253. श्री हीरा लाल श्रार० परमार:
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खानाबदोश जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या किसी स्थाई निवास के अभाव में उनके जीवन स्तर में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं आया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें स्थाई रूप से बसाने की कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तथ्यों सहित तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मन्ना) : (क) पिछली जनगणनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अनिश्चित जाति के आधार पर अलग से कोई गणना नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा उनके राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत खानाबदोश और अर्ध खानाबदोश समुदायों के शैक्षिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं । इन योजनाओं में पुनर्वास बस्तियां बसाना, छात्रवृत्तियां/वजीफे, आश्रम स्कूल बालवाड़िया, कृषि, पशुपालन, कुटीर उद्योग, मुर्गीपालन, समुदाय कल्याण केन्द्र और पीने के पानी के कुएं भी शामिल हैं ।

Employees of Border Road Organisation

1254. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are there in the Border Road Organisation;

(b) how many employees of the Border Road Organisation have been suspended or discharged from service during the last five years; year-wise and reasons thereof; and

(c) how many employees of the Border Road Organisation have been court-martialled and given sentences or are on trial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 40,998 as on 1-8-80

(b) and (c) The details are being collected.

नेपा पेपर मिल को हुआ घाटा

1255. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपा पेपर मिल घाट में चल रही है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार इस मिल का कागज का उत्पादन कितना है और यह कागज किस दर पर बेचा गया था और इस मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता का कुल कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग किया गया है ,

(ग) क्या इस मिल द्वारा निर्मित किया जा रहा कागज घटिया किस्म का है ;

(घ) क्या इस मिल के अधिकारी आम तौर पर नेपालगर से बाहर भोपाल में ठहरते हैं और इस मिल में सदैव बिजली की कमी रहती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) दि नेशनल
न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स को पिछले तीन
वर्षों से हानियां हो रही हैं।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान
मिल में हुए उत्पादन तथा क्षमता का
उपयोग नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन मी० टन में	क्षमता उपयोग का प्रतिशत
		प्रतिशत
1977-78	55,503	82.22
1978-79	47,965	71.05
1979-80	47,385	70.20

पिछले तीन वर्षों में नेपा न्यूजप्रिंट
का बिक्री मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था :—

अवधि	प्रति मी० टन बिक्री मूल्य
	रुपये
12-6-75 से 20-4-79 तक	2700
21-1-79 से 16-3-80 तक	3200
17-3-80 से 24-10-80 तक	3682
25-10-80 से (विद्यमान अवधि)	3886

(ग) अखबारी कागज तैयार करने
में मुख्य रूप से कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में
मलाई का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तथा
इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए अखबारी
कागज की किस्म संतोषजनक कही जा
सकती है, फिर भी, मिल किस्म सुधारने
के लगातार प्रयत्न कर रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) मिल के अधिकारी,
राज्य सरकार और अन्य संगठनों के साथ

विचार विमर्श करने के लिए कभी-कभी
भोपाल का दौरा करते हैं। नेपा मिल्स
को 1978-79 से बिजली की भारी कमी
का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विद्यमान
उपकरणों का नवीकरण करके और अतिरिक्त
विद्युत् बायनरों की स्थापना करके पर्याप्त
कैप्टिव विद्युत् जनितरण के लिए कदम
उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Amendment to Criminal Procedure Code for releasing of prisoners serving life sentence

1256. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHA-
VAN: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had
amended the Criminal Procedure
Code in 1978 with a view to releasing
the prisoners serving life sentence
after 14 years;

(b) whether the same concession
will be available to the prisoners sen-
tenced prior to 1978; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFF-
AIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH): (a) to (c) Section 433A
providing that notwithstanding any-
thing contained in section 432, where
a sentence of imprisonment for life
is imposed on conviction of a person
for an offence for which death is
one of the punishment provided by
law, or where a sentence of death
imposed on a person has been com-
muted under section 433 into one of
imprisonment for life, such person
shall not be released from prison
unless he had served at least four-
teen years of imprisonment was in-
serted in the Code of Criminal Pro-
cedure by the Code of Criminal
Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978
(45 of 1978), which came into force
with effect from 18th December,
1978.

The provision places restrictions on the powers of the State Government to release specified categories of prisoners undergoing life imprisonment. The Supreme Court in its recent judgment pronounced on 11th November, 1980 in Maru Ram etc. etc. *versus* Union of India and Another has *inter-alia* held that the provision is prospective in effect, i.e., the mandatory minimum of 14 years' actual imprisonment will not operate against those whose cases were decided by the trial court before the 18th of December, 1978, when Section 433A came into force.

Maruti Ltd.

1257. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of the employees working in the Maruti Ltd. just before the company was taken over by the Central Government;

(b) the number of vehicles produced so far by the Maruti Ltd.;

(c) total amount of money paid to help the Maruti Ltd. by the Central Government before it was taken over; and

(d) the names of the shareholders of the company who would get the compensation in terms of the Maruti Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980?

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

(a) As reported by the Official Liquidator, 27 persons were employed with the Maruti Limited on the date of its take over by the Central Government.

(b) According to the information furnished by M/S. Maruti Limited in May, 1976, the manufacture of cars had commenced at the rate of about 15/20 cars per month with effect from 7th July, 1975.

(c) No payment was made by the Central Government to help Maruti Limited before its take-over on 13-10-80.

(d) The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 does not specifically provide for compensation to the shareholders.

Overstaying by Pakistani and Bangladesh Nationals

1258. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Pakistani Nationals and Bangladesh Nationals are overstaying in Delhi and other parts of country; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons for not asking them to leave the country?

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

Increase of IPS Cadre Strength in Andhra Pradesh

1259. SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation to the Government this year to increase IPS cadre strength in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No such request has been

received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, some Members of Parliament have requested for mid-term revision of the strength of the IPS Cadre of Andhra Pradesh. Views of the State Government in the matter have been called for.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास

1260. श्री राम प्रबोध : क्या योजना

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें नगरों के विकास और निर्माण पर ही अपना ध्यान देती रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने और राज्यों को यह सलाह देने का है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास और पुनर्निर्माण पर ध्यान दें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमेंट और इस्पात की अधिक मात्रा दी जाएगी ?

योजना तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). हमारी विकास कार्यनीति में मूल बल ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास पर रहा है। वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन में कुछ विकृतियां उत्पन्न हो गई होंगी। सरकार का यह प्रयत्न होगा कि इन विकृतियों को छठी योजना में यथासंभव सीमा तक ठीक कर दिया जाए। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था में प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के विकास के

लिए सीमेंट और इस्पात सहित पर्याप्त संसाधन—वित्तीय और वस्तुगत—उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे।

Import of Spectrometers by Department of Atomic Energy

1261. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy had imported spectrometers worths Rs. one crore;

(b) whether this import was objected to by the technical physics division of BARC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Value of Spectrometers imported by the Department of Atomic Energy during the last three years is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	27.40
1979-80	15.18
1980-81	10.31

(b) and (c). On a proposal for import of one mass spectrometer costing approximately Rs. 9 lakhs for the new Test Reactor under construction in BARC, the Head, Technical Physics Division BARC had suggested that an instrument developed by his Division could be used instead. After detailed evaluation of its actual performance, a Committee of senior scientists and Engineers considered that further improvement was necessary before that instrument could be used for the above purpose.

Loss due to Assam Agitation

1262. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss to the National Exchequer, Central and State Revenue, because of Assam Agitation on production and recovery of oil, tea, timber, etc ;

(b) the extent of loss to life and property caused by riots, arson and disturbances on the issue of Foreign Nationals; and

(c) the total number of deaths due to riots, arson and police firing and the amount of compensation paid by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The prolonged agitation in Assam has caused incalculable harm to the economy of the country. On account of blockade of crude and due to intermittent functioning of Gauhati and Digboi refineries, the country lost about 3.5 million metric tonnes of crude throughout till September, 1980. Approximate value of product losses come to nearly 626 crores. On account of difficulties in providing feed-stocks for the fertilizer plants, at one stage, as many as six fertilizer plants had to be closed down. Jute, plywood, timber and forest products etc. have also suffered. Assam and other States/Union Territories in North Eastern Region have suffered serious set-back in developmental activities. While it is not possible to quantify the actual loss, it would run into several hundreds of crores of rupees. Since August 1979, 235 persons have lost their lives in mob violence and police firing as on 14th November, 1980. Relief and Rehabilitation assistance at the prescribed scales has been made available to the affected persons by the Assam Government from time to time.

नौ-सैनिक अक्रादमी को कोचीन से अन्यत्र ले जाया जाना

1263. श्री स्कारिया थामस : क्या

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोचीन स्थित नौ-सैनिक अक्रादमी को इस आधार पर कि कोचीन में सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं केरल से बाहर किसी स्थान पर ले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ केरल सरकार से केन्द्र को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

* रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) कोचीन स्थित नौ-सेना अक्रादमी को उसके वर्तमान स्थान से किसी अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान पर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । केरल सरकार से अक्रादमी को राज्य से बाहर न ले जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए है । यदि नौ-सेना अक्रादमी एजिमाला में बनाई जाये तो केरल सरकार ने नौ-सेना अक्रादमी की स्थापना के लिए वांछित भूमि मुफ्त में उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव किया है । उन्होंने यह भी प्रस्ताव किया है कि उक्त अक्रादमी के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी वे तैयार हैं ।

Visit of Delegation of Official Language Committee abroad

1264. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on the delegation of Official Language Committee to examine our missions abroad;

(b) the names of the countries visited; and

(c) when the report is likely to be presented?

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

(a) The Committee which visited foreign countries to study the position of the use of Hindi in Indian missions etc. abroad is not a Government Committee but a Committee of Parliament. As such, this Committee does not function under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but acts independently. Like other Parliamentary Committees this Committee itself takes necessary decisions relating to its tours etc. and its expenditure is borne by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(b) According to the information received from the Committee Secretariat, the names of countries visited by the Committee in three groups are as under:—

USSR, West Germany, France, U.K., Switzerland, Austria, Egypt, Kuwait, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Philippines, Hongkong, Australia, Indonesia, Italy, United States of America, Canada, Greece, Kenya, Seychelles and Mauritius

(c) According to the available information the Committee is not submitting any report separately regarding its foreign tour as the Committee would submit its complete report to the President including its

recommendations on the completion of its work, which will be laid in each house of the Parliament. No time limit has been specified for it.

Memorandum to take-over of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.

1265. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memoranda dated 3rd June, 1980 and 11th July, 1980 sent by the CITU, AITUC and INTUC urging upon Government for immediate take-over of the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., at Asansol; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was examined and it was seen that the circumstances did not justify the take-over of the unit under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

Quantity of enriched Uranium received from U.S.A.

1266. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether bulk of US uranium has already reached India;

(b) if so, the total quantity thereof;

(c) whether any other application has been submitted to the U.S. Government;

(d) if so, when the same instalment is due; and

(e) whether in the past no instalment has been supplied to India in time?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Out of the total quantity of 39.6 tonnes of enriched uranium scheduled for shipment from the United States during the period March 1979 to September 1980, only 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium was received in India in the first week of October, 1980.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the agreed schedule of deliveries, a fresh application for 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium has been filed on September 24, 1980, for deliveries between March and September 1981.

(e) No consignment of enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Station has been received on a timely basis since 1975.

Scheduled Caste Christians

1267. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Scheduled Castes who happen to be converted to Christianity continue to suffer the same social and economic disabilities as other Scheduled Caste members;

(b) if so, whether they are being denied any of the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve their socio-economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to the Presidential Orders, no person, who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. In view of this, the Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity are not at present entitled to the concessions/benefits available to the

Scheduled Castes. The Government of India have set up a Backward Classes Commission in January 1979, to look into the problems relating to the socially and educationally backward classes.

Vacant Posts in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

1268. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons retired from the post of Regional Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, PFI Grade I, Grade II, Accounts Officers, etc. in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise;

(b) the number of posts filled up out of the vacancies caused by the retirement of officers;

(c) the number of posts proposed, sanctioned and at hand on account of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme which came into force with effect from 1st August, 1976; and

(d) whether all the posts have not been filled up for want of the sanction by the appropriate authority and if so, by when these will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on receipt.

Meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission

1269. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting to be held in New Delhi in November 1980, there is any proposal to enlarge the scope of the activities of the Working Group for Energy set up in

November, 1973 under the Protocol on Cooperation between the Planning bodies of India and USSR;

(b) if so, what is the broad outline of the prospective planning and development of energy resources which the Working Group is expected to formulate for eventual discussion at the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in New Delhi in November, 1980; and

(c) what developments of energy resources are expected to be achieved both in terms of short-term and long-term planning with the assistance of USSR?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Agreement on Cooperation between the Planning bodies of India and the USSR signed on November 29, 1973, set up the Indo-Soviet Planning Group within the framework of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The functions of the Group, as laid down in the Agreement, relate to exchange of experience and knowledge in the following fields:

- (a) Economic forecasting;
- (b) Methodology of annual, medium and perspective planning;
- (c) Formulation of projects and programmes;
- (d) Methods of monitoring and evaluation of planned programmes and projects;
- (e) Planning of material supply; and
- (f) Exchange of published reports and materials.

In addition to the above, the long-term programme of Economic, Trade,

Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and the USSR signed in New Delhi on March 14, 1979 by the Prime Ministers of the two countries, had a section on cooperation in the field of planning which included the following:—

“Both sides will promote further cooperation by exchange of knowledge and experience in areas of mathematical methods of planning, short-term, medium-term and long term models of forecasting, material balance techniques, linkage of industry models with macro models and formulation, selection, monitoring and appraisal of projects and programmes, and through the exchange of published reports and material and of specialists for training and research in the field of planning.”

2. The Indo-Soviet Planning Group in its second meeting held in New Delhi between 6th—10th March 1975, set up a Sub-Group which discussed the subject “Planning of the Structure of Fuel-Power Balance” and reported to it. Again, the Planning Group in its fourth meeting held in New Delhi between April 5—10, 1978, set up a Working Group which discussed the Subject “Energy Planning”, and reported to it. The fourth meeting of the Planning Group decided the following themes for discussion in the fifth meeting (The date and place of the fifth meeting of the Planning Group are not yet fixed but it is under consideration that it might be held early next year in New Delhi).

- (a) Monitoring of Plan implementation and project construction.
- (b) Formulation and selection of projects.
- (c) Mathematical models of planning.

The subject of Energy Planning was not included in the above themes decided for the fifth meeting.

**Setting up of Paper Mill in Siliguri,
Bengal**

1270. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government of India to establish a large scale paper industry at Siliguri or any other place in Northern part of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative proposal by Government to meet the critical want of paper in the North Eastern region of our country?

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

(a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation on 31-7-1974 for setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day in North Bengal. The letter of intent was cancelled in 1978 as no tangible progress could be made. Recent studies have revealed that the area does not have sufficient raw material to support a large scale paper industry.

(c). Two large integrated paper and pulp-mills with capacities of 1,00,000 tonnes each are being set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in the Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam. The Nagaland Project for an integrated pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 33,000 tonnes

per annum is also nearing completion. The output of these projects will be more than adequate to meet the requirements of the North Eastern Region.

Small Scale Match Units Affiliated to All India Chamber of Match Industries, Sivakasi

1271. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small scale match units affiliated to All India Chamber of Match Industries, Sivakasi that have been covered by I.S.I. Certification Marks Act; and

(b) the names of applications from the small scale match units, Sivakasi which are pending with Indian Standards Institution for such coverage?

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

(a) The list of 11 Small Scale Units that are covered by ISI Certification Marks Act received from Indian Standards Institution is enclosed herewith as Statement 'A'. All the units excepting the Jasmine Match Works, Sivakasi are affiliated to All India Chamber of Match Industries, Sivakasi.

(b) The list of 13 Small Scale Units in and around Sivakasi whose applications are pending with Indian Standards Institution for such coverage is enclosed herewith as Statement 'B'.

Statement (A)

Sr. No.	Product Licences	Licence No. (GM/L)	Valid upto
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Safety matches in boxes IS : 2653--1964

1. The South Indian Lucifer Match Works, 8-9-30, Nadagakottagai Street, Sivakasi-626123 (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 74/1, Police Station Road, Sivakasi-626123 (Tamil Nadu)

7221

81-09-30

1	2	3	4
2.	The Graham Match Works, 5/324, Virudhunagar Road, Thiruthangal, Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 12-A, Chairman Shunmuga Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu).	7222	81-0-30
3.	The Lotus Match Works (A Unit of the Rajapalayam Industrial & Commercial Syndicate Ltd.) No. 3 Thiruthangal Road, Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 12-A, Chairman Shunmuga Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu).	7223	81-09-30
4.	The Pioneer Match Works, (A Unit of Asia Match Co. Pvt. Ltd.), Boopathy Buildings, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu). Brand: 'CHAVI'	7224	81-09-30
5.	The Imperial Match Works, Viswanatham Road, Sivakasi- 626 123 (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 12-A, Chairman Shunmuga Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu). Brand: 'CAMEL'	7613	81-03-15
6.	The Arosan Match Industries, 10-4-30A Viswanatham Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu). Brand: 'WE TWO'	8566	81-04-15
7.	The Jasmine Match Works, 8 D-4 Chairman P.K.S.A. Arumugasamy Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 12-A Chairman Shunmuga Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu). Brand: 'CAMEL'	8567	81-04-15
8.	The Raj Match Works, 1 A.S.K. Thangaiyah Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 12-A, Chairman Shunmuga Nadar Road, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu).	8767	81-06-30
9.	Vijayakumar Sankar Match Industries 146 & 147 Mundaganadar Street, Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 72 Javulikadai Street, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu).	9050	81-10-15
10.	Vijayalakshmi Match Industries 209/IC-4 Viswanatham Village, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 72 Javulikadai Street, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu)	9051	81-10-15
11.	The Majestic Match Industries, 1/210 A.B.C. Viswanatham Village, Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) having their office at 72 Javulikadi Street, Sivakasi-626 123 (Tamil Nadu)	9052	81-10-15

Statement (B)

Applicants for IS : 2653—1964

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Application No.
1.	Excel Match Company, Sattur	MO— 1639 (80)
2.	Ramji Match Factory, Sivakasi	MO— 1645 (80)
3.	V.K.S. Matches, Voilanpatti	MO— 1642 (80)
4.	Modern Match Factory, Sivakasi	MO— 1643 (80)
5.	Lion Match Factory, Sivakasi	MO— 1644 (80)
6.	Prabhat Match Factory, Kovilpetti	MO— 1650 (80)

1

2

3

7. The Standard Colour Match Works, Sivakasi	MO- 1666 (80)
8. The Kamalan Match Works, Sivakasi	MO- 1663 (80)
9. The Janaki Match Works, Sivakasi	MO- 1667 (80)
10. Himalaya Match Industries, Sivakasi	MO- 1646 (80)
11. Pops The King Match Factory, Kovilpatti	MO- 1647 (80)
12. Star Match Factory, Kovilpatti	MO- 1648 (80)
13. Sri Ranganatha Match Industries, Kovilpatti	MO- 1649 (80)

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act

1272. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN;
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to enable it to prohibit strikes, go-slow and lock-outs in an essential undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal, at present, to prohibit strikes, go-slow and lockouts in an essential undertaking.

Rise in Industrial Growth Rate

1273. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the index of industrial production has gone up between April and November, 1980;

(b) if so, what is the Index of Production now; and

(c) how does it compare with the Index of the last year's production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Provisional Index (General) of Industrial Production (1970=100) released by the Central Statistical Organisation (C.S.O.) is available up to July, 1980. This index has moved from 138.8 in April 1980 to 147.4 in July, 1980. The "Quick Index" of CSO for August, 1980 stands at 147.9.

(c) The comparative picture of the monthly Index of Industrial Production from April to August, 1979 and 1980 is as follows:

General Index of Industrial Production
(1970=100)

Month	1979	1980	Percentage change over the corresponding month a year ago
April	146.0	138.8	-4.9
May	146.4	143.5	-2.0
June	141.3	141.8	+0.4
July	144.6	147.4	+1.9
August	147.3	147.9*	+0.4

*Quick Estimate.

(All figures are provisional).

Strike in H.M.T.

1274. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) since when the strike in Hindustan Machine Tools, Pinjore (Haryana) is going on and what are the demands of the workers;

(b) the total loss suffered by Government on account of the said strike;

(c) the total amount that Government would have to pay if the demands of the workers are accepted; and

(d) what conciliatory steps Government have taken so far to bring an honourable and amicable settlement with the workers?

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

(a) The strike in HMT Pinjore was called off on 25th October, 1980 which had commenced on 13th September, 1980. The main demand was for payment of bonus for the year 1979-80 at 20 per cent. In addition, increases in different allowances were also demanded.

(b) The production which could not materialise in HMT, Pinjore due to the strike is estimated at about Rs. 6.7 crores. The fixed costs during the period of strike amount to about Rs. 1.33 crores.

(c) HMT have been paying bonus on a productivity linked bonus scheme. Acceptance of bonus at the rate of 20 per cent, irrespective of the productivity would have affected all its units and vitiated the motivational aspect of the scheme. The annual expenditure for HMT, Pinjore alone is estimated at Rs. 1.00 crore if all the demands had been accepted.

(d) HMT management successfully negotiated with the Unions of all their units an acceptable productivity linked bonus scheme. After

reaching an amicable settlement with HMT, Pinjore Union, the strike was called off on 25th October, 1980.

Strike in Fiat Car Factory

1275. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Fiat Car is held up due to strike in the company; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the strike?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Civic Amenities in Hutment Colonies in Bombay

1276. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many hutment colonies on its land in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend taking in regularising these hutments and providing them basic civic amenities as done by the State Government and the Municipal Corporation to the hutments on their land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There are unauthorised hutments/colonies on Defence land in Bombay held by the Army/Navy. The Government can not regularise these unauthorised colonies as the land is required for their use in due course.

As regards removal of encroachment and provision of civic amenities, these have been discussed by the Central Government with the Government of Maharashtra and the latter has been requested to remove the hutments from such of the lands

which are required for immediate use on payment of grant at the rate of Rs. 1,900/- per family towards resettlement at alternative sites.

In respect of lands not required for immediate use, the Central Government have agreed that the State Government may provide civic amenities at its own cost without prejudice to the ownership rights of the Central Government. The provision by the State Government of any facility or amenity will not be construed as regularisation of such encroachment, and will not confer on hutment-dwellers any licence or right to continue in occupation. Suitable instructions have been issued to the local Army/Naval authorities not to object to such work being undertaken by State Government authorities as and when a request is received.

Seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers granted Permanent Commission

1277. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been granted permanent Commission in the Army are being deprived of their seniority though these officers are governed by the same rules and regulations as are applicable to the regular officers in the matter of promotions;

(b) if so, the number of the Emergency Commissioned Officers that are affected; and

(c) the reasons for discriminatory treatment shown to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Some representations have been received in this regard. One Officer has filed a writ petition in the Allahabad High Court on this issue.

(b) The number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have

been granted permanent commission is 3470.

(c) The matter relating to alleged discrimination is subjudice.

I.A.F. Plane crash in October, 1980

1278. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an IAF Jet fighter crashed in Delhi on the 23rd October, 1980;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry made into the accident; and

(c) the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered into the accident whose reports is awaited.

(c) Rupees 87 lakhs.

Job Opportunity

1279. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new jobs created in private sector and Government controlled sector during the last three years, years-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to create more job opportunities in sectors mainly under Government control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Available information, which relates to the annual increases during the financial year 1976-77 to 1978-79 in the level of employment in the public and private sector establishments covered by the employment Market Information Programme

of the Ministry of Labour, is given in the Statement.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for creating more employment opportunities in different sectors including those mainly under Government control. Some of the important steps taken are:

(1) The construction of a large number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects were taken up. An additional irrigation potential of over five million hectares was created.

(2) About 70,000 additional villages were electrified. An additional 8 lakhs of pumping sets were energised.

(3) The number of branches of public sector banks increased from 16,499 at the end of March, 1976 to 28,500 at the end of March, 1980. This has brought about a substantial increase in the number of professional and self-employed persons and small scale units getting financial assistance from the banks.

(4) The number of running public enterprises rose from 121 in 1975-76 to 159 in 1978-79. A number of public enterprises were also in the construction stage.

(5) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(6) Food for Work Programme.

(7) National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

(8) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(9) District Industries Centres.

(10) Rural Entrepreneurship Programme conducted by the Integrated Training Centre (Industries). Nilokheri for potential entrepreneurs in backward and rural areas.

(11) Scheme for training of Engineers conducted by Small Industries Service Institutes.

(12) Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme (Interest Subsidy Scheme).

(13) Entrepreneurial Development Programme for non-engineers.

(14) Setting up of Sales Centres by educated unemployed for distribution of Fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.

(15) Self-employment for educated men/women through setting up of mini-dairy units.

(16) Central Investment Subsidy Scheme available in qualifying industrially backward districts.

(17) Transport Subsidy in notified hilly and remote areas.

Statement

*Annual increase in the level of employment in establishments covered under the Employment Market Information Programme** (1976-79)*

(Figures in lakhs)

Financial Years*	Annual increase in employment in		
	Public Sector establishments	Private Sector establishments	
	1	2	3
1976-77		5.2	0.3
1977-78		5.6	1.7
1978-79		6.1	1.7

*1st April to 31st March.

**Non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 persons and above and all public sector establishments submit to the concerned Employment Exchanges an employment return prescribed under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, every quarter. Non-agricultural private sector establishments employing 10-24 persons and located in places other than Greater Calcutta and Greater Bombay also submit such a return on a voluntary basis.

Engineers and Doctors sent Abroad

1280. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of graduate engineers and doctors State-wise, cleared and sent to foreign countries for appropriate jobs through Foreign Assignment Section of the Government of India under bilateral agreement in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The number of engineers and doctors selected for bilateral assignments to developing countries through Foreign Assignment Section during the past three years is as under:—

Year	Engineers	Doctors
1977	433	861
1978	344	612
1979	373	327

The break-up of the figures State-wise is not available.

Talks with AASU and AAGSP

1281. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of minorities and tribals like All Assam Minorities Students' Union, etc. were associated with the talks Government held with the representatives of All Assam Students' Union and Ganasangram Parishad with respect to the Assam situation;

(b) what were the points of agreement and differences that emerged from the above talks;

(c) whether talks were also held with the leader of parties in the Assam

Legislature; and if so, what was the general consensus, if any, from the talks;

(d) whether the Union Government consulted any State Government or Governments to accept for rehabilitation any proportion of those considered 'foreigners' in Assam; and

(e) if so, the reaction of each of the said States consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). During October, 1980 when talks were held with the agitators, Home Minister also met several delegations representing the minorities. All these delegations pleaded for safeguarding of their interests while bringing about a solution to the foreigners issue.

(c) Home Minister met the leaders of political parties represented in the Assam Legislature of 14th October, 1980. The consensus was in favour of a solution based on Constitution, existing laws, international agreements, and obligations, national commitments and humanitarian considerations.

(d) and (e). Informal exchange of views with some Chief Ministers has taken place. However, without knowing the magnitude of the problem, it is difficult for State Governments to give reaction.

Purchase of arms from U.S.A.

1282. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have struck a deal with the U.S.A. to purchase equipment from that country worth several crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such deal has been struck.

(b) Does not arise.

पड़ोसी देशों से उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों को हथियारों की तस्करी

1283. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के अशान्त राज्यों को पड़ोसी देशों से हथियारों की तस्करी किए जाने के मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Foreigners Identified in Manipur

1284. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur State Government has been identifying foreigners in the State;

(b) if so, who are the foreigners being identified by the State Government;

(c) whether such identification has the Union Government's approval; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). State Government have intimated that they have started the work relating to identification of foreigners in accordance with provisions of the Constitution and other laws applicable to foreigners in the country, including Central Government notifications on Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 as amended in 1976. They have also confirmed that genuine Indian citizens will not be harassed.

Cracker explosion in a place of worship in Delhi

1285. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one person was killed in a cracker (bomb) explosion in a small place of worship in a trans-Yamuna (Delhi) area on the 15th September, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made by Government in this regard?

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

(b) On 15-9-80, about 1 p.m. an explosion occurred in a mosque in village Maujpur, Police Station Seclampur. A room was completely shattered and a person was seriously injured. The wounded person was rushed to the hospital, where he was declared as dead. Another person, who tried to run away from the mosque was chased and apprehended.

(c) A case FIR No. 741 dated 15-9-80 under Sections 3/4/5/6 Explosive Substances Act, 304, and 120-B IPC has been registered. There persons have been arrested in his case and investigation is in progress by the Special Branch of Delhi Police.

Exception to general policy for not permitting foreign know-how

1286. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exception to the general policy to the effect that foreign collaboration in any form including the technical know-how will not be permitted in the cases where requisite indigenous know-how and other resources are available;

(b) if so, the names of the industrial units where exceptions have been made and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Gilletes case comes under the category of exception; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor especially when the requisite technical know-how and the capacity etc. are available within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government's policy in the field of import of technology is selective, and based on national priorities. Import of technology is permitted in—

- (i) high technology areas,
- (ii) export-oriented projects,
- (iii) import-substitution projects, and
- (iv) for upgradation of indigenous technology in selected areas.

(c) A decision in this case as in others will be based on the same principles. It has, however, not yet been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

Promotion of part-time N.C.O. Third Officer

1287. SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for departmental promotion of part-time N.C.C. Third Officer working in Senior Secondary Schools;

(b) is there any refresher course compulsory for such promotions i.e. from third officer to second officer in Delhi; and

(c) are there any officers working as Third Officers since 1972 who have not been promoted as Second Officer, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. Subject to availability of vacancies in the units, to which they are posted, part-time NCC Third Officers are eligible for promotion as Second Officers after 3 years' commissioned service, as First Officers after 8 years' commissioned Service and as Chief Officers after 15 years' commissioned service.

(b) Yes, Sir. For promotion as Second Officer one has to qualify in the first refresher training course between the first and the third year of service in the N.C.C. For promotion as First Officer, one has similarly to qualify in the second refresher training course between the 4th and 8th year of service in the NCC and for promotion as Chief Officer one has to qualify in the 3rd refresher training course between the 10th and 13th year of service. The training institutions for these refresher courses are at Kamptee and Gwalior for male and lady officers respectively. There is no training institution at Lucknow.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Manufacture of avionics by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

1288. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited propose to set up a factory for the manufacture of avionics, nav attack equipment, air borne computers etc. in a sub mountaneous area having mild temperature and dust free atmosphere;

(b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has indicated their interest in Bhimtal in Uttar Pradesh for this purpose;

(c) whether Government of India has cleared the project for the establishment of the said Factory at Bhimtal; and

(d) whether officers of Government of Uttar Pradesh have also been associated for the consideration of suitable site in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have submitted a proposal for setting up a factory for manufacture of Advanced Avionic Systems.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have shown interest for the factory to be set up in that State and have offered some sites, including Bhimtal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) While considering various sites for the proposed factory, Hindustan Aeronautics have also consulted U. P. Government officials.

Import of cement plants by Birlas & Chowgules

1289. SHRI KAMAL MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Birlas and Chowgules to import complete plant and machinery for setting up cement plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the indigenous manufacturers are not in a position to supply cement plant and equipment; and

(d) if so, what is the reason for allowing import then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Import of complete Plant and Machinery for setting up cement plants has not been allowed. However, portions of machinery and plant for cement projects have been permitted for imports. In case of Birla Group imports against two projects were cleared in 1979 and in case of Chowgule Group, import against one project was cleared in 1978.

(b) The details are as under:—

Name of the Company	Capacity (T.P.D.)	Estimated Capital investment on plant and equipment (Rs. lakhs)	Value of imports permitted (c.i.f.) (Rs. lakhs)
1. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd. (Chowgules)	3,000	4200.00	1361.56
2. Mysore Cements Ltd. (Birlas)	1,500	1548.20	596.25
3. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Birlas)	2,500	3150.00	382.22

(c) and (d). There are at present 13 units in the country manufacturing cement machinery. The industry has so far supplied 36 plants, ranging in capacity from 300 tonnes per day (TPD) to 1200 tonnes per day. Most of these units were, however, of 600 tonnes per day and 1200 tonnes per day size. Although hitherto 1200 tonnes per day plants has been the preferred size there is an increasing tendency to go in for larger sized single stream plants, to derive economies of scale. To meet the customer requirements of larger plants, the industry has inow geared itself to manufacture plants upto 3000/3200 tonunes per day facilities including pre-calculator technology. In the initial stages, however, some assistance will be required from foreign suppliers, particularly for pre-calculator technology and related equipment. The capability of the indigenous cement machinery industry is duly taken into account while considering any proposal for import, having regard to delivery schedules, technology, package of supplies, prices etc.

Visit of French Naval Chief in October 1980

1290. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that French Navy Chief visited India in October, 1980 and had discussions with various officers of Defence Ministry; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The French Naval Chief visited India in October, 1980 in return for a similar visit paid by the Indian Chief of the Naval Staff to France in 1978.

The visiting Naval Chief paid courtesy calls on the Defence Secretary and Raksha Rajya Mantri, and

held discussions in Naval Headquarters, which concerned some subjects of general nature and were of mutual interest to the Navies of both the countries.

Post-mortem of married young women

1291. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a circular for compulsory investigation and post-mortem in the case of death under unnatural circumstances of married young women within 7 years of marriage;

(b) if so, how far that is being implemented;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that various women's organisations including the National Federation of Indian Women have demanded this measure as a deterrent to the ever-increasing number of dowry deaths; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue such a circular?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Instructions have been issued that serious notice should be taken by police on all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first five years of their marriage. They have also been asked that such cases should be investigated by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and that where post-mortem is done such post-mortem should be under-taken by a team of two doctors. They have further been instructed that disposal of dead-body without post-mortem should not be permitted except with 'no objection' certificate by police and such certificate should not be given unless dead body has been seen by parents or guardians or other

close relatives from the bride's side of the family.

(b) Some States and U. T. Governments have confirmed that necessary instructions to the Police and other executive authorities have been issued.

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

Power shortage for industries in Bihar and Karnataka

1292. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage had greatly hit the industrial units in Bihar and a record number of industrial units were closed there;

(b) if so, whether the same situation arose in Karnataka also;

(c) whether this power shortage hit mostly the cement and various other industries;

(d) if so, the total number of industries which were affected due to the power shortage for the last six months;

(e) how many people were rendered jobless and to what extent the production of such items was affected; and

(f) to what extent the position has now started improving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Power shortage in Bihar has affected the working of industrial units in the

State. However, according to the information received from the Government of Bihar, this has not led to closure of any large or medium scale industrial units.

(b) The shortage of power in Karnataka had affected the working of industries in the State particularly, before the onset of the monsoon.

(c) to (e). The impact of power shortage has been felt by cement, coal, steel and other power intensive industries. It is not, however, correct to attribute the closure of industrial units to power shortage alone. The loss of industrial production on this account cannot be quantified.

(f) The power position in the country has been considerably improved in the recent months. In September, 1980, the power supply was 6.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. In October, 1980 it was higher by 7.3 per cent.

Supply of Cement to M.P.

1293. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of cement to Madhya Pradesh and other States has been made on certain basis during the last three quarters of 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The States are given allocations every quarter on the norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement, allocations of cement to Madhya Pradesh during

the last three quarters were as under:

(In tonnes)

Period	Basic allocation	Ad-hoc Addl.	Total
Qr. II/80 (April-June)	1,58,400	28,550	1,86,950
Qr. III/80 (July-Sept.)	1,66,400	20,000	1,86,40
Qr. IV/80 (Oct.-Dec)	1,66,400	20,000	1,86,40

तकनीकी विभागों में सचिव के पद पर तकनीकी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को अनुदेश

1294. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :
श्री एन० सेलवारजू :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को तकनीकी विभागों में सचिव के पद पर तकनीकी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुदेश जारी किए गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अनुदेशों का पालन करने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गये हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Review of cases registered under the National Security Ordinance

1295. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the cases registered so far under the National Security Ordinance; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The orders of detention made under the National Security Ordinance, 1980 are reviewed by the appropriate Governments and the Advisory Boards under the relevant provisions of the Ordinance.

(b) According to information received so far, orders of detention in respect of 59 persons have been revoked, as a result of such reviews.

Setting up a National Centre of Immunology and Vaccine Development in Delhi

1296 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a proposal for setting up a National Centre of Immunology and Vaccine Development in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the proposal was approved by Government and what is the expenditure involved;

(c) when the work relating to Centre was originally scheduled to be taken up and what are the reasons for delay in taking up the work; and

(d) the anticipated escalation in the cost of the project because of the delay in taking up the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) to (d). A proposal for setting up a National Centre/an Institute of Immunology and Vaccine Development was submitted to the Department of Science and Technology in October, 1979 by Prof. G. P. Talwar, Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow, working at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. This has been examined from technical and administrative angles, first at expert level meetings and then in an inter-ministerial meeting held on 31st July, 1980. It has been agreed that an Institute of Immunology to pursue basic and fundamental research at the molecular and cellular levels, of relevance to both human and veterinary health, in the area of immunology should be set up as an autonomous institution under the administrative purview of the Department of Science and Technology. The work carried out will have great relevance to vaccine development, population planning etc. The proposed total outlay for the five year period from 1980 to 1985 is Rs. 328.66 lakhs. The proposal has yet to be approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance. Other administrative and organisational details including location etc. are also in the process of being finalised. It is intended to start work during the current financial year. The proposal relates to the setting up of a research institution and not of an industrial project. The question relating to

escalation of costs does not arise since no time schedule had been fixed for starting the work of the proposed Institute and it was essential to work out details relating to areas of work, organizational structure, financial and administrative aspects, etc. before embarking on it.

Inclusion of Various Languages in 8th Schedule

1297. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party of India and other public organisations have been demanding use of Urdu, Maithili, Santhali, Bhojpuri, Magohi languages for Government purposes under Article 345 or 347 of the Constitution and their inclusion in Eighth Schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Bad Characters rounded up in Delhi

1298. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many known bad characters have been rounded up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether this has produced any favourable impact on the law and order situation of the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 37 bad characters have been so far rounded up under

the National Security Ordinance, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

अपराधिक घटनायें

1299. श्री केशवराव पारधी :

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द हल्दर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से अक्तूबर, 1980 के दौरान देश भर में लूटपाट, बलात्कार, छुरा घोंपने, गुण्डागर्दी करने, निर्धनों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों पर अत्याचार करने की राज्यवार कितनी घटनाओं की जानकारी सरकार को मिली ;

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य ने क्या कदम उठाये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Report of Study Group on Utilising Waters of West Flowing Rivers

1300. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group constituted to go into the question of utilising the waters of West flowing rivers from Tamil Nadu into Kerala has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Two Expert Committees are now examining the question of utilizing the waters of the West flowing rivers. One Expert Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation in December, 1976, to study the feasibility of Eastward diversion of West flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka. The report of this Committee is yet to be received.

The Planning Commission had constituted a Committee in February, 1978, for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilization. The final report of the Committee is yet to be received. In their interim report they have commented on the Dastur proposals of Himalayan Canal and Garland Canal and have expressed an opinion that the Dastur proposals are of doubtful engineering feasibility and economically prohibitive.

Restoration of Assembly in Assam

1301. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to the conclusion that the Assam Agitation can be effectively dealt with only with the restoration of the popular rule in the State; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to activate the Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Government have all along been keen to arrive at a satisfactory solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam through discussions and have kept its doors open.

No decision has been taken so far to form a popular Government.

महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध

1302. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की विभिन्न धाराओं के अंतर्गत जनवरी से लेकर अक्टूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान महिलाओं पर जुल्म, अत्याचार और बलात्कार जैसे अपराधों के कुल कितने मामले दर्ज कराये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने ऐसे मामले हैं जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Researches for Conservation of Petrol and Diesel

1303. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether successful researches have been made by Indian Scientists and technologists for conservation of petrol and diesel by mixing it with ethanol or any other substances for use as a fuel for automobiles and engine oil by recharging or refining; and

(b) what action Government propose to take in respect of these researches to encourage them or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Many scientific and engineering institutions such as Indian Institutes of Technology,

Madras and New Delhi; College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras; Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, and the Research Wing of the Indian Oil Corporation are seriously engaged in research activities pertaining to the use of ethanol as a substitute fuel in combustion engines. While the researches carried out so far have shown the technical feasibility of using ethanol in engine to reduce petrol and diesel consumption, ethanol by virtue of its chemical structure, is better suited for making high value added chemical products, through its use as feedstock in the chemical industry rather than as direct fuel. Use of ethanol in chemical industry could replace some of the naphtha which would otherwise have been used up. R & D efforts are at present being directed towards increasing substantially the alcohol production by improving the process efficiencies, using a variety of feed materials, such as agricultural residues, cassava etc. rather than depend on sugarcane as a base. If alcohol production can be significantly enhanced without encroaching on prime agricultural land that is needed for food production, then there will be a great future in the use of alcohol as feedstock and fuel.

छठी योजना के दौरान निर्माण के लिए
प्रस्तावित बड़े बांध

1304. श्री विलास मुत्तेप्पवार : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ऐसे कितने बड़े बांधों के निर्माण का विचार है जो कृषि संबंधी विकास के लिए सिंचाई आवश्यकताओं और औद्योगिक विकास के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की आवश्यकता को बड़े पैमाने पर पूरा कर सकें ?

योजना तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बलू तिवारी) : जी, 1980-85 की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बनाए जाने वाले बड़े बांधों की संख्या

छठी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही मालम होंगे। छठी योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने का काम चल रहा है।

औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध विधेयक

1305. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बार-बार यह घोषणा की है कि एक व्यापार औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसकी रूपरेखा तैयार कर ली है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त विधान को संसद में पुरःस्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाईयां हैं और इसे कब पेश किये जाने की आशा है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त विधेयक को संसद् के चालू सत्र में पेश करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ङ). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक लाया जाए। लेकिन इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा नियोजकों, श्रमिकों और राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुए विचार-विमर्श को ध्यान में रखते हुए और अतैक्य के अनुरूप, तीनों कानूनों में, जिनमें ट्रेड यूनियनों, स्थाई आदेश और औद्योगिक विवाद आते हैं, कुछ तत्काल संशोधन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सिंहभूम जिला, बिहार में आदिवासियों द्वारा सत्याग्रह

1306. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों ने अपनी मांगों के सिलसिले में बिहार में गत सितम्बर मास में सिंहभूम जिले के अनेक स्थानों पर सत्याग्रह किये थे जिनमें आदिवासियों तथा पुलिस में हुई झड़पों के फलस्वरूप 12 आदिवासी तथा 4 पुलिसकर्मी मारे गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदिवासियों की मांगें क्या हैं और उनको पूरा करने में क्या कठिनाईयां सामने आ रही हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। आदिवासियों ने सितम्बर, 1980 में बिहार में सिंहभूम जिले में सत्याग्रह नहीं किया था। 8 सितम्बर, 1980 को गुमना जिला सिंहभूम में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अंतर्गत प्रतिषेधात्मक आदेश के उल्लंघन में धनुष और बाणों और अन्य घातक हथियारों से लैस लगभग 2,500 व्यक्ति, दो नेता श्री भुवनेश्वर महतो और श्री बैशाखी गोप गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रतिषेधात्मक आदेश को लागू रखने के लिए मजिस्ट्रेट के साथ तैनात पुलिस बल पर धनुष और बाणों से सशस्त्र आक्रमण किया गया। जमाव को विधि विरुद्ध घोषित किया गया और भीड़ से तितर-बितर होने के लिए कहा गया। भीड़ तितर-बितर नहीं हुई। पुलिस ने लाठी प्रहार और अश्रु गैस का सहारा लिया जो निष्प्रभावी रहा और आक्रमण जारी रहा। तीन पुलिस कार्मिक घटनास्थल पर मारे गए और वे बड़ी संख्या में जख्मी हुए। शेष बल पुनः एकत्र हुआ और न केवल भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने आप्तु शबो को बरामद करने और घायलों का उपचार के लिए ले जाने के लिए उसने गोली चलाने का सहारा

लिया। 58 राउन्ड गोलियां चलाई गयी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भीड़ में से 8 आदिवासियों की मृत्यु हो गई। तब भीड़ मृत पुलिस कार्मिकों की दो राइफलों को लेकर पीछे हट गई।

घायल पुलिस कार्मिकों को लगभग एक किलोमीटर दूर स्थानीय अस्पताल ले जाया गया। भीड़ पुनः एकत्र हो गई और उसने घायल पुलिस कार्मिकों को मारने के इरादे से अस्पताल पर आक्रमण किया। तब बल ने गोली चलाई जिससे 3 व्यक्ति घटनास्थल पर ही मारे गए।

परिणामस्वरूप एक घायल पुलिस कार्मी मर गया। इस प्रकार कुल दुर्घटनाएं इस प्रकार थी—4 पुलिस कार्मिक मारे गए, 17 पुलिस कार्मिक बुरी तरह घायल हुए और भीड़ में से 11 व्यक्ति पुलिस गोलीबारी से मारे गए।

राज्य सरकार ने मृत और घायल पुलिस कार्मियों द्वारा दिखाये गए उत्कृष्ट साहस और वीरता को देखते हुए उनके परिवारों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक अनुदान और पुरस्कार स्वीकृत किया है। राज्य सरकार ने आदिवासी जनसंख्या की वास्तविक कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के साथ-साथ वृक्षों को अवैध रूप से काटने में अंतर्ग्रस्त तत्वों से सख्ती से निपटने के लिए स्थानीय प्रशासन को भी सावधान कर दिया है।

(ख) प्रदर्शन झा खंड मुक्ति मोर्चा द्वारा आयोजित किये गये थे जिसने छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में वृक्षों के कटान सहित आंदोलन कार्यक्रम चलाया है। इसने हाल ही में गम्भीर रुख ले लिया है और चाईबासा जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षों का काटा जाना सूचित किया गया। अवैध कटान को बेईमान ठेकेदारों और व्यापारियों द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा था। मल्यवान वन संपदा के बड़े पैमाने पर विनाश को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय

प्रशासन ने कुछ अवसरों पर गिरफ्तारियां की हैं।

चित्तौड़गढ़ को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करना

1307. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान का दक्षिणी भाग औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांशतः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग ही इस भाग में रहते हैं;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र के उन जिलों के नाम क्या क्या हैं जिन्हें औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है;

(घ) चित्तौड़गढ़ को औपचारिक रूप से औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा है; और

(ङ) क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित करने के बारे में कोई योजना है ?]

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

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार राजस्थान के 8 दक्षिणी जिलों में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या का प्रतिशत 11.85 है तथा जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या का प्रतिशत 30.81 है।

(ग) से (ङ). राजस्थान के 8 दक्षिणी जिलों अर्थात् सिरौही, उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, बूंदी, कोटा तथा झालवाड़ में से सिरौही, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा तथा झालवाड़ जिलों को ग्रामिण भारतीय ऋणदायी संस्थानों

से रियायती दर पर वित्त की सुविधाएं मिली हुई हैं। इसके अलावा, इस क्षेत्र के उदयपुर जिले में केन्द्रीय निवेश राज-सहायता दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की मुख्य मंत्रियों की समिति में लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसरण में योजना आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया था। इस प्रयोजन के लिये लागू मानदण्डों के अनुसार चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित नहीं किया गया था। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के समस्त प्रश्न को देखते तथा समस्या के प्रभावी रूप से निपटाये जाने हेतु प्रभावी सुझाव देने के लिये योजना आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री बी० शिवरामन की अध्यक्षता में एक राष्ट्रीय समिति की स्थापना की गई है। समिति द्वारा सिफारिशें पेश किये जाने तथा सरकार द्वारा उन पर विचार कर लिये जाने के बाद ही औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान सूची में कोई परिवर्तन किया जा सकेगा।

Zonal Council Meeting held in Trivandrum

1308. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken to implement the recommendations/conclusions arrived at the Zonal Council meeting held in Trivandrum in September last;

(b) whether Kerala Government has stressed for giving more assistance for developing tribal/plantation areas in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) Implementation of the recommendations made by the Southern Zonal

Council in its last meeting will be taken up as soon as the proceedings of the meeting, which have been sent for comments of the member-States, are issued formally.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Dos not arise.

गुजरात को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1309. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य को अप्रैल, 1980 से सितम्बर, 1980 के बीच, उसकी मांग की तुलना में कितनी सीमेंट आवाटित की गई और अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर के लिए कितनी;

(ख) उक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) देश के अन्य राज्यों को की गई सप्लाई की तुलना में गुजरात राज्य को कितनी सीमेंट का आवांटन किया गया;

(घ) इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है विदेशों से सीमेंट का आयात न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान विदेशों से कितनी सीमेंट का आयात किया गया, और उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान देश का वार्षिक उत्पादन तथा मांग क्या रही ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत घानना): (क) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1980 तक की तीन तिमाहियों में गुजरात राज्य

राज्य को आवंटित किए गए सीमेंट की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

अवधि	मूल आवंटन (मी० टनों में)	तदर्थ अतिरिक्त आवंटन	कुल
1980 की द्वितीय तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून)	330000	37000	367000
1980 की तृतीय तिमाही (जुलाई-सितम्बर)	346500	30000	376500
1980 की चौथी तिमाही (अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर)	346500	50000	396500

सीमेंट के लिए राज्यों की मागों को एकत्रित नहीं किया जाता है। किन्तु गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने हाल ही में 1980 की चौथी तिमाही (अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर) के लिए राज्य सरकार को आवंटन बढ़ाकर 7 लाख मी० टन तक करने का अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता मांग की अपेक्षा कम है। गुजरात सहित अन्य राज्यों को अतिरिक्त आवंटन करना देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता संबंधी स्थिति में सुधार होने पर ही संभव होगा जिसके लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) अप्रैल-जून और जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1980 के दौरान सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को किए गए सीमेंट के आवंटन और प्रेषणों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये LTसंख्या 14420/80]

(घ) बंदरगाहों की सीमेंट लाने ले जाने की क्षमता और संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए काफी हद तक सीमेंट का आयात किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) वर्ष	आयातित सीमेंट की मात्रा	स्वदेशी उत्पादन	सीमेंट संबंधी कार्यकारी दल द्वारा अनुमानित मांग
			(लाख मी० टनों में)
1978-79	16.55	194.2	240.00
1979-80	15.47	176.2	259.20
1980-81	10.32*	*101.2 (अनु.)	279.90

अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1980 के लिए।

Special Courts for Trial of Communal Offences and Offences against Women and Weaker Sections

1310. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute special courts for trial of communal offences and offences against women and weaker sections of society; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government's decision will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Capacity utilisation by M/s. Hindustan Lever, Colgate, Palmolive, Philips and I.T.C.

1311. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of products in which Foreign Companies (FERA) are engaged in production while the same products have been declared as reserved for the Small Scale Sector; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the Foreign Companies (like Hindustan Lever, Colgate, Palmolive, Philips and ITC) are producing far in excess of their licensed capacities and have a direct adverse effect on the growth of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The following reserved items for small scale sector are being produced by Indian Companies which have applied under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and in which repatriable non-resident interest was more than 40 per cent as on 30th September, 1980:

Tyres—Cycle and cycle Rikshaw,
Tubes—Cycle and Cycle Rikshaw,

Camel Back—Tyre retreading materials,

Laundry Soap, Tooth Powder, Hair Oils,

Sewing Machines—domestic, hand operated, etc.

(b) M/s. Colgate, Palmolive, Philips and ITC have since ceased to be FERA Companies. The aspect of growth of small industries is particularly kept in view while endorsing capacities in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector.

Screening of arms licences

1312. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA:

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued instructions to the State Governments to screen arms licences issued frequently by the District Authorities, not through a proper channel;

(b) if so, the result thereof and how many licences have been cancelled under different categories, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several persons in different States are issued prohibited bore arms licences; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and who are those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The State Governments have been asked *inter alia* to review the arms licences granted in the States and cancel such licences in areas where atrocities have taken place or where potential for atrocities against Scheduled Castes exists.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Restoration of pension to freedom fighters

1313. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters, who have been restored their enhanced "Samman" pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 after the announcement made by the Government on July, 22, 1980 to-date; and

(b) the details of the rejected and pending cases out of the total of 2,50,000 applicants?

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

(a) The total number of pensioners at present including the dependent pensioners is about 1.19 lakhs. Pursuant to the Government's decision to enhance the pension with effect from 1-8-80, all the Accountants General have been issued general instructions on 4-8-80 to revise the P.P.O. (Pension Payment Orders).

(b) (1) The number of rejected cases is 93,420 as on 1-11-80. They have been rejected on the ground of one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) The suffering being less than six months.
- (ii) Had not furnished the complete and acceptable documentary evidence in support of his qualifying political suffering such as Jail Certificate or Co-prisoner Certificate etc.
- (iii) Submitted false documents.
- (iv) Suffering not in connection with freedom struggle.
- (v) Claim not covered within the purview of freedom fighters pension scheme.

(B) (2) No application for the grant of pension to freedom fighters is pending initial scrutiny. However, as on 1-11-1980, 37,343 cases stood as "filed" for want of documentary evidence from freedom fighters and/or reports from the concerned State Governments. Thus after initial scrutiny of any application where it was found that the applicant had not submitted the required document/information, he was given further opportunity to furnish the same rather than rejecting the case outright. As soon as the required information is received, the cases are finalised and pension sanctioned when the claim is adequately established. Recently all the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to ensure speedy verification of applications and expedite their reports.

Proposal to Constitute an Indian Energy Service

1314. SHRI G. S. REDDI:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute an Indian Energy Service on the lines of the IAS;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether electricity engineers in the State service would also be brought into this cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) to (c). No Sir. However, the question of constituting an Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power Buildings and Roads) is under the active consideration of the Government.

Collaboration with French Automobile manufacturers for manufacturing Cars

1315. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two French automobile manufacturers

Renault and Peugeot propose to collaborate with India for manufacturing passenger cars and other vehicles in India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government propose to establish, in the public sector, a unit for the manufacture of passenger cars etc. In this connection possibilities of obtaining foreign technical collaboration from a suitable party including the French Automobile manufacturers, are being examined.

Assistance given to States for rural industries projects

1316. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount of central assistance given to the States under the rural industries projects programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): In 1977-78, Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.70 crores was given to the States under the rural industries programme. Since May, 1978, the rural industries programme stands merged with the District Industries Centres Programme.

Memorandum from Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, Ambarnath

1317. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath, District Thana (Maharashtra) has received a Memorandum on or around 18th October, 1980 from

the General Secretary of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, Ambarnath (Maharashtra) regarding reduction of interim relief from regular pay and non-payment of productivity linked bonus to the departmental DMT's/O.F.T.I., Ambarnath; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Construction of Atomic Plant at Karmala, Maharashtra

1318. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for the construction of an atomic plant at Karmala, District Sholapur (Maharashtra) is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONIC (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). No. Sir. Government does not have any proposal under its consideration to set up an Atomic Power Plant at Karmala.

Statutory Bodies

1319. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the details of composition, terms of office, etc., of the Statutory Bodies in the Ministry of Labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The information is given in the statement laid on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1443|80.*]

90-Point Charter of Demands by A&N Island

1320. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the 90 point charter of demands submitted to the Prime Minister in 1979 and an agitation was launched in the Union Territory of A&N Islands; and

(b) if so, the demands on which action has been taken by Government?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Missing of Books from Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education

1321. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physical verification done by the Library Staff of the Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education show a number of books, journals and periodicals missing;

(b) whether any physical verification of the Library has been conducted by persons other than the Library Staff and shown further major loss of books and Journals; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the persons responsible for this loss and who have been found negligent in their duties?

2527 LS—6.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the Centre in accordance with its rules and bye-laws for the furtherance of its objectives and it has all the necessary powers. Complaints received in this regard have been referred to the Executive Council of the Centre.

Allegations against staff of public enterprises centre for continuing education

1322. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some professional staff members in Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education are involved in drawing consultancy by fabricating their claims;

(b) whether it is a fact that professional staff members see movies during office hours and take support staff with them causing problems in carrying out day to day activities of the Centre; and

(c) if so, why disciplinary action has not been taken against these professional staff members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c): Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the Centre in accordance with its rules and bye-laws for the furtherance of its objective and it has all the necessary powers. Complaints received in this regard have been referred to the Executive Council of the Centre.

Fals reimbursement of conveyance expenses to staff of Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education

1323. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some professional staff members in the Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education are getting reimbursement of conveyance expenses by giving false declarations from 1978 onwards; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these persons for the violation of rules of the Centre and for defalcation of Centres funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Executive Council of the Society is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the Centre in accordance with its rules and bye-laws for the furtherance of its objectives and it has all the necessary powers. Com-

plaints received in this regard have been referred to the Executive Council of the Centre.

Promotion of State Civil Service Officers of Tamil Nadu to I.A.S.

1324. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Civil Service Officers belonging to Tamil Nadu State Cadre were promoted or appointed to the Indian Administrative Service in 1979-80; and

(b) the particulars of officers and details of their service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Three members of the State Civil Service of Tamil Nadu were promoted to the I.A.S. in 1979-80.

(b) The names of the officers, the dates of their appointment to the State Civil Service and to the I.A.S. and the posts held by them at the time of their appointment to the I.A.S. are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The names of the members of the State Civil Service of Tamil Nadu appointed to the I.A.S. during the period 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, dates of their appointment to the State Civil Service and I.A.S. and the posts held by them at the time of their appointment to the I.A.S.

Name of the officer	Date of appointment to state Civil Service	Date of appointment to I.A.S.	Posts held at the time of appointment to the I.A.S.
Shri P. L. Ponnuswamy	8-7-1964	6-8-1979	Joint Director of Agriculture
Shri N. Sannugan	6-5-1965	12-10-1979	Director of Social Welfare
Shri E. V. Ramasathan	16-10-1965	18-2-1980	Joint Director of Industries & Commerce.

Rules for Disposal of Surplus and Obsolete Defence Stores

1325. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rules have been framed for the disposal of surplus and obsolete defence stores;

(b) if so, what are the rules;

(c) whether the submission of end users certificate is one of the rules;

(d) whether any exemption can be given under the rules; and

(e) if so, how many such exemptions were given during the last two years till date indicating the names of the parties and details of exemptions given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Disposal of stores within the country are governed by Army, Navy and Air Force Orders issued on the subject. Separate instructions govern the disposal of stores by export.

(c) to (e). There are no formal rules regarding submission of end user certificate. However, as a practice, submission of end user certificate is generally called for in respect of export items except those relating items of soft-ware. Exemptions in this direction are only made in a few cases where the buyers produce an import licence from a friendly country whose rules and regulations would not permit Defence stores supplied by us to be re-exported to undesirable destination. Exemptions during the last two years have been given against import licences issued by the Government of Canada in respect of the following:—

(i) Sale of spare parts of Centurian Tanks to M/s. Levy Auto Parts Co., Canada; and

(ii) 2000 rounds of 7.62 mm. Sub-standard ammunition through M/s. DSS Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, for trial and evaluation purposes in Canada.

Statutory Wage Board for each Industry

1326. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to create Statutory wage boards for each industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). In the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 it was decided *inter-alia* that Central Government should bring forward as enabling legislation providing for setting up of statutory wage boards for fixation/revision of wages by Central/State Governments for each major industry.

Details are being worked out in this regard.

Industrial Relations Machinery

1327. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the powers of the Industrial Relations Machinery and streamline the procedure for registration of trade unions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Some suggestions in this regard have been received by Government and these are being considered along-with other proposals for amending the laws on industrial disputes and trade unions.

Allocation to Goa, Daman and Diu

1328. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay proposed by the Planning Board of Goa, Daman and Diu for the revised Sixth Five Year Plan; and

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

1980—85 amounting to Rs. 194.17 crores.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Goa, Daman and Diu Administration has furnished proposals for its Sixth Five Year Plan—

(b) A Statement, showing details of the proposed outlay by Union Territory, is attached. The proposals of the Union Territory are yet under consideration.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Outlay proposed by the Union Territory
Agriculture	560
Land Reforms	125
Minor Irrigation	660
Soil and Water Conservation	127
Area Development	45
Animal Husbandry	360
Dairy Development	90
Fisheries	463
Forests	450
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—
Community Development and Panchayats	45
Special Programme	—
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	2925
II. Cooperation	375
Irrigation	4300
Flood Control	50
Power	1800
III. Water and Power Development	6150
Industries	450
Village and Small Industries	300
IV. Industry and Minerals	750
Ports Light House and Shippig	50
Roads and Bridges	1400
Road Transport	100
Water Transport	274
Tourism	675

1	2
V. Transport and Communications	2499
General Education }	1685
Art and Culture }	
Technical Education	260
Medical and Public Health	1593
Sewerage and Water Supply	2200
Housing }	800
Police Housing }	
Urban Development	360
Information and Publicity	30
Labour and Labour Welfare	200
Social Welfare	80
Nutrition	35
VI. Social and Community Services	6643
VII. Economic Services	65
VIII. General Services	10
GRAND TOTAL	19417

Recognition of Bailadila Mazdoor Union

1329. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers engaged in various depots of Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Madhya Pradesh, Category-wise;

(b) the number of labour unions in this project recognised/unrecognised;

(c) whether election by secret ballot was held to determine the membership and majority of a union for according recognition;

(d) whether demand for recognition of Bailadila Mazdoor Union has been received by Government;

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) whether Government are considering granting channel of communications, right to participate in meeting with management to the registered union in Bailadila Mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There are 3 deposits in Bailadila Iron Ore Project. The number of workers engaged therein and the nature of their categories are given below:

	Bailadila 14	Bailadila 5	Bailadila 11/C
Regular	1486	1580	69
Daily rated	..	1	68

(b) The number of unions recognised and un-recognised is as under:

	Bailadila 14	Bailadila 5	Bailadila 11/C
Recognised	1	1	Nil
Un-recognised	4	2	3

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In deposit Nos. 5 and 11/C action has been initiated to consider the claim of the Bailadila Mazdoor Union for recognition. In deposit No. 14 it is not eligible to be considered for recognition as the existing recognised union has not yet completed its tenure of recognition.

(f) Channel of Communication is to be granted by the management.

नमक का उत्पादन

1330. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नमक का उत्पादन देश में कहां-कहां होता है और उसका मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) देश में अन्य ऐसे कौन से स्थान हैं जहां नमक का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नमक का उत्पादन, उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम हो रहा है और इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने लवराज समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव को मान लिया है; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय नमक उपकर बोर्ड की वर्तमान प्रणाली अपने कार्य में पूरी तरह असफल रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य तथा संघ क्षेत्र तथा उनमें बनाये गये नमक का अनुमानित मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

	मूल्य लाखों रुपयों में
गुजरात	945.00
तमिलनाडु	420.00
मसाराष्ट्र	175.00
राजस्थान	196.00
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	140.00
उड़ीसा	35.25
वेस्ट बंगाल	8.80
करनाटका	5.25
गोआ, दियू और दमन	3.78
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9.50
पांडिचेरी	0.28
योग	1938.86

(ख) किसी अन्य क्षेत्र का जहां मित-व्ययितापूर्वक नमक का उत्पादन किये जाने की संभावना है, अभी पता नहीं चला है।

(ग) वर्तमान मांग को पूरा करने हेतु इस समय किया जा रहा उत्पादन पर्याप्त है तथा जब कभी भी मांग बढ़ जाती है अतिरिक्त उत्पादन भी किया जा सकता है।

(घ) श्री लोवराज कुमार की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई उच्चस्तरीय नमक जांच समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ङ) कोई केन्द्रीय नमक उपकर बोर्ड नहीं बना है। सरकार को एक केन्द्रीय तथा सात क्षेत्रीय परामर्शदायी मंडलों द्वारा नमक उपकर आगम की व्यवस्था के बारे में सलाह मिलती रहती है।

Selling Price of Bidi Leaves

1331. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidi Leaves are being sold at double the price as compared to the prices prevailing three months ago;

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

(c) whether Bidi production and labour employment in Bidi Industry is seriously affected because of price rise of Bidi Leaves; and

(d) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme for supplying bidi leaves at reasonable price, and if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The price of bidi leaves has arisen in various States at different rates ranging from about 15 per cent to about 100 per cent.

(b) The main reason for the price rise was fall in the production of bidi leaves in the major producing States, viz., Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, due to acute drought and other unfavourable conditions in some of the producing States.

(c) The production of bidis and the employment of labour in the bidi industry have been affected, but no closure have been reported.

(d) No, Sir.

News item 'Witnessing as a Profession'

1332. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the arti-

cle in *Indian Express* dated the 29 August, 1980 under the caption "Witnessing as a profession";

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

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to amend the laws to check witnessing as a profession?

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

(b) and (c). Witnesses are produced in Courts in accordance with the procedure laid down in the relevant statutes. However, the police have issued instructions that the practice of using stock witnesses, if any, should be immediately put to an end and any instance of violation of the instructions will be severely dealt with.

New Concept of Rural Planning

1333. SHRI DAULTSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new concept of rural planning in the country during the next Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In order to facilitate a more direct attack on poverty and unemployment in rural areas, it is proposed to adopt a more broad based and integrated strategy of rural development in the Sixth Plan. The National Rural Employment Programme and special programmes for small and marginal farmers and rural artisans are important elements of this strategy.

Formation of Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa

1334. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa is likely to take some months more; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue a directive well in time to the Ministries and Departments to extend the term of the existing Hindi Officers beyond 1980 for one year so that these officers may not face any difficulty in getting their salaries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various Ministries/Departments have already been requested that such officers/employees, whose services are satisfactory, and who are working against the posts to be included in the proposed Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa, may be allowed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and where necessary with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission to be retained in their respective posts till the formation of the proposed cadre or 31st December, 1980, whichever is earlier, and they may not be reverted to their parent offices' substantive posts merely because their period of deputation has expired. If necessary, the question for further extension of this period would be considered.

Effect of Narora Power Project

1335. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narora Power project is considered a potential threat to the safety of the entire

Indo-Gangetic plain by some experts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is aware of press reports to this effect and is of the opinion that this concern is entirely misplaced. Even at the time of selection of site Government was aware of the fact that it lies in a seismic region. The station has been designed incorporating adequate safety measures. There is no need for any concern with regard to the safety of the environment or of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

News item captioned 'Two Faces of Delhi's Civic Rule'

1336. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated the 27 September, 1980; captioned 'Two faces of Delhi's civic rule';

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

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to remove the apparent anomalies in the two sets of rules regulating the payment of property and other allied taxes as obtaining at present in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation areas?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are governed by two different statutes i.e., Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and the Delhi

Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, respectively. These Acts have different identities and application. No need has so far arisen to bring about uniformity in the bye-laws, tax structure, etc.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Etawah

1337. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up of a paper factory in Etawah district;

(b) if so, the estimated outlay involved therein and whether the same is proposed to be set up in public sector or in private sector; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Industrial uses of Lemon Grass Oil

1338. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industrial uses of Lemon Grass Oil in India now; and

(b) what is the total of investments made so far on L.G. Oil based industries as at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Lemon Grass Oil is mainly used in the manufacture of Ionones, Methyl Ionones, Vitamin A, in the isolation of citral and as a perfumery material in soap and hair-oils etc.

(b) Since the various parties manufacturing all the above items mentioned in (a) above are also engaged in the manufacture of various other products not based on Lemon Grass Oil, it is difficult to give the total investment made exclusively on Lemon Grass Oil based industries. However, the total investment of the principal manufactures, with Lemon Grass Oil as one of the materials, on plant and machinery is of the order of Rs. 250 lakhs.

Paper mills in India and labour force therein

1339. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of paper factories in India as on 1st April, 1980;

(b) the strength of the labour force in the industry in the years 1976--77 to 1979-80;

(c) the wage bills paid in each of the above years; and

(d) the total gross and net profit of the industry?

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

(a) There were 121 paper mills in India as on 1st April, 1980.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike in protest against recommendations of Palekar Tribunal

1340. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of newspapers in the country observed a day's strike on the 30th September, 1980 in

protest against the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal;

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

(c) the steps being taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) It has been reported that a number of newspaper employees were on a token strike on 30th September, 1980 in support of their demand *inter-alia* for modification of the Palekar Tribunals recommendations.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Tribunals are under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

फोटोग्राफी और एक्सरे के लिए फिल्म के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1341. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फोटोग्राफी और एक्सरे के लिये प्रयोग की जाने वाली फिल्मों के मूल्य पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों के दौरान दुगुने हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो फिल्म के मूल्यों में कमी लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) फिल्मों का निर्माण करने वाले फिल्म उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे प्रत्येक वर्ष फिल्में खरीदी जाती हैं तथा इस खरीद के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) विगत 2 वर्षों के दौरान जहां एमेचोर रोल फिल्मों के 100 प्रतिशत से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है वहां हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैनुफैक्चरिंग क० लि० (एच० पी० एफ०) द्वारा उत्पादित एक्सरे फिल्मों के मूल्यों में केवल लगभग 31 प्रतिशत ही वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) आयातित जम्बो रोलों और चांदी के मूल्यों में सीधे वृद्धि होने के कारण मूल्य वृद्धि करना आवश्यक हो गया था । मूल्यों को कम करने का प्रश्न तभी उठेगा जब जम्बो रोलों और चांदी के मूल्य कम होंगे ।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस एमेचोर रोल फिल्मों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए आख.-जी० डी० आर० तथा इनफोर्ड ब्रिटेन से जम्बो रोल खरीद रहा है । किन्तु एच० पी० एफ० द्वारा समेकित उत्पादन के रूप में एक्सरे फिल्मों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है । पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन वस्तुओं की खरीद पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	व्यय की गई राशि
	(लाख ₹० में)
1977-78	173.63
1978-79	114.29
1979-80	212.16

Establishment of an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

1342. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Site Selection Committee appointed by the Central Government has recommended for establishment of an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is a long time since a decision on the recommendation is pending; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken and the time limit fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) The Site Selection Committee appointed by Government had recommended certain Sites in the Western Electricity Region which includes Gujarat State for the establishment of an Atomic Power Station.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Site Selection Committee are under consideration of the Government and a final decision is expected to be taken soon. However, no definite time limit can be indicated.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए औद्योगिक निगम

1343. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनर्वास निदेशालय ने सरकार को रक्षा कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्माण और सप्लाई के लिये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का एक औद्योगिक निगम स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रस्ताव की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Implementation of Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee

1344. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee Report in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The Report of the National Transport Policy Committee (May 1980) has been circulated to all Central Ministries and State Governments. The recommendations of the Committee have also been kept in view while preparing the framework for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 which was approved by the National Development Council in August 1980. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee have also been reflected in this document.

While dealing with specific proposals and schemes in the transport sector, the relevant recommendations of the Committee, are being taken into account while taking necessary action.

In addition to the above, proposed line of action on individual recommendations is being evolved through

a series of inter-ministerial meetings in the Planning Commission.

दिल्ली में महरौली में खान दुर्घटना

1345. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 17 अगस्त, 1980 को दिल्ली में महरौली में एक खान दुर्घटना में बहुत से व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यदि उपा-चारात्मक सुरक्षा उपाय किये जाते तो दुर्घटना टल सकती थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और मृतक तथा घायल हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) :
(क) महरौली में भट्टी वदरपुर बजरी खान में 17-8-1980 को हुई दुर्घटना में चार व्यक्ति मारे गए । यह खान दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड की है ।

(ख) और (ग) . खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा की गई जांच पड़ताल के अनुसार यह दुर्घटना खान में आगे बढ़े हिस्से के गिर जाने के कारण हुई थी । यह दुर्घटना टाली जा सकती थी यदि खान के किनारों को सुरक्षित बनाया और रखा गया होता या व्यक्तियों को खतरनाक कार्य दिशाओं में नियोजित न किया जाता ।

(घ) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा उत्तरदायित्व के उत्तर और कानून के अंतर्गत कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर निर्णय लिया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के अनुसार मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अभी तक 5,000 रुपये की अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी की गई है ।

Launching of Indian Satellite APPLE

1346. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian first communication satellite, APPLE is ready to be launched;

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed for the purpose;

(c) whether this Satellite has been designed by the Indian scientist alone; and

(d) the main features of this Satellite and the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As of now, the launch is expected in April 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) APPLE is India's first experimental geo-stationary communications technology satellite. The total expenditure on this project is Rs. 15.63 crores.

Roads constructed by Border Roads Organisations

roads constructed and under construction?

1347. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many roads have been constructed by the Border Roads Organisation and particulars of the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): A Statement is attached.

Statement

- I Total number of roads constructed/improved 141 Nos (aggregating to about 12115 KMs)
- II Total number of roads under construction/improvement 48 Nos (aggregating to about 3840 KMs)
- III Particulars

S. No.	Classification	Constructed/improved		Under construction/improvement	
		Surfaced (in KMs)	Unsurfaced (in KMs)	Surfaced (in KMs)	Unsurfaced (in KMs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NH Single Lane or above (Formation width 7.45 Metres or more)	1017.60	..	414.00	..
2.	Class IX (Formation width 6.17 Metres)	9301.40	830.54	2390.27	168.80
3.	Class V (Formation width 4.94 Metres)	254.79	710.91	97.40	769.75
		10573.79	1541.45	2901.67	938.55
		12115.24		3840.27	
Say :		12115 KMs		Say: 3840 KMs	

Take over of Sick Industries/Companies

1348. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the sick industries/factories/companies which have been taken over by the Central Government during the last three months and their final balance sheet position at the time of taking over them?

management of the following industrial undertakings was taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three months;

Name of the undertaking *Date of take-over*

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

- 1. M/s. The Jaora Sugar Mills (P) Ltd., Jaora (M.P.) 12-9-1960

2. M/ . Seth G vir dram Sugar Mill's, Mehdi p. r Road, Distt. Ujjain, Madhya 12-9-1980 Pradesh.
3. M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Motipur Distt. 3-11-1980 M zaffarpur, Bihar.

Information regarding the final balance-sheet position is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of officials after three years on a seat

1349 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Rules, Government officials are required to serve on a particular seat only for three years at a time and then transferred to some other seat;

(b) if so, whether this is to avoid malpractices in Government of India;

(c) whether he is aware that in Ordnance Factories certain officials are continuing even for more than ten years on important seats concerning the sale of scrap etc.

(d) whether complaints have been received against certain officials who are continuously dealing with the sale of scraps in various Ordnance Factories for many years highlighting the malpractices adopted by them; and

(e) whether Government propose issuing necessary directives to all the Defence Installations, including the Ordnance Factories, not to allow any particular official on a particular seat for more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such specific rule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) Necessary investigations are always made and suitable administrative action taken whenever such complaints are received.

(e) Instructions already exist for rotational transfer on completion of

tenures, with due regard to exigencies of public service.

Reversion of Hindi Officers on deputation to Ministries Attached Offices

1350. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Hindi Officers who belong to subordinate Offices, are working in various Ministries/Attached Offices on deputation basis for more than four years;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to revert them after the expiry of the stipulated period of deputation as specified in the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 10(24)-E.III(B)/60 dated the 27th January, 1970 as suitable candidates are available in the Ministries and Attached Offices; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The information regarding the number of employees of the Subordinate offices appointed against the posts of Hindi Officer etc. in the Ministries/Attached Offices on deputation basis is not readily available. It is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) and (d). At that time of constituting a new service it is in public interest that officers/employees who have been working efficiently for a long time against the posts likely to be included in the service may be considered for induction in the service so that their experience may be utilised. Therefore, an action is being taken to include such Officers/Employees who are working on deputation basis against the posts likely to be included in the proposed service and whose services have been satisfactory they may be allowed to be retained in their present posts and may not be reverted back to their parent offices.

Bomb factory in Locknow

1351. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTEE GODWA:
SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 26th October, 1980 that the police recovered about 15,000 country made bombs from an underground factory inside a place of worship in old Lucknow and arrested some persons in this connection after a raid on their hide-out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The news item has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Membership of Trade Unions at Paradip Port

1352. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any verification of membership of the trade unions operating at Paradip Port on the basis of membership as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether any Labour Trustees have been appointed on the basis of the verified figures; and

(d) if so, the names of the Labour Trustees along with the names of

their unions appointed on the basis of the latest verified figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The verified membership of the unions amongst port workers is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Union	Verified membership
1. (a)	Paradip Port Workers' Union (Group led by Shri Nishamani Khuntia)	1350
(b)	Paradip Port Worker' (Group led by Shri P. K. Ba)	230
2.	Paradip Port Shramik Sangh	280
3.	Paradip Port and Dock Labour Union	120
4.	Paradip Port Ministerial Employees Association	15

(c) and (d). Of the two Labour seats on the Paradip Port Trust Board, one is held by Shri Nishamani Khuntia representing the group of the Paradip Port Workers' Union led by him, while the other seat is vacant.

Verification of membership of Unions at Paradip Port

1353. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to verify the membership of the different unions and factions of the Paradip Port workers on the basis of the membership as on 31st December, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Instructions were issued to the Chief Labour Com-

missioner (Central). to undertake verification of the membership of the unions of port workers functioning in Paradip Port including the two factions of the Paradip Port workers' Union since one faction claimed to be the representative body.

Increase in Atrocities on Harijans

1354. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of atrocities on Harijans are increasing; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to provide proper protection to the Harijans during the last three months?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News item Captioned 'Key Posts vacant in 20 State Units'

1355. SHRI R K. MHALGI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the 'Economic Times' Bombay, dated 28th September, 1980, under the caption "Key Posts vacant in 20 State units";

(b) is the above report substantially correct; if so, what are the reasons for this state of affairs;

(c) whether any more posts have fallen vacant since the publication of the report;

(d) a list of key vacant posts with the respective dates; and

(e) when Government would be in a position to fill all the key posts in the Public Sector units?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In respect of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry, the vacancies in the posts of Chairmen/Managing Directors and Functional Directors are indicated below:

CHAIRMEN MANAGING DIRECTORS

Name of undertaking	Name of post	Vacancy from
1. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Chairman	31-3-79
2. Hindustan Photo Films	Chairman (part-time)	24-4-80
3. Hindustan Paper Corpn.	Managing Director	11-1-79
4. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	25-8-80

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS

1. Andrew Yule	Director (Finance)	1-8-80
2. Cement Corpn. of India	Director (Finance)	9-10-80
3. Hindustan Photo Film	Director (Marketing)	New Post

1	2	3
4. B.H.E.L.	Director (Finance) Director (Engg.)	1-9-80 15-10-79
5. M.A.M.C.	Director (Finance) Director (Marketing)	July, 1979
6. I.E.C.	Director (Finance) Director (HMBP)	14-1-79 14-10-80
7. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	Director (Finance)	12-6-80
8. E.P.I.	Director (International Projects)	April, 1978
9. H.M.T.	Director (Personnel)	13-10-80

(e) Action has been initiated in all the above cases to fill up the vacancies in consultation with Public Enterprises Selection Board and with the concurrence of Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. These vacancies will be filled up after completion of various procedural requirements.

Performance and future programme of Satellites

1356. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many satellites have so far been launched in orbit in our country by our scientists;

(b) what are the performances and achievements of these satellites and in what spheres; and

(c) what is the future programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Three satellites designed and built by Indian Scientists and technologists have been launched so far. These are Aryabhata, Bhaskara and Rohini. The first two were launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome while the last named Rohini was launched from Sriharikota, India

(b) All the on-board technological sub-systems of these satellites in orbit have continued to function and perform normally. Aryabhata has established India's capability in the design and fabrication of satellites. Bhaskara has provided valuable television pictures of the Country and microwave radiometer data. These are being used in some of the applications related to forestry, snow melt, land use, meteorology and sea surface studies. Rohini satellite is a technological one to evaluate the performance of the fourth useful stage of SLV-3 and it has provided data on the launch vehicle performance. Further information is available in the published reports of Department particularly the Annual Reports.

(c) (i) The following satellites are getting ready for being launched:

—THE APPLE Spacecraft to be launched by the third developmental flight of the European Space Agency launch vehicle from French Guiana sometime in April 1981. APPLE is an experimental geosynchronous communication satellite.

—SEO-II—The second Earth Observation Satellite—which will be similar to Bhaskara, to be launched around mid-1981 and will carry a TV payload and a radiometer.

(ii) As part of the INSAT-1 Project, two multi-purpose satellites are being

got manufactured by the United States and will be got launched by the USA. These multi-purpose satellites will be used for operational needs of telecommunication meteorology and later for radio and television.

(iii) A series of Rohini Satellites (RS) of the 50 Kg class will be launched using the subsequent flights of SLV-3. The next launch using the SLV Developmental flight is expected to carry a landmark sensor payload and will be launched sometime in the first half of 1981. The details of subsequent satellites of the RS series are yet to be finalised.

(iv) In addition the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Department of Space envisages the launching of an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite launching of satellites of 150 Kg. class in near earth orbit using an Augmented SLV vehicle, launching of the proto-INSAT spacecraft system for proving the indigenous spacecraft designed for eventually replacing INSAT-1 procured from abroad and the launching of satellites of the 600 Kg class in sun-synchronous orbit for remote sensing. Proposals regarding Sixth Five Year Plans are under finalisation.

Demand Capacity Utilisation and Import of Cement

1357. SHRI VIRDHJ CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected requirement of cement for the next five years;
- (b) the installed capacity to produce cement in the country;
- (c) the additional capacity presently being installed; and
- (d) how much cement Government propose to import during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Working Group on Cement Industry for the period 1980-85 appointed by the Planning Commission has assessed the de-

mand of cement in the country as follows:—

Year	Demand (million tonnes)
1980-81	27.99
1981-82	30.22
1982-83	32.64
1983-84	35.25
1984-85	38.07

(b) The installed capacity as on 1.11.1980 is 25.75 million tonnes.

(c) As on 1-11-1980 an additional capacity of 31.02 million tonnes has been sanctioned for installation through issue of Industrial Licences/ letters of intent and registration with Director General of Technical Development.

(d) Import of two million tonnes of cement during the year 1980-81 has been authorised.

सुवखेदा, नीमच में सीमेंट के एक लघु संयंत्र की स्थापना

1358. श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट सुवखेदा में सीमेंट के एक लघु संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी किए जाने की संस्तुति कर दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सीमेंट के कितने लघु संयंत्रों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए आशय पत्र दिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सीमेंट के लघु संयंत्र के लिये आशय पत्र कब तक जारी कर दिया जायेगा ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए दो औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा चौबीस आशयपत्र जारी किये गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Representations of Minority Community Staff to Minorities Commission on Service matters

1359. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular has been issued by the Home Ministry to various departments stipulating that the staff of the Central Government belonging to the minority communities to make their representations to the Minorities Commission in all service matters to be routed through their Departments;

(b) the communities which are covered under the scope of such regulation; and

(c) whether the status given to the Commission is recommendatory or it has some mandatory powers also?

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

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Circular refers to all minorities whether based on religion or language. No names of such minorities have, therefore, been indicated.

(c) The Commission has not been given any mandatory powers but any

recommendation made by them receives the utmost consideration of Government.

Enforcement of National Security Ordinance

1360. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of States which have enforced the provisions of the National Security Ordinance 1980, against the anti-social elements i.e. hoarders, blackmarketeers, and smugglers;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the States have refused to enforce the provisions of the National Security Ordinance, 1980, against the anti-social elements; if so, the names of these States; and

(c) what steps Government of India have taken or proposed to take to enforce the provisions of the ordinance against the anti-social elements in those States who have refused to enforce the provisions of the National Security Ordinance, 1980?

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

(a) Action against boarders and blackmarketeers is appropriately taken under the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, and against the smugglers under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. In view of these provisions, the provisions of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 are not sought to be invoked against the activities of such persons.

(b) Only the Government of West Bengal has communicated a decision to the effect that the State Government and its officers will not detain any person under the National security Ordinance, 1980. However, if the Central Government or this officers pass any detention order under

this Ordinance, and ask for the State Government's assistance in execution of the detention order, such assistance will be rendered by the State Government.

(c) Being a Central legislation, the provisions of the National Security Ordinance, 1980 are enforceable in every part of the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Government have concurrent powers to invoke the provisions of the Ordinance.

Capacity Utilisation by Multinationals and Big Houses

1361. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exercise has been made by Government to find out the excess capacities created by Multinationals and big houses in certain sectors and their under utilisation of the licensed capacities in other sectors;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government have legalised the excess capacities created by the Multinationals and big houses;

(d) if so, reasons therefor and its likely impact on the small scale sector in so far as production of the reserved items is concerned; and

(e) the steps contemplated by Government in respect of the undertakings that have not even installed their licensed capacities or are under-utilising their capacities (with names of the undertakings)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANNANA): (a) and (b). While no specific exercise has been carried out by Government to determine excess capacities created by MRTP/FERA houses or underutilisation of licensed capacities, production by some undertakings, including

MRTP/FERA units has not been in line with licensed capacity. With a view to stimulating industrial production to sub-serve the national interest, especially in crucial areas, Government, in 1975, notified procedures for recognising installed productive capacity. In respect of MRTP-FERA units special procedures were prescribed, which stipulated the possibility of maximising exports, reasonable value-added, etc.

(c) and (d). In the light of the above, no question arises, per se, of Government legalising excess capacity. Government's objective continues to be optimum utilisation of capacity and maximising production within the framework of Government's socio-economic policies. The Industrial Policy of July 1980 reiterates this and other objectives. Government, in pursuance of the above policy, have announced measures for permitting automatic growth and for recognising installed capacities in the core, basic and export-oriented industries. The interests of the small scale industry continue to enjoy prescribed protection. In the case of MRTP and FERA units, automatic growth or recognition of installed capacity would be subject to the usual clearances

(e) Government has directed the administrative Ministries to set up monitoring groups to monitor effective utilisation and implementation of letters of intent and industrial licences granted. Where these have not been implemented within the permitted time-frames, steps would be taken to revoke or cancel the licences concerned.

Reasons for Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

1362. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to identify the major reasons for the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of Society;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the preventive measures taken by Government to minimise such incidents in cooperation with the State Governments;

(d) whether it is a fact that Union Home Minister has issued directives to the Home Ministers of State Governments that officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be posted to the Senior District administrative posts; and

(e) if so, whether the directives are being complied with by the State Governments?

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

(b) and (c). In the Home Minister's D O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 addressed to the State Governments, causes for the atrocities on Scheduled Castes have been enumerated and guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures and measures pertaining to personnel, that the State Govts. should take to curb the atrocities on Scheduled Castes have been communicated, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1444/80*].

(d) The Union Home Minister has written a letter on 6th September, 1980 to all Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories that at least one of the following posts in each of the sensitive districts be held by officers belonging to these communities and tribes, namely, District Magistrate, Senior Supdt. of Police, Supdt. of Police, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Police Officer.

(e) The letter to the Chief Ministers has been issued recently and it is expected that the State Governments will act on the suggestions given therein.

Expansion of Staff Training and Research Institute

1363. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal had sent any letters to the Government of India regarding the expansion of the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Dasnagar;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has given any proposal for its expansion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) No letter has been received by the Government of India from the Government of West Bengal regarding expansion of the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Dasnagar. However, Government of West Bengal had sent letters allotting 20 acres of land in Calcutta, free of cost, for construction of the proposed new building for the Central Staff Training & Research Institute.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Arms from Pakistan

1364. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale arms being smuggled into India

from across the Indo-Pakistan border were seized during the recent disturbances in Moradabad and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid down on the Table of the House on receipt.

Alternative to U.S. Supply of Uranium

1365. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

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

(a) whether the supply of enriched uranium by the U.S. Government for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant has been uncertain; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to make alternate arrangement for the uninterrupted supply of enriched uranium for the plant?

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

(b) In terms of the Cooperation Agreement of 1963, the Tarapur Reactors can be operated on no other fuel than that supplied by the Govt. of the United States. The Govt. of India remain in touch with the Government of the United States for the continued supply of enriched uranium on a timely basis for the entire duration of the Cooperation Agreement of 1963 and in strict accordance with its provisions.

Assessment of Child Labour in Metropolitan Cities

1366. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the growing problem of child labour in the country and their conditions of living particularly in the Metropolitan cities including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Central Government had appointed a committee on child labour to examine, *inter-alia*, the dimensions of child labour and the occupations in which they are employed. This Committee had made a general assessment of the extent of child labour in the country and the conditions under which they are working.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee on Child Labour is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1445/80*].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee on Child Labour are under examination.

The Delhi Administration have intimated that they have taken the following measures to improve the situation.

(i) The minimum rates of wages have been fixed for children and adolescents employed in the scheduled employment.

(ii) Frequent inspections are carried out under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act and the Factories Act.

The Delhi Administration propose to take the following additional measures:

(i) to extend the provisions of Section 85 of the Factories Act to all establishments where hazardous operations are carried out.

(ii) to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act with a view to raise the minimum age of children from 12 to 14.

A task force has been appointed by Delhi Administration to examine all aspects of the problem.

It has been decided by the Central Government to set up an Advisory Board at the Centre and the State Governments have been requested to set up similar Boards at the State and district Levels. It will be the function of these Boards to advise the measures to be taken to progressive elimination of child labour and for the welfare of the working children.

Reservation of Posts for Rural and Urban Areas in proportion to their Population

1367. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that percentage of successful candidates appearing in various competitive examinations held at All India level and State levels from urban areas is generally much higher than that of candidates from rural areas;

(b) whether lack of coaching facilities in the rural areas and financial difficulties of villagers in sending their children to the cities for coaching and preparation for the competitions are the main reasons for this disparity;

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to review the whole position and reserve percentage of posts both for rural and urban areas in proportion to their population and provide

for the same relaxations/concessions in the tests/interviews for rural candidates, as are presently being given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). In the absence of well defined criteria, it is not possible to distinguish candidates from rural and urban areas. Article 16(2) of the Constitution also enjoins that no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. In the circumstances, no review of the existing position to provide reservation for candidates from rural and urban areas, on relaxation/concessions etc. to rural candidates on the lines of reservation, etc. for SC & ST, is contemplated. Coaching facilities for competitive examinations at pre-recruitment stage, is arranged by Government to the extent possible for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Backward Classes Commission's Report

1368. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI RAM SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Backward Classes Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Job to a person in each Family

1369. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle the justification of ensuring employment in Government service, public and private sector to at least one person in each and every family both in the rural and urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have instructed UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, Banks and other public or private sector bodies and State Governments to give priority in the selection of those candidates whose families do not have even a single earning member in Government service;

(c) if so, the names of the Central Government offices, Banks and State Governments who are adopting this policy in the matter of employment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
(a) to (d). The proposal is under consideration in the context of the formulation of the 1980—85 Plan.

Rationalisation of Prices of Cement, Paper, Tooth Paste, etc.

1370. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government recently to rationalise the prices of cement, paper, toothpaste, watches; shoes, soaps, etc.;

(b) what has been the result of such steps;

(c) whether these important steps have been adequately publicised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b). Government has been constantly keeping a watch on the prices of cement, paper, tooth-paste, watches, shoes, soaps, etc. Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity, the f.o.r. price of which is fixed and reviewed by Government having regard to the cost of inputs. Except for certain varieties of paper, there is no control on the prices of other commodities. However, in the context of rising prices, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry recently had meetings with the producers of footwear, soaps, tooth-paste, tyres and tubes, etc. As a result of these efforts, the prices of some of these commodities have been stabilised or reduced to some extent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Licences issued to Paper Mills in Karnataka

1371. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of new licences have been issued to paper mills in Karnataka State recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these licences have been given in accordance with of rules and regulations and steps taken to see that they are not misused; and

(d) if not, whether Government would review these cases; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b). (i) Since 1-1-78 the under-mentioned parties were granted industrial licence/letter of intent

for setting up new paper mills in Karnataka States:

Name of Party	Date of issue of Industrial Licence/Letter of Intent	Capacity
(1) M/s. Kaman Boards Ltd.	Industrial Licence dated 27-2-1980	Insulation Press boards-3000 tpa.
(2) M/s. Universal Paper Mills	Letter of Intent dated 2-6-80	Writing and printing paper-10,000 tonnes per annum

(ii) Since 1-1-78, approvals for the import of capital goods were granted to the undermentioned parties for the setting up of paper mills in Karnataka State:

Name of Party	Date of approval
(1) M/s. Raman Boards Ltd.	17-9-79 and 16-6-80
(2) M/s. Universal Paper Mills	8-7-80
(3) Shri Ram Gopal Paper Mills	5-6-80
(4) M/s. Wrapsids Ltd.	6-10-79 and 14-12-79

(c) to (e). The approvals have been given in accordance with existing policy, and the Industrial Licence is already being implemented.

जोधपुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग की स्थापना

1372. श्री अशोक गहलोत: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अर्धीन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) ये कारखाने देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जाएंगे ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले में कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जाएगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० चरणजीत चामना) : (क) से (ङ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) अभी तैयार की जा रही है और इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश के औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम के विवरण को जिसमें राजस्थान राज्य के कार्यक्रम का विवरण भी शामिल है, अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है। किन्तु, इस समय जोधपुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोई परियोजना स्थापित करने का राज्य सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Pakistani Spy arrested in Agra

1373. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news paper report appearing in Daily Jagaran dated 22nd August, 1980 that a Pakistani spy was arrested in Agra trying

to incite the minority community members for communal disturbances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than a few lakhs of Pakistani nationals are overstaying in India and in Delhi alone, the number is more than 70,000;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to repatriate the Pak nationals; and

(d) whether Government have cautioned the Pakistan Government not to sent agent provocateurs to incite communal disturbances in India and if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Indo-Pakistan visa Agreement was reached in September, 1974 and ever since that Agreement came into force, the number of Pakistanis who are staying in India is not more than 60,385, according to available information.

(c) and (d). Arrival and departure of Pakistani nationals is a continuous process and there would invariably remain spill-over at any given point of time. Many of them get their visas extended on compassionate or other compelling grounds. If any Pakistani is found to be staying in India unauthorisedly, action against him, including prosecution and deportation, is taken under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

The Government of India have protested to the Government of Pakistan regarding their reaction to the recent disturbances in Moradabad and other places in India and have pointed out that their stand amounts to interference in the internal affairs of India as well as hostile propaganda against India in contravention of the Simla Agreement.

Rath Committee's Report on Consumers' Price Index Numbers

1374. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have rejected the Rath Committee's Report on consumers' price index numbers and directed the Ministry of Labour to study the question afresh from 1980 onwards;

(b) if so, on what grounds the report was rejected; and

(c) what would be the base year for conducting the present study that has been assigned to the Ministry and by what time it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up a new Committee to go into the question of preparing a new series of index with 1980-81 as the base. Government Resolution constituting the Committee is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1446/80].

Intelligence on communal incidents

1375. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of proper intelligence and inertia to take prompt action had aggravated the communal situation in various cities;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered it desirable to post CRP in such areas which were sensitive to communal disturbances in the recent past; and

(c) whether Government have also considered the desirability of utilising service of military intelligence to have proper information in time to deal with similar situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Units of Central armed police forces are sent to the States, at the request of the State Government concerned, to assist the State Police forces in the maintenance of Law and Order.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the answer given to Part (a) above.

Senior Government Officers without work

1376. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Indian Express dated 30 October, 1980 that about 30 senior Government Officers mostly above the rank of Joint Secretary have been without work for the periods varying from 4 to 6 months;

(b) if so, the particulars of the officers and the period for which they have not been provided with any work; and

(c) the justification for this and the loss to the exchequer?

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

(b) and (c). 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 Cadres. However, their tenure may be curtailed or extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations. Of the 12 officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above, who were on leave as on 30th October, 1980, 6 have been reverted to their respective Cadres. 1 officer has gone abroad on medical leave; 2 have taken leave on their own request. only 3 officers are awaiting posting orders at present and their cases for suitable postings are under process.

Construction of staff quarters for employees of Director of Census operations, Orissa

1377. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for acquiring 10 acres of land at Bhubaneswar for construction of staff quarters for the employees of the Director of Census operations, Orissa is lying pending with the Government; and

(b) if so, what specific steps Government have taken for early approval of the scheme keeping in view the welfare of the employees concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). A proposal for acquisition of 5 acres of land for construction of quarters for the staff of the Director of Census Operations, Orissa is under examination.

Supply of uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

1379. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) Whether the work on various alternative is in an advanced stage for operating the Tarapur Plant without depending on any outside sources; and

(c) if so, the present stock of nuclear fuel at Tarapur and how long it will last to run the plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) One of the consignments of 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Station, for which we had applied in September, 1978, was received in India in the first week of October, 1980. The Govt. of the United States has withheld the second overdue consignment for 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium and made it subject to conditions extraneous to the Cooperation Agreement of 1963. Another application for 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium has been made on September 24, 1980 for deliveries between March and September, 1981.

(b) Govt. of India will be prepared for any eventuality by using alternative measures to ensure the continued operation of the Tarapur Plant without depending on outside sources. One of the alternatives would be to operate the Tarapur reactors on indigenously fabricated mixed oxide fuel. Investigations in this regard are in progress.

(c) With the present stocks of fresh fuel the Tarapur reactors can operate till 1983-84.

Directive to States for maintaining peace

1380. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKARA MURTHY:**

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of the recent communal incidents in

several parts of the country has revealed that a section of the administration has shown itself vulnerable to communal and caste appeal and has not properly discharged its responsibility of maintaining peace;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has issued some directions to the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No such study has been made by the Government.

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

Hungary's Collaboration with India in manufacture of Aluminium Goods

1381. **SHRI R. PRABHU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary has agreed to collaborate with India in the manufacture of semi-finished and finished aluminium goods, diesel engines for road vehicles etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The 4th Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission was held at Delhi between the 10th and 15th November, 1980. During the discussions, the Hungarian side offered their cooperation for setting up an Alumina plant in the Kutch area of Gujarat. The Hungarian side also offered assistance in setting up an R&D centre on Aluminium in India. Government are yet to take a view on both these matters.

No offer for collaboration for manufacture of Diesel Engines has been received.

Foreign trawlers in Indian waters

1382. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what steps Government are taking to prevent poaching by foreign trawlers on west coast of India;

(b) are the Coast Guard able to easily identify whether foreign trawlers fishing in Indian waters are authorised to do so as chartered trawlers or whether they are fishing illegally;

(c) the number of foreign trawlers fishing in Indian water in Western Coast detected during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The areas including West Coast of India, of known activities of unauthorised foreign fishing vessels in Indian waters, are being patrolled regularly by the ships of the Coast Guard and Navy to the extent possible. The Coast Guard Organisation has been set up in 1978 and is still in the process of being organised. It is proposed to equip the Coast Guard by acquiring offshore patrol vessels, in-shore patrol vessels and surveillance aircraft etc. under the Coast Guard Plan 1979-84 of 100 crores to enable it to perform its role more effectively

Foreign vessels chartered by various firms fly identification flags and have their numbers written on the ship-side. It is, therefore, possible to identify such vessels on sight during day light or by boarding them. Whenever, Naval/Coast Guard Ships encounter any unauthorised foreign fishing vessels poaching in our waters including the Western Coast, they are apprehended and escorted to the nearest port for inspection/interrogation. So far 180 foreign trawlers have

been detected by the Coast Guard, Navy and other agencies in the Western Coast and 58 out of these were apprehended and brought to Indian Ports. They were let off after administering warning not to fish in the Indian waters. Government is considering proposals to take stern action against such vessels in future.

Revision of rate of interest on Provident Fund

1383. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest being paid on Provident Fund of the employees;

(b) when the last rate of interest was revised; and

(c) whether Government are considering to revise the rate of interest and if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) It has been decided to pay interest @ 8.25 per cent on the Provident Fund accumulation of the subscribers for the accounting year 1980-81.

(b) The rate of interest was last revised with effect from 1-4-1978.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to revise the rate of interest further

Corporation for ex-servicemen

1384. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Ex-servicemen retired from the Defence services during last three years;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen who have so far been reemployed;

(c) whether Government would like to consider any proposal to set up a

national entrepreneurial corporation for exservicemen to help them start various industrial, agro-industrial and other projects; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a)	1977	1978	1979
	34,850	59,172	48,702

(b)	1977	1978	1979
	4,428	4,439	4,019

(c) and (d). The feasibility of setting up an Industrial Corporation for Ex-servicemen to help them start various industrial and other agro-industrial projects, is being examined by the Government.

Loss in National Newsprint and Paper Mills

1385. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Newsprint and Paper Mills are running on loss; and

(b) the percentage of production of paper by these Mills of the paper required by the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The National Newsprint and Paper Mills has been incurring losses for the last three years.

(b) The mill produces approximately fifteen percent of the country's requirement of newsprint.

Replacing of foreign bought satellites

1386. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are replacing foreign bought out satellites in the communication field with its own launching system; and

(b) if so, when it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) As of now, India does not have any foreign bought out satellites in operation. The first generation Indian National Satellites (INSAT-1) are currently under procurement from abroad. The second and subsequent generation INSAT satellites are proposed to be designed and built in India.

(b) APPLE, slated for launch in early 1981, is the first major step towards developing indigenous capability for designing and building operational satellites like INSAT-1. Government has plans to launch Proto-INSAT satellites in 1986-87 time-frame. These test satellites, to be indigenously built, are to be the fore-runner's of long-life, sophisticated and highly reliable second generation operational INSAT (INSAT-II) satellites.

Thefts in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi

1387. SHRI BHEEKHĀBHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been several thefts in the newly constructed quarters (Nos. 896—1090) on Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that involvement of owners of unauthorised shops which have come up outside these quarters and the unsocial elements gathered there have come to light; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the security in the area and to remove the unauthorised shops?

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

(a) Two cases of burglary and 1 case of theft during September and October 1980 have been reported.

(b) No such involvement has come to light.

(c) Unauthorised shops have been removed and the police patrolling in the area has been intensified.

Government jobs to persons who passed examination from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Paryag (Allahabad)

1388. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who have passed Prathama and Madhayama examinations from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Paryag (Allahabad) are not being given jobs in Government service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the status of this educational institution and the status of the examinations passed from this Sammelan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is a voluntary organisation and not a university or a deemed university. Therefore, these examinations conducted by this organisation have not been recognised as such for entry into Government services. However, the Prathama and Madhyama examinations of this organisation have been recognised as equivalent to SSIC and B.A. respectively only for the purpose of determining the standard of Hindi where such a standard has been prescribed for any post.

Supply of essential food articles at concessional rates to Military Personnel

1389. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of the Government that the Government of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are giving essential food articles at concessional rates to the personnel of the Police Department; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose giving of similar facilities to the Military Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Government in the Defence Ministry are not aware if any such scheme is in vogue in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to Probe Charges against Hindustan Photo Films

1390. DR VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether probe Committee was appointed to go into the charges of serious malpractices and corruption against the Hindustan Photo Films,

(b) if so, whether the final report has been submitted;

(c) the findings, main charges and recommendations;

(d) the composition of the "probe committee";

(e) the stock of cine jumbo & Black & White rolls and or Hindustan Photo Films photographic materials, X-Ray Films, etc. on the stock book of godowns on the eve of the price increase;

(f) whether there was a raid by the C.B.I. on clandestine sale of cine colour positives on the eve of price increase;

(g) if so, the result of C.B.I. inquiries, the officers held responsible and the action taken by Government; and

(h) are there any remarks by the audit inquiry on the sale-procedure of Hindustan Photo Films before and after the price increase; if so, details thereof?

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

(c) The main charges include harassment and illtreatment of employees, irregularities in accounts, obtaining commission on different transactions, showing undue favour to one of the distributors of Hindustan Photo Films manufacturing Co. Ltd. (HPF) products, appointment of non-Scheduled Caste candidates against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes for pecuniary advantages etc.

These charges were earlier enquired into by the Assistant Director (Industrial Contingency) and not found to be substantiated. The Enquiry Committee also after going through the available evidence and records have not found the charges substantiated.

(d) The Enquiry Committee comprised Shri N. Rajan, Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser and Shri Manish Bahl, Joint Secretary, who were assisted by Shri C. Mallikarjunan, Chief Vigilance Officer in the Department of Industrial Development.

(e) The stock of Cine Colour Positive at Madras/Ambattur on June 24, 1980 was 6,827 rolls. There was a total of 14,32,401 spools of roll films in all the marketing outlets of HPF as on July 1, 1980. There was no increase in the price of cine positive (Black & White), X-ray films and photographic papers effective from July 1, 1980.

(f) and (g). No raid has been conducted by the CBI on HPF premises. However, the CBI made enquiries

about certain transactions relating to cine colour positive roll films sold prior to the price increase and have registered on FIR against two officials of HPF and M/s. Gemini Circuit (Pvt.) Ltd. The case is, however, still under investigation.

(h) The Company has reported that there has been no such audit inquiry about the sales procedure of HPF.

Vijayanata's future and resultants purchase of modernised tanks

1391. SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Defence Experts feel that the Vijayanta will soon be out of date;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the developing countries like Soviet Union, U.K., and West German had designed tanks with more powerful guns;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of European, Russian and American Tanks now had 120 and 125 MM. guns and our Vijayanta has only a 105 MM gun; and

(d) if so, whether Indian Government have decided to acquire some more suitable tanks for the Indian Army, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Vijayanta Tank is not likely to be out of date soon.

(b) and (c). Some of the advanced countries have developed tanks with more powerful guns. The Vijayanta has a 105 mm gun, which was considered to be optimum tank gun during the sixties and was adopted by

most of the advanced countries at that time.

(d) We are also trying to develop our own Main Battle Tank (MBT) which will incorporate the futuristic technological advancements. In the meanwhile, as an interim measure, we propose to acquire some more sophisticated battle tanks from abroad. It is not desirable in the national interest to disclose further details.

Guidlines to prevent atrocities on Harijans

1392. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to Chief Ministers against the prevention of atrocities on Harijans;

(b) if so, whether such guidelines pertain to the Scheduled Castes only and not to Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the said letter has since been modified; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to issue another guidelines to the Chief Ministers for prevention of atrocities on tribal people?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs have already issued another circular letter to State Governments bearing No. 12025/1/80-TD dated 26th July 1980 on the subject of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes.

Indigenous manufacture of ships and submarines

1393 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

PROF. A. K. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to moderning India's Naval Weaponry. Government have any plan to indigenously manufacture ships and submarines integrating the modren concept; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the period likely to be taken before the plan is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further details of the plan cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Tours undertaken by Minister of Home Affairs

1394. SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours undertaken by him with days of each tour in different States; and

(b) in case his tours and the days of each tour undertaken by him in Punjab State are more as compared to other States, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement containing the information is attached.

(b) Tours were undertaken by the Home Minister in Punjab and other States as and when considered necessary in public interest.

Statement

Name of the State toured by Home Minister	No. of tours	No. of days
Punjab	13	20
Rajasthan	3	3
Haryana	2	2
Assam	1	3
U.P.	7	7
Karnataka	1	1
Gujarat	1	2
Maharashtra	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	2	2
J & K	1	2
Kerala	1	3
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Sikkim	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	1	2

Arrest made under national security ordinance

1395. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI A. K. BALAN:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were arrested in different States under the provisions of the recently promulgated National Security Ordinance; (State-wise) and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to information received from various State Governments the position regarding detentions etc. under the National Security Ordinance as on 10-11-1980 is as follows:—

S. No.	State	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons under detention
1.	Assam	5	..	5
2.	Bihar	5	..	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
4.	Karnataka	15	..	15
5.	Madhya Pradesh	62	18	44
6.	Manipur	18	..	18
7.	Meghalaya	3	3	..
8.	Uttar Pradesh	106	35	71
9.	Delhi	35	..	35
	Total	250	57	193

Sale of parts of Centurian tanks

1396. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently sold to a Canadian Jewish firm spare parts of Centurian tanks for Rs. 70 lakhs which is one tenth of their book value;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an essential certificate required from the end-users to the effect that the spares would not fall into the hands of the enemy or undesirable country was also not obtained from the firm and that the procedure required to be followed in such deals was by-passed;

(c) if so, whether any efforts were made to find out an interested Indian party and the considerations which weighed with the Government to sell the spares to a foreign firm at such a low cost; and

(d) the reasons for by-passing the procedure required to be followed in such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). In November 1979, a letter was addressed to a large number of parties, both Indian and foreign as well as selected Indian Embassies and High Commissions requesting for offers separately for the purchase of Centurian tanks, spares and ammunition. The offers received were mainly for tanks; there were no meaningful offers for spares and ammunition. Further enquiries were subsequently made for the sale of spares alone from parties who had made offers for spares alongwith the tanks or had shown interest in them. The sale was concluded with a Canadian Public Ltd. Company of 3000 tonnes of Spare Parts for \$ 9000,000 (Rs. 70 lakhs approx.) The book value of the total available quantity of about 5000 tonnes of spare parts representing their purchase price was Rs. 6.40 crores. The deal was negotiated following the

normal procedure, after obtaining necessary approval and to the best advantage of the Government. The spares had become obsolete and could have fetched only the metal scrap value within the country. The price realised was much more than the value of metal scrap.

The sale was against an International Import Certificate issued by the Canadian Government. The Canadian High Commissioner in India had confirmed in writing that once the spares reached Canada, re-export to third countries needed an export permit which was generally not given for export to states involved in, or under imminent threat of hostilities and to South Africa. The spares were shipped on a vessel belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India with instructions to deliver them only at the Canadian port. It was thus ensured that these spare parts reached Canada and would not be diverted or re-exported to undesirable destinations.

Sale of Centurian Tanks

1397. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
PROF. A. K. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sold a large number of Centurian tanks declared obsolete;

(b) if so, the number of the Centurian tanks which have been disposed of giving their book value;

(c) the price at which the tanks have been disposed of and the manner in which these tanks have been sold; and

(d) whether, before selling these tanks Government had considered the possibility of retrieving some of them with the spares available? If not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). In

December, 1977, 90 obsolete Centurian tanks were sold at a price of \$ 21,000 each FOB Bombay, after they had been phased out from the Indian Weapon System. Having been phased out, there was no question of retrieving some of them with the available spares. The book value of these tanks was Rs. 6.13 lakhs each. The sale was concluded on the basis of competitive offers received from several prospective buyers.

Harassment to Employees of SC/ST Survey of India

1398. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI; Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that planned harassment is being done to the employees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the Office of Survey of India, R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association represented against such harassment;

(c) if so, the number of cases of such harassment; and

(d) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c), and (d). Representations have been received from two such Associations, viz., All India Federation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Backwards & Minorities Employees Welfare Associations (Regd.) New Delhi, and Survey of India Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees Welfare Association, New Delhi, both unrecognised, against alleged non-observance of instructions relating to reservations for candidates belonging to SC/ST, alleged victimization and discrimination in promotion tests of SC/ST employees as well as certain individual cases of alleged prejudicial

attitude towards SC/ST employees. The points raised were carefully looked into and it was found that there was no substance in the allegations.

Thefts in Houses of Members of Parliament

1399. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts in Delhi residences of Members of Parliament reported from January, 1980 to 15th October, 1980;

(b) the number of cases in which culprits have been apprehended; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a). 23 cases of thefts from the residences of Members of Parliament in Delhi were reported during this period.

(b) 21 persons have been arrested in 13 of these cases.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

1. Mobile patrolling in the area has been intensified.
2. Special attention is paid to verification of antecedents of servants.
3. Pickets have been deputed at vulnerable points.
4. Motor cycle patrolling is done round the clock.

Fixation of Quota of Promotion from State Services to IAS and IPS

1400. SHRI VIRDHJ CHANDER JAIN; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative Reforms Commission unanimously recommended to fix quota of promotion from State Services to IAS and IPS at 40 per cent;

(b) whether Union Government have fixed this quota at 33-1/3 per cent only;

(c) when Government propose to increase this quota from 33-1/3 per cent to 40 per cent;

(d) whether even the benefits of 33-1/3 per cent promotion quota from State Service to IAS and IPS comes to 22 per cent only to State Service Officers in view of exclusion of deputation and leave reserve strength of IAS/IPS cadre while determining the number of promotion quota posts;

(e) whether benefits of deputation and leave reserve posts in cadre strength only accrue to directly recruited IAS/IPS Officers and not to State Service Officers; and

(f) whether Government propose to do away this anomaly of computing the number of posts for determining the State Service promotion quota posts, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)

(a) Although recommendation No. 16 (a) of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Personnel Administration did not specifically provide for any increase in the quota of promotion from State Services to IAS and IPS upto a maximum of 40 per cent, it was taken that the recommendation was to cover All India Services also.

(b) and (c). With a view to improving the promotion prospects of the State Service officers while at the same time maintaining the structural balance of the cadres of these Services, Government decided to raise the quota of promotion from the State Services to IAS and IPS from 25 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent after consultation with the State Governments concerned. No proposal is under consideration of the Government for increasing the promotion quota from 33-1/3 per cent to 40 per cent

(d) The promotion quota in IAS and IPS is calculated at 33-1/3 per cent of the aggregate of Senior Duty posts and the Central Deputation Reserve and not with reference to the total authorised strength. The remaining

66-2/3 per cent constitute direct recruitment posts. Therefore, the strength of the promotion quota, calculated with reference to the total authorised strength comes to about 22 per cent.

(e) The Deputation Reserve and Leave Reserve are calculated at 22.5 per cent and 5.62 per cent respectively of the direct recruitment posts. The officers, whether direct recruits or promotees, proceeding on deputation/leave are reckoned against the deputation reserve and leave reserve.

(f) The Government do not consider that there is an anomaly in not taking into account the Deputation Reserve and Leave Reserve while computing the promotion quota.

12 00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received notices of several adjournment motions regarding bye-elections as follows: From Sarvashri Harikesh Bahadur, Madhu Dandavate, V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Samar Mukherjee, Chandrajit Yadav, Somnath Chatterjee, K P Unnikrishnan, Ramavatar Shastri, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Chitta Basu, and Satish Agarwal: "Failure of the Union Government to protect the constitutional office of the Election Commission in whose open defiance the results of the bye-election to the Weir Assembly constituency in Rajasthan was announced on 24th November, 1980; and consequential subversion of the constitutional machinery";

From Shri Niren Ghosh: "Failure to prevent massive booth capturing and rigging in the Weir Asembly bye-election in Rajasthan.";

From Shri Ram Vilas Paswan: "In the recent Assembly bye-elections in Rajasthan and other States the orders of the Election Commission have been openly violated. Large-scale booth capturing has been resorted to by the police and administration.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER]

I have also received Call Attention notices on the same subject by several Members.

I have referred urgently the motions to the Minister of Law for ascertaining factual position, and would consider the matter on the receipt of a reply.

I have another announcement to make.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, because of the call for bandh, West Bengal is going to see violence tomorrow and it is unprecedented in the history of independent India that the Government in office have given a call for Bengal bandh. The Congress(I) workers particularly have been singled out....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. When an hon. Member is saying that he is on a point of order, you have allowed Mr. Tewari to speak and you allowed him .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon Members, if we conduct the House in an orderly manner, we can transact a lot of business and I will make it very clear that this Parliament should not be converted into an agitational forum. Therefore, I am appealing to you.... (Interruptions). You must help me in restoring order in the House.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given notice of a question of privilege regarding alleged suppression of certain proceedings of

the House on 25th November, 1980, by All India Radio. As per established practice, I have referred the matter, in the first instance, to the Minister, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for furnishing a factual note on the matter on receipt of which I will give my decision.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल मेरा काल-अटेंशन था । आप उस समय चेअर में थे । मेरा यह काल-अटेंशन श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही जी के साथ था । "संसद समीक्षा" में, पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही की जो समीक्षा की जाती है, उस में एक शब्द भी उस के बारे में नहीं बतलाया गया । दो बजे की न्यूज, रात को पौने नौ बजे की न्यूज और आज सवेरे हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी न्यूज में कही भी उस काल अटेंशन का जिक्र नहीं किया गया । हम को जानकारी मिली है कि मंत्री द्वारा वर्बल आर्डर दिए गए हैं । जितने महत्वपूर्ण मामले उठाये जाते हैं, जीरो आवर में जो मामले उठाये जाते हैं, कही भी संसद समीक्षा में रेडियो न्यूज में नहीं आते हैं । यह सरकार द्वारा संसद पर सेन्सरशिप लगाया गया है. . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह सेन्सरशिप लगाया गया है, मैं ने आप को कल के एक मामले का उदाहरण दिया है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can we conduct the proceedings? I would like to ask you whether anybody sitting here can conduct the proceedings? I have already replied. You put it in writing and send it to us. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already replied with regard to the adjournment motion. We have called for a report from the Ministry. So, why do you go on speaking? As you are raising, they are also raising. What can we do? One of you may speak.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I think it is good that

you have asked for the report. You have seen that the Members are very much agitated because the All India Radio and Television, they are completely blacking out opposition point of view and they are partial in reporting the proceedings of the Parliament. Parliament is a national forum. Seeing the importance of this you have very rightly asked for the report from the Minister. May I know when you get the report from the Minister, would you place that report before the House or before taking your decision, after getting the report, will you listen to the Members on this side? You have the right....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will go into the matter in detail.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the matter of point of order? I have heard your side. I have to hear the other side also. I have to be impartial.

I have heard Mr. Chandrajit Yadav. I will now hear the other side I must share with them also.

I have heard Shri Chandrajit Yadav. Now I shall hear either Mr. Lakkappa or Mr. Tewari. Whom shall I allow? All right, I have allowed Shri Lakkappa from Congress side.

I have permitted Mr. Lakkappa. All of you may sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें। बिहार के अन्दर पुलिस ने घोर अन्याय किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They must have control. Who is the leader of the DSF here in this House? I will ask him. There is no leader for you. You can carry on.

श्री राम लाल राही : बौद्ध गया, बिहार में सैकड़ों बंधवा मजदूर हैं और वहाँ पर एक महन्त है, जिन के पास 18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। उन मजदूरों ने उन के फार्म पर

जब काम करना बन्द कर दिया, तो महन्त ने पुलिस से मिल कर उन को पिटाया। उन पर बड़ा अत्याचार हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is a report in the news item that the Government of West Bengal has called for a bundh and economic blockade. They are destroying even the peaceful living in West Bengal. They are also using Government machinery to the detriment of the interests of the people of West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you also. I have...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: State machinery is being misused and Constitutional machinery in West Bengal has broken down. Calling Attention notice has been given by several Members. I want that Calling Attention should be allowed. Full discussion should be there, West Bengal Government should be dismissed forthwith; otherwise there will be misuse of Government machinery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given Calling attention notice. I will call for the report.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My demand is dismissal of the Government of West Bengal and discussion on this subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The essence of the Adjournment Motion is urgency. It is basically time-bound. I want to know from you, are you going to get a detailed report and wait for some days or would you direct the Government to give you information immediately? It is a matter of life and death for the future of democracy and parliamentary institutions in the country. This is a matter of subversion of the Constitution. This is a very serious matter where constituents of the Constitution, important functionaries under the Constitution have been interfered with. So, would

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

you direct the Government that the information must be provided immediately? There are a number of precedents I can quote....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already taken sufficient action and we are expecting a report now.

(Interruptions)

That is what I said. I am telling you for your information that we have taken action. I have referred urgently notices to the Minister of Law for ascertaining the factual position and will consider the matter after receipt of the reply.

(Interruptions)

Give us 24 hours at least.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There have been precedents in the past....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are taking very urgent action.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You know there is a West Bengal *bundh* tomorrow. It is surprising that this call has been given. The West Bengal Government....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has referred to that, and I have already told him; it is under consideration.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: If you go through the newspapers of yesterday, the Chief Minister himself asked the employees not to attend office and he has also said that if they go to office, they will not be given promotion. They are bringing bands from the villages to harass the people and there is preparation going on for breaking the supply lines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given Calling Attention notice, and it is under consideration.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Congress (I) workers, in particular have been singled out. They are being beaten up. Some of them have been beaten

up. The President of the West Bengal Congress (I) was beaten up. In view of the seriousness of the situation, would you agree to have a full-scale discussion in the House about West Bengal tomorrow? We want a full discussion about West Bengal tomorrow. We have given notice....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given you the reply that the Calling Attention is under consideration.

Please sit down. Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will be the last Hon. Member to speak on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Left Parties in West Bengal, in their political judgment and wisdom have taken recourse to a lawful path of showing their resentment against the Central Government, particularly with regard to Food for Work.... (Interruptions), cancellation of by-elections and pending Bills of West Bengal. (Interruptions) They tried to use the Police and repressive measures against a lawful bund.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you given Calling Attention on this

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, We should have a full discussion. The Home Minister. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. There are other items on the agenda. Very important discussions are going to take place and you must all cooperate with me. I have given you the replies. You must all cooperate—everyone of you, from this side and that side. Please cooperate with me. I am requesting every one of you on this side as well as on that side; please cooperate with me; I am asking you with folded hands.

(Interruptions)

Now, papers to be laid on the Table. I will not allow anybody else to get up.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Imported Cement Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 828(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1390/80].

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRIPURA AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report * (Hindi version) of the Committee on Tripura, headed by Shri Dinesh Singh, M.P. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1391/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVAL ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 245 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1980, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1392/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1979, INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT, 1947, EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952, A STATEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE HELD AT GENEVA IN JUNE, 1978 AND

NOTIFICATION UNDER WORKING JOURNALISTS, AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1980, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1393/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2474 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 adding 'Magnesite Mining' to the First Schedule of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1394/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1013 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 592(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1980.

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 11th August, 1980.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 614(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1395/80].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 613(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1980, adding employees of the industries engaged in the manufacture of Myrobalan Extract Powder, Myrobalan Extract Solid and Vegetable Tanin Blended Extract to Schedule I of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1396/80].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1069 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1980 specifying every establishment engaged in Building and Construction Industry and in each of which twenty or more persons are employed, as a class of establishments to which the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 shall apply, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1397/80].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Sixty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1398/80].

(7) A copy of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions

(Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 889(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th of November, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1399/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, 1978, CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968, REPORTS UNDER COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT, 1952 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) Notification No. F.10/26/75-Home(P)/Estt., published in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th June, 1980 regarding charges in respect of police guards supplied on payment to private persons etc.

(ii) The exposure and movement of corpses of deceased persons in the streets. Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. 1370/Spl. Cell/PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 12th June, 1980.

(iii) The Union territory of Delhi Swimming Pools (Licensing and Controlling) Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 1517/Spl. Cell/PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd June, 1980.

(iv) The Union territory of Delhi Loud-Speakers (Licensing and Controlling) Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 1518/Spl. Cell/PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd June, 1980.

(v) The Delhi Eating Houses Registration Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 1555/

Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1980.

(vi) Notification No. F.5/92/78-Home (P) Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st July, 1980 making certain amendments to the Punjab Police Rules, 1934, in their application to the Union territory of Delhi.

(vii) The Delhi Control of Vehicular and other Traffic on Roads and Streets Regulations 1980, published in Notification No. 844/Spl. Cell/PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th April, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1400/80].

(2) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1401/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.—

** (i) First Report of the Sarkaria Commission set up to inquire into the allegations against the former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu.

*** (ii) Final Report of the Sarkaria Commission set up to inquire into the allegations against the former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1402/80].

@(iii) Combined Volume of First (Interim) Report dated the

**English version of the Report and Memorandum of Action taken on the Report were laid on the Table on the 1st April, 1977.

***English version of the Report and Memorandum of Action taken on the Report were laid on the Table on the 12th May, 1978.

30th November, 1977, Second Report dated the 23rd March, 1978 and Third and Final Report dated the 23rd June, 1978 of the P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri Bansi Lal, former Chief Minister of Haryana and Ex-Union Defence Minister. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1403/80].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1980.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 487(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1980.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 895 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 896 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 523(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1980.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre

@English version of the Reports and Memorandum of Action taken on the Reports were laid on the Table on the 6th December, 1977, 11th May, 1978 and 4th December, 1978 respectively.

Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 524(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1980.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 527(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1980.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 528(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 1980.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 529(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1980.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1980.

(xi) G.S.R. 951 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) dated the 5th June, 1980.

(xii) G.S.R. 952 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 290(E) dated the 5th June, 1980.

(xiii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 976 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(xiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(xv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1980.

(xvi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 563(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1980.

(xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1980.

(xviii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1980.

(xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 571(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1980.

(xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 572(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1980.

(xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1075 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1980.

(xxii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 601(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980.

(xxiii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rule, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 802(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980.

(xxiv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 607(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980.

(xxv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980.

(xxvi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1135 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980.

(xxvii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1980.

(xxviii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1980.

(xxix) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1980.

(xxx) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 632(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1980.

(xxx1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1153 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1980.

(xxxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1154 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1980.

(xxxiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 979 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(xxxiv) The All India Services (Conduct) First Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1103 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980.

(xxxv) The All India Services (Leave) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 950 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980.

(xxxvi) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1148 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1980.

(xxxvii) The All India Services (Study Leave) First Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1073 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1980.

(xxxviii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Third Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1133 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980.

(xxxix) The All India Service (Conduct) Second Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1154 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980.

(xl) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 606(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1404/80].

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following Statements:—

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by Government, on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Sixty-second Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Procurement of oil.

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.

12.22 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 rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform from the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1980".

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS REPORTEDLY REMAINING INCOMPLETE DUE TO RISE IN COST OF CONSTRUCTION

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Situation arising out of reported one hundred and fifty major and medium irrigation projects remaining incomplete due to rise in cost of construction".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Since the start of the planned development in 1951, 92 major irrigation projects have been either totally completed or substantially completed. The potential of major and medium irrigation projects in 1951 was 9.7 m. ha. This rose to 26.9 m. ha. by June, 1980. During the 5th Five Year Plan and thereafter irrigation development through major and medium projects was given much greater emphasis and as a result the tempo of irrigation development doubled in physical terms. This inevitably called for taking up of new projects both major and medium. The Government of India recently reviewed the major on-going irrigation projects as on 1.4.1980. There are in all 150 such major projects. The major irrigation projects usually take 8—10 years to complete provided there are no undue constraints of resources both human as well as material. Planning Commission recently set up a Working Group to review the irrigation programme and formulate strategies and programmes for Sixth Plan (1980—85).

This Group found that there are 62 projects which were started prior to 1-4-1976 and that these need to be completed if possible during the Sixth Plan itself. After critical review of these projects, the Working Group came to the conclusion that it is possible to complete 55 projects out of 62 projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the remaining 7 projects should be completed in the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. This Group of 62 projects have started yielding benefits. A total potential of 79 lakh ha. has been created by June, 1980 and a balance potential of 50 lakh ha. is expected to be created on their completion. The Working Group has accordingly recommended adequate financial provisions to achieve this objective so far as the on-going projects are concerned. The Working Group also went into the reasons for the delays in implementation of irrigation projects. The more important reasons are:—

(i) Insufficient outlays available as a result of large-scale rise in costs of labour, materials, equipments, spares, land etc.

(ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the State Governments leading to thin spreading of not only financial but also managerial and technical resources and ultimately resulting in longer construction periods.

(iii) Substantial changes in the scope of projects during construction including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas, as a result of further investigations.

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(v) Difficulties met with during construction such as unfavourable geological conditions unprecedented floods etc.

(vi) Delays in decision-making in the project implementation stage.

(vii) Non-availability of construction materials, like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, etc.

The Working Group recommended the following strategies for the irrigation programmes while formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(a) Completion of all on-going major irrigation projects in a time bound manner. A major project should be planned for completion in a period of 8 to 10 years.

(b) Completion of all the medium irrigation projects in a time bound manner with a period of 3 to 5 years of their start.

(c) Improving the operational efficiencies of the existing irrigation projects by proper maintenance and operations of the canal systems which should include construction of water courses from 40 hectares blocks to 5/8 hectares blocks.

The programmes and strategies in respect of major and medium irrigation projects as recommended by the Working Group were considered by the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held at Ranagolre on 12-11-1980 when it was resolved that the policies and strategies recommended by the Working Group are acceptable and that the States should prepare Five Year and Year-wise physical and financial programme separately for each major project, clearly bringing out the requirements of all the inputs such as investigations, data collection, designs and implementation, equipment, key construction materials, creation of additional staff etc. to enable advance planning for creation of the necessary infra-structures.

The escalation in the project costs is not entirely due to delay in implementation of projects. The following are the main reasons for the increase in the estimated costs:—

(i) Rise in prices.

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

(ii) Delay in implementation of projects resulting in further rise in construction costs.

(iii) Inadequate investigation.

(iv) Incomplete estimates.

(v) Change in the scope of the project.

(vi) Changes in planning & design of components.

(vii) Escalation as a result of payment of land compensation and rehabilitation measures etc.

A Monitoring Organization has been created in the Central Water Commission which monitors 69 major irrigation projects. The State Governments have also been requested to create similar monitoring organizations at project level and State level. Although some States have responded to it, the others are yet to create such monitoring units. The Central Government assists the States in procuring scarce materials such as cement, steel, explosives and coal. There is also a Central Coordination Committee for assisting the States in procuring scarce materials. The Estimates Committee had also recently gone into the matter in great detail and in their 37th Report (1978-79) had dealt with the question of delay in execution of projects and consequent delays in accrual of benefits and had made a number of recommendations and observations. These were found acceptable and replied by the Government. The Estimates Committee accepted the replies of the Government in this regard. Since then much more vigorous monitoring has been restored to. A major programme of getting World Bank Assistance for irrigation projects has been launched in recent past. As a result there has been more effective monitoring of the implementation and additional financial assistance is being received by the State Governments.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, I have heard the statement read out by the hon. Minister. We find that he has given various factors for the increase of cost, including the rate of materials, non-availability of Cement, Steel and other things. But, Sir, he has not spoken about the delays—particularly in the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission. This is my first point. There are 150 major and medium irrigation projects. Most of them should have been completed by now. But they have not been completed. It is expected that they will take 4 to 5 years more for completion. There are certain projects which have not been completed for the last 10 years. There are various projects which are pending with the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission for the last 5 to 7 years. This is really a very sorry state of affairs. Sir, this is happening at a time when provision of irrigation facilities is a 'must' for our economic development. This rural sector is the most important Sector for our economic development. Therefore, it should not be neglected in any way. This is my respectful submission. It was planned to bring under irrigation over the years 113 million hectares of land out of 176 million hectares of cultivable land. This was what was planned. But, Sir, unfortunately what happened was this: The objectives which were set out have not been fulfilled till now.

I would like to give you details of some of these projects which have been delayed or the work on which has not been started so far. There are 23 major and medium irrigation projects in U.P. itself; 18 in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; 17 in Bihar; 10 in Gujarat; 11 in Karnataka; 9 in Haryana and Kerala; 8 in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan; 7 in Punjab; 5 in Orissa; 3 in West Bengal and one each in Assam, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir. In respect of these projects, either construction has been delayed or they are awaiting

clearance from the Ministry of Irrigation or the Planning Commission. This is the position here. There is increase of the cost of certain projects. There is the Bhadra Project in Karnataka which was intended to irrigate 1.06 lakh of hectares of land. Its cost was 31.93 crores at that time. But now this cost has gone up to Rs. 58 crores. The Nagarjunasagar Right Canal and Left Canal Project was intended to irrigate about 8.62 lakh acres of land. Its original cost was Rs. 163.5 crores. It has now jumped up to Rs. 533.0 crores. Similarly, the Pochampad Stage-I project is to irrigate 2.67 lakh hectares. Its original cost was Rs. 40.10 crores and it has jumped up to Rs. 350.0 crores. The Kosi barrage and eastern canal project was worked out at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.81 crores. Now, it has jumped up to Rs. 191.7 crores. The Rajpur canal which forms part of the Kosi project whose estimated cost was Rs. 4.67 crores, had jumped up to Rs. 25.20 crores. The Kosi Western Canal project (which involves canal digging for Nepal also) whose original cost was Rs. 41.97 crores, has now jumped upto Rs. 161.8 crores. The Gandak project which was to irrigate 11.5 lakh hectares of land was estimated to cost Rs. 36.56 crores and now its cost has escalated to Rs. 415.0 crores. The Periyar Valley project in Kerala was to irrigate 86,000 hectares of land and its original cost was Rs. 17.95 crores. Its cost has now gone up to Rs. 39.7 crores. In the case of Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh which was to irrigate 3.33 lakh hectares of land, the original estimated cost was Rs. 20.2 crores and it has now gone up to Rs. 93 crores. In the same way, the Narmada Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh which was to irrigate 1.36 lakh hectares, was estimated to cost Rs. 93.0 crores and its present estimated cost would work out to Rs. 170 crores. Now, in my own district, the Zamania Pump Canal project was estimated to cost Rs. 8 crores and it has now jumped up to Rs. 19 crores. This project was to be completed in 1978. Its foundation

stone was laid in 1973-74. It was to be completed in 1980. But the work on it has not yet been started. This is the state of affairs. These projects have been delayed due to the attitude of bureaucrats and red-tapism. I do not know whether the delay in the execution and completion of these projects is due to delay in the scrutiny in the Ministry of Irrigation or in the Planning Commission. These projects are pending with them for clearance for so many years. If inordinate delay for the clearance of these projects occurs, you can well imagine the reason for escalation in the cost of these projects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am now putting my question. It is a very important sector of our economy. In my own district, the main reason for delay in taking up the Zamania Pump Canal project was due to delay in scrutiny by the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission. They took some years to scrutinise the project and clear the same. By the time they cleared the project, that is, after 4 or 6 years, the cost have escalated and again the project had gone to the Ministry of Irrigation for recasting and then it will be sent to the Planning Commission. This way they would take 3 or 4 years more and there will be further increase in the cost of the project. I do not know how this problem can be solved. Through you I am putting some questions to the Hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Ministry of Irrigation is having a Cell to review the cost from time to time and get them sanctioned speedily to avoid delays. What are the causes for delay in sanctioning the projects and implementing them and whether steps have been taken for quick action on the sanctioning of projects and implementing them? Has any cost control cell with representatives of the Centre and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

State Governments been constituted to have a permanent eye on the cost factor? Further, is it not a fact that the rise in cost is due to delay on the part of the Ministry of Irrigation and Planning Commission in clearing the projects? Lastly, what is the average time taken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Planning Commission in clearing a project and is it not a fact that some projects are pending with the Ministry of Irrigation and the Planning Commission for a number of years? And what is the number of projects pending with them?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Before I give reply to the questions raised by the hon. Member, I must appreciate the knowledge which he has got about the statistics, although these statistics are very well known because many times they have been placed before this House. I may just quote one line in Persian:

इहाँ हमा राजस्त, के मालूमे-अवामस्त

It means: this secret is known to everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If everybody knows then it is not a secret.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The calling attention motion is regarding the on-going projects; it is not regarding the projects which are pending decision at different levels either in Irrigation Ministry, Central Water Commission or Planning Commission. As a matter of fact, these questions pertain to those projects which are on-going projects and are at different levels of implementation. I am not, therefore, going to answer those questions which pertain to the projects which are at different levels of scrutiny before the Irrigation Ministry or the Planning Commission... (Interruptions). Now, the on-going projects are 150 and I have given full details about these 150 projects in my statement. The irrigation or power projects are not just small things; it is not that we

have to build a small building, it is a huge affair and it takes eight to ten years for the completion of such a major project. Out of those 150 projects, I have identified only 60 such projects which have taken more than eight years. In respect of only these 60 projects which were started in 1972 or before it could be said that a delay has taken place. It is true that because of rise in prices, the escalation of project cost is also there. This is also true that when we just give an outlay for a project, we do not provide for the rise in prices. Therefore, normally there will be 8 to 10 per cent rise in prices every year. If we take it for granted that the project is completed within this stipulated period of time of 8 to ten years, even then, Sir, the escalation is bound to be there because this is the natural phenomenon. Rise in prices is a natural phenomenon. There are important reasons for that. I am not going to dwell on that subject.

Now, Sir, I tell you that the delay in the completion of these projects and escalation, these are complementary to each other. Then there is a period of 8 to 10 years. There is rise in prices and because of rise in prices the delay was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In normal conditions, in how many years we would have completed this project?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: 8 to 10 years is the normal time. I say, Sir, that there are 60 such projects which have been delayed, which could not be executed during the stipulated period of time. I have admitted in my own reply. But, there are reasons for that. I have already given the reasons for that. You know, Sir, those reasons. There are two very important reasons. One is, as I have pointed out in my statement also, the proliferation of projects by the State Governments. This is also one of the important factors. You know, Sir, that

in our Constitution, irrigation is a State subject and, Sir, in our States and also here, we have democratic Governments. Sometimes, there are demands from the people for certain more projects and, democratic Governments, are always under pressure and sometimes because of this factor they take too much time for completion.

Sir, what is important is that we should take into account all these factors which are responsible for these delays and as I have said in my statement, there are these two factors, proliferation of more projects by the State Governments has also created a sort of thin spreading of the resources. Therefore, those projects could not be completed in time. There were other factors also. Sometimes, the non-availability of materials. Sometimes, you know, Sir, the acquisition of land. This is in nutshell the position. Now; we have taken steps and a working group under the Chairmanship of the Irrigation Secretary has gone through all these things. A study has been conducted for the delay. That working group has recommended certain measures so that the projects could be completed within stipulated time. Out of 62 projects, 57 projects have to be completed in the Sixth Five Year Plan itself and the remaining 7 will be completed in the first two years of the 7th Plan.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What are the measures adopted by the Government?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): What are the steps you have taken?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What steps the government has taken?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is for the first time that the working group has suggested a time-bound programme for major projects. According to the report of the working group, we have issued guidelines to the State Govern-

ments that all major projects should be completed within a period of 8-10 years. Now, the time-bound programme has been fixed. For medium projects, the time fixed for their completion is 3-5 years. (2) For on-going projects, we have created a monitoring cell at the central level and also at the State level. We have asked the States to form certain committees to see that the projects are completed within a stipulated time.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The benefits have not started flowing from these 60 projects. Some of them are in the advanced stage of completion and the irrigation has already started through most of them.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):
मान्यवर आपने 1176 लाख हेक्टेयर में से 1130 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि सिंचित करने की महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएं बनायी हैं और कहा है कि इन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा। जब इतनी बड़ी 150 योजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं तब यह कैसे संभव होगा कि इतना बड़ा कार्य पूरा हो सकेगा। जो परियोजनाएं 1972 में शुरू की गयी थीं, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उनके बारे में कहा है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि उस से पहले की परियोजनाओं पर उनका ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया।

बिहार में कोसी को "रीवर सोरो" कहा जाता था और उसको बांधने और कंट्रोल करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले से ही सोचा-विचारा जाता रहा है। उस योजना पर 1955 में काम प्रारंभ हुआ था लेकिन वह आज तक अधूरी पड़ी है जिस के कारण 24.81 करोड़ रुपये का प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन आज बढ़ कर 191.7 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। वह भी तब होगा जबकि यह कोसी प्रोजेक्ट 1985-86 तक पूरा हो जाए।

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

क्या नहीं कि सरकार ने जो रास्ता अख्तियार कर रखा है उसमें 1985-86 तक यह परियोजना पूरी होगी या नहीं। अगर यह परियोजना तब तक पूरी नहीं होगी तो इसकी लागत और बढ़ जाएगी।

इसी प्रकार से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है। उसको 1961 में हाथ में लिया गया था। जब इसको हाथ में लिया गया था तब इसका प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन 36.56 करोड़ रुपये का था जो अब बढ़कर 415.9 करोड़ रुपये का होने वाला है।

मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ, जम्मू में सलाल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का। यह प्रोजेक्ट 155 करोड़ की लागत का था आज उसकी लागत 350 करोड़ होन जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give preference to your project in your constituency.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I have given the Kosi project and the Gandak project. Gandak project is well within my constituency.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही है कि परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए अभियंता और नौकर-शाही के लोग मिलकर कें कुछ ऐसा षडयंत्र करते हैं कि प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन कम दिखाया जाए जिससे कि योजना को स्वीकृत करा लिया जाए, क्या यह षडयंत्र नहीं है?

दूसरी बात अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार की है कि प्राइस राइज नेचुरल है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आगे से जितनी भी परियोजनाओं का प्राक्कलन किया जाए उसमें प्राइस राइज को भी एक आयटम के रूप में इन्क्लूड किया जाएगा।

मान्यवर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा आश्वासन सरकार देगी कि योजनाओं को उनके लक्ष्य के अंदर पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ?

महोदय, अभी जो इरीगेशन पोर्टेशियल क्रिएट हुआ है, उसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनका पूर्ण दोहन, एक्सप्लाइडेशन नहीं हो रहा है, पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी इरीगेशन पोर्टेशियल की जितनी क्षमता है उससे 350 करोड़ हेक्टेयर कम पर सिंचाई होती है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग होगा ?

एक बात और है, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास 30 परियोजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हुई हैं। इन्हें लंबित पड़े हुए काफी समय हो गया है। क्या इन लंबित परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी ? जब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाये तब तक कहीं ऐसा न हो कि लागत दुगुनी या तिगुनी हो जाए। तो क्या इसको शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी ? यही मेरा सवाल है।

श्री जयानंदरहमान अंसारी : मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि जो सिंचाई योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, उससे मुतल्लिम यह सवाल नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि यथाशक्ति, जितने हमारे पास रिसोसिस होंगे उनके हिसाब से, उनको दे करके ये स्कीमें मंजूर की जायेंगी।

दो और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किए हैं। मैं उनका जवाब दे चुका हूँ यह कहना सही नहीं है कि प्रोजेक्ट शुरू में जब बनती है उस वक्त शरारतन आउटले ठीक नहीं बनाया जाता है। बात यह है कि प्रोजेक्ट का आउटले उस वक्त के प्राइस लेवल को देख कर बनाया जाता है। जो भी आउटले तब किया जाता है जिस

वक्त प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन की जाती है वरह उस वक्त के प्राइस लेवेल को देखकर, कास्ट को देख कर बनाया जाता है। एसक्लेशन का उसमें कोई प्राविजन नहीं होता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से समझत हूँ कि किसी भी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट का जो आठ-दस साल या बारह साल के बाद पूरी होने वाली हो जिस वक्त उस का आउटले बनाया जाए तो उस में प्राइस एसक्लेशन जो होगा उसका प्राविजन भी रहना चाहिये उसको भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये।

श्री सतीश ब्रजबाल (जयपुर) : प्राविजन होता है, आप पूछ लें।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : जब एस्टीमेट बनते हैं तब उन में एसक्लेशन का कोई प्राविजन नहीं होता है। उस वक्त जो प्राइस लेवेल होता है उसके मुताबिक एस्टीमेट बनते हैं। बाद में वे रिवाइज होती हैं।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Or if there is any kind of price rise?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I am not talking of a particular year. I am talking of projects which take years to complete. It is never provided. In any project escalation of price for eight to ten years is never provided in the estimates, and cannot be provided. But I agree that some system should be there to see that if the project is going to be completed after eight or ten years, we must make a provision for the escalation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2.05 hrs.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till five minutes past fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Eleven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATH MISHRA in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a submission to make about the ill treatment of our journalists. It seems that our newsmen covering a function were asked by the Assistant Press Secretary to the Queen, a white man, to get out. It is intolerable. The Government must make a statement as to how this man had the audacity to insult our journalists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a time for everything. We are in the midst of a Calling Attention Motion. In fact, two hon. Members have already asked questions.

14.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS REPORTEDLY REMAINING INCOMPLETE DUE TO RISE IN COST OF CONSTRUCTION—Contd.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, I must express my sense of appreciation for the fact that the Government is, at last, alive to this important question of delay in the implementation of irrigation schemes. There was a review of the on-going irrigation schemes. A cell has been set up, monitoring is now being vigorously done and several measures have been taken. They are timely measures and they were overdue, I must say. In so far as the Government has now become alive to this grave issue, which is of very important consequence to us, it deserves to be congratulated in that respect. Therefore, I must congratulate the Government for the fact that they are alive to this particular problem and want and really

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

desire that the irrigation schemes should be implemented within the time that is set forth.

During the Sixth Plan we wish to bring 15 million more hectares under irrigation. Let us hope we achieve the target. We have been told here that there is delay with respect to 62 schemes, out of which 55 projects will be completed during the Sixth Plan and the remaining 7 projects during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. Which are those 7 projects which unfortunately cannot be completed in the Sixth Plan and are spilling over to the Seventh Plan and in which States are they located?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the projects are unfortunate or the States also?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am coming to that. I must congratulate you on your keen sense of anticipation of the question. Which are the 7 projects and in which States these 7 projects are located?

Then, we are told that there are 62 projects in which there was inordinate delay. Another pointed question that I ask is on the State-wise break-up of these 62 projects—In which States were they located?—so that we may know which States are at a greater fault. Let the Government enlighten us about this particular situation.

Another thing is that because of the inordinate delay with respect to these 62 projects, some escalation of costs has taken place and the Calling Attention, Mr. Chairman, is specifically with respect to the escalation of costs. Still, we have not yet been told what is the extent and the magnitude of that escalation of costs.

I understand that the delay is in respect of these 62 projects they have mentioned as spilling over. So, let us know the exact magnitude and the extent of escalation of costs with respect to these 62 projects which could not be completed in time. What was the original estimate? What is now the revised estimate? What is the escalation of costs? This information should be placed before this House.

The framework that we have in respect of the Sixth Five-Year Plan clearly says that the highest priority should be given to the completion of irrigation projects as speedily as possible. There are various causes that are given. The position is rather unsatisfactory.

Sir, during the Fifth Five Year Plan nearly 146 major projects were taken up. Only 40 could be completed and there was a spill-over, as I understand, of 106 major projects to the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the case of medium projects, during the Fifth Five Year Plan I understand that 756 medium projects were taken up. The spill-over to the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to the extent of 309 projects. Such is the magnitude of the problem. Let us see the reasons that are given for this delay in the implementation of the projects. They include such reasons as inadequate investigation, incomplete estimates, change in the scope of the project, changes in planning and designing of components and so on. Sir, it is very clear that some of these reasons are a result of a lack of our proper working and formulation of those projects. It is a sad commentary to say that the delay has taken place in the execution of projects as a result of inadequate investigation and as a result of incomplete estimates and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Were these medium-size projects financed by the Union Government also or entirely by the State Governments?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I hope I am not supposed to answer that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was put for elucidation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You have helped me in this respect also, for which I have to thank you. I adopt the question that has been put by you and hope that the Government will reply to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think every one concerned will be benefited.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: These causes, as I was saying, are such that they must receive our serious consideration. I want to know from the Government what measures are being taken to see that due care is exercised at the time of the formulation and the sanctioning of the projects, so that at least certain causes which come up later on are envisaged in the beginning itself and removed.

There was a news item a few days back that the Centre was thinking of setting up a corporation for expeditiously investing and taking up the implementation of these projects. If there is any such thinking, I hope the Government will let us know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word used is "investing" or "investigating"?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Investing and investigating, everything with respect to this, so that expeditious implementing of the projects is done.

I must thank you, Mr. Chairman, for coming to my assistance in putting the question. I must also congratulate the Government that this problem has been taken up and, as they say, the monitoring is now being vigorously done. I wish them all success.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Before I reply to the questions of the hon. Member, let me at the very outset thank him for at least appreciating the measures taken by the Government with regard to the irrigation projects.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is it such a welcome appreciation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is not a very welcome note of appreciation, but Mr. Bosu cannot appreciate.

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : आप लोगों ने 33 सालों में इतना खर्च कर दिया है कि इस को कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उसी का हिसाब रखते हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): That is constructive opposition, that is the difference.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Three questions have been posed by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four important questions posed by him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Inattentive Minister!

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Let him answer. If there is anything left out, he will reply to that also.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I will take these three questions first and if anything remains, I am here to answer.

The first question is out of 62 projects which have been identified as

[Shri Z. R. Ansari]

delayed, which are those seven projects which will not be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan?

I may just give the names of those projects and the States in which those projects are located.

1. Upper Krishna—Karnataka.
2. Kalada—Kerala.
3. Krishna—Maharashtra.
4. Bhima—Maharashtra.
5. Mahi Bajaj Sagar—Rajasthan.
6. Rajasthan Canal Stage II—Rajasthan.

According to our estimates these six projects out of seven will be completed by 1986-87. There is one more project Bagmati in Bihar. This Project is under review. In Bagmati the other country—Nepal—is also involved. Therefore, we have not fixed any date. This is already under review. We shall try our utmost to get it completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

This is the position with regard to the projects and the States in which these projects are located.

The State-wise break up of the 62 projects which are delayed is—

Andhra Pradesh 4 projects, Bihar 5 projects, Gujarat 4 projects, Haryana 4 projects, Karnataka 7 projects, Kerala 7 projects, Madhya Pradesh 3 projects, Maharashtra 7 projects, Manipur 1 project, Orissa 1 project, Punjab 5 projects, Rajasthan 6 projects, Uttar Pradesh 6 projects and West Bengal 2 projects.

The hon. Member has asked about the escalation in the cost of the projects. He has asked what were the original estimates and what are the present estimates. The latest estimated cost of all the 62 projects is Rs. 6109 crores and the original estimate was Rs. 2329.33 crores meaning

thereby a rise of Rs. 3780 crores in cost.

The fourth question is regarding the reasons. Those reasons have already been given.

The hon. Member will appreciate that we have taken measures for completion of these projects by having more efficient monitoring and by just giving guidelines to the States for expeditious and more vigorous action for the completion of these projects.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Are you thinking of setting up a Corporation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: There was one question regarding some Corporation. Government is thinking of setting up a National Irrigation Development Agency for carrying out investigation and surveys relating to the national plan for water resources development. This is under the consideration of Government...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What will they do?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is meant for conducting investigations and surveys relating to the national plan for water resources development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is 'investigation' and not 'investing'.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You are right sir; you have understood it correctly.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It also envisages the construction of storage and inter-linking of the river system.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Many parts of my question have already been answered and therefore I have practically nothing much to ask. But I have got something very specific to ask, and the Minister is also concerned with that.

It is very unfortunate that 150 irrigation projects remain incomplete at the moment. This is a difficulty not only in regard to irrigation projects; in the case of other projects also like industrial projects, power projects etc. we are having this kind of difficulty. Regarding the Salal project, the cost has gone up 400 times.

It is a power project. (Interruptions)

I am referring to projects which are taken up by the Government... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the issue.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am giving some examples. I said that for the fertilizer plants which are going to be set up in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the original cost was Rs. 500 crores and now the cost has gone up to Rs. 900 crores because Government has not taken the responsibility seriously for completing these projects. This is happening with irrigation projects also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the issue.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: 176 million hectares of land in India is being used for agricultural purposes but most of the land remains without any irrigation facility. There should be irrigation facility. It is the duty of the Government to take up the issue seriously so that the projects can be completed in time; but, in fact, Government did not give proper attention and that is why these things have happened. Only in Uttar Pradesh—about which I am more concerned and the hon. Minister is also concerned because he belongs to that State—there are 23 irrigation projects which are incomplete...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He belongs to the country.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He should, but since he is from that State, I am referring to it. I am talking of the whole country, but particularly about U.P. because in U. P. itself there are 23 projects which are still remaining incomplete.

Here, there is a statement by the Hon. Minister in which it is said that there are 62 projects which were started prior to 1st April, 1976. But the point is that out of the 62 projects, most of the projects were announced only at the time of the elections, to attract voters. That is why these were announced either before 1st April or on 1st April. He mentioned this date in the statement itself. (Interruptions).

When Government announces new projects, Government must try to see whether the previous projects have been completed or not. Therefore, I have a suggestion also, that Government should take up first those projects which have already been undertaken, and then new projects can be announced. My question is whether the Government is going to provide more aid to the State of Uttar Pradesh so that these 23 Irrigation projects can be completed early.

My second question will be what steps are being taken to bring down the prices of steel and cement because, due to scarcity of cement and steel, there are several irrigation projects which are not being completed. At this moment, there is a crisis in regard to these things. Special priority should be given to irrigation projects which are most essential for our agricultural advancement.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I think there is some confusion in the mind of the Hon. Member 1st April 1976 is not the date on which these projects were announced. As a matter of fact, a question was asked about on-going projects: out of 150 on-going projects, 62 have been identified as projects in which we can say there is delay because they were taken up

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on or before 1-4-76—this is the meaning—not on 1-4-76, because Election was to be held in 1977, these projects were taken up. This is a very far-fetched and narrow outlook. I do agree with the Hon. Member that he has really caught the point when he said that projects which are already in hand, i.e. on-going projects, should be completed first on priority basis and we should not go in for new projects because, when more projects are taken up—as I said, sometimes the State Governments, because of pressure from the people, take up some more new projects—there will be a thin spread of the resources and technical knowledge, and projects which are important lag behind. So, it is an important thing that we should try to see that those projects which are on-going are completed first and then any other projects could be taken up.

Then, about the question he raised in regard to cement and steel, it is true that this is also one of the constraints in implementing the projects. As the Hon. Member knows and the House knows, there is a shortage of cement. But the highest priority has been given to irrigation and power projects. . (Interruptions).

Please do not enter into an area with which I am not concerned.

The highest priority has been given to irrigation and power projects and the Cabinet has taken a decision that irrigation and power projects should get all that they require.

As far as steel is concerned, I do not think there is any problem, but if there is any problem about steel, it will be looked into. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Hon. Minister has made a very important announcement that on-going projects should be completed first and new projects should not be under-

taken by the Government till then. This is a very important decision. Is this your personal opinion or a decision of the Government?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is the view of the Government that we should first get the on-going projects completed. That does not mean we should not take up any new projects. (Interruptions).

Our first priority will be to get these on-going projects completed. But if, for the general benefit of the country, any new project is important, taking into account our overall resources and financial provisions, we may take up the new project. But the general policy of the Government is that we should first complete the on-going projects which are in hand.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): What happens, if you take ten years to complete a project?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Because of the constraints of cement and coal, the work on Rajasthan Canal has come to a stop.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chhangur Ram.

श्री छांगुर राम (लाल गंज) : सभापति जी, सरकार अपनी नालायकी को छिपाने के लिए सही चीज को भी स्वीकार नहीं करती है। इस संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कल ही प्राइस राइज़ पर बहस हुई तो सरकार की तरफ से यह दलील दी गई कि चीजों की कीमतें उतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं जिससे कि खतरा है या हमारी योजनाओं को कोई नुकसान पहुंचे। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि महंगाई नहीं बढ़ी है लेकिन आज मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि देर होने से हमारी योजनाओं में...

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी कल उस बहस को सुन रहा था, यह नहीं कहा गया,

यह कहा गया कि संसार भर में प्रायः जितने मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं उसकी तुलना में यहां नहीं बढ़े हैं।

श्री छांगुर राम : यह भी कहा गया था कि कीमतें उतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं, जितनी कि विरोध पक्ष कहता है, जिससे कि हमारे जन जीवन को नुकसान पहुंचता हो या हमारी योजना को धक्का पहुंच सके परन्तु आज मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि केवल देर होने से ही योजनाओं की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है बल्कि सारे सामान के दाम बढ़ गए हैं इसलिए भी लागत बढ़ गई है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि अपनी नालायकी को छिपाने के लिए यह सरकार सही बात भी स्वीकार नहीं करती है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : क्या इससे अच्छी भाषा आपको बोलनी नहीं आती ?

श्री छांगुर राम : आती है। आप नालायकी की जगह पर शब्द कमी को स्वीकार कर लीजिए। लेकिन सरकार कैसी है, उसके लिए किस भाषा का प्रयोग हो—यह हम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।
(व्यवधान)

मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि सन् 1951 से, जबसे कि नियोजित विकास आरम्भ हुआ है, तबसे लेकर अब तक के केवल 92 योजनाएँ पूरी हुई हैं। मैं कहता हूँ सरकार के लिए इससे और बढ़कर शर्म की बात क्या हो सकती है कि सन् 1951 से 1980 तक केवल 92 योजनाएँ ही पूरी हुई हैं और 150 योजनाएँ अभी भी अधूरी हैं (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि योजना जिस समय के लिए निर्धारित होती है अगर उससे आगे वह जाती है तो उसकी लागत 5-6 गुना बढ़ जाती है। मान लीजिए 1 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है जो समय पर पूरी नहीं हुई, चार-पांच साल निकल गये तो अब उसकी कीमत पांच गुना

बढ़ गई, पांच करोड़ रुपये की हो गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी योजनाओं की, मैं 62 की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ; जो भी योजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, कितनी लागत बढ़ गई है तथा अब इन पर सरकार को कितने खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

1951 से 1980 तक यह सरकार सोई रही। जब 1980 में इस सरकार की आंख खुली तब उस ने सोचना शुरू किया कि हमारी अधिकतर योजनाएँ पैडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। उस के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की और उस दल ने स्वीकार किया कि सभी योजनाएँ पैडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। हालांकि उन्होंने तमाम योजनाओं को नहीं लिया था, केवल 62 योजनाओं को लिया था, और जिनमें उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 7 योजनाएँ इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से 62 योजनाओं में से 55 इस पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरी होंगी और बाकी 7 को सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में ले जाना पड़ेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कार्यकारी दल जो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि 55 पूरी होंगी सात पूरी नहीं होगी उस के इस कान्वलूजन पर पहुंचने का बेसिस क्या है ?

सभापति महोदय : आप यह चाहते हैं कि उन सात पर भी दया क्यों नहीं करते हैं ;

श्री छांगुर राम : आप ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने एक मोनिटरी सेल बनाया है जो कुछ योजनाओं को देखेगा। आपके इस सुझाव को राज्यों की सरकारों ने भी मान लिया है...

सभापति महोदय : मान लिया है—इससे तो यही मालूम होता है, लेकिन शायद जबानी है अभी तक।

श्री छांगुर राम : जबानी ही होगा । केवल इन्होंने कहा है कि मान लिया है, पता नहीं उस को कार्यरूप देगे या नहीं ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर वे भी इस प्रकार का कोई मानिटरी सेल बनायेंगे जो सारे देश की योजनाओं पर, स्टेट्स तथा केन्द्र की योजनाओं पर, विचार करे तथा वे योजनायें समय के अन्दर पूरी क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं, इसके कारण बताये तथा सदन के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे ताकि इस हाउस को जानकारी मिल सके कि कितनी योजनायें अधूरी हैं तथा उनमें से कितनी समय के अन्दर पूरी हो सकेंगी कितनी पूरी नहीं हो सकती? क्या मंत्री जी इस तरह का मानिटरी सेल केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनाने को तैयार है ?

इसमें यह दिया गया है कि जो कार्यकारी दल उन्होंने बनाया है, उसने अध्ययन के बाद यह सुझाव दिया है कि जब 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई जाय और आप उस में कोई योजना सेट-अप करें तो इन-इन बातों पर जरूर विचार किया जाये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कार्यकारी दल ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, जब कार्यकारी दल गठित नहीं हुआ था और उस समय जो योजना बनी थी, क्या उस समय इन बातों पर विचार नहीं हुआ था ? यदि नहीं हुआ था तो उस समय योजना बनाते समय किन किन मुद्दों पर विचार करके योजना बनाई जाती थी । आज कार्यकारी दल ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं इन सुझावों पर पहले भी विचार होता था या नहीं होता था ...

सभापति महोदय : जो काम करते हैं उनके समाने खामियां तो आती ही हैं ।

श्री छांगुर राम : वे अपनी खामियों को स्वीकार तो करें मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि वे अपनी खामियों को स्वीकार

नहीं करते हैं । अगर स्वीकार कर लेते तो हम को सन्तोष हो जाता कि इन्होंने अपनी गलती को मान लिया । लेकिन यहां तो गलती भी करते हैं और स्वीकार भी नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति जी, प्रोजेक्ट की लागत बढ़ने और देर होने के कई कारण बतलाये गये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि ये कारण ऐसे हैं जो कि जब योजना तैयार की जाती है, सब के सामने रहते हैं हमेशा से । ये कोई नए कारण नहीं हैं जो कि अब आ गए हैं और जिन की वजह से योजना में देरी होने से लागत बढ़ जाती है । ये कारण वही हैं, जो योजना बनाते समय हमारे सामने थे । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सही बात तो यह है जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह सबाल पहले उठाया है कि योजना बनाते समय ठेकेदारों, इंजीनियरों और ऊंचे अधिकारियों में सांठगांठ होती है और उस सांठगांठ से योजना की लागत कम से कम दिखा देते हैं और बाद में समय के अन्दर उसको पूरा न करके उसे प्रोलाग करते जाते हैं जिसमें उन को नाजायज फायदा होता है । तो क्या मंत्री जी इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे कि जो कारण बताए हैं वे तो हैं ही, लेकिन सही बात यह है कि ठेकेदार, इंजीनियर और ऊंचे अधिकारी जो योजना पूरी करने में देरी करते हैं और उस से फायदा उठाते हैं उस पर रोक लगाई जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या बिना ठेकेदारों, बिना इंजीनियरों और दूसरे सब लोगों के काम अपने आप हो जाएं ?!

श्री छांगुर राम : नहीं, यह बात नहीं है । उन के बगैर तो इनका काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं तो यह चाहता था कि जो देरी होती है, जिसकी वजह से लागत बढ़ जाती है और योजनाएं अधूरी रह जाती हैं उस की जांच की जाए । तो क्या सरकार इस की जांच करने की जिम्मेवारी किसी पर ठहराएगी । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है यह देखे ताकि आगे आने वाली योजनाएं समय से पूरी हो जाएं ।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : माननीय सदस्य ने सवालात कम उठाए हैं और जो सवालात उठाए हैं उन का जवाब या तो स्टेटमेंट में मौजूद है या दूसरे मੈम्बरों द्वारा जो सवालात उठाए गए थे उन में उन का जवाब दे दिया गया था। इन के सवालों के जवाब में मैं एक, दो शेर माननीय सदस्य की नजर करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... शेर सुन लीजिए उन में काफी मालूम हो जाएगा।

सभापति जी, एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्होंने जवान इस्तेमाल की है, जाहिर बात है कि हर शख्स अपनी सभ्यता के आधार पर उस को इस्तेमाल करता है और उस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं आप की इजाजत से एक शेर उन की नजर करना चाहता हूँ :

“हम में सब कुछ खराबी, आप ने यह सच कहा आप ने आईना शायद इन दिनों देखा नहीं।”

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : यह कार्लिंग अटेशन है। यह आप के लिए आईना है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : कछ ऐस्थेटिक सैस की जरूरत है, जो आप के पास बहुत कम है। आप को हाऊस की प्रोसीडिंग्स का अन्दाजा नहीं है। पूरी की पूरी तक गीरे नज्म में हुई है (व्यवधान)...

सभापति जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल मोनीटियरिंग आर्गनाइजेशन के बारे में किया है कि क्या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई मोनीटियरिंग आर्गनाइजेशन बनाने का इरादा है। अब मैं क्या अर्ज करूँ। मैं जब स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहा था, उस वक्त शायद माननीय सदस्य मौजूद नहीं थे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : बाद में आने के बाद भी इन्होंने नहीं पढ़ा। उसके बाद भी ये कह चके हैं।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : न समझा हूँ उम्त्र गुजरी उस बुते खुदसर को समझाते पिघल कर मोम हो जाता अगर पत्थर को समझाता।

श्री छांगुर राम : मैं तो उन्हीं की बात कह रहा हूँ कि वह सही नहीं है। यह इस में साफ लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक मोनिटरिंग संगठन की स्थापना की गयी है जो 69 बृहद सिंचाई योजनाओं की मोनिटरिंग करता है। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप ऐसी कोई आरगेनाइजेशन कायम करेंगे जो सभी योजनाओं की मोनिटरिंग करे।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये अब उनकी बारी है। उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : कार्लिंग अटेशन का मौजू है कि जो डिलेड पार-योजनाएं हैं उनके लिए क्या रिमेडियल मेजर्स लिये जा रहे हैं। जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स में डिले हो गयी वे कार्लिंग अटेशन का मौजू है, जिनमें डिले नहीं हुई है, वह मौजू नहीं है। जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स में डिले हुई है उनके लिए हमने केन्द्र में मोनिटरिंग सेल बना रखा है।

सभापति जी मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये 69 जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनमें डिले हो रही है उन पर मोनिटरिंग हम कर रहे हैं ताकि वे वक्त पर पूरे हो जाएं और इनके पूरे होने से मुल्क की तकदीर बदल जाए। आप कदम-ब-कदम चलने के बजाय सरपट भागना चाहते हैं।

मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि मोनिटरिंग सेल केन्द्र में 69 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए बन चुका है। हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट-को गाइड्स-लाइंस दी हैं कि जिस तरह का मोनिटरिंग सेल केन्द्र में बनाया गया है उसी तरह का कोई अरेंजमेंट, कोई कमेटी, कोई प्रदेश मोनिटरिंग सैल स्टेट लेवल पर या प्रोजेक्ट लेवल पर भी बनाया जाए ताकि उनकी वक्तन व वक्तन मोनिटरिंग हो सके।

बस यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go to next item-Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to know.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376. Sir, I wanted to know the fate of the typed piece of paper which was given earlier to draw the attention of the House to the rude behaviour of the Assistant Press Secretary of Prince Charles. What has happened to that? Has it been thrown into the waste-paper basket or is it receiving attention?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I am always considerate. Kindly allow me to conduct the business. Please cooperate with me.

14.56 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(TENTH REPORT)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

14.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CORRECTION OF REPLY TO A SUPPLEMENTARY ON SQ NO. 757 DATE 30-7-80 REGARDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR POLICE HOUSING.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): During the supplementaries asked in the Lok Sabha in

reply given by me to Starred Question No. 757 regarding Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Police Housing on 30th July, 1980, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Member of this House had asked in a supplementary about the discontinuance in 1979-80 of Police Housing Scheme as a central Scheme. I had in reply inadvertently said that "It was discontinued by the previous Government. But the present Government has decided to revive it." The word "decided" which I had mentioned, represents "proposed".

2. The question of reviving the Police Housing Scheme was under very active consideration at the time when Starred Question No. 757 was replied in the Lok Sabha on 30th July, 1980. It was then expected that a decision in the matter would be taken very soon. However, due to certain unavoidable reasons the revival of Police Housing Scheme could not be decided so far. Hence the delay in making this correction statement.

14.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) EFFECTIVE WORKING OF EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): The Employees Provident Fund organisation is not functioning properly and effectively in the interest of the workers. The Provident Fund dues of the labour are not settled immediately after the demise of the worker or after he retires. The provisions of the relevant Act are not all observed.

Under the Employees Provident Fund scheme there are three schemes: (1) Provident Fund; (2) Provident Fund Insurance Scheme which comes to the rescue of the dependents of the worker who passes away while in service; (3) Family pension scheme to the dependent of a deceased worker.

Unfortunately all these three schemes are not being implemented properly by the Employees Provident Fund organisation. It has become a normal practice that after three years of retirement a worker gets his provident fund. The dependent family has not yet got the provident fund amounts. When we make enquiries about the inordinate delay, we are told that the dependents of deceased workers do not give adequate information. If all the records are maintained properly by the organisation, then there will be no need to delay the payment.

In order to ensure that the dues of the workers are not inordinately delayed, all the above three schemes should be entrusted to separate sections under the PF organisation. The workers and their families are made to run from their place of work to State capitals for the settlement of dues. They are made to come again and again to settle their dues. Naturally the workers and their dependents course the Government for its ineffectiveness. Throughout the country there are PF Inspectors. It must be enjoined upon these Inspectors that they are to keep upto date records of the workers who leave their jobs and who die naturally or unnaturally. They should help the dependents of workers in filling the forms properly. It must be ensured that within 15 days of the receipt of such forms duly filled in and signed the payment of PF dues should be paid to the workers or their dependents.

I demand immediate action in this regard from the Ministry of Labour.

15.00 hrs.

(ii) PURCHASE OF JUTE BY JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND PROBLEMS FACED BY JUTE GROWERS IN BIHAR

श्री डूमर लाल बंडा (अररिया) :
सभापति महोदय, बिहार के कई जिलों जिस में पटसन की खेती होती है, पटसन की बिक्री को लेकर वहां बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति

उत्पन्न हो गई है। पटसन का बाजार दर उत्पादन के खर्च से भी कम हो गया है और किसान बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लाचार होकर उसी कम दर में अपनी जूट बेचते हैं। सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जूट का जो न्यूनतम दर तय किया गया है, उस से नीचे जाने पर किसानों से सरकार स्वयं जूट खरीदेगी, परन्तु सरकार इस क्षेत्र में पूर्ण विफलता ही रही। सरकार ने जी०सी०आई० तथा विस्कोमान के द्वारा जो किसानों से जूट खरीदने की व्यवस्था की है, वह पूर्ण रूप से असफल रही है। यह अधिकतर बिचौलियों के लिये माल खरीदते हैं और बड़े-बड़े व्यावसायी भी इस से मिलीभगत कर किसानों की जूट निम्नदर पर खरीदकर जे० सी० आई० तथा विस्कोमान को ऊंचे दर पर बेचते हैं। इस प्रकार जे० सी० आई० तथा विस्कोमान के अधिकारी भी भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं। कुछ बड़े भ्रष्टाचार आरोपों की जांच भी हुई है, पर इसका क्या नतीजा निकला, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं प्राप्त हो रही है। किसान के जूट रखने के स्थानाभाव के कारण या वित्त की कमी के कारण बताकर नहीं खरीदी जाती है। इस प्रकार किसानों को भयंकर कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। स्थिति अत्यधिक विषम हो चुकी है। अतः सरकार का ध्यान अबिलम्ब ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार जो कार्यवाही कर रही है और आगे भी करने का विचार रखती है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से एक वक्तव्य देने का अनुरोध करता हूं और साथ ही इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निम्नलिखित सुझाव भी है :—

1. जे० सी० आई० के क्रय केन्द्र ग्राम स्तर तक खोले जायें।

2. जे० सी० आई० को काफी फण्ड दिया जाये ताकि वह किसानों की जूट पूरी तौर पर खरीद सके।

[श्री डूमर लाल बैठा]

3. खरीदे गए जूटों को रखने के लिये अधिक गोदामों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि रखने के स्थान की कमी के कारण जूट की खरीद बन्द न हो।

4. खरीदे हुए जूट को मिलों को पहुंचाने अथवा बाहर निर्यात करने की अतिशीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाये।

5. जे० सी० आई० के केन्द्रों में कार्य-कर्ताओं की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये।

6. बीमार जूट मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर सीधे चालू करवाये।

7. जूट मिलों के लिए जूट की आपूर्ति जे० सी० आई० के द्वारा हो।

8. जूट आधारित छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना जूट उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में करवाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

9. जूट निगम का एक कार्यालय बिहार के पटना में राज्य स्तर के मुख्यालय के रूप में रखा जाये।

10. विदेशों से जूट मंगाने पर रोक लगाई जाये।

(Interruptions)*

(iii) PAUCITY OF RAILWAY WAGONS AT KIRATPUR RAILWAY STATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH TO TRANSPORT SEED POTATOES

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): The Lahaul and Spiti, Kulu and Mandi districts are major seed-potato growing areas in Himachal Pradesh. The bulk of the produce of these districts is transported from the Kiratpur Railway Station on the Northern Railway to various part of the country. This year the growers are facing a lot of trouble to export their produce due to paucity of Railway Wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station as a result of which huge stocks have accumulated at Kiratpur Railway Station and elsewhere in the area

putting the farmers to great loss.

I had written about this matter to the previous Railway Minister also and he had assured me that adequate number of Railway wagons would be made available at Kiratpur Railway Station for the transportation of the seed potatoes. Unfortunately, in spite of this assurance, position regarding availability of wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station has not improved. The daily requirement of wagons there is, about 100, but the wagons being made available are far short of this requirement.

I request that immediate steps may be taken to provide the required number of Railway wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station for transportation of the seed potatoes so as to save the farmers of these areas from further loss.

(iv) CLOSURE OF POLIO VACCINE TESTING LABORATORY IN DELHI

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): There was only one Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory in Delhi which has since been closed down. It was set up in 1968 at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to keep a watch on the quality of the imported vaccine and to test the safety of the vaccine made at Coonoor. After the incidents of paralysis in immunised children in 1972 the Laboratory launched a massive campaign to test batch of imported vaccine before release to the market. The use of polio vaccine in the absence of a Government laboratory for quality control has caused concern among the medical community particularly at a time when the incidence of polio is on the rise. At one time the import of vaccine from Yugoslavia was stopped on the basis of potency tests.

With the closure of the Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory there is no national laboratory left to test the safety of the vaccine being produced at the Haffkine Institute.

According to experts the vaccine loses potency when not stored in deep

freeze. In the past the sample tests conducted by Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory had revealed that the vaccine used had an astonishingly high potency loss varying from 20 to 99 per cent. For instance, the vaccine used by the CGHS hospital at Lajpatnagar in Delhi had a potency loss of 96 per cent. The potency of vaccine at the BHEL hospital in Bhopal and at a drug firm in Delhi was virtually zero. On the basis of such tests permission was not given to several centres including Moolchand Hospital in Delhi for storage and use of polio vaccine.

In the absence of quality control following the closure of Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory, the de-recognised centres have begun stocking polio vaccine which does not give any protection to children. It is, therefore, very necessary that the laboratory should be immediately opened in the interest of the health of the children and the de-recognised centres should be asked not to store polio vaccine. The Hon'ble Minister of Health should make a statement in this respect and announce the opening of the laboratory.

(v) SUSPENSION OF PASSENGER TRAINS IN GANGANAGAR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (JAI-PUR): The sudden suspension of some passenger trains in the District of Ganganagar in Rajasthan has exposed the people particularly belonging to the rural area to great hardship. On November 11, 1980, two trains which go from Nauhar to Sadulpur and from Nauhar to Hanumangarh were suspended for an indefinite period. It may be mentioned in this connection that in the past also these trains used to be suspended without notice and were resumed only when people agitated for it. It is understood that the present suspension has been done because of shortage of coal. I would therefore request the Railway Minister that he should personally try to look into the matter

and help the supply of coal so that these two trains are made to run.

I may mention in this connection that the area through which the trains travel is backward and this communication line greatly helps the poor farmers and small traders to earn their livelihood and long suspension of these two trains will very seriously affect their economic condition.

I trust and hope that the Railway Minister will do the needful in the matter without much delay.

(vi) PROBLEM OF ALL INDIA TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC EMPLOYEES

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): On November 12, 1980, the employees of the different Telegraph Offices in the country under the call of All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union—Class III and Class IV staged a one-day dharna and demonstration to draw the attention of the public and of the authorities to the apathetic attitude of the P&T Department towards improving the efficiency of the Telegraph services and to impress upon the Central Government the necessity for expeditious settlement of the problems faced by the Telegraph Traffic staff. There are now acute shortages of both operative and clerical staff in the different offices as there is almost total stoppage of recruitment for nearly 10 years. Understaffing is a chronic disease in the telegraph offices while the country is facing an ever increasing unemployment problem. Though liberalised standard for staff strengthening is recommended by the staff inspection unit its implementation has been delayed by the P&T Department. The introduction of Hindustan Teleprinter machines has aggravated the problem because of the inherent defects in the machines. No attempts are being made by the department to rectify the defects inspite of repeated representations made by the staff. Inefficient channels provide another hurdle to rendering efficient service. Substandard forms and gums are also adding to the inefficient functioning

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of the services. Even chairs in adequate numbers are not supplied to the staff. The problem has also been aggravated by the recent decision of the department to put a total ban on employment of overtime duty. The very nature of the job is such that even with 100 per cent staff strength, offices like the big Central telegraph offices cannot run efficiently without employment on overtime duty to transmit the five telegrams consequent on declaration of resumption of circuits/stations after removal of machines and channel faults. Problem of manning circuits and points has increased two fold necessitating the despatch of telegrams by hand or by post in thousands. The movement launched by the employees is not for the restoration of the system of overtime duty, but for providing facilities by the department to the employees so that they may render service to the people's satisfaction. Telegraph services is one of the essential public service and it should be the concern of all, primarily of the government to provide adequate facilities to the staff so that public interest may not suffer. Today the situation is such that thousands of telegram are being sent by post from one office to another or by hand from one station to another. The movement launched by the All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union is not for the purpose of realising any economic demands, but to draw the attention of the authorities to the serious problem which are being faced by the employees in the discharge of their duties due to the callous and insensitive attitude on the part of the administration in providing the minimum facilities for the staff for proper discharge of their duties. Demonstration was held at many offices throughout the country on April 15, 1980 to invite the attention of the authorities but it has had no effect. The P & T Department, instead of

discharging its responsibilities, is seeking to rouse public opinion against the employees and alleging that the ban on overtime duty is the cause of deterioration in telegraph services thereby trying to absolve their responsibilities to the public. A peaceful movement has been held by the employees recently and I call upon the government to taken immediate steps to redress the grievances of the employees so that the efficiency of the telegraph service is improved and for that purpose to hold discussions with the employees represented by their union for achieving maximum cooperation between the department and the employees.

(vii) AGITATION BY I.I.T. EMPLOYEES
OF KHARAGPUR.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): A serious situation has developed in the IIT campus at Kharagpur due to agitation by the IIT employees for securing some of their long standing demands. Relay hunger strike was going on from 11-11-1980. Now since 24-11-1980 indefinite hunger strike by the employees has been started. The present Director is not at all serious regarding negotiating with the employees. The director has not only not conceded any new demands; he has even curtailed some of the old rights of the employees. The situation is very tense. The government must immediately intervene or else the situation will lead to further trouble in the IIT campus.

15.20 hrs

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME
COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE) AMENDMENT
BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved

by Shri Shiv Shankar on the 20th November, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.”

I now call upon Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, आज हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज की कण्डीशंज ऑफ सर्विस के बारे में जिस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है, इन तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है। मैंने इसमें एक बात देखी है—हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब भी जरा कैंलेण्डर को उठा कर देखें—मैंने पिछले तीन सालों का देखा है—साल के 365 दिनों में हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज 181 दिन सिटिंग करते हैं और बाकी दिन छुट्टी पर रहते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जजेज की संख्या 18 है; जिनमें 6 अनुपस्थित हैं, चार बाहर गये हुए हैं दो ने छुट्टी ले रखी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितने केसेज पेण्डिंग हैं—आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आपने इस बिल में तीन बातों की मांग की है—पहली तो यह कि उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाये, अगर बीमार हो जाएं तो उनकी छुट्टी 45 दिन के बजाय 120 दिन कर दी जाए और इस काल में 2200 रुपये की जगह 4000 रुपये माहवार उनको दिया जाये। एक दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में मैडिकल सर्टिफिकेट की बात क्यों रखी है? वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज है, आपको उसकी बात को मानना चाहिये। हर आदमी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नहीं बनाया जा सकता, सबसे ज्यादा ईमानदार आदमी को इस पद पर रखा जाना है, इस लिये इस सर्टिफिकेट की बात इसमें नहीं रखी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी मांग आप की यह है कि पेन्शन के मामले में जो व्यक्ति सिविल पोस्ट या मिलिटरी पोस्ट से आ कर जज बनता है उनकी सर्विस को भी पेन्शन के लिये काउन्ट किया जाये। यह ठीक है उस को यह सुविधा

जरूर दी जानी चाहिये।

तीसरी मांग यह है कि उनको जो मकान दिया जाता है उसको इनकमटैक्स में छूट में गिना जाय। यह सब तो ठीक है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जजेज की एप्वान्टमेंट में जो हमारे एटार्नी जनरल और सालिसिटर्स हैं उनको भी कन्सीडर किया जाय, उनको भी यह मौका दिया जाय।

जहां 120 दिन की छुट्टी की बात आपने रखी है, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे जजेज आज कितने घण्टे काम करते हैं? कई बार यह होता है कि केसेज के केसेज पोस्टपोन कर देते हैं और इस तरह से काम पैण्डिंग पड़ता जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। आप कई जगह ऐसा भाषण दे चुके हैं कि आप जूडिशियल सिस्टम में परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, सस्ता न्याय दिलाना चाहते हैं जगह जगह आप ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, अच्छा होता कि आप उस तरह का बिल लाते। आप को हंसी आती है क्योंकि आप कुछ कर नहीं पाते। आज यह मांग है कि सस्ता और सुगम न्याय मिलना चाहिए और ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर गंभीरता से सोच रहे हैं, ऐसा वे कई बार कह चुके हैं वे कई बार कह चुके हैं कि हम लोगों को सस्ता और सुगम न्याय दिलाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता था कि वे एक इस तरह का बिल लाते, जिसमें ये सब बात होती कि लोगों को सस्ता और सुगम न्याय कैसे मिले, किस प्रकार से जजेज का एप्वान्टमेंट होना चाहिये, किस प्रकार से उन की सीनियरिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में बहुत सारी रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं, लेकिन आप ऐसा बिल नहीं लाए हैं बल्कि तीनछाँटी-छाँटी बातों को लेकर बिल ले आए हैं। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ मुझ दुःख है कि हमारी बात को सीरियसली और गंभीरता से लेना वे पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा सौभाग्य नहीं है कि कोई इस तरह का बिल आए। हम अपने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कानूनों में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं और हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि हजारों मुकदमे आज हाई कोर्टों में पेण्डिंग हैं लेकिन फिर भी 65 जगह हाई कोर्ट में जजों की खाली हैं। हम तो यह चाहते थे कि जजेज का वहां पर एपाइन्टमेंट होता और मुकदमे तब होते लेकिन उन जजेज का एपाइन्टमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये था। हाई कोर्ट के अन्दर जजेज के एपाइन्टमेंट के मामले में जजेज की क्वालिफिकेशन्स के मामले में और जजेज जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हैं उनको उसी कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस न करने के मामले में एक काम्प्रीहैसिव बिल आना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज को उसी कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये और जब जज रिटायर हो जाय तो उनको जांच कमीशन में नहीं लगाना चाहिये। जब पालिटिकली उनका एप्रीसियेशन होता है, तो वह एपाइन्ट हो जाते हैं ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता था कि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर एक कम्प्रीहैसिव बिल आता, तो अच्छा होता। आप तीन मुद्दों को लेकर ही इस बिल को लाए हैं।

मैं एक खास बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सोलिसिटर और एडवोकेट जनरल होते हैं उनका जो आप रिटैनेर के रूप में रखते हैं, उनको भी जज बनने का मौका देना चाहिए, उनको भी इसका अवसर मिलना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, after a long waiting for six days, I have been able to get this opportunity for which I thank you. Along with me, our Law Minister also had to wait. At the outset, let me say, the present Bill has a very limited scope, but seeing how it has been dis-

cussed here, I feel I am required to say something about the other issues also. First I will say something about the Bill itself and then I will come to the issues which have been raised. From the statement of objects and reasons in the Bill as well as the statement made by the Law Minister, I could not really understand what is the purpose of this amending Bill. The words used are only "it is felt".

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

In both cases the term used is "it is felt". It is not clear as to what is the reasoning for that feeling, I think the main idea is that the Judges should be able to live in such a way that they are not required to depend on others, they can live without fear or lure while they are in office as well as subsequent to their retirement. If this is the object which one should have in mind, I am afraid this Bill hardly gives any relief. It is only a trivial relief which has been given to the Judges.

Because of the postponement of the discussion, we had the advantage of knowing the minds of some of the Judges, which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 24th of November. Mr. Chief Justice Chandrachud says:

"It may not be feasible to raise judges' salaries. But the car allowance of Rs. 300 per month that Supreme Court and High Court judges get should be doubled..... The sumptuary allowance of Rs. 300 that Supreme Court judges and the Chief Justices of the High Courts get should be raised... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500..... Judges' retirement benefits also need attention.. the present scale of pension: Rs. 22,000 per year for High Court judges and Rs. 29,000 for Chief Justices and Supreme Court Judges is inadequate."

Mr. Justice Grover says:

"We should not only think in terms of increasing the number of judges but also concern ourselves with their quality and calibre. This aspect has so far been ignored. I would say if you have 20 judges in a court, all badly paid, it would be better to reduce the number to 15...."

Mr. Justice Sawant of the Bombay High Court says:

"With spiralling inflation, the standard of living of the members of the judiciary has been falling. The best way to ensure that judges are provided with purchasing power that is fairly stable is to provide them with the necessary amenities. These could include a limited amount of electricity and gas.... A judge is expected to be wise, dignified and to have a cool outlook on various matters so that he commands respect. He should be free from worry about matters of daily living."

This is an incomplete Bill. Actually, an exhaustive Bill is needed. In this connection, I want to refer to a Constitution Amendment Bill, No. 142 of 1980, introduced by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, which says that the amount of pension should be equivalent to the salary; it also deals with the transfer of judges. I would say that this matter should be looked into from the angle that a judge should be able to function without any fear or attraction of future job subsequent to retirement. We are opposed to judges being given posts after retirement, be it as a Chairman of a Corporation or an Ambassador. We opposed it earlier, and we still hold the same view. If all these things are attended to, then some justice can be done to the Judges.

We must remember that it is not only the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court who are responsible for dispensing justice. The judi-

ciary as a whole has to be taken note of. As my hon. friend, Shri Parulekar, rightly asked: if you want to improve the conditions of service of the members of the judiciary, why do you pick up only a few judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts? Why do you ignore the lower judiciary? The hon. Minister may say that this is not the concern of the Central Government, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. But if he wants, he can call a meeting of the representatives of the State Governments, get a policy decision approved by them and act accordingly.

Sir, I think this must be enough regarding the Bill. Now, whatever has been said here, about it of course, there is nothing to oppose. It is better to get something than nothing. But it is nothing practically. It is rather a trivial thing.

Coming to the other important matters, recently there has been a charge—our friends here on this side were very anxious that the judiciary is not functioning properly, there must be some drastic change, this static thing should be removed. I do agree with them that it is natural to feel like that and some changes is necessary. But what should the change be? Should we go from the frying pan to the fire? Have you thought about it? Have you anything in mind or do you want to just throw away the judges, transfer them from here to there or just want some committed judges or call them just a stumbling block? I think this will be too much.

Recently at Bangalore the Chief Justice had to clarify the position when it was alleged that the judiciary is a stumping block in the progress of the society. He said, and I quote from the *Indian Express* dated 18-11-80 as follows:

"How could the judiciary be accused of putting impediments, when the Government had the power to

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

reverse any judgment of the court through an amendment to the Act concerned, he asked.

Mr. Chandrachud said that there was no confrontation between the Government and the judiciary and the latter was not in any way coming in the way of achieving social good. On the other hand, he pointed out that section 23(1) of the Constitution empowered the Government to take away the excess urban land even for purposes of giving it to industry and other private hands.

If the land is transferred from one private hand to the other and not given to the poor, how could there be equal distribution of wealth?", he queried."

After all, whose function it is? The Supreme Court has upheld that law.

AN HON. MEMBER: Read further.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You better read it further. I can read the whole thing provided the time is granted to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You read whatever is relevant.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Therefore, how is it that judiciary is coming in the way? Ultimately, the Chief Justice could not say.

In the Editorial of *Indian Express* dated 19th November, 1980, it is stated:

"The Chief Justice of India has given a telling reply to the unfair charges against the judiciary. In a speech at Bangalore, Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud said that the courts could only interpret the laws enacted by Parliament and did not come in the way of social progress. What he left unsaid is that when their interpretation does not suit the con-

venience of the party in power, they are accused of being stumbling blocks in the way of socialism."

So, this is the thing. Otherwise, may I just put a question? They have got unlimited powers to make laws for social benefit. But why are not they making laws in that way? They can make laws all right for personal purposes. Don't you remember, Mr. Chairman, the amendment to the Representation of the People Act? What is the purpose of that Act? It was solely to benefit one individual and that was given retrospective effect. There was another Act even for the amendment of the Constitution. It could not be passed here. But it was carried in the Rajya Sabha. It was Bill No. 41 of 75. What does it indicate? It indicates that if the ruling party wants to make any law for achieving its ends, there is no bar.

Something was said about a committee of judiciary. I do not know what is expected of a Judge, whether he should interpret the law as it is or read between the lines to suit the ruling party.

Though it is not strictly relevant, even Dr. Ambedkar had said that it was desirable that a candidate who wished to serve in a legislature should have something higher qualifications, instead of merely being a voter. I tried to convey this point, but my colleagues did not agree with it barring one. As Dr. Ambedkar pointed out, the functions that a legislator is required to discharge require a certain amount of knowledge and practical experience of public affairs. Dr. Rajendra Prasad also reiterated it, though he said that the time then was not ripe. I do not want to quote him because of lack of time. After all, when we make laws here, we cannot visualise all the difficulties which may come up in achieving the object. Therefore, I strongly stress that this should be considered whether we should fix any qualification for becoming a Member of Parliament.

Then I come to transfer of Judges. Unfortunately, the Judges themselves have said that transfer is not a punishment, but I do not know what their present opinion is. However, the Law Commission has said:

“To prevent abuse of the power of transfer, it is recommended that no judge should be transferred without his consent from one High Court to another unless a panel consisting of the Chief Justice of India and his four seniormost colleagues finds sufficient cause for such a course.... Normally, the Law Commission is averse to recommending a constitutional amendment, but such a panel is necessary....”

The judicial system, in my humble opinion, has two parts—the presiding officer and the rest of the system. We have to choose good, honest presiding officers who are without fear and who are not lured by anything. Further, justice delayed is justice denied. So, Government should increase the number of Judges. We are also not averse to changes in the procedure, but merely transferring a Judge from here to there or having committed Judges, will not solve the problem. We have to give serious thought to the procedure also and the appointment of good Judges, so that there may be expeditious disposal of cases. The question of providing legal aid to the poor should also be taken care of.

Lastly, one of my friends has prepared a note which I have circulated to some Members. Though I do not entirely agree with him, he has made a very good point. He said that in the Supreme Court. We say that everybody is equal before law. But when one goes to the Supreme Court, take for instance a big Company, they can engage a lawyer of any standing as they are in a position to pay fee to any extent. But what about the poor? Even if he goes as a Respondent to the Supreme Court, wherefrom he should pay? Is it equality before law? Can we consider it equality before law? If you mean to help the poor, we

should have some means to help the poor. You have made Committees. I do not know whether it helps. Serious thought should be given to all these things instead of making all sorts of allegations. After proper thought this Bill should be brought again after taking into consideration all these aspects.

Proper emoluments and facilities must be given to the judges as early as possible.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I rise to support this Bill because of the fact that this Bill is long overdue. I am in agreement with those who have demanded that the service conditions of the judges should be reviewed. I would go to the extent of saying that the service conditions of the whole judicial system and the judiciary has to be reviewed. With the rise in the cost of living, it is but necessary that judges, if we want them really to work honestly, efficiently and above board, should be paid at least good amount of salary and they should be allowed certain facilities.

In this country we are finding that the best advocates are not interested to become judges. Why is it? It is more because of the fact that many of them had a very lucrative practice and though they are prepared to sacrifice that amount they really want that much of subsistence money which can enable them to survive. Therefore, the whole question of the salary system, the allowance system, has to be gone into if we really want good judges to come up.

With regard to many other things which have been said in connection with the judicial system, I think much has to be done. Lot of controversy has been raised about the transfer of judges. It was, probably, if I remember correctly, the Consultative Committee of Parliament of the Ministry of Law and Justice which took a unanimous decision that there should be transfer of judges.

(Interruptions)

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

I am referring to the Press Report and I have a right to refer to that.

I am submitting that this aspect of transfer of judges requires consideration. It is not such a thing that the judges should not be transferred at all. I do not mean to say that they should be immune from transfer. We all know about the agitation of the lawyers of the High Court of Allahabad against one Justice. Shall we ignore these matters? Therefore, on the question of transfer there cannot be any blanket ban. I know and many of us know that there is a lot of controversy going on in many High Courts. Local considerations and prejudices do weigh with the High Court Judges and the work of the Judiciary does suffer. It cannot be said that every thing is all right with the system. Therefore, I am in agreement with those who say that the Judges may be transferred. Of course, there cannot be two opinions that the transfer of Judges should not be made a political weapon but, when need arises, it cannot be said and it cannot be made a rule that Judges should not be transferred.

With regard to the appointment of Judges, I have a suggestion to make and that suggestion is that while we should certainly make appointment of Judges from Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Minorities also, it should not be done at the cost of efficiency, at the cost of ability, at the cost of quality because, what is important in a High Court Judge is the quality of the Judge, the calibre of the Judge and the independence of the Judge, and that should not be lost sight of while making appointments.

I am happy to learn from the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha that the announcement made by the Minister that the existing vacancies of Judges are to be filled up within a week or ten days' time. I hope they will stick to this announcement and soon fill up the vacancies so that the mounting arrears of cases may be disposed of.

I have a suggestion with regard to the mounting arrears. Of course, the appointment of a number of Judges may solve the problem but what is important is some rethinking on the part of the Judiciary itself. There are certain cases which do not brook delay like cases of motor accident, cases of divorce, cases under the Guardians and Wards Act and certain cases with regard to service matters. It so happens that while these cases should be disposed of by the Judiciary at the earliest, they are sometimes disposed of after the retirement of a person or after the death of a person, etc. So, this sort of position has to be reviewed and I think it could be done with a mere acknowledgment of the urgency of such cases. So, the Judiciary should have a fixed priority with regard to the disposal of cases and I think that if this is done, most of the urgent cases of that nature, which require early disposal, would be disposed of and it would give greater relief to those who require it immediately.

With regard to the appointment of Judges I have another word to say again here. Of course, Judges cannot be committed to any particular ideology, but one thing has to be looked into, and that is the social outlook of a Judge—because this social outlook of the Judge is reflected in the Judgement. If a Judge has an outlook which is of benefit or which is in tune with the poorer sections of society, then his judgment would definitely be different from that of a Judge who has an outlook which is the outlook of a vested interest. The quality of the judgement differs in this case. Therefore the question of appointment of Judges has to be looked into from the point of view or the angle of the social outlook of the Judges.

I would here add one word with regard to disposal of the cases piling up. We have been talking of the procedural changes and we had made certain changes, but with little results. Therefore, my submission would be that the

Law Commission's recommendations with regard to making changes for the disposal of cases expeditiously should be translated into action and immediate action should be taken on the Law Commission's recommendations with regard to procedural delays.

I have a word about the impending Advocates (Amendment) Bill too, though that is not a subject before the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may reserve your submissions for that occasion.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: All right.

I have a word to say about the appointment of Attorney-General—because this is concerned with the whole judicial system. The post of Attorney-General of India...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leave it to your competent Law Minister.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I know, he is a competent Law Minister. The competent Law Minister's attention has to be drawn to the fact that the Government has not been able to appoint an Attorney General; the matter is long overdue. I hope my friend Mr. Shiv Shankar will take care of it so that we can have an Attorney General who can handle the cases in the Supreme Court.

With these words, I thank the Law Minister for having brought forward this Bill, and I would expect something more to come so that the whole judicial system may be reformed as he is a man who has made his mark as a lawyer and as a judge; and now, as a Law Minister, I hope he will make a mark in that respect also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill, not on the ground that I disagree with the quantum of concessions given to the judges, but on the ground that these are only very meagre concessions and this Bill does not touch the real pro-

blem at all. Considering the position of judges in the society and the nature of their job, I feel that the Law Minister should have brought a comprehensive Bill to provide all the necessary facilities to the judges to enable them to have independent, smooth functioning as judges. But, instead of going deep into that problem, this Bill only touches or rather does not even touch the problem. I would say that this is not meeting adequately the requirements of the present-day judges in the society.

The Law Minister has, on many occasions, both in this House and outside, stated in categorical terms that it is not the policy of the Government to interfere with the judiciary, that the independence of the judiciary will be protected. Of course, it is the basic requisite of democracy that judiciary should have its independence, should be independent of the executive. But what is happening in our country? In our country, is the judiciary in practice, in its actual functioning, independent of the executive? I would like to say that the independence of the judiciary, the independent functioning of the judiciary, is obstructed to by the Government. I will explain how it is so. For explaining that point, I would draw attention to the answer given by the Law Minister in this House a few days back: the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court waiting for decision is 7,223 as on 31st December and the number of cases pending in the High Courts is 1,79,450; Of these, pending in the High Courts, 86,000 cases have been pending for more than five years and another 14,000 cases for more than a decade. This is the pic-16.00 hrs.

ture of the pending cases in the Supreme Court and the High Courts of our country. What is the reason for these pending cases? The reason is very simple. In our Supreme Court, out of the total sanctioned strength of eighteen judges six posts are lying vacant. In the different High Courts forty-four posts of judges are lying

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

vacant. Sir, I would like to ask who is responsible for these vacancies. Whose fault is it? It is the fault of the government. Of course, the Law Minister has expressed his concern over the non-filling of these posts and thus indirectly admitted the government's inaction in this matter. But my point is that this inaction on the part of the government obstructs the effective functioning of the judiciary. It is not enough to say that judiciary is independent of the executive and the government is not interfering. Sir, it is up to the government to provide all the facilities to the judiciary so that judiciary functions effectively in the country. Not providing required amount of facilities to judiciary is equal to interfering in the judiciary, because what will happen if the government interferes in the judiciary? If the government interferes in the judiciary, the ends of justice will not be met. What will happen if the government does not provide adequate facilities to the judiciary? Then justice will get delayed and justice delayed is justice denied. So, in this country justice is denied to hundreds and thousands of people and in this way the government is obstructing the effective functioning of judiciary.

Sir, another aspect I want to bring to light is that in this country when the legal battle is between the poor and the rich, naturally the rich has all the facilities. If a poor man loses a case in a lower court then he cannot even dream of coming to the High Court or Supreme Court. The Law Minister is well aware of it. Sir, a person from South cannot dream of filing a case in the Supreme Court because of the distance and the high fees charged by the lawyers. So, my point is when the legal battle is between the rich and the poor there is no equality of opportunity before law. The Constitution itself has given certain concessions to the weaker sections; minority rights are protected; scheduled caste reservations are there. But equally more important is this.

In legal battle there is no protection to the poor. The result is, when there is a race between the rich and the poor, it is the poor people who lag behind. I use this opportunity to request the Government and the Law Minister to come forward with legislation providing for legal aid to the poor. We would definitely welcome that. When a rich man loses the case in the lower court he can come to the Supreme Court. But if a poor man in Karnataka or Tamil Nadu or Kerala or Andhra Pradesh loses in the lower court, it is not easy for him to come all the way to Delhi. This is my respectful submission. If the rich man loses in the legal battle, he can afford to meet all the expenses; he can meet the lawyer's fees etc., but the poor man cannot afford to do it. My point is that justice should reach these poor people also and for that we should have a permanent bench of the Supreme Court in the South also. It is my respectful submission that the Supreme Court need not be concentrated in Delhi alone. Some permanent bench can be constituted in the South; and you can have a permanent bench in Calcutta also. What harm is there, in having one in Calcutta?

Sir, there is one other thing which I wish to bring to your attention. I know that lawyers plead in English; why can't the lawyers plead cases in the local languages? I do not understand this. Let the judgment be in any language, I don't mind. My point is that you should not deny justice to these poor people, simply because they are living far away from Delhi. This is my point. Therefore, I suggest that there can be one bench of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Bangalore or Madras so that equality of opportunity is given to all these people.

And regarding High Courts. I would like to say this. There are some States and Union Territories which are not having any High Court at all. Why should you deny it to them? Let there be High Courts in all Union territories and in all States. Why have

you got only one High Court at Allahabad? We can have bench at other distant places. That will be very effective in providing justice to the poor people, in my opinion.

Sir, there is an apprehension that Government may bypass Article 217 of the Constitution regarding appointment of judges, and Article 222 regarding transfer of judges. The papers have reported about this and this apprehension has been there continuously. But the hon. Law Minister has categorically stated that the Government do not intend to interfere with the judiciary. In this House he has said that. He said, Government is not for a committed judiciary and all that. My submission is, Article 217 of the Constitution should be adhered to in letter and in spirit. Article 222 should be adhered to also in letter and in spirit. I say all this because, by bypassing these Articles, you can easily get rid of the independence of the Judiciary over the Executive. I need not go into this point in detail because the hon. Law Minister is fully aware of the position. I want to say that in this country if democracy is to function smoothly, judiciary should be independent. The judiciary should be independent of the executive and if you really mean that these two provisions of the Constitution should be strictly adhered to, then I will ask the Government: "Will the Government come forward with an amendment to the Constitution?" When Government are in majority now, they can get it passed and if you bring forward such an amendment to the Constitution, it is most welcome. And if you don't issue a whip to vote in favour of this amendment, this will not be carried. Sir, in this country, people strongly believe in independence of judiciary which is very important. It is reported in the press that there is a move from the Government side to bring forward a Bill against this. I would request the Hon'ble Minister kindly to refrain from bringing forward such a bill. The Chief Justice of India has also

his reservations on this. That has been stated in the press. Sir, in view of the above, I oppose this Bill. As I have said earlier, I oppose this Bill not on the grounds that concession has been given, but on the grounds that the concessions are too meagre. I think the Hon. Law Minister will come forward with a new Bill giving higher quantum of concessions and facilities and higher salaries to the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा):
मैं विधि मंत्री जी का बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ इसलिए नहीं कि वह हमारे नेता हैं, हमारे मंत्री महोदय है बल्कि इसलिए कि वह एक साधारण स्थिति से उठ कर आगे बढ़े हुए व्यक्ति है और एक क्षमतावान मंत्री है लेकिन आज जो बिल यहां पर उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है उसके संदर्भ में मेरे मन में कुछ शंकाएँ हैं। आज हमारी ज्यूडिशरी के विषय में बहुत सी शंकाएँ साधारण लोगों के मन में हैं। बहुत सी नियुक्तियाँ आज हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में होनी हैं। बहुत से मामले बरसों से अदालतों में लटके पड़े हैं। लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। बहुत से ऐसे मामले भी हैं जिन को हम जनहितकारी समझते हैं, सारे कार्यपालिका सारी लैजिस्लेचर ने एक मत से उनको पारित किया है लेकिन उनको भी हमारी न्यायपालिका ने टर्न डाउन कर दिया है और कर देती है। इस तरह की जो चीज इन से संबंध रखने वाले महत्वपूर्ण बिलों को लेकर उनको आना चाहिये था लेकिन उन्होंने एक साधारण सा बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है। आज हम अपनी हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को और अधिक सुविधायें दे रहे हैं जिन के पास बहुत सारी सुविधायें हैं उनको और बढ़ा रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में साधारण लोगों के मन में शंका होना स्वाभाविक है कि हम लोगों की सुविधायें बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग भी इस देश में हैं जिन के बारे में माननीय नियोजन मंत्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में स्वीकार किया है कि उनकी मासिक ग्रामदानी 65 रूपया है और उनकी संख्या 35-36 करोड़ के करीब है लेकिन उनके लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। 65 प्रतिशत लोग हमारे देश के पावर्टी लाइन से, सामान्य जीवन जीने की लाइन से नीचे के स्तर पर जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम कुछ लोगों की सुविधायें अगर बढ़ाते जाएं तो यह कुछ समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। सुविधायें बढ़ानी भी थीं तो केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जजिज की क्यो लोअर कोर्ट्स के जजिज की सुविधाएं क्यो नही बढ़ाई गई हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कौन जाता है, वहां प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए कौन जाता है, पैरवी करने के लिए कौन जाता है? वहां न्याय पाने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी फर्म, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति बड़े बड़े जमींदार जाते हैं और प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए आप भी अधिष्ठाता महोदय जाते हैं, जैठमलानी जी जाते हैं और मुझे शंका है इस बात की कि शायद ही आपने गभी किसी गरीब आदमी की वहां वकालत की हो...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many poor people have to go to Supreme Court.

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों और बड़े बड़े सामन्तों की ही वहां वकालत होती है। गरीब को तो न्याय लोअर कोर्ट्स से ही मिलता है। लोअर कोर्ट्स की हालत आज बड़ी बदतर है। सुविधाएं बढ़ानी थी तो आपको लोअर कोर्ट्स के जजों की भी बढ़ानी चाहिए थीं, मुसिफ कोर्ट की, जिला जजों की भी बढ़ानी चाहियें थी। आज लोअर कोर्ट्स में करप्शन है। यदि ज्यूडिशरी में करप्शन होगा तो लोगों का विश्वास न्यायपालिका से उठ

जाएगा। डेमोक्रेसी से उठ जाएगा। और वह करप्शन तभी खत्म किया जा सकता है, जब आप लोअर कोर्ट्स के लोगों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, तभी जो हैब-नाट्स हैं, उनको न्याय मिल सकेगा। इस समय आप हैब्स की पैरोकारी कर रहे हैं, आप को हैब-नाट्स की पैरोकारी करनी चाहिये थी। यही मुझे दुःख और रंज है।

सभापति जी, जब आप यहां मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्मानित सदस्य के रूप में इस बिल के सदर्थ में अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे, उस समय मैं यहां पर नहीं था, लेकिन मुझे आप के विचार पढ़ने का मौका मिला। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह आप के विचार है या श्री सतीश अग्रवाल या श्री परुलेकर जी के जो कि हमारे योग्य दोस्त हैं, उनके विचार हैं। कोई अन्तर आप के विचार में नहीं था। मैं आप को चेंज के लिए मानता था कि आप परिवर्तनवादी व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन आप के विचार बिल्कुल स्टेट्स-को वाले थे।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : आप बोल लें जो चाहें, वह ऐसी जगह इस समय बैठे हैं जो प्रोटेस्ट भी नहीं कर सकते।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत: आप बिल्कुल यथास्थितिवादी व्यक्ति की तरह बोल रहे थे। आपने यहां पर कहा कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने अपने शासन काल में 42 अमैंडमेंट सन् 1977 तक किये, लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह अमैंडमेंट किसके हित के लिए थे? क्या उसमें से अधिकांश संशोधन इस बात के लिए नहीं थे कि लोगों को अधिक बढ़िया न्याय मिले सके, लोगों को अधिक अच्छा सामाजिक न्याय मिल सके? और उन सारे संशोधनों

को, जिनको इस सदन ने, इस हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने एकमत से पारित किया था, अपना समर्थन दिया, उनको न्यायपालिका ने टर्न-डाऊन किया, जेठमलानी और दूसरे, तीसरे उन जैसे बड़े वकीलों की दलील पर। तो ऐसे जनहितकारी संशोधन हों, बिल हों और उनको न्यायपालिका टर्न-डाऊन कर दे और हम समझें कि कोई बाटलनेक हमारी न्यायपालिका की है और हम संशोधन लायें तो उसको भी समझें कि कोई गलत काम है तो निश्चित तौर पर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि आप प्रगतिवादी हैं या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं या नहीं, या आप के दो चेहरें हैं—एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य के रूप में और दूसरा वकील के रूप में ? यहां आप वकील के रूप में पैरोकारी कर रहे थे या कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य के रूप में बोल रहे थे, यह वास्तव में आश्चर्य का विषय है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope, the Minister will look into this matter, now I am here.

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : आपने कहा कि कमिटेड जुडिशियरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं भी इसके खिलाफ हूँ। कमिटेड किसके प्रति ? व्यक्ति के प्रति, पार्टी के प्रति या सिद्धांतों के प्रति ? हमारा सिद्धांत है समाजवाद को लाना। यदि समाजवाद के रास्ते में कोई चीज बाधक हो सकती है तो उसको जरूर दूर किया जाना चाहिये। अगर उसके लिए कमिटेड जुडिशियरी की जरूरत है तो उसको लाया जाना चाहिये।

आपने सिस्टम के विषय में आशंका प्रकट की, आखिर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली हो या प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली हो। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का सवाल है, वह तो सीधी-साधी सी प्रणाली चाहती है, कि जनता को अधिक सस्ता न्याय

मिल सके, अच्छा समाजिक न्याय लोगों को मिल सके और गरीबों का हित हो सके। हमें ऐसी प्रणाली चाहिए, अगर वह राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली हो सकती है तो उस पर बहस करने में आप को परहेज क्यों है ? एक राष्ट्रीय बहस की बात प्रधान मंत्री ने की, आप उससे गुरेज क्यों करते हैं, उससे भागना क्यों चाहते हैं ? आप उस पर बहस कीजिये, जनता को अपने विचारों को अनुकूल समझाने की कोशिश कीजिये, हमें इसमें कोई सदेह नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज एक बात जो आप की है, निश्चित तौर पर मुझे भी पसन्द आई। आपने कहा कि एडहोक एरेंजमेंट क्यों करते हैं, पीसमील संशोधनों को लेकर क्यों आते हैं ? मैं भी चाहता हूँ, और जब हम देख रहे हैं, और न्याय मंत्री भी स्वीकार करते हैं और सारा सदन स्वीकार करता है कि हमारी न्यायपालिका में बहुत सारे लूपहोल्स हैं, बहुत सी कमियां हैं तो क्यों नहीं एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लेकर हम यहां आते हैं ? आप ऐसे संशोधन क्यों नहीं सामने लाते जिससे न्यायपालिका की सारी खामियों दूर की जा सकें ? क्यों नहीं आप जुडिशियल रिफार्म कमीशन स्थापित करते जो कि आपकी मदद कर सके और सारी कमियों की ओर इंगित कर सके ? जिससे हमारी न्यायपालिका अधिक जनवादी बन सके ?

मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि आज हमारी न्यायपालिका हैब्स की न्यायपालिका है चाहे उसकी वकालत कम्युनिस्ट करते हों या कोई और करता है। हमारे ऊपर हैब्स की न्यायपालिका थोपी गई है, अगर हैब-नाट्स की न्यायपालिका बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये परिवर्तन करना होगा। अगर परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे जितने भी साधन हैं, ताले में बन्द रहेंगे आप कहते हैं कि आज कार्यपालिका को

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत

बहुत सारी ताकतें दी जा रही हैं, और न्याय-पालिका को शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिये ताकि कार्यपालिका पर नियंत्रण लागू हो सके, मैं कहता हूँ कि क्यों। आज कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका दोनों जनता की ताकत को जकड़ती जा रही हैं। इस लिए वक्त की आवश्यकता है कि हम लेजिस्लेचर को ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनायें, क्योंकि लेजिस्लेचर जनता की इच्छा को अभिव्यक्ति दे सकता है। वक्त की पुकार है कि हम अपनी जनवादी संस्थाओं को ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि मैंने जो अपील और प्रार्थना की है, माननीय न्याय मंत्री जी उसको स्वीकार करेंगे और देश की जनता को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय देने के लिए ठोस कदम उठायेंगे। मैं कुछ शंकाओं के साथ उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ज.पाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): सभापति महोदय, इस देश में न्याय व्यवस्था पर से लोगों का विश्वास हटता जा रहा है। न्याय-व्यवस्था प्रजातन्त्र का एक बहुत ही मजबूत स्तंभ है। यदि वह कमजोर हो जायेगा, तो इस देश का प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। पिछले चार पांच साल से न्यायपालिका में एक ऐसा विष घोला गया है जिस का शिकार हाई कोर्ट का एक-एक जज हो गया है। उस का नतीजा केवल एडवोकेट्स को ही नहीं भुगतना पड़ रहा है, बल्कि लिटिगेंट्स वादकारियों, को भी भुगतना पड़ रहा है। यह देश के लिए बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है।

मैं सरकार की शक्ति पर तो भरोसा नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं माननीय ला मिनिस्टर की शक्ति पर जरूर भरोसा कर के चल रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह कभी इस देश में शंकर ने विष पिया था, उसी तरह माननीय विधि मंत्री जी शिव के रूप में जुडिशरी में जो विष

व्याप्त हो गया है, उस को भी पी कर इस देश की जुडिशरी को पवित्रता देंगे, ताकि लोगों का विश्वास इस देश की जुडिशरी पर फिर से स्थापित हो सके।

जहां तक इस बिल के द्वारा जजों को कुछ सुविधायें देने का प्रश्न है, हमारे कुछ साथियों को शिकायत हो सकती है। लेकिन आज एक एडवोकेट और एक जज के बीच में जो फर्क हो गया है, उस को देखते हुए हमें जजों को ज्यादा सुविधायें देनी पड़ेंगी—वेतन की, निवास-स्थान की, और आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है उन को सुरक्षा देने की। जजों को पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए, जो किसी को फांसी देने का आदेश देते हैं, लाखों रुपये की प्राप्ति का फैसला करते हैं। आज तो जजों को धमकी दी जाती है, कि अगर तुमने फैसला हमारे हक में न किया, तो तुम्हारा यह हो जायेगा जब ला एंड आर्डर की हालत खराब होती जा रही है, तब जुडिशरी में बैठे हुए जजों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मंत्री के आगे पीछे पुलिस की गाड़ियां दौड़ती हैं। डी० एम०, एस० डी० एम० और तहसीलदार के साथ पुलिस होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के जानो-माल की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था न हो, यह एक गलत नीति है। जजों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हाई कोर्ट में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज और माइनारिटीज के लोगों को रखा तो जाये लेकिन ऐसा उन की योग्यता का ध्यान रख कर किया जाये। एक छिपे तरीके से उन्होंने यह कहने की कोशिश की है कि वे हरिजन, आदिवासी पिछड़ेवर्ग मुस्लिम और अकलियत के लोग इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि जज का काम कर सकें। लेकिन मैं चेलेंज दे कर कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हाई कोर्ट में चले जाइये इस वर्ग के लोग वकालत और कानून के धंधे में किसी से पीछे

नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो कुर्सियों पर बैठे हैं, जो जजों की नियुक्ति की रिक्मेंडेशन करते हैं, उन में तो भाई-भतीजावाद चलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not refer to a relation of any particular judge.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : सभापति महोदय, बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनारिटी के लोगों को जज बनाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को यह नीति बनानी चाहिए कि मौजूदा हालत में कोई भी जज जिस प्रदेश का रहने वाला है उस प्रदेश की हाई कोर्ट में जज नहीं बनाया जायेगा, उसे किसी दूसरी हाई कोर्ट में रखा जायेगा। जजों के ट्रांसफर की नीति भी शीघ्रान्गीघ्न अपनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि जो विरमारा जुडिशरी पर से उठ गया है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आगे और भी विश्वास हटना चला जाए या हाई कोर्ट राजनीति के अखाड़े बन जायें। मैं खुले शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर महीने, दो महीने में सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में आज भी मुक्केबाजी चलती है वह और भी चलने लगेगी। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि जुडिशरी का डी-सेन्ट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे इतने बड़े राज्य में हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच कम से कम बरेली जैसी जगह पर कायम होनी चाहिए। इस के अभाव में आज वहाँ लोगों को न्याय पाने में बड़ी परेशानी होती है। बरेली पहाड़ों और मैदान के चारों तरफ से बीच में पड़ता है, वहाँ पर बैंच खुलने से लोगों को न्याय पाने में बड़ी सुविधा रहेगी।

इस के अलावा कोर्ट फीस को इतना अधिक घटा दिया जाना चाहिए जिस से कि

गरीब आदमी भी मुकदमे चला सके। आज एक हजार रुपये के लिए 200 रुपये की कोर्ट फीस उत्तर प्रदेश में लोअर कोर्ट में लग जाती है। फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सिविल जज की कोर्ट में फीस लगती है और उतनी ही हाई कोर्ट में भी लगती है। इस के अलावा वकीलों की फीस और दूसरे गवाहों वगैरह के खर्च अलग है। फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जितना खर्चा लगता है उस का कहना ही क्या है। इस तरह में एक हजार की बैल्युएशन पर तीन हजार खर्चा करना पड़ जाता है। यह कैसा न्याय है? इस तरह से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहने हुए समाप्त करूंगा कि इस समय न्याय व्यवस्था में जो भी परेशानियाँ हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाए। साथ ही जल्दी से जल्दी जजों के ट्रांसफर की व्यवस्था की जाए। हमारी न्यायपालिका, न्याय व्यवस्था राजनीति से ऊपर होनी चाहिए। इस दिशा में सभी लोगों का प्रयास करना चाहिए। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि इस के कार्य क्षेत्र को विस्तृत बनाया जाए ताकि न्याय व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके और लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, I feel honoured to speak when you are in the Chair. You have been my good friend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: This is the least controversial Bill, but many controversies have been raised by hon. members which are very extraneous to the object of the Bill. This Bill refers only to three concessions which the judges of both the Supreme Court and the High Court would be entitled to. I fully support them.

Doubts have been raised about the appointment of Chief Justices of the

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

High Courts and the Judges of the High Courts. It is true that the long delay that has occurred has given rise to some suspicion and doubt in the minds of some. There are six acting Chief Justices of the High Courts. Only two days ago, the acting Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court Chief Justice Aladi Kuppaswamy was made permanent. There are still five other High Courts where acting Chief Justices are functioning. Permanent Chief Justices should be appointed except in one or two cases where I understand that there may be a dispute; they should be left over.

The Constitution allows appointment of judges and transfer of judges; and this practice existed long before, even during the British regime; this practice has been there even during these 30 years of our government. It is not a new thing that judges are transferred from one High Court to another. Qualified persons from one state have been appointed High Court judge in another state. It is not a new thing that the government is contemplating. Long delay has taken place in this matter. I am glad the government is now considering the question of transfer of judges and the appointment of Chief Justice. To give the appearance of impartiality, a committee or panel should be appointed presided over by the administrative Judge of the Supreme Court with three or four members to go into the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court where vacancies for judges occur; this should be done as quickly as possible so that longstanding vacancies of 65 judges in various High Courts could be filled. The Law Minister stated in the other House that he was going to do this in a week or ten days. It is a good thing if it is done earlier.

Much has been said about committed judges, and it was alleged that this government wanted committed judges, judges committed to the rul-

ing party. It is absolutely untrue. The judges' commitment is to the Constitution. Every judge before entering office takes the oath that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution as by law established, uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and will uphold the Constitution and the laws. That is the oath he takes; this allegiance to the Constitution must be there.

Justice Krishna Iyer after his retirement a few days ago in a press statement said that every judge tries to interpret the law from his own angle, substitutes his own philosophy for the philosophy of the Constitution. The socio-economic philosophy of the Constitution should be given effect to. The Problem facing Parliament today is that social legislation is being struck down; directive principles are not given primacy by the courts. When we introduced article 31C in the 25th amendment in 1973 it was upheld in the *Keshavanand Bharati* case except the proviso which was struck down; it has now been reversed by the Supreme Court in the *Minerva Mill* case. A situation has now arisen when we have to have a new constitutional amendment. That is the problem that is now facing us; the problem is not whether there should be presidential form of government or parliamentary democracy. For social legislations that we bring forward, we get some impediments from the courts. This has to be got over. Taking this into account, judges who are appointed should be committed to the Constitution and its philosophy. If such judges are appointed, there will be harmonious working of the judiciary and whatever legislation Parliament passes would go through. I am not thinking of judges who are committed to the ruling party; I never want such judges and it is not the intension of the government at all. Because of the delay they allege that they are picking and choosing judges committed to party. I do not want such people; they should be committed to the Constitution and the socio-economic philosophy of the Constitution and

such judges are available in plenty. Without going into other matters raised by other hon. friends which are extraneous to the Bill, I request the hon. Law Minister to expedite the appointment of the judges to the various High Courts and also see that the acting chief justices of the High courts as far as possible are confirmed.

I also want to suggest the constitution of an All India judicial service so that persons recruited to that service can be posted to various High Courts whenever vacancies occur: this also may be considered by the government. Because if we transfer one Judge to another High Court that will also lead to national integration. A Judge from the North may be posted to a High Court in the South say Madras, or Calcutta, it will also lead to national integration and people will understand the other parts of the country as well. I will also suggest, Sir, in this connection, that judicial members of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, who are qualified to be considered for High Court Judges should also be considered while filling up these 65 vacancies. But then the question arises, who should sponsor their names? The Tribunal's function within the jurisdiction of a particular High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court has to make the recommendation. For that, Sir, I have a suggestion to make. The President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, who resides in Bombay, can sponsor any name, who according to his judgment, would have qualified for being a High Court Judge and the names should be sent to the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court where the vacancy occurs and the Chief Justice can forward his recommendation to the Chief Justice of India. A Committee or panel can go into this question and the appointment cannot be assailed by any one if this is adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the judiciary occupies a very important place in the body politic of any democratic society,

and the performance of our judiciary under the Constitution should be a matter of pride for every citizen of this great country. However, it pains us when we find that it has become a fashion these days to denigrate the judiciary, and I speak with reference to both the ruling party as also many of those in the Opposition. When I refer to the Opposition, I remember the uncharitable remarks also, made by the then Janata Party Law Minister with respect to the position of the Judges which itself resulted in protests here in Delhi and there was a silent demonstration against those remarks that he chose to make in this direction. However, I am not going into details here. But then the ruling party also often comes out with such platitudes as judiciary being a stumbling block in the provision of social justice. This attitude of looking upon judiciary as an impediment in providing social justice must be given up. One of the hon. members was saying that there were several judgments which negated social justice. But it has now been amply brought out here as to how such a situation of negation of social justice comes about. Is it ever realised, that many a time it is the defective laws that render a Judge helpless in rendering social justice to the people who come before him? There are various factors and since some of the Members have gone into that I shall not repeat but these uncharitable remarks should now come to cease.

Sir, we are told that these Judges have refused to recognise the precedence of the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights. I was shocked to hear about this. Who has to decide the precedence of one over the other? Who decides it? The Constitution itself has decided it. And then it is clear cut; as the Constitution stands today it is a clear cut matter that the Fundamental Rights are not at all subordinate to the Directive Principles. Indeed, the Directive Principles have given the social guidelines but whenever a conflict comes up between

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights, the position is clear, as laid down in the Constitution, as laid down by the founders of the Constitution in their wisdom, that it is the Fundamental Rights that have to prevail. Sir, I must make it very clear that we must have a proper approach to the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution. They are not just Fundamental Rights, and not merely rights, privileges, and prerogatives of individuals. That is not the way in which they should be looked at. I submit that fundamental rights are a product of and reflect our social values. For example,—a hypothetical example—a person goes to the court of law and says, "I waive my defence. I want no procedures whatsoever. Please convict me and send me to jail. Sentence me to death". Article 21 lays down that that is not possible; he has to be dealt with according to the procedure established by law. That is a fundamental right. Therefore, fundamental rights are not the rights given to the individuals as a matter of their prerogative. They are also a product of our social philosophy and social values that we cherish. We have a multi-lingual, multi-religious society. In order to see that all sections of the society are moulded into a harmonious whole and nothing ever destroys that particular aspect of our life, various fundamental rights are laid down. For instance, articles 25 and 26 speak of freedom to profess and practise any religion. Therefore, it is not a proper thing to go on denigrating the judiciary day in and day out. Leaving a few instances here and there, taking the overall picture, the position and performance of our judiciary under the Constitution should be a matter of pride to one and all.

Coming to the present Bill which is with respect to just a few concessions that are being given, I submit they are very meagre. Indeed, Government must come forward with substantial

measures in this regard. As far as emoluments and conditions of service are concerned, let justice be given to the judges. Let judges not be considered as mere monks on benches. There is need for a re-look at their emoluments and various other concessions and benefits they enjoy. Conveyance allowance must be given a re-look. They should be given a substantial book allowance so that they can keep abreast of the demands of law and the changing trends that are taking place. We see the sad phenomenon of judges travelling in buses rubbing shoulders with litigants, the accused and the witnesses. I need not dwell at length upon these things, but I must say that there is need for justice to judges.

The Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission says:

"The fact that our judiciary has acquitted itself so well and has gained a reputation for honesty and integrity should not shut our eyes to the urgent need of improvement in their services and other conditions."

The Law Commission headed by a former Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar observed that the Government must take necessary steps to improve the conditions of services of judges before the judicial processes fall into complete disrepute by inefficiency and unsatisfactory work.

We talk of the status of the judiciary and we say that we want them to be very high in our society. In this context, we have to consider another aspect. Look at the ranking of the Judges in the Warrant of Precedence. It is shocking to know that the Judges of the High Courts are bracketed with Secretaries to Government and the Judges of the Supreme Court are bracketed with Ministers of State. When we talk of the high position of the judiciary, it is necessary that proper amendments should be made in the ranking of the Judges also. I believe the Chief Justice. of

India had written to the Government that the Supreme Court Judges should be equated with Cabinet Ministers and the High Court Judges with Ministers of States. We want to know the reaction of the Government to this proposal.

There are a number of vacancies in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. It may be because the Government is thinking of changes in the modalities of appointment. But then, how long should we wait? There was the report of the Law Commission about the modalities of appointment nearly a year ago. So, let there now be some precise thinking and let certain steps be taken.

We were told that the backward classes are being taken into the judiciary. I must say that the claims of Muslims should also be considered while making appointment of Judges.

We have also to consider the introduction of procedural reforms and management techniques in our courts of law. Even today the courts work in the same fashion as they worked nearly 150 years ago. Calculators, micro-filming and even photostat machines are unknown in the courts of law. There is need for action in all these spheres. I hope Government will consider them.

While supporting the measure which has been brought forward by the Government, at the same time, I would say that it is not at all adequate to meet the situation. So, I would urge upon the Government to pay attention to this aspect also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yadav. He should conclude his speech in five minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, on a point of order. I think there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung... Yes, now there is quorum.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर): सभापति जी, माननीय विधि और न्याय-मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह सत्य है कि हमारे विधि मंत्री जी से जिस तरह की अपेक्षा की जाती थी और जिस तरह के कानून की यह सदन अपेक्षा करता था, जिस स्वरूप में इस विधेयक की हम आशा करते थे, उस स्वरूप में यह विधेयक सदन के सामने नहीं आ सका है। आशा है समय आने पर हमारे विधि एवं न्याय मंत्री एक संपूर्ण विधेयक प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

मैं इस संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हाई कोर्ट में आज चीफ जस्टिस की जगह बहुत दिनों से रिक्त है और वहां पर्मिनेट जजेज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। माननीय विधि मंत्री श्री घ्न ही इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठाये, जैसा उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है।

इसके साथ ही कुछ मुद्दे हैं। संविधान के आमुख में, प्रीएम्बल में हमने यह वचनबद्ध किया है कि देश के नागरिकों को हम इस तरह का जस्टिस देंगे जो इकनामिक, सोशल और पोलिटिकल होगा। लेकिन इस दिशा में, हालांकि बहुत से न्यायमूर्तियों ने कहा है कि हम सोशल जस्टिस देने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन सोशल जस्टिस ऐसी चीज है जो न्यायपालिका की ओर से नहीं, उसमें जब तक कार्यपालिका का सहयोग नहीं होगा, उसे हम एचीव नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये हमें मौजूदा कानून-व्यवस्था में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति जी, आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि इस देश में आज न्यायपालिका के संबंध में कई तरह की बातें पैदा हुई हैं और उनमें से प्रमुख बात यह है कि आज अभिभाषक संघ, लिटिगैट्स और जन-साधारण की ओर से मांग की जा रही है कि जो भी जजेज

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हैं, उनका एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में स्थानान्तरण किया जाये। जजेज के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बार ने भी यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि जजेज का स्थानान्तरण किया जाये और इसके लिये प्रावधान किया जाये और उस पर अमल होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में हमारे विधि मंत्री जी को किसी तरह की दिक्कत या रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये।

एक बहुत बड़ी दलील जजेज की तरफ से दी जाती है कि वह दूसरे प्रांत में जायें, तो वहां की भाषा नहीं समझते। मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ कि जब आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आडिट एंड एकाउन्टस सर्विस के लिये सलैक्शन करते हैं तो दक्षिण का आदमी उत्तर में किस तरह से जाता है और वह आई० ए० एस० उसी तरह से वहां कामयाब होता है जैसे उसी प्रांत का रहने वाला व्यक्ति हो। इसलिये यह दलील जो भाषा के आधार पर दी जाती है, यह मानने योग्य नहीं लगती है। यह जो प्रयोग पहले किया गया है, ब्रिटिश टाइम में जिस तरह से जजेज को दूसरे प्रांतों में नियुक्त किया जाता था, वह प्रयोग भी किसी तरह से कम नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सर शादी लाल जो हरियाणा में पैदा हुए थे, वह किस तरह से प्रीवी काउन्सिल में कामयाब हुए हैं, अच्छे जज साबित हुए हैं, उनके सामने लैंगेज का इम्पीडीमेंट था ?

मैं इस सदन में मांग करता हूँ कि यह उचित मांग है, देश के हर नागरिक की है, अभिभावक संघ की है और मैं भी 25 साल से बकालत करता हूँ, हाई कोर्ट में जिस तरह का बातावरण है, बार में है, बार के सदस्य जिस तरह से सोचते हैं, आप निश्चित रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये और कदम उठाइये। आप हाई कोर्ट के जजेज और चीफ जस्टिस का दूसरे प्रांतों में स्थानान्तरण करें।

एक आपको और कदम भी उठाना है, वह यह है कि जहां आप न्यायपालिका के अंदर नियुक्तियां करते हैं, उनमें आज भी आपके यहां अभिभावक संघ से कोई योग्य वकील आते हैं जज बनने के लिये जिनकी आप बैंच में अपेक्षा करते हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि जो सैलरी आप उनको देते हैं वह ल्यूक्रेटिव नहीं है उसमें कोई इस तरह का अट्रैक्शन नहीं है। इस विधेयक में जो जजेज के बारे में आपने आज व्यवस्था की है वह उनकी तदनुवाद से सम्बंध ही रखती है, केवल छुट्टी, पेंशन, मैडिकल लीव वगैरह की व्यवस्था की है। आप इस बात को गंभीरता से सोचिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सारे विश्व में हिन्दुस्तान के जजेज ही ऐसे हैं जिनको बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। आपको इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि आपके हाई कोर्ट के अच्छे वकील जज बनने के लिये तभी आ सकते हैं जब आप उनको अच्छी तनख्वाहें दें। उसके लिये मैं सजैस्ट करूंगा कि सरकार एक जुडिशल सर्विस पे कमीशन कायम करे, जो केवल जुडिशल सर्विस से ताल्लुक रखे और इन सारे हालात को देखते हुए जुडिशरी के सदस्यों की तनख्वाहें वगैरह मुकर्रर करे। इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस की तरह देश में एक जुडिशल सर्विस भी कायम की जाये और उसकी तनख्वाहों में एकरूपता लाई जाये। एक जगह सेशन जज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेशन जज को 650 रुपये और 1200 रुपये मिलते हैं, जबकि दूसरी जगह 1800 रुपये मिलते हैं। इस डिसपैरिटी को कम करने से जुडिशरी का स्तर और भी ऊंचा हो जायेगा।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जुडिशरी अपने आप में एक गरिमा और शालीनता लिये हुए हैं। पिछले 33 वर्ष का उसका इतिहास एक उदात्त और ऊंचा इतिहास है। इस गरिमा और शालीनता को बनाये रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम उन

लोगों की तन्खाहों, कनवेयेंस एलाउंस, व्हीकल एलाउंस और दूसरे एलाउंसिज के बारे में गंभीरता से सोचें ।

मुझे खुशी है कि विधि मंत्री ने भूतपूर्व विधि मंत्री की लाइन को छोड़ कर एक नई व्यवस्था कायम करने का साहसिक कदम उठाया है । मुझे आशा है कि वह इस दिशा में और आगे बढ़ेंगे । एक दिन वह था, जब हिन्दुस्तान की जुडिशरी के सदस्यों ने — डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजों और दूसरे जजों ने— पहली बार पार्लियामेंट के सामने मार्च किया था । मैं समझता हूँ कि आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान में यह एक पहली घटना थी । यदि जुडिशरी को कार्यपालिका के बारे में, दूसरी संस्थाओं के बारे में या इस देश के लोगों के बारे में इस तरह का शको-शुबहा पैदा हो जाये, तो जुडिशल आफिसर्स ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं कर सकते । सरकार को उन्हें एगोरेंस और मॉरिस की गारंटी देनी चाहिए । जब हम एक जज से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि ही शुः लिख लाइरु ए हरमिट एंड बर्क लाइक एट्स, तो हमारा यह भी फ़र्ज है कि हम उसकी जीवन की साधारण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ, विधि मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि आगे चल कर वह सस्ते न्याय और समाजवादी न्याय-व्यवस्था के बारे में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल इस सदन में पेश करेंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): As far as the Bill is concerned, I thought that its various provisions were most innocuous. By and large the Bill has received the support of all the sections of the House. One or two friends, however, opposed it, but not on the ground that it is not a Bill to be appreciated. Only, while supporting it, they had certain reservations.

It is not possible to answer each

and every question that has been raised, because many a speaker thought it fit, while paying left-handed compliments to the Bill, to digress and raise issues which are highly extraneous. On my part I would like to make an attempt to answer a few important objections that have been raised, and to meet the attempt that has been made to put me in the dock. I shall explain the position so that the House and the nation knows the real facts.

Two hon. friends attacked me, and particularly the hon. Member from Jadavpur used all the invectives in his armoury and tried to make out a case, though he also knows that he has miserably failed, that the judiciary in this country in substance had been denigrated. He thought that the judiciary was sought to be weakened.

17.00 hrs.

The rule of law was thrown to the winds, judiciary was sought to be denigrated and at the height of all he had gone on record to say and to ask me whether I could show a single incident where judiciary erred in its performance. After hearing certain speeches when he was himself the Chairman I am sure he will revise his own opinion. I am particularly referring to those speeches which have not come from this side but from that side. I am not here to say anything against the judicial system in our country.

(Interruptions)

What has surprised me are the comments coming from a friend who ideologically has no faith in the present judicial system and shedding crocodile tear regarding certain aspects that are prevalent in the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It is not fair to say that He holds a particular brief in which he does not believe, probably. I said that in this imperfect system an attempt should not be made to denigrate the judiciary because some protection of the weaker sections is being

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

obtained from the judiciary. I said if the National Security Ordinance is struck down...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am aware of what you have spoken. The hon. Member is aware that I heard him absolutely patiently. I was very attentive and did not utter a word when he spoke.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath, no two advocates agree. It is in the larger interest of the country that they should not agree.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I may make the position clear. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members and through this House to the nation that we are as much interested in the independence of judiciary as any other section of the society which claims to be so. But then I for one would have liked the debate to have gone on rising above the political considerations. Dragging the judicial system and those who man into the political arena for the purpose of the debate, in my submission, does not enhance the prestige of this House. Therefore, without seeking to answer certain of the aspects which even though I would not have very much liked, should have been discussed here or debated, I would try to first purge myself of certain allegations that have been made against our Government so that the record should be straight. What had been disturbing me in the recent times is and I have partly said this in the other House that particularly certain newspapers with their political alignments have been unfortunately giving out certain news which are far from true. I do not know the sources from which they got the news. But the tainted approach and the tilting which is there in the news gives an unfortunate impression and it would be my endeavour to steer clear of such an impression and put the record straight.

A lot has been said about vacancies in the High Court—that they are not filled up—and it has also been said by the Hon. Member from Ratnagiri that the recommendations that were received earlier have been sent back for the purpose of screening. I may bring this to the notice of the House because certain of the aspects are rather unfortunate and I would like to state certain facts without violating either the propriety of my oath or the propriety of judicial approach even in matters like this. It is possible that I may not be able to give very many details but, none-the-less, certain of the details are absolutely necessary and I would go on record.

For the information of Hon. Members, I may bring it to the notice of the House that when I took over as the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, it was only five files that were returned to us from the President. It was only five files. I say this because I hear from certain quarters that some 60 files pertaining to the appointment of Judges were returned and that the Government is doing nothing with reference to the appointments. Among these five files—I cannot give other details but I must give details to the extent possible and I must take the House into confidence—only one file pertained to appointment in the Supreme Court and the other four pertained to other matters. So, it is not as though a lot of files were returned and the Government, after we took over, again sent them back for the purpose of screening. It is neither here nor there. This is the submission I thought I should bring to the notice of the House.

Another aspect of it, which is also relevant, is that I do not know why some Opposition Parties, particularly, would like to create a confusion. I say this with a little bit of responsibility because I heard one of the responsible Members saying, when Justice Srivastav's matter was discussed in this House, 'It is difficult to dislodge you at the hustings, but it would be

our endeavour to create a conflict between you and the Judiciary'. Maybe, it is with this intention that, day in and day out, certain things are said against the Government *vis-a-vis* the Judiciary: I am not able to comprehend. But let me put the record straight that on 1-11-77—I am giving practically the same date when the Janata Party Government came to power, not that I am trying to say anything against the previous Government but I thought I should bring to the notice of the House facts which would bear out where we stand and whether this Government is really trying to run about with committed Judges as it has been sought to be alleged, and what is our commitment (I will come to it slightly later)—On 1-11-1977, practically nine months after the Government was taken over by the Janata Party, out of the sanctioned strength of judges of 366 on that day, the vacancy position was 88; and on 1-11-1980 the sanctioned strength of judges being 405, the vacancies today are 74, including, I agree, those five or six High Courts functioning. I will state about it a where the Acting Chief Justices are little later. I am not trying to compare these figures to denigrate the previous Government in any form. The process is such where the delay, in my submission, is absolutely inherent. Without going into the various High Courts, I refer to the expression of the hon. Member from Jadavpur who had gone on record to say that 'appointments are not effected as persons could not agree with the recommendations of the Chief Justices'. He is very well aware. In order to drive home the point, I would not like to give the instances. More than myself, he is very much aware as to the state of affairs of his own State where the vacancies are there for the last more than two and a half years. I leave it to him to judge whether we should be held in any way responsible for not accepting the recommendations of the Chief Justice of West Bengal. I leave it to him to judge because he knows the facts. I am only trying to say that the

vacancies exist for more than two and a half years—practically two and a half years. I am not even blaming the previous Government. I am only trying to explain my position and the position of our Government. The recommendations of the Chief Justice of the High Court are not accepted for certain considerations—this is what he thought to allege against us. I am only giving an explanation to that...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not refer to the Calcutta High Court.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You have not said about 'Calcutta'. You have said generally. I agree. I am not saying that you had referred to Calcutta. I am saying that you said that generally. In order to drive home my point, I am giving the example of your own High Court...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have been requesting you all the time. Please disclose that. I have been requesting you to find out some method to resolve the deadlock.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The deadlock is there. He is aware. (*Interruptions*) Why I have tried to quote it is because you are very well aware of those facts. I will not go into the details of that...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nor can I.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is exactly so. Therefore, you will kindly appreciate this. Your allegation was wholly misplaced, and only to meet that point, I thought I should give you an example of a case which is very well known to you.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Something which both of them do not want to disclose!

AN HON. MEMBER: We are entirely in the dark.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You may pardon me if I am not able to give further details because that would be a case of impropriety on my part. I could only go to a certain extent in some matter; beyond that, it would be an impropriety on my part to reveal the facts.

Sir, therefore, it is not as though the recommendations have come and a deliberate attempt is sought to be made. I would also like to assure the hon'ble Members that the procedure that was followed by the previous government has been only scrupulously followed by this government wherever it is possible. In fact, I can go on record that every time I am pressing the State governments for the purposes of sending the recommendations—for diversified reasons difficulties are there—so many States are locked up in such conflicts where we are not able to get the clear recommendations.

Sir, I have in answer to Question No. 27 on 18th November, 1980 stated that by October 20, 1980 proposals in their complete form have been received only in respect of 12 of the vacancies in the High Courts. The State authorities are constantly reminded—we have gone on record—for the need to take advance action for filling the posts which are likely to fall vacant. That has also been stressed. I am sending wireless messages. As my hon'ble friend knows I had personally gone to West Bengal only for this purpose. So, these difficulties are there.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: But this deadlock is only with regard to West Bengal. What about other States?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have already told you only 12 cases are such where complete proposals have come. Actually I am after it. In many cases many complications are there. But I can assure the House that at the earliest opportunity—because I am after it and my consultative committee was also very much anxious that the appointments should take place at the earliest—we will do our best to solve

this problem so far as the High Courts are concerned. This is all the assurance that I can give to this House.

Sir, a lot has been said about committed judges. In fact, I have not been able to understand the concept of committed judges as has been adumbrated from time to time by the Opposition, and the accusations that have been made. Sir, I believe—and I certainly believe—that the judges must be committed but the question is 'to whom'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: To what?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have repeatedly the position. Their commitment has to be necessarily to the Constitution and its goals for the simple reason that everyone of us as we take the oath also takes the oath to uphold the Constitution and the laws but the difficulty arises when the commitment is to the personal ideology of a judge. This really creates the complication. I wish that some researcher goes into the manner in which these appointments had been taking place, and particularly the manner in which the appointment took place from 1977 to 1979. It would be unfair for me to give the details but it pains me on some occasions when I come across certain cases....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Appoint a Committee to go into it and lay the Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would not mind if it is the consensus of this House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Be true to the nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will support it wholeheartedly.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I will certainly consider this aspect. In fact I am prepared to place myself for this purpose in the hands of the House. We have got to make a little careful

consideration My hon. friend referred to the content of Article 217 of the Constitution. Sir, the recommendations for the appointment of judges starts from the Chief Justice of the High Court. The Government of India has no hand in the matter. From the manner in which the recommendations come from the Chief Justice, and then, from the State authorities, very little is left often so far as the Central Government is concerned on the question of interference on their part. I thought I should make this position clear because often it is that we are trying to 'look' for committed judges. I am trying to explain this procedural aspect so that it may be known that the originating authority for the recommendations is the Chief Justice of that High Court. I would not like to go into the details as to the manner in which recommendations are made and what type of complaints often come to me, because that would be beside the point. But then, the idea of my stating this is only to show that the Central Government, because of the process and procedure that has been laid down has little say on the question of the recommendations of persons for appointment as High Court judges.

One aspect which has been adverted to is with reference to vacancies in the Supreme Court. Sir, hon. Members are aware that vacancies in the Supreme Court started arising from August, 1980. If I remember it correctly, the first judge who retired, retired on 31st of July, 1980. Within this span, from August to November, 4 have retired in the Supreme Court. I have gone on record some time back in the other House as saying that the Chief Justice of India himself has made the proposal some time in September, 1980. Naturally there is a procedure which has got to be followed, the procedure of consultations according to the Constitutional provision of Article 124. I may bring to the notice of the honourable House what I said in the other House that shortly perhaps—we will be making the announcement very shortly—we will be making announcement of certain other appointments to

the Supreme Court. Since already the process of approval is complete, I do not mind going on record that this Government of Mrs. Gandhi can legitimately take the credit of appointing the first Harijan to the highest seat in the judiciary and since the matter of announcement is

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
From Madras?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I do not know that. I cannot give that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Kuppuswami?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Kuppuswami is not a Harijan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got the information.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: He has got the information before I could get
(Interruptions).

So, Sir, after all, in these appointments, this Government is certainly committed to one aspect which I must also make clear. Sir, if the concept of social justice in the Constitution has to be real—and it should not remain illusory—then it is absolutely necessary that judges should be appointed from different sections of the society inhabiting this country, particularly the weaker sections, the minorities, the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and ladies, as one of the Hon. Members said. Now, the whole difficulty I do not know. In fact, the British Judicial System, which developed in our country, has developed in such a fashion where we have been treating the judiciary and the judicial system as though they are in the ivory towers. They live in the ivory towers and we follow the approach of "touch me not". In fact, I am one amongst those people who would like that the intelligentsia in this country must objectively evaluate the various appointments that take place in the High Courts based on the recommendations. In this context I would not mind meeting the point which has been raised

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

by some of the Hon. Members Quite a large number of the Members have supported the transfers here. Some of our hon. Members have opposed it, particularly the great and the learned Member of the Bar, the hon. Member from Jadavpur. I do not know whether he has really said that with conviction. I refuse to believe that he has said all that with conviction. So far as the Government is concerned, Sir, I may go on record . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many times he goes on record?

(Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: With reference to the appointment, if you permit me, I would like to ask one question. You know the date of retirement of the Supreme Court judges right on the day when they were appointed. Then what is the difficulty in appointing the judges? You have said only three months period. It is a long period. Why not arrange for appointment of judges?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a political difficulty!

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Political difficulties arise with you. I did not go into that question. So, Sir, as I said, it was only in September that the recommendations from the Chief Justice of India came and some of the vacancies had arisen on their retirement and some vacancies started arising after that. I have explained that position and I have also said that I have already addressed the letters to the various State authorities to take action in advance. But the difficulties are inherent in the system itself. We are working in a democratic country and the process is necessarily slow. I must frankly confess this. I cannot straightway propose a particular person and appoint him. You will be instigated by the hon. Member from Diamond Harbour to file a writ petition in the Supreme Court the next

day saying how he could be appointed

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: @@

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The running commentary made by Shri Bosu while sitting in his seat would not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why? This is an interruption.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to stand up; that is the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right; I would stand and say how Mr. A. N. Roy was brought as Supreme Court Chief Justice superseding such a number of judges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is correct. This is an interruption now, not a running commentary made while sitting. This will go on record.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He must get the permission of the chair also

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is too much. He is my good friend.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: We know of the love and affection my friend has for the judicial system in this country.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Which friend?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The gentleman who has been raising the objections. He has true love and affection for the system itself, but these crocodile tears are rather unfortunate. So far as I am concerned, I still feel that Justice Roy was one of the topmost judges in this country. I fully support the considerations that weighed for his appointment as Chief Justice. There is no difficulty about that so far as I am concerned. I would not like to go into details of it as it is not necessary at this stage.

We need not go into the matters which have nothing to do with the subject at the moment.

I was trying to say something on the question of transfers. The hon. Members are aware that so far the Government is concerned, time and again I have said that we have not taken any firm decision on the issue. I am aware that the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs consisting of members from different parties, be it Janata Party, BJP, Lok Dal, Congress(I) or others, unanimously felt that Article 222 should not remain as a provision which had been inactive, it must be implemented in letter and spirit and invariably the Chief Justice should be from outside. I would request the hon. Members to consider this aspect rising above the party considerations. A large number of organisations, bar councils, bar organizations, individuals, including various former Chief Justices, various judges of the Supreme Court who have recently retired, even Shri Shanti Bhushan himself and Shri S. V. Gupta, the former Attorney General, who was occupying this position between 1977 and 1979—all of them felt that the Chief Justice should be from outside. I have made the position clear that the nation may debate this issue. I have said this in this House; I have said this elsewhere also. When a large number of people are saying that the Chief Justice should be from outside, we must go into it as to why they are saying. I may bring to the notice of the House that there are various complaints that the Chief Justices are favouring certain set of advocates either for recommending for the judgeship or for the occupation of different positions.

Complaints are about the constitution of the benches in the High Courts. Complaints are about the practice by relations and the weightage that they get in the different courts. Complaints are that various

judges, because of their having rooted themselves into the areas where they had been practising, had developed local prejudices and in-built prejudices.... (Interruptions)

I am aware. This type of allegations and this type of complaints had been pouring in not from today. This started sometime from 60s. If people like even my predecessor Mr. Shanti Bhushan had to decide "Look, Chief Justice must be from outside" it is not as though it is the fad of a single individual. I would like particularly the legal community itself to express itself, and I am prepared to say this that large number of organisations, the bar associations, and the bar councils are of the view, that the Chief Justice should be from outside.

So far as the Government of India is concerned we are, no doubt, delaying the taking of a decision on this issue, because we would like that people should express themselves. Now, I am aware of the fact that in some section of the press it is said and certain people are of the view Look, there should be cases of transfers, in sporadic cases for example, what was said was that supposing there is a complaint against a particular person, there should be a transfer. The position is, Sir, it creates lot of complications. Supposing you make allegations against a particular judge or the Chief Justice and you transfer him from that place on the ground that there are allegations or on the ground that people are bringing charges against him, that man will have to be transferred with a stigma. That means he is unfit there. If he is unfit there, how could he fit in another place? That is the first difficulty which I face. The second difficulty is why should a receiving State receive such a judge against whom allegations are there they will object: "If he is a bad coin there, he will also a bad coin here. Why are you bringing and putting that man on our head?" Thirdly, it could be said and very legitimately that

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"Look", I must say frankly that particularly it gives the handle to the political opponents to say—"Look, the executive is interfering in the transfers." It is precisely this reason why my predecessors and other legal luminaries had been thinking that there should be a uniform policy. Uniform policy of having a Chief Justice from outside in which case the man will not be guided by any other concept except the concept of merit. He would not be interested in framing the benches in such a fashion, or he would not be interested in recommending in a manner which subserves certain interests and so on and so forth.

This is one of the ways of looking at the problem and I thought that the nation could debate on the whole issue, and no doubt, we are delaying in taking the decision. We are also consulting the Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court in the matter. It is not as though we are sleeping over on the issue, but Government, on their part, would very much like that there should be a proper debate and I would very much like that the Honourable Members may rise above the party considerations so far as the question of the transfer and the judicial system in the country is concerned. Because, as my friends have said from the other side and this side, if the judicial system in this country becomes weak, the democratic fabric in this country will break, and it is precisely for this reason that these debates have got to be taken with a pragmatic outlook, not from the point of view of the political philosophy of a particular party or anything of that type. I have deliberately dwelt on this issue because a lot was said about the transfer and various news that appear in the papers from time to time which were disturbing and the manner in which the news is tilted certainly creates a little bit of apprehension in the mind.

I had already referred to one aspect. It was said that in certain High Courts, the acting Chief Justices are functioning. I am aware of this fact. It will not be possible for me to say with respect to each and every High Court the position, but broadly and generally I have put them into three categories and I will explain those categories so that the position should become clear. In certain cases, there are no recommendations from the State authorities so far about the appointment itself which is *sine qua non* and which is constitutionally necessary. Secondly, there are certain cases which are held up because of the consultations with the Chief Justice of India on certain aspects. Thirdly, there are certain cases where the proposals are under process. I should say it is rather very much embarrassing for me to say that the proposal from Andhra Pradesh has been cleared very fast and one need not read any meaning in it, because as I mentioned, broadly these cases are falling under those categories, and action was taken based on it and, therefore, the explanation that I am trying to give is that it is not the Government that could be held responsible for the purpose of the delay. That is how I prefer to explain why the Supreme Court appointments have not taken place so far and why acting Chief Justices are functioning, why the appointment of the judges has been delayed. These are normal features.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Even in the case of Delhi High Court, the posts are vacant since long.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is true. I have given reasons. Only in 12 cases the complete proposals were there and we have already processed them. Not a single file is with us as on today, except perhaps I do not know whether any file came in the morning itself. But, on our part, we are trying to do our best.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I have

your permission to ask a question? According to the well established convention and practices, so far the seniormost judge of the High Court is appointed the Chief Justice. Are you going to deviate from this practice; if not, why has this practice not been followed and why are these vacancies there?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: A very general question has been asked. One thing I may bring to your kind notice that the practice has not so far been deviated from; and what surprises me in this that the government in the saddle between 1977—1979 had also transferred quite a large number of judges and appointed Chief Justices from outside. Why is it that at that moment no-body raised this question also? Why is it that people did not raise any objection at that moment; and why is it that they are trying to raise it at this moment? I am only reeling that except the political consideration, there seems to be nothing. (*Interruptions*) I never said that. I may tell you that I never read in 1977 the manner in which the news is flashed today; the same thing I never read in 1977, notwithstanding the fact that vacancies were more; they were not filled up. Shall I tell you that till the last vacancies were not filled up?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We raised it in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You might have raised it, but Mr. Parulekar would not have raised it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I thought I should make the position clear about this aspect, because various members have referred to this aspect. A lot has been said about the legal aid and the government has been found fault with reference to its activities regarding the legal aid. Time and again I have given news to the House that a Committee has been appointed. It is not a com-

mittee for the purpose of giving a report.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many are in this committee?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is a different type of committee; my friend knows very well that his close friend is on that committee. This committee is for the purpose of monitoring and implementing the scheme, not for reporting. The entire amount that was allocated for this purpose has been made over to them and they have started functioning exceedingly well. It was only in September that we had taken this decision; we cannot go on having committee after committee for the purpose of report. I thought that instead of government itself taking it up—because government has got its own work and we would not be able to give full concentration to this job—it can be given to them, headed by a judge of the Supreme Court; the whole thing has been put under their charge. I have been meeting various Chief Ministers so that they could extend all support to this committee. I am aware that in many cases poor people are not able to meet the challenges which are hurled at them by the rich people. My friends from Jadhavpur is aware; I can say with confidence that not a single common man, a poor man has gone to the Supreme Court so far. Many of them did not know their rights at all. We are working in different directions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have to take some of them; they have no place to stay; they cannot afford the fare to come to Delhi; they cannot engage a lawyer. For the last ten years we have been shouting.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Your complaints are many. But you also try to appreciate my point of view. This committee is now in the process of establishing a nucleus in all the High Courts. This committee is already coordinating the work with the

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state committees which are already existing. It is also guiding those committees. Various people may approach the central committee through the state committees. I can give this assurance that if a particular case is brought to my notice, we will try to take action to help the parties because the committee is there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You give some publicity.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: We have been giving. What more publicity is required when I speak here. I want to go on record to say that one of the hon. Members here, the Chairman of the Janata Party, addressed me a letter with reference to a particular person in Madras saying that that person was suffering and he required legal aid. I immediately arranged it through that process, through the state. We are prepared to do it. But it takes time. The committee was set up in September and it is working; it has already come forth with a draft of the proforma of the rules with the request that each state must adopt it and state functionaries must start working. Some friends on my side and on that side had the apprehension that the poor people were not in a position to get legal aid. I thought I should allay those apprehensions. If there is any such case hon. Members may refer it to me and I shall in turn refer it to the committee for action.

A lot has been said about arrears in courts. In reply to question 35 dated 18 November 1980, I have stated that the government are deeply concerned at the arrears which have accumulated in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Government have made various suggestions to the Supreme Court and the recommendations received on the suggestions along with the 79th report of the Law Commission are under examination by an interdepartmental committee of the officers; meanwhile various measures are being taken and others are under consideration for dealing with the

problem. Some of the important steps are appointment of *ad hoc* Judges, exclusively for dealing with arrear cases, abolition of letters-patent appeals from single Judges' judgments, establishment of administrative tribunals and appointment of a committee to go into judicial reforms.

Also, I would like to state that the steps that have been taken to reduce the pendency are, the Code of Civil Procedure was amended, way back in 1976 to abolish the provision of second appeal, to modify the provision of second appeal to the High Court, while Section 100 restricts....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Is it appeals to the same Court or....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No, not to the same Court. You are aware. There is a different Article in the Constitution. You are aware of the Constitutional provision.

The Code of Civil Procedure enacted in 1973 has been amended in 1978, on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission. The Judges' strength has been raised in various High Courts. The States and the Chief Justices have been requested to adhere to the specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges' posts. The sanctioned strength of the Judges has been increased. This statement I have already laid on the Table of the House. The Supreme Court Rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chamber so that the time of the Courts is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters. Cases involving common questions of law have been grouped together by several High Courts. As recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission certain States and Union Territories are being provided with grants under Article 275 aggregating to Rs. 24 crores specifically for the establishment of 538 additional courts both civil and criminal in various High Courts. (*Interruptions*).

Apart from the above, certain High Courts have taken various steps like fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates, dispensing with printing, expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts, grouping of matters arising from land acquisition cases etc.

Sir, these are the various steps that have been taken and they will continue to be taken for the purpose of clearing the arrears. Now, Sir, I am aware that quite a large number of my friends seem to be a little impatient. I thought I should meet the other points that have been raised, but it would be highly time-consuming. I would leave that aspect, I could.... (Interruptions)

I certainly thank the Hon. Members, particularly the Hon'ble from Jadavapur as also from Ratnagiri.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is a partisan attitude.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, I said 'particularly'. 'Particularly' I said, Sir, 'Particularly'.

Various suggestions have been made. They will be certainly considered in right earnest and I thank the Hon. Members for taking so much active part in the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You have not said anything about the income-tax.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If I have to meet all the points that will take a lot of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वकील तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन मुवक्किल रहा हूँ। इसलिए मुवक्किलों के संबंध में भी आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वैसे मैं इस विधेयक का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। हमारे दल के वक्ता ने इसका समर्थन किया है। फिर भी मैं एक बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, तीन साल से दस साल तक जो मुकद्दमे इस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्टों में लंबित हैं उनकी संख्या 2 लाख 80 हजार, 494 है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन मुकद्दमों पर विचार कर जल्दी से जल्दी इनका फैसला हो, इस के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है? जो मुकद्दमे दस-दस साल से पड़े हैं उनका फैसला कब तक हो जाएगा, इसके बारे में क्या सरकार ने सोचा है?

दूसरी बात, इन्होंने गरीबों का मसीहा बनने की कोशिश की है लेकिन गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता नहीं मिलती। यह मैं जानता हूँ। इस के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई योजना बननी चाहिए। यह बात मैं उनको विशेष रूप से कह देना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री रामवतार शास्त्री]

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने बहुत कहा है कि जुर्मानायरी कमिटिड होनी चाहिए। मैं भी इसका समर्थक हूँ। लेकिन यह डेमोक्रेसी के प्रति कमिटिड होनी चाहिए, सेक्युलरिज्म के प्रति कमिटिड होनी चाहिए, सोशलिज्म के प्रति कमिटिड होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ये तीनों बातें संविधान के प्रिसम्बल में लिखी है। आप चाहते हैं कि जजिज की कमिटमेंट इंदिरा जी के प्रति, कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रति हो। बात आप बेशक दूसरी करें लेकिन प्रेक्टिस में यही हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come to your original form. It will take more time. Please put questions.

श्री र मावतार शास्त्री : मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। बिहार का हाई कोर्ट पटना में है और आप जानते हैं पटना मेरी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी है। आपने जादवपुर, डायमण्ड हारवर का नाम लिया है। पटना भी एक जगह है। वहाँ मैंने देखा है और मुझे इसकी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि जो एडवोकेट बहुत अच्छे अच्छे प्रगतिशील विचारों में विश्वास रखते हैं उनको जज नहीं बनाया जाता है। आप लोग ऐसे लोगों को जज बनाते हैं जो आपके पीछे चलने वाले हों। जनता पार्टी के समय में भी उनके पीछे चलने वाले जज बने हैं। मैं ऐसे उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ।

18.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिरी प्वाइंट बोल रहा हूँ। कमिटमेंट का मतलब यह होना चाहिए कि कुछ आइडियालाजी हो, देश को कैसे बदलना है यह समझ साफ़ रहे? समाज बदल रहा है लेकिन आपकी न्याय-व्यवस्था वही पुरानी है। समाज के बदलने के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ न्याय-व्यवस्था में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, न्याय-व्यवस्था बदलनी चाहिए और आम जनता के हक में इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जाए जो ओवर आल ज्यूडिशियल सिस्टम पर विचार करे। उसमें आमूल-परिवर्तन की जरूरत है तभी हम यहां लोगों को ठीक से न्याय दे सकते हैं और न्याय की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have covered all these points. I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them. I have nothing more to add.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Barot.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I want to oppose it. Direction 116(3) says:

"Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice."

Under Direction 2, papers to be laid on the Table have a very high precedence.

When it came to laying papers on the Table, the Finance Ministry was all the time in default last session also and the Speaker at that time said that this practice of laying the papers

on the Table in a casual manner has to be discouraged. Unless there is some *hera feri*, I do not see why the laying of the Notification, raising the import duty on copper rods, could not form part of the regular agenda for tomorrow morning. I can understand it, if it happens once or twice. This is something fantastic. If it is something very important, I can understand it, but not raising import duty in this style.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that Notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedures and changes in import and Central Excise Duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, if issued before 6 P.M. on a day, should be laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on the same day. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha), presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. The notification included in today's Supplementary List of Business involves revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs. The Notification has been issued today and the Deputy Minister of Finance has sought permission to lay it on the Table today. The notification has been allowed to be laid in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee.

Shri Maganbhai Barot may now lay the papers.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, on behalf of Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 228-Customs and 229-Customs (Hindi and English versions), published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1980, together with an explanatory memorandum, raising the import duty on copper rods from

45 per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1405/80].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order. Have you received any special communication from the Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I have received a special communication from the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Saying what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not believe me? What you have asked is whether I have received a special communication from the Government. I say that I have received a special communication from the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the contents? You must take the House into confidence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must take me also into confidence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the contents of the communication?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted to know whether any communication has been received and I have said that a communication has been received and it has been permitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what you are raising now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This stands in the name of Mr. Maganbhai Barot. He is not in the House. Has he obtained your permission?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has sought the permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now you got it. I know that. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be fair to me. I have always been fair to you. You are a great parliamentarian and you talk like that? I am very sorry. (*Interruptions*). It is on my table.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has to lay it again now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already laid it on the Table.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 27, 1980/Agrahayana 6, 1902 (Saka)