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Wednesday, July 23, 1980

Śravaṇa 1, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 23, 1980/Sravana
1, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question 653. Shri
B. V Desai.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir,
there is not a single Cabinet
Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The
members do not know when
their questions will be coming for
oral answer here, they fix up their
tours and meetings. but the Minis-
ters are whole-time ministers; where
are they? Kindly make an obser-
vation; do not be one-sided . . .
(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: There are four
Ministers. . . The Ministers will be
there to reply to their questions. Dr.
Subramaniam Swamy has come out
with some recommendations today.

Setting up of Turbine Project in Karnataka

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

(a) whether Union Government
were considering to set up a turbine
project in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, when the project is likely
to be set up;

(c) what will be the total expendi-
ture involved;

(d) when the project is likely to be
completed; and

(e) what will be its annual produc-
tion?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, Karnataka
is one of the southern States which
is deficit in power. The Chief Minister
and the Government of Karnataka
have been every often insisting to
have gas turbines there. Probably,
the Hon. Minister has mistaken that
is a turbine project. In fact, Gas
turbine is to be imported and elec-
tricity has to be generated in the
State. Successive Chief Ministers
and the Government have been
insisting in this regard. In 1975-76,
if I remember correctly, there was
a proposal to import and supply a
generating set to Karnataka for
producing electricity. In view of
that, will the hon. Minister of State
whether he is thinking in positive
terms to give them the generating
set and see that electricity is gener-
ated there and the scarcity of elec-
tricity is met to some extent?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I
I can assure the hon. Member that
the Ministry only thinks in positive
terms as far as the growth of the
industry is concerned. As regards
the import of the generating plant,
there is no such application pend-
ing with us. As far as the setting
up the generating plant is concerned,
the hon. Member will have to refer
this to the Ministry of Energy. But
if he refers this to us, we will for-
ward this request to the Ministry of
Energy.

SHRI V. DESAI: The hon. Minister is pleased to state that if there is a proposal, it will be considered. In fact, it is not the manufacturing project of turbine. which is asked for, it is the generating set. Actually, as the hon. Minister knows, some of the States have been sanctioned turbines and occasionally those States which are dependent mostly on hydel power, they do fall back upon such types of turbines. As karnataka has one of them, they were insisting for it. Actually, in 1975 there was a proposal which was also sanctioned. But for some reason or the other, it was postponed. In view of this, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state that if a proposal for setting up of gas turbine set comes from the State, he will consider it in a positive way?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I can assure the hon. Member once again that we will forward the request to the Ministry of Energy and it will definitely be considered positively.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both the member and the hon. Minister have confused the question. The hon. Minister has stated that the question may be referred to the Ministry of Energy.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For the last eight years, the Government of Karnataka have been urging the Government of India for expansion and also a generate more electricity to meet the shortage over there. For this, a turbine has to be imported and that has been recommended by the State Government for getting a clearance from the Central Government. I do not know whether it is with the Ministry of Industry or with the Ministry of Energy, but I would like to know whether this Ministry will examine the whole aspect on which the proposal was sent by the Karnataka Government, and whether this Ministry has got any in-

formation about it, if not, whether the Ministry is going to get all the information from the State Government to see that the import of turbine for generating more electricity in the Karnataka State which is suffering from shortage of power materialise's in Karnataka State, the industrial growth has been stagnant.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no proposal for a project even.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will this Ministry answer this question?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I confirm having informed that this subject relates to the Ministry of Energy. As far as the Ministry of Industry is concerned, we would definitely look into any proposal coming to us positively. The hon. member has stated that this question was raised in 1975 regarding the import of plant. For that also, there is nothing pending now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Clearance has to be given. It is not that the Government of Karnataka will do it. We want only a clearance from the Government of India so that we can organise it in a proper way.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: My information from the Ministry of Energy is that there is no application lying pending for clearance. I would request the hon. member that he should persuade the Karnataka Government to raise this issue and we will see that this is positively examined.

Houses and Schools burnt in Tripura

*654. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many houses and school buildings have been burnt down in Tripura during the last few days of June, 1980;

(b) the number of houses burnt and the names of places where the houses and school buildings were burnt;

(c) the estimated loss of property and life due to the burning of houses and school buildings;

(d) whether any assistance has been given to those persons whose houses have been burnt; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the State Government, a total of 34661 huts were gutted during the recent spate of violence in Tripura. Number of school buildings gutted is reported to be 3 out of which only one near Belonia was gutted towards the end of June, 1980.

(b) Details locations of these 34,661 huts are not available. Two of the School buildings gutted were in the jurisdiction of Police Station Sidhai and the third one in Belonia area.

(c): Information on loss only on account of fire is not available. However, according to State Government, total number of deaths reported up to 21st July, was 547 and the estimated loss of property was around Rs 20.9 crores.

(d) and (e): State Government have decided to grant up-to Rs. 2000 per family for damage to houses.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The hon. Minister has said that 34,661 huts were gutted. It appeared in the Press that abandoned houses were set on fire at Tirunia 20 km. from Agartala on 9th July, 1980. About 50,000 tribals including women and children are in camps set up by government. Of the 140 camps, 45 are exclusively for the tribals. Over 190,000 people of whom 42,375 are tribals, they now starving in camps. May I know from the hon. Minister what amount of foodgrains, clothes, oil, medicine and other essential commodities have been so far rushed from the Central pool, and the requirements pleaded by the Tripura Government item-wise to meet the problems of the camps?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: For item-wise details, I require notice. I can give the relief measures which were taken by the Central Government. The Central Government have allotted 3500 metric tonnes of foodgrains under the normal food for work programme and a further allotment of 10,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains had been indicated as relief assistance under the food for work programme. The Central Government have also set up a committee and other relief measures are also there. For construction of houses, an assistance of Rs. 2500 per family had been provided; in addition Rs. 250 is provided for loss of immovable property, in order to enable families to purchase essential household goods. The affected families will also be provided agricultural input assistance going upto a maximum of Rs. 250 per hectare.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The hon. Minister has stated just now that Rs. 2000 per family had been granted for damaged houses. Taking in view the cost these days, Rs. 2000 is nothing. May I ask him to review this amount and double it? Instead of 2000 it should be Rs. 4000 for a damaged house per family. May I also know from the hon. Minister: what is the amount asked for by the Tripura government for immediate and long term assistance taking into consideration the complete ruin of the 150 gaon sabhas out of 689 in the state and how many social organisations are working now and what is the nature of help rendered by the voluntary societies?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I require notice about the social organisations working there. What the Government is doing, I have given the figures. I have noted the suggestion contained in the first part of his question.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The Tripura carnage started from Mandsi, only 35 km. from the state Capital. Yet peace keeping forces took 36 hours to reach the site of the tragedy. Is this not a clear indication that the State

government is encouraging this grotesque tragedy which was described by Major Rajamani in these words: "I could not forget the sight; a six month old child had been cut into half from head to foot and each half had been placed neatly on either side of its mother's body." I want to know that since this tragedy is going on in the state of Tripura why is the Central Government dilly-dallying over the imposition of President's rule in the State.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have clarified previously also, again I say that there is no intention on the part of the government at present to impose President's rule on the state.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has information that this attack was pre-meditated and pre-planned and there was adequate advance information. Does he know this much, that the state government had adequate information in advance that something was going to happen and this attack was pre-planned and pre-meditated.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Whatever information the Central Government gets, it passes it on to the State Government. It is for the State Government to take action. But in this case. . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Has Government information that this was pre-meditated? Your Prime Minister need not brief you. You can yourself answer this.

(Interruptions) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any bar?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She can answer it. In fact it is such an important thing, the Prime Minister should answer and not the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

I asked, has he information that this was pre-planned, pre-meditated and

there was adequate information available with the State Government? The Central Government must have information on this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is for the State Government. How can I know that the State Government had information? Whatever information the Central Government gets, we give it to the State Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is a Governor. He is a source of information for the Central Government. How is it that the Central Government does not get information from the Governor? We must utilise the services of the Governor in order to get information.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you answered the question?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Central Intelligence is there. B.S.F. is there. Armed Constabulary is there. Was it pre-meditated? Was it pre-planned? Did the State Government have advance information?

This is what I am asking you.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have to protect us. They must give this information. How can they not give the information?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever information he has, he has given that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has not given any information. He says—State Government, State Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said whatever information the Central Government has

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, यह सवाल इस हाउस में पहले आ चुका है। (अवधान) पहले इस क्वेश्चन का आन्सर इस हाउस में ही आ चुका है। स्टेट में हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का जो आदमी रहता है वह वहा की सी० आई० डी० के साथ तालमेल करता है। वहाँ की आई० डी० की तरफ से जो इंफॉर्मेशन हमें मिलती है उस में से वहा के लोगो को कुछ दे देते है और वहा के लोगो से कुछ ले भी लेते है। जो खबर हमारे पास आती है उसमें ज्यादा डिटेल्ड खबर हमारे पास स्टेट के मामलों की स्टेट से ही आती है। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आज मुझे याद नहीं है कि उस रोज मैंने क्या जवाब दिया था, उसके लफ्ज क्या थे। क्योंकि यह पार्लियामेंट है और यहा एक एक लफ्ज रिकार्ड होता है। अगर एक एक लफ्ज में हेराफेरी हो गयी तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं जानता हूँ यह आपने जवाब नहीं दिया।

Was this pre-meditated? Was there any information?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, यह तो हो सकता है कि इस सवाल का जबाब मैंने अगर हाउस में दिया हो इस हाउस में नहीं दिया हो। लेकिन आपको थोड़ा सा सब करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे लफ्जों में बिल्कुल फर्क नही रहना चाहिये। जग मझे देख लेने दीजिये कि मैंने क्या जवाब दिया है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can you be satisfied with this? I am not.

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think I can satisfy the hon Member either. What I wanted to say is that it is difficult to say how much information the State Government had previously. It is possible that some preparation was being made. But whether it was actually planned in cold blooded manner or not, we do not have full information. But one thing is true that the situation in Tripura was deteriorating and the State Government should have foreseen that even if not on this scale perhaps something like this was likely to happen. This they did not do. I do not want to use the phrase playing one against the other but it does seem that. There was a certain amount of balancing which seemed to have irritated both Communities and this contributed to the upheaval.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Janta Party delegates went to Tripura; I was a Member of that delegation. We put a pertinent question to the Chief Minister that this entire holocaust was avoidable, had proper steps been taken. The reply given was—I made frantic calls to the Central Government but they did not send re-inforcement in time. What has the Home Minister to say about this?

श्री जैल सिंह : कल मैंने इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया था। यही प्रश्न कल दिया गया था। आज फिर कहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट न हम को यह लिखा था कि फस्ट वीक आफ जन मे हमारे यहा जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट को आटोनामस अखतयार दिये गये है वहा डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौमिल इलैक्शन होने वाले है इसलिये हमको फोर्स की जरूरत है और उन्होंने बिल्कुल नहीं कहा कि कोई फिसाद का खतरा है। लेकिन हम ने उनकी बात को मान कर यहा में फोर्स पर लिफ्ट करके वहा पहुँच दी थी। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि सी० एम० ने आपको क्या कहा था। मुझे नहीं कहा था। सी० एम० आये तो मैं उन से पूछूंगा कि कहाँ है आपका रिकार्ड और क्या है आंका रिकार्ड। वह इस बात को भी मानेगे कि जब फिसाद हो रहे थे तो सी० एम० दिल्ली में बैठे हुए थे। हमारी फोर्स वहा पहुँच गई थी। वह कलकत्ता से आगे जा कर अग्रतना नहीं पहुँच सके थे। कल मैंने यही बात कही कि इन दास्तों की मर्जी यह तो नहीं है कि सी० एम० की गवर्नमेंट का पर्दाफास किया जाये वगडा करने के लिये और इसलिए तो ये ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज कल वहा के लोगो को रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मदद से वहाँ काम कर रही है और हम कोडियल रिजिस्टर को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते है। अगर यह बात स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहे—एक दिन पहले भी श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु ने कहा था, तो यह इलजाम बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होंने जो मदद चाही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वह मदद तुरन्त दे दी। लेकिन जो गलती हुई है वह उनकी सरकार से हुई होगी। हम बाद में देख लेंगे। हम उसका बदला नहीं लेना चाहते।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This statement is not correct. Let me explain.

MR. SPEAKER: No explanation is allowed. You can come under rule 115 if you want. (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: At least allow me to put one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can put one supplementary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the hon. Minister state whether it is not a fact that the Chief Minister was called for some conference in Delhi on the 5th June, and to attend that conference the Chief Minister was here? May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister wrote a letter to the Home Minister urging him to send CRP immediately to Tripura and left that letter in Delhi? May I know whether it is a fact that in that letter the Chief Minister mentioned, "I am rushing to Tripura because I have got information that there has been some incident, that is why I could not meet you"? Let that letter be placed here. I myself repeatedly tried to contact the Home Minister. At least our comrade, Shri H. S. Surjeet contacted him and after that, he sent the force. Is it a fact or not? Whether it is a fact that those forces were hold up at Gauhati because of inclement weather and after this holocaust, the forces reached Tripura? I want clarification on these points.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member has answered Shri Swmay's question that the Tripura Government did not have prior information. This is what has come out of this long question. The facts as stated by you are that as soon as the Home Minister got the request, troops were rushed. If there is bad weather, it is not our fault. We cannot control the weather.

Implementation of Shillong Agreement

*655. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of settlement of 1975 Shillong Agreement between the people of Nagaland and Government;

(b) the extent to which the agreement has been implemented so far;

(c) whether the third clause which relates to the durable solution of 'Naga Political Problem' has since been implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). Terms of Shillong Agreement are as follows:—

(i) The representatives of the underground organisations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept, without condition, the Constitution of India;

(ii) It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appointed places. Details for giving effect to this Agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the Government, the Security Forces and members of Liaison Committee;

(iii) It was agreed that the representatives of the underground organisations should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement.

2. Only clause (iii) still remains to be implemented. Government on their part have fulfilled their commitments, it is now for ex-underground leaders to formulate other issues, which they think necessary for discussions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that it is now for ex-underground leaders to formulate other issues which they think necessary for discussions. May I know in this context whether some underground leaders met the hon. Home Minister in April last and had some discussions? Whether in the course of that discussion, certain proposals emerged if so, what was the reaction of the Government of India towards those proposals? May I also know whether it has been suggested by underground leaders that in the course of future discussions between the Government of India and the underground leaders, Mr. Phizo should be involved in the discussion so that there can be a permanent solution to the Naga problem? If so, what has been the reaction of the Government towards that proposal?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: These ex-underground leaders say that their leader is Phizo and that we should hold discussions with him. But Phizo is not our national. He is a foreign national; he is a citizen of U.K. So, the very first condition of the agreement which they have accepted is not fulfilled. The Government of India cannot hold talks with Phizo.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that an interim Government of Peoples' Republic of Nagaland had been set up under the leadership of Muivahi and that they have, of late, conducted certain raids on the border villages between Burma and Nagaland? If so, what action do the Government propose to take in this regard? May I know whether it is a fact that this interim Government have received Chinese arms and that they are using them against Nagaland people?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : इस बात का भारत सरकार को इल्म है और इस बात का भी इल्म है कि वे जो बागी है, वे विदेशी शस्त्रों का इस्तेमाल करने हैं। इसके साथ साथ जो एकम ब्रंडरग्राउंडज थे, उनकी रिक्वेस्ट भी आती है। अभी थोड़ी देर है वे यहां आये थे। उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री से भी संधाना की थी और वे मुझसे भी मिले थे। उनकी इच्छा थी कि फिजो को बलाया जाये। लेकिन यह पासिबल नहीं था, क्योंकि फिजो इंडियन सिटिजन नहीं है और भारत के किसी हिस्से के मुताल्लिक किसी विदेश को बला कर बात करना दुरुस्त नहीं है। किसी विदेशी को बला कर और बात की जा सकती है अगर विदेशी आयें, तो उनसे मिल भी सकते हैं। लेकिन किसी विदेशी के साथ नागालैण्ड के सम्बन्ध में बात करना दुरुस्त नहीं है।

असल बात यह है कि शिलांग एग्रीमेंट की तीसरी क्लॉज अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। यह सरकार का कसूर नहीं है। उन्होंने प्रोजेक्ट देनी थी। वे कोई प्रोजेक्ट इस लिये नहीं ला सके कि वे दुविधा में है। उनमें से कुछ चाहते हैं कि फिजो को साथ लिया जाये और कुछ चाहते है कि फिजो कि जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये अभी तक यह मुकम्मल नहीं हो सका।

मगर बाहंर पर हमारी फौज और हमारी बाहंर पोर्स बहुत मजबूत है। किसी बात का जिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे कहीं न कहीं चोरी छिपे इक्का दुक्का बंगे कर के चले जाते हैं। इसके लिये

कोई चिन्ता की जरूरत नहीं है। भारत सरकार पूरी तरह जागरूक है और पूरी तैयारी है इस लिये कोई नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: I would like to know whether there is any proposal to have a talk with those underground leaders who have not accepted the Shillong accord.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no such proposal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The people in Nagaland, throughout the period of thirty years, have been given a very very raw deal. They are talking about Shillong Agreement. May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that in blatant violation of the Shillong Agreement Indian security forces, stationed at Melorj in Phek District in Nagaland had arrested 18 members of the Naga group and they were put in Kohima jail for a long time? Is it also a fact that the persons involved were moving within the limit of peace keeping measures, which was quite within their rights according to understanding and their arrest and imprisonment by the Indian Security Forces is unlawful, illegal and in total blatant violation of the Shillong Agreement?

Don't carry coal to Newcastle.

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि ऐसे इक्का दुक्का छोटे मोटे वाक्यात दे करते रहते है और शिलांग एग्रीमेंट.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said you are doing it. You are violating the Agreement, inciting them and provoking them.

श्री जैल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जरा शांति से सुने। मैंने पहले भी यह बात कही थी कि शिलांग एग्रीमेंट की तीसरी क्लॉज मुकम्मल नहीं हुई और वह नामुक्कमल मलिये रही है कि उन्होंने बताना था, और उनमें दुविधा हो गई है, उनमें डिफरेंसिज पैदा हो गये हैं। कुछ चाहते है कि फिजो को साथ लिया जाये, कुछ नहीं जो फिजो के साथी हैं...
(ब्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a proper reply by the Home Minister?

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was also the Home Minister. A former Home Minister is sitting here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने माननीय सदस्य का सवाल नहीं समझा।

श्री ज्योतिर्बसु : क्या मैं हिन्दी में बोल उर्दू में बोलू ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : बेशक बंगाली में बोलिये। अगर कोई नागा भाषा जानते हो, तो उसी में बोल दीजिये।

श्रीमती जी ने जो कहा है, उसका मतलब यह है कि हो सकता है कि कोई वाक्या जैसे उनकी तरफ से हो गया, हमारी तरफ से भी-पुलिस की तरफ से भी हो सकता है। लेकिन उनके माने ये नहीं है कि जान रख कर शिलांग एकाई को तोड़ने की कोशिश में लगे हों। ऐसी वाक्यात जरूर हुए। जिस के बारे में उन्होंने जिक्र किया, उसके बारे में मुझे इस वक़्त याद नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन मुझे यह मालूम है कि ऐसा एक आध जगह हुआ। लेकिन चाई एंड लाई एकाई अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, चल रहा था, और खाली पिछले दिनों कुछ थोड़ा गड़बड़ हुआ था। माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि किस कतिनाई से यह एकाई हुआ है। कितने दिन बातें करनी पड़ीं, कितना एक फामला दोनों के बीच में था जिसके लिये हिस्टोरिकल रीजन्स थे क्योंकि कुछ ऐसी ताकतें वहां पर भी जो बराबर नाग, लोगों से कहती थी कि तम्हारे हिन्दुस्तान से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, तुम्हारा धर्म अलग है यहां तक कि बहुत से नागा समझते थे कि भारत में दूसरे धर्म है ही नहीं, जैसे अश्विनियन्टी नहीं है। जब हम लोग मिले हैं और लम्बी बातें हुई हैं तो आहिस्ते आहिस्ते ये सब भयं दूर हुए हैं और यह एकाई हुई। गलती कुछ हमारे लोगों से भी बीच में हुई है और कुछ उन लोगों ने भी की है। लेकिन ऐसे सवाल और इस प्रकार से करने से यह जो जुड़ रहा है, वह टटे नहीं, हमारा सब का उस तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र मेस (हजारी बाग) बिहारी जवान

* 657. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह गताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल में तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रय मे (हजारीबाग) में बिहारी के जवानों की उवेषा की जा रही है जबकि इस संबन्ध में बने नियमों के अनुसार 80 प्रतिशत स्थानीय लोगों को भर्ती किया जाना अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण भावसीय जवानों की भर्ती लिये 166 सेंटीमीटर उचाई निर्धारित है तथा

बिहारी जवानों के लिये 170 सेंटीमीटर -

(ग) क्या इस केन्द्र में तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल में बिहार के जवानों की संख्या नगण्य है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDER MAKWANA):
(a) to (c): No, Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जबाब विष्कूल गलत है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है और वहां के लोगों ने जो मुझे लिखा है उसके अनुसार यह भेदभाव वहां पर किया जा रहा है। अगर नहीं किया जा रहा है तो मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि 1975 से अब तक यह जो ट्रेनिंग स्कूल है उसमें कितने बिहारी लोगों ने प्रवेश पाया है ? अगर नहीं प्रवेश पाया है तो अयोग्यता के कौन कौन से आधार हैं।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The quote was fixed in February, 1979 according to which 30 per cent is from Bihar. The hon. Member wants details from 1977. In 1977, the number of persons from Bihar is 138 out of 448; in 1978, it is 208 out of 552 and in 1979, it is 262 out of 489. It is more than 30 per cent quota.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है लेकिन जो 80 परसेंट वहां भर्ती होने का प्रावजन है उसके अन्वय नहीं हो रहा है और आसपास के लोगों में इससे भारी असंतोष है। अभी छोटा नागपुर में झारखंड युक्ति मोर्चा और भी कुछ विरोधी ताकतें अफवाह फैलाती रहती हैं कि छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में जो स्कूल है उस में हरिजन और आदिवासी कुछ भी नहीं लिये जाते, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बने अथवा गवर्नमेंट की कोई कमेटी बने जो इस की जांच करे। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह कमेटी चाहे गवर्नमेंट की या संसद सदस्यों की बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The question does not arise because, as laid down in February, 1979, the quota of 30 per cent is already recruit-

ed. The quota of Bihar for the Training Centre, Meru (Hazaribagh) is 30 per cent; for Orissa, it is 5 per cent; West Bengal—25 per cent; Eastern U.P.—10 per cent, Mizoram—10 per cent and other parts—20 per cent. This is the prescribed quota. According to that, the recruitment is done.

Import of Machines for Manufacture of Card-Board Match Boxes

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*658. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI S. A. DORAI
SEBASTIAN.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the import of an automatic machine costing Rs. 93 lakhs for the manufacture of card board match boxes by the non-mechanised small sector of match industry;

(b) if so, whether this will lead to the closure of many cottage sector/small match units; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the tiny match units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a): No, Sir. No licence for the import of Special Offset Printing Machine capable of printing match labels on card board and converting them into match boxes (outer) has yet been issued.

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

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the last sentence of the answer of the hon. Minister may look very simple. But in view of the fact that our State is full of cottage match units this is a very serious matter. I would like to draw your attention to the last sentence of the answer that first they have agreed that no licence has been issued but in the end it has been stated that it has not yet been issued. In view of that, I want to know whether it is the

Government intention to sanction the import of such machinery into the country. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has very clearly pointed out that the middle sector in the match industry will not be allowed to make inroads into the cottage and small-scale industry for the manufacture of matches. If this machinery is being allowed in the country, I would like to remind the House that the entire cottage match industry in the southern States will be closed and will be very much adversely affected. May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that one of the tycoons in the middle sector of the match industry, that is, the Pioneer Match Company, has applied for a licence for the import of the machinery and if so, what is the Government's attitude towards that and whether this matter is pending?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Firstly, the Company has applied for a licence; secondly, the licence has not been issued and, thirdly, in regard to what the hon. Member has said in the preface to his question, I have only to assure the House that nothing would be permitted at the cost of cottage and small-scale industry at all. The first priority is the promotion of small-scale and cottage industry.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The Andhra Pradesh Cottage Industries Association has also pointed out the very same fact that I have put forth here. Moreover, I had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister sometime in the month of May about this matter. She has very kindly replied to me stating that this matter has been forwarded to the Industry Minister. I appreciate her immediate action over that. But so far I have not received any reply in regard to this matter from the Industry Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, before taking any decision over this matter, whether he will take into

account all these suggestions put-forth today.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have only to confirm what I have said.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Import Policy allows such kind of a machinery for manufacture of Card-Board Match boxes being imported in the country, as the hon. Minister is aware, the import of this kind of machinery will definitely adversely affect the cottage and small-scale match industry and, if that is so, why the Government is not banning the import of this machinery from the list of Import Policy.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: If the hon. Member's suggestion is in regard to the import policy, he will have to refer his question to the Commerce Minister.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: The hon. Minister is aware that the import of such machinery will definitely affect the small-scale and cottage industry. Why does not the Minister come forward to ban the import of such machinery from the list of import Policy?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already said and I confirm that we will not permit anything at all which comes in clash with the growth of cottage industry or small-scale industry. There is already a ban on that particular thing. Anything which comes in conflict with the growth of cottage and small-scale industry is already banned.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have received any representation from the cottage match manufacturers of Kerala requesting to keep in abeyance the decision of the Government regarding excise duty till the units in Kerala are brought under KVIC and, if so, what action Government propose to take?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I shall have to check up about this particular representation because I do not have the details about it.

Development of Electronic Watch Industry

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*660. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take effective steps to develop the electronic watch industry within the framework of the industrial and technology policy on electronic watches; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). The Industrial and Technology Policy on the Electronic Watch Industry as approved by the Government in April 1980 is set out in the annexure.

The following steps have been taken by Government to implement the Policy:—

(i) The applications for industrial licences/small scale approvals for Digital Electronic Watches (DEWs), which have been received, are being actively processed in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial and Technology Policy on Electronic Watches.

(ii) For both analogue and digital electronic watches, import of all electronic watch modules and the electronic components going into such modules has been canalised through the public sector company of the Department of Electronics, M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd., with effect from July 3, 1980.

(iii) Discussions have been held by the Department of Electronics and the Semiconductor Complex Ltd., with the new DEW assemblers in the organised sector, viz. M/s. HMT and the State Electronic Development Corporations, to finalise the type of modules and quantitative estimates of the requirements of each of the companies. Similar discussions are being planned in the very near future, with the new small scale units as well as with the existing electronic watch assemblers.

(iv) The applications for industrial licences for Analogue Electronic Watches are also being dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial and Technology Policy on Electronic Watches.

ANNEXURE

Industrial and Technology Policy for the Electronic Watch Industry

Government have decided that electronic watch production for the domestic market must be set up from the very beginning as a genuine industry. This means that even in the initial stages, when the four basic electronic components going into such a watch viz. the large scale integrated semiconductor circuit, the display, the special quartz watch crystal and the special battery will need to be imported, these components will be procured as discrete elements and assembled together to form the basic electronic watch module. The approach would be similar in regard to the cases in which the module is enclosed, and the mechanical piece parts involved in the finished watch.

2. Industrial approvals for the assembly of complete Digital Electronic Watches (DEW) would be issued to HMT, a suitable number of public sector companies of (floated by the State Electronics) Industrial Development Corporations who have applied, and an appropriate number of new small scale units having the necessary competence, who have applied. This would be apart from the few units (in both large and small scale sectors) actually assembling DEWs today. The mechanical cases and piece parts for

DEWs would be approved for manufacture only by HMT and another public sector company engaged in the manufacture of mechanical watches and watch cases.

3. The electronic watch is a consumer durable of such character that its efficient marketing and more importantly technical after-sales-service, on a national basis, is of critical importance for protecting the consumer interest. This calls for considerable technical, managerial, organisational and financial capacity. Therefore, the marketing and after-sales-service of DEWs would be undertaken only by HMT and the public sector companies of State Electronics/Industrial Development Corporations referred to in para 2 above, apart from the existing DEW assembling units. DEWs assembled by the new small scale units to be approved, would be marketed and serviced by HMT or any of the State Corporations, based on tie-ups to be promoted by the Department of Electronics.

4. None of the four basic electronic components needed to assemble electronic watches is made in the country today. All of them, except the special battery, are also needed for other electronic products, if with some variations. The increase in demand for these electronic components which the setting up of electronic watch production as a genuine industry will generate, is an extremely important objective in Government's overall decision to launch electronic watch production for the domestic market. However, if that demand boost for our electronic component industry is to be actually realised in practice, maximum standardisation of the watch components is essential. Only then will the market for each of these components be large enough and uniform enough in terms of technical specifications/types, to make their local production technoeconomically viable. This standardisation would be ensured by the initial import of the complete electronic modules for DEW, and the subsequent

import of the electronic components going into that module—Large Scale Integrated (LSI) circuit, display, crystal etc.—being canalised through the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) and directly allotted by SCL to all DEW assemblers, including the units actually assembling DEWs on date. Such direct allotment would be against registered Actual User requirements subject to the maximum required to meet licensed/approved capacities, and uniformly at the import and associated duties specified in the Import Tariff during 1980-81 and onwards. However, approved DEW assemblers will be allowed to import directly such modules/components, against REP licences earned by them through the export of Digital Electronic Watches. After the initial import of complete electronic modules, SCL would undertake assembly and supply of the complete electronic module to all DEW manufacturers, with progressive indigenisation, of the LSI circuit by SCL itself, and the Display and the Crystal by other public sector companies.

5. The units actually assembling DEWS today, will continue to market the watches assembled by them. During 1980-81, SCL will supply, through its canalised imports, the types of complete electronic module needed for the watches those units are assembling today, or the individual electronic components in the case of those units already engaged in local assembly of modules. These units will be permitted to import the mechanical cases they need for their 1980-81 production directly. However, from 1981-82, these units would get an increasing proportion of their requirements of electronic modules/LSI circuits from domestic supplies made by SCL. The same will be the case with the Displays and Crystals to be made by other public sector companies. Such residual imports as may be needed will continue to be supplied by SCL on a canalised basis. A similar phased change-over to domestic

source of supply viz. HMT or the other public sector company involved, will be effected by government in regard to the case and mechanical piece parts needed by these units.

6. The single point supply of electronic watch modules by SCL to all assemblers (including the units already engaged in such assembly) initially through canalised imports and progressively from local production, would be used by government to implement a pricing policy for the finished DEW which would ensure that the mechanical watch industry is not affected by the introduction of the DEW. The difference between this price of the complete electronic module fixed on the basis of public policy, and the actual price based on normal commercial production by SCL, will be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

7. As for Analogue Watches i.e. watches which have a conventional dial, but where the normal watch movement is replaced by an LSI device and a quartz crystal, industrial licensing would be according to the general policy applicable to mechanical watches. However, the supply of the LSI device, the quartz crystal and the Stepper Motor, would also be directly allotted to all parties approved to make such Watches, solely by SCL on a canalised basis as in the case of DEW and for the same reasons.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: According to the policy statement of the Government, the industrial and technological policy for the electronic watch industry, the country is importing almost all the components, if not very important components, of electronic watches. May I know from the hon. Minister whether our technology has not been so developed as to manufacture these components and if so, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to manufacture these things in India? And what is the foreign exchange involved in the import of these components?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The technological content of the digital electronic watch is mainly large scale integrated semi-conductor circuit, liquid crystal display, special quartz watch crystal, the special watch battery, and the precision mechanical case. At present, we have got the technical know-how and we are having the liquid crystal display manufactured indigenously; the other components, we are importing. Gradually we will be able to manufacture them indigenously in different public sector undertakings within two or three years. The cost involved in the import of the components part is estimated within the framework of some few lakhs of rupees.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The small scale and others in the electronic watch industry are manufacturing sub-standard watches and are also selling in the market at high prices. This may be due to lack of considerable technical, managerial, organisational and financial capacity. In this context, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether all the products produced by the small scale units will be channelised, processed and scrutinised by the HMT and sold to the market through the HMT.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: At present, one large scale unit and three small scale units are assembling digital electronic watches. Of course, the standard is poor, and the calibrations are poor. That is why, Government have declared this policy, as is stated in the statement, the Department of Electronics is channelising this through the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. with effect from July 3, 1980. The main cost is on standardisation of the material. Maximum standardisation of the components is essential to make their local production techno-economically viable. That is the main aspect of it, and the marketing through HMT is being considered. About nine State Electronic Corporations are being involved in due course for the marketing and after-sale servicing of these watches.

SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA: After the issuing of such licences within the framework of the new industrial policy by the present Government, what would be the production of all those applicants who have applied for the licence and what would be the prices of those watches and whether the prices of those watches will be much lower than those of the imported watches? What action is Government going to take to see that the prices of those watches would be lower than those of the imported ones?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: The price component of the digital electronic watch will range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 700. As far as the smuggling part of it is concerned, experience has shown that smuggling is more a matter of taste than of price. A second hindrance to smuggling is lack of repair facilities for such watches, and the calibration in India and availability of batteries for these—all these are a deterrent for smuggling.

SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA: The Minister has not replied to the second part of my question. I wanted to know what would be the production and what would be the requirements for the next five years.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: We are assessing for different units.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know this from the Minister. He is very well aware that we are in the infancy regarding the manufacture of electronic watches. Even for the small quantities we are manufacturing, we are importing most of the vital components like the integrated circuits crystals and batteries. I very well know that in 1976 itself our Prime Minister had made plans to manufacture the integrated circuits, mainly the semi-conductor part of it, but, unfortunately during the Janata regime they have completely neglected our effort to achieve self-reliance... (Interruptions).

So, I want to know from the Prime Minister particularly whether she will take effective steps to rectify this defect and see that we start manufacture of vital components so that we may become self-reliant.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a matter for consideration.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is very much a part of our policy that we should become self-reliant and manufacture as much as we can ourselves. Our scientists and our engineers are working on this.

I heard some hon. members saying 'Ha, Ha' just now when a Member spoke about what happened during the Janata Party rule. I am told that.

"The liberalisation of imports policy of 1978-79 resulted not only in additional draws of foreign exchange but also put some domestic industries at a disadvantage."

I do not want to go into the details of the examples we have "but we do have to take steps now to ensure that domestic industries and self-reliance are not affected by our measures to promote imports or to fill up the so-called gaps in technology or productivity capacities as part of this process and we should have reasonable restrictions... (Interruptions) in the import policy to reduce our dependence on imports thereby providing the desired protection to our own indigenous industry."

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Shri Harinatha Misra... Then Shri A Neelalohithadasa Nadar....

Shri Narain Chand Parashar.

Drawbacks in Industrial Development of Backward Areas

*663. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the major drawback in the industrial development of backward areas is the lack of infrastructure like the Railway lines and other means of communications in these regions;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have requested the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Railways for the construction of new Railway lines in these regions;

(c) if so, the names of the Railway lines which have been planned for the industrial development of these regions on the recommendations of his Ministry and whether some of them have since been sanctioned constructed;

(d) if so, the names thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a): Yes, Sir. This is true in some cases.

(b) to (e). Government had appointed the National Transport Policy Committee in April, 1978 to evolve a rational policy for construction of new railway lines including unremunerative lines and developmental lines in the backward areas of the country. This committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House regarding new lines projects and surveys.

Statement-I

New line projects in progress

S.No.	Project	State	Railway	Length in Kms.
1.	Vasai Road-Diva BG Link . . .	Maharashtra	Central	42 00
2.	Wani-Chanaka BG Rail link upto Pimpalkoti	Do.	Do.	75 00
3.	Apta-Roha BG rail link	Do.	Do.	62 00
4.	Mirchaduri/Karaila Road-Jayant . . .	U.P.	Eastern	33 00
5.	Howrah-Sheakhala BG line	W.B.	Do.	17 13
6.	Sahdara-Saharanpur link	U.P.	Northern	157 80
7.	Rohatak-Bhiwani	Haryana	Do.	49 30
8.	New BG line from Rampur to New Haldwani	U.P.	N.E.	78 40
9.	Sakri-Hasanpur Road MG line	Bihar	N.E.	74 90
10.	Bagaha-Chitauni MG (Restoration) . . .	UP/Bihar	N.E.	28 41
11.	Guahati-Burnihat BG rail link	NE Region	Do.	28 21
12.	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat MG	Do.	Do.	33 50
13.	Balipara-Bhalukpong MG	Do.	Do.	33 45
14.	Silchar-Jiribam MG	Do.	Do.	50 36
15.	Amzuri-Tuli	Do.	Do.	17 07
16.	Lalaghat-Bhairabi MG	Do.	Do.	48 77
17.	New line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari .	Tamil nadu	Southern	73 31
18.	Alleppey-Ernakulam	Kerala	Do.	51 00
19.	Bibinagar-Nadikudde BG	A.P.	S.C.	151 00
	(Bibinagar-Nalgonda Phase-I 74 Kms. taken up)			
20.	Bhadrachalam Road to Manuguru BG . .	A.P.	S.C.	52 00
21.	Munickgarh-Chandur BG.	Maharashtra	S.C.	26 00
22.	Jaggeyapeta-Bonakalu BG.	A.P.	S.C.	34 00
23.	Bringing Old Madhavnagar station on the main line by providing a chord line between Punc-Miraj section	A.P.	S.C.	1 50
24.	Restoration of Miraj-Sangli rail link . . .	A.P.	S.C.	7 77
25.	Howrah-Amta including Bargachia-Champadanga BG.	W.B.	S.E.	52 78
26.	Banspani-Jakhapura BG Phase I (Jakhapur-Daitari 33.50 Kms. taken up)	Orissa	S.E.	176 00
27.	Talgaria-Tupkadih BG	Bihar	S.E.	30 02
28.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Modasa BG	Gujarat	Western	105 00
29.	Kota-Chittorgarh BG	Rajasthan	Do.	242 00

Statement-II

Surveys or new lines in progress

Sl No.	Project	State	Railway
1.	Lalitpur-Singrauli via Khajuraho, Satna and Rewa	M.P.	Central
2.	Budge Budge-Namkhana	W.B.	Eastern
3.	Ranchi-Giridih via Hazaribagh Town and Koderma	Bihar	Do.
4.	Mandarhill-Baidyanathdhām	Bihar	Do.
5.	Jammu-Udhampur	J&K	Do.
6.	Gaya-Rajgir	Bihar	Eastern
7.	Jagadhri-Paonta-Rajban	Punjab	Northern
8.	Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin	Tamilnadu	Southern
9.	Korapur-Salur/Parvatipurām/Rayagada	Orissa	S.E.
10.	Talcher-Sambalpur	Orissa	S.E.
11.	Barwadih-Karonji	M.P.	S.E.
12.	Kharagpur-Digla	W.B.	S.E.
13.	Modasa-Shamlaji Road	Gujarat	Western

New Surveys

1.	Guna-Shivpur-Gwalior Etwah	M.P.	Central
2.	Arrah-Sasaram	Bihar	Eastern
3.	Beas-Gaonawal Sahib	Punjab	Northern
4.	Mirzapur-Bhadohi	U.P.	Northern
5.	Naal-Talwara	H.P.	Do.
6.	Bhadohi-Babatpur	U.P.	Do.
7.	Kalka-Parwano	H.P.	Do.
8.	Padrauna-Deoria	U.P.	N.E.
9.	Garuvayur-Triccher via Kuttipuram	Kerala	Southern
10.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	Karnataka	Do.
11.	Nizamabad-Ramagundam	A.P.	S.C.
12.	Gandhidham-Bhul-Lakhpat via Mandvi	Gujarat	Western
13.	Patancheru to Paddapelli via Sangareddy, Medak Akampet Siddipet and Karimnagar	A.P.	S.C.

Statement III

<p>Projects under reference with Planning Commission for clearance.</p>	<p>1. Karu-Tuticorin BG Line (S.R.)—Length— Cost Rs. 42.85 crores.</p> <p>2. Chitradrug-Rayagada (S.R.)—Length 100 Kms.—Cost Rs. 18 crores.</p> <p>3. Dhalli Rajhara-Jagdarpur (S.E.R.) BG line—Length 234 Kms. Cost Rs. 60 crores.</p> <p>4. Daitari-Banspani BG rail link (S.E.R.)</p> <p>5. Roha-Dasgaon (C.R.)—Length 45 Kms. Cost Rs. 9 crores.</p>
<p>Project cleared by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Supplementary Demand for 1980-81.</p>	<p>Telapur-Patancheru BG Line (S.C.R.) Length 5 Kms.—Cost Rs. 1.50 crores.</p>

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement it appears that there are about 55 lines in all under New Line Projects in Progress, Under Surveys and New Surveys which have been taken up at the instance of the Industry Ministry.

Sir, India is a vast country and one of the reports of the Estimates Committee of this House has also recommended construction of new lines in backward areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendations of the Ministry would be made in such a way that at least each State gets one new line and in that case whether the Nangal-Talwara line in Himachal Pradesh which has been inaugurated in 1974 will get the priority.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The details of the report of the Committee, as I have already said in my reply, are under examination. But, as far as the hon. Member's suggestion is concerned, that can always be referred to the Railway Ministry when the Report is considered, accepted and they have decided about the implementation.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, this is not a question of report of the National Transport Policy Committee. It is a question of recommendation of the Ministry in such a manner that all parts of the country

get the benefit—at least each state gets the benefit—of the railwayline. Is that the recommendation of the Ministry of Industry?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That, Sir, is too general. But I can reply to the hon. Member in general that the Policy of the Government of India is equitable development of the country. We always allot such lines, development of such lines, on an equitable basis.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in spite of the districts being backward, for laying railwaylines in backward areas, where industries are coming up and are already established, particularly, still why Government has not taken any steps in that regard for providing lines? I would like the hon. Minister to see that he at least recommends to the hon. Railway Minister who is just sitting behind him to lay railwaylines in the backward States. I want to know what steps are you taking in this regard to take the new railway lines to the backward States?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Member to the reply given by me. The National Transport Policy Committee was appointed for this very purpose and it is after the examination of the whole report, it would go in the shape of the recommenda-

tion to the Railway Minister about the laying of the lines. He would of course take all this into consideration in the implementation of the recommendation for developing the areas.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to know whether he would regard some parts of West Bengal as backward areas. If not whether the entire industrial development is centred on one or two States. Would the Government give the break-up of the figures of the licenses issued between different States during the last two years?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This does not provide a reply to the hon. Member's question. I would suggest that the hon. Member may raise a separate question to get a reply from me.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मध्य प्रदेश का जो बन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र है, वह बिल्कुल ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। उद्योग की तरफ से भी और रेल लाइन की तरफ से भी वह एक पूरी तरह से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। उस क्षेत्र में भी इस तरह की कोई रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि वहां भी उद्योग पनप सकें और उस पिछड़े इलाके का विकास शुरू हो जाये ?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक रेल लाइन का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिये हमने एक कमेटी अपॉइंट की थी और वह काम कर रही है। जहां तक बन्देलखण्ड एरिये का सवाल है, हमने इंडस्ट्रली वेबवर्ड एरियाज आइडेन्टीफाई किये है और उनमें से वन बाई वन हम ले रहे है और उन्हें एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं कि क्या उनके ड्राबैकम है, क्या डिफिकल्टीज है, क्या वहां पर इफाम्प्टक्चर है और कहां से और कैसे उनकी प्लानिंग करनी चाहिये ?

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : आपके पास पिछड़े हुए जिलों की इलाकों की लिस्ट होगी, क्या उममें यह है ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only informed the hon. Member that there is already a list of 101 districts which have been identified as industrially backward districts and there are 247 districts which are again open to the financial concessions. Only those areas have

been identified as backward areas and for that, if the hon. Member is interested to have a list, we can give that.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the laying of railway lines, it is clear that the industrial policy in backward areas requires a rational road transport policy also. There are areas where railways cannot go and should not go. Now, Sir, from the reply given it would seem that the National Transport Policy Committee is concerned only with the railway lines. Would the hon. Minister let this House know whether you are also interested in the development of roads particularly, in the Himalayan areas where, by roads alone, they can be developed?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would only request the hon. Member to see not only the reply but the question also. The question put by the hon. Member is related to the laying of railway lines. So, we have given the list to the Members. We have also informed the House and the Members of the details of the railway lines only. The Committee known by its name National Transport Policy Committee does not only deal with the railway lines. Transport include other things also. All modes of transport are included in the terms of reference of the Committee and the details of the committee report would be available after it is examined, approved and accepted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Undertrial Prisoners in Jails

*656. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of undertrial prisoners committing (i) bailable offences, (ii) non-bailable offences, in jail for more than 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months and more in Union Territories; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to avoid a large number of undertrial prisoners remaining for long in jails un-necessarily?

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

(a) According to the information received so far from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry, the number of undertrial prisoners in Jails committing bailable and non-bailable offences is as under:

	More than					
	One month	Two months	Three months	Four months	Five months	Six months
(1) Bailable offences	321	131	80	39	38	42
(2) Non-bailable offences	233	191	126	77	71	505

Information from other Union Territories is being collected.

(b) Maintenance of Law and Order is a State subject. However, all the States and Union territories have been advised to take the following steps to avoid large number of undertrial prisoners remaining in jails for long:

(i) Setting up of Review Committees to review the cases of undertrial prisoners with a view to expediting their trial;

(ii) Appointment of whole-time or part-time legal officers to provide legal aid to indigent prisoners;

(iii) Strict adherence to the provisions of the Cr.P.C. 1973 relating to limitation of time for investigation and inquiry.

Meeting of Leaders of Plains Tribals Council, Assam with Prime Minister

*659. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leaders of the Plains Tribals Council of Assam met the Prime Minister in New Delhi on June 20, 1980 and told her their

problems vis-a-vis the present agitation in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the letter dated 20th June submitted to P.M. the following demands have been made:—

(1) Areas that have predominance of tribal people, be clubbed together and given Constitutional recognition to form one contiguous region and declare it as the Scheduled Area.

(2) This region be placed under a unitary administrative set-up with reasonable autonomy.

(3) The administration of this area should be conducted by an elected Autonomous Body.

(c) These demands are under consideration.

Exploitation of Tribal Population of Bihar

*661. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organised racket is involved in exploitation of tribal populace in Bihar particularly immoral trafficking in Adivasi women;

(b) whether youngmen and women are lured away with offers of lucrative jobs by this racket and later on the women are exploited and sent to brothels; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to put an end to this sort of exploitation of tribals and also to unearth and suitably punish this racket?

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

(a) The Government have received some reports regarding exploitation of tribal migrant labourers of Bihar by unscrupulous contractors.

(b) The *modus operandi* of the reported unscrupulous contractors is initial offer of high wages and other facilities which are denied to the labourers at a later date.

(c) On receipt of information about such cases, the State Government has been taking prompt action for rescue of labourers in distress. The Central Government has passed The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service Act, 1979, although rules thereof are to be promulgated soon. The Act provides for registration of establishments employing inter-State migrant workmen, licensing of contractors, their duties and their obligations, regulating wages, welfare and other facilities to be provided to inter-State workmen as well as penal section for contravention of its provisions. Further, the inspecting staff appointed as per the Act have been empowered to unearth violations of the provisions of the Act.

Letter of Intent for Manufacture of A. C. Pressure Pipes in Kerala

*662. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding the letter of intent for an industrial unit to manufacture A. C. Pressure Pipes in Kerala;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government of India in this respect; and

(c) what is the reason for this delay in giving the letter of intent?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Messrs Kerala Premo Pipe Factory Ltd., Quilon, Kerala, a company fully owned by Government of Kerala had made such an application.

(b) and (c). It was indicated to the applicant that since adequate capacity has already been licensed/approved in this line of manufacture to meet the demand upto 1983-84, *prima-facie* case for issue of a licence did not exist. The applicant submitted a representation requesting reconsideration of the matter. The representation of the applicant and those of similar other applicants are being examined

राजस्थान में झालावाड़ में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की स्थापना

664. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ मुख्यालय में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की स्थापना कब की गई थी और इसने काम कब प्रारम्भ किया ;

(ख) इस केन्द्र की स्थापना की तिथि से लेकर 15 जून, 1980 तक कुल कितने उद्यमियों को अनुदान एवं ऋणों के रूप में धनराशि दी गई है और इस प्रकार कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या उन उद्यमियों को, जिन्होंने ऋणों की पूरी राशि वापस कर दी है अनुदानों की राशि दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) : (क) झालावाड जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की स्वीकृति 10 अप्रैल, 1978 को दी गयी थी और वह जुलाई, 1979 से काम करने लगा था।

(ख) और (ग). जैसा राजस्थान राज्य सरकार न बताया है 42 एककों को 31 मार्च, 1980 तक 6.74 लाख रुपये की नकद राज सहायता दी गयी है।

लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र के एककों को मई, 1980 के अंत तक 57.70 लाख रुपये के ऋण वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा दिये गये हैं। इसके अलावा, 1979-80 की अवधि में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र के एककों को ऋण महायता के रूप में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के जरिये 3.90 लाख रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई थी।

साथ ही राज्य सरकारों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत वितरित किये गये अनुदानों ऋणों राजसहायताओं का ब्यौरा उन्हीं के पास उपलब्ध है।

Computerised Information System

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

(a) whether any machinery or any Committee was set up by Government to consider for preparing a computerised information system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time and money spent so far; and

(d) whether any role has also been played by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta in the development of the computerised information system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). M/s. Booz Allen & Hamilton International Inc., Management Consultants, Zurich were engaged in 1965 to carry out a study of the information gathering and processing system of the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Subsequently, in 1968, the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta was appointed as consultant to develop a suitable information system. The Institute commenced work in 1969 and completed it in April, 1975. The Institute was paid a sum of about Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

Use of Indigenous Stores and Equipment by Ministries

*666. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has deprecated the tendency of various Ministries and Departments to go in for imported stores and equipments and desired that indigenous alternative should always be examined and preferred even if this involves some extra expenditure; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by each Ministry so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In order to reduce avoidable drain on our foreign exchange reserves and to promote self-reliance, I have suggested substitution of imported equipment etc. by indigenous alternatives even if this involves some extra expenditure and/or lesser automation and sophistication, and have asked for the issue of suitable instructions to all concerned authorities to exercise the utmost restraint in suggesting imports.

(b) Various Ministries/Departments have issued necessary instructions in this regard.

Appointment of a Financial Adviser in N.I.D.C.

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

(a) whether an assessment of the financial affairs of the National Industrial Development Corporation has been entrusted to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the background for such a step and the fees payable to the ICICI;

(c) whether Government are aware that many sub-committees of Directors of NIDC had in the past strongly recommended appointment of a full-time Financial Adviser/Manager (Finance) to set right the financial working of the Corporation; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no such appointment has been made so far, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Board of Directors of NIDC decided in March, 1979 to have an independent assessment of its financial procedures and systems done by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., on payment of a fee of Rs. 80,000/- and out of pocket expenses estimated at Rs. 10,000/-.

(c) and (d). As per the decision of the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 18-7-73, a post of Manager (Finance) as in-charge of Finance Division in the NIDC was created in the scale of Rs. 1600-2250. In spite of efforts made to find a suitable candidate through advertisement and contact with Govt. Departments no suitable person could be found. Efforts are still continuing. Recently, the Board has also decided to raise the pay scale of this post to Rs. 2250-2750 and action is being taken accordingly to fill the post.

"Sticks" Discovered in Tripura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of "sticks" have been discovered in Tripura which were used by the trouble makers for arson;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these "sticks" once ignited do not extinguish; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A bag of inflammable sticks apparently abandoned by miscreants at Kalinagar in the jurisdiction of Police Station Jirania was seized by Police in the middle of June, 1980. Markings on the bag were indicative of their Pakistani origin. Once ignited, these sticks are not easy to extinguish.

It is understood that propellant charges in this form are used to increase the range of the artillery shells. It is presumed that these were discarded during the 1971 war and picked up by locals.

Raping of Women

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the "Times of India" (Delhi edition) dated the 29th June, 1980 in which Mr. Peter Layton, an official of the Marie Stopes Society, is reported to have stated quoting police department's statistics that nearly two million women are raped in India every year;

(b) if so, whether the information revealed is correct; and

(c) if so, what stern measures are being adopted to prevent raping of women on such a large scale?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Paper Industry in Jhargram

*670. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of India to establish a large scale paper industry at Jhargram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the alternative proposal of Government to meet the crisis of paper in the eastern region?

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

(a) & (b) An Industrial Licence and a Letter of Intent have been issued to M/s Nartune Paper Mills and M/s. Ajanta Paper & General Products (P) Ltd., respectively for setting up new units for the manufacture of paper, for capacities of 10,000 tonnes and 6,000 tonnes per annum, respectively, in District Jhargram. There is no proposal to set up any large public sector project for the manufacture of paper in this District as adequate raw material would not be available.

(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is already implementing three projects for the manufacture of writing and printing paper, in Nagaland and Assam, for a total capacity of 2,33,000 tonnes per annum.

Land acquired by Andaman and Nicobar Administration at Gandhi Nagar, Port Blair

*671. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 11th June, 1980 regarding land acquired by Andaman and Nicobar Administration at Gandhi Nagar, Port Blair and State:

(a) whether any land was acquired and later auctioned for a cinema site on which Light House Cinema was constructed;

(b) if so, the area acquired and the persons from whom acquired;

(c) the nature of violation of the terms and conditions of the allotment for which land was resumed from seven persons in Gandhi Nagar and whether pre-resumption proceedings/action was initiated/taken;

(d) the reasons why the land in Gandhi Nagar was allotted to three private parties when the entire area was meant for Government Departments/Workshops

(e) whether any notification was issued before these allotment were made or whether applications were otherwise invited for allotment of commercial sites there; and

(f) the rates at which allotments were made?

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

(a) to (f). The site on which the Light House cinema at Port Blair has been constructed was part of Plots No. 39 and 40 (measuring 6490 Sq. Meters) which was resumed along with other lands from the late Smt. Ram Dei widow of Shri Ganga Ram in 1958 under orders issued by Revenue Assistant Commissioner. The site for Light House cinema was auctioned in January, 1967 in favour of Shri M. Kamal and subsequently transferred in favour of Kamal Building Pvt. Ltd.

2. Records pertaining to resumption of land from seven persons in Gandhi Nagar Port Blair were destroyed in a fire in 1970. It is, therefore, not possible to say what exactly was the nature of the violation on the part of these persons.

3. The land which was resumed by the A & N Administration in Gandhi Nagar Port Blair in 1958 was handed over to the Development Division of the Andaman PWD in 1960 for execution of developmental schemes. Out of the total area of 11.7 HA of the resumed land about 11.06 HA is at present being utilised for developmental activities by the Administration and the Municipal Board, Port Blair for bus terminus, schools, electricity office, harbour works, transport workshop, PWD workshop, market etc. 2240 Sq. Metres were earmarked for allotment of sites for commercial purposes.

4. 160 Sq. metres of land was allotted to Shri Ashiq Ali in lieu of his having surrendered a major portion of his house site in Aberdeen Bazar, Port Blair in favour of Government for widening of an important road passing along his house site. 320 sq. metres of land were allotted to Shri Mashooq Ali who was a small industrial unit registered with the Directorate of Industries for the purpose of setting up a bakery. 480 sq. metres of land was allotted to Andaman and Nicobar Cooperative Cafeteria which is a cooperative body registered under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973. The land has been allotted to this society for construction of a cafeteria as well as a lodging house to be run on a cooperative basis intended to provide clean accommodation at reasonable costs to tourists and transit passengers.

5. All these three allotments have been made in accordance with the prescribed rules and procedures and also in keeping with the past practice. No proclamation is required to be

issued for allotment of land in the Municipal area. There is also no provision for inviting applications for such allotments.

6. Except in the case of Shri Ashiq Ali mentioned in para 4 above the other two allotments were made on payment of prescribed rates of premium of Rs. 10/- per sq. metre.

रक्षा कर्मचारियों को बोनस

* 672. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने रक्षा कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें अब तक बोनस की राशि दी गई है और शेष कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें यह राशि नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार शेष कर्मचारियों को बोनस कब तक देने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्नतर विरचनाओं के लगभग 5.5 लाख कर्मचारियों में से 3.14 लाख कर्मचारियों उत्पादकता पर आधारित बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस योजना के विवरणों को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तक सरकार ने, वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये, इन कर्मचारियों को 15 दिन का वेतन तदर्थ आधार पर देने का निर्णय लिया है। अब तक इन 3.14 लाख कर्मचारियों में से 1.96 लाख कर्मचारियों को बोनस की राशि दे दी गई है। और आशा है कि शेष 1.18 लाख कर्मचारियों को बोनस की यह राशि अगले तीन महीनों तक अदा कर दी जायेगी।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त का दर्जा और शक्तियाँ

5201. श्री श्रीवाभाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति के आयुक्त का पद मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त के पद की भांति स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसकी शक्तियों को कम कर दिया है और क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनिक ढांचे तथा विशेषकर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया है।

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उसके द्वारा पहले प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के मूल ढांचे को बहाल करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) :

(क) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त एक सांविधानिक प्राधिकारी है, जिसकी नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338 के अधीन की जाती है। "आयुक्त का कार्य संविधान के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रदान किये गये संरक्षणों से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जांच करना तथा इन संरक्षणों के कामकाज के बारे में राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट देना है।" इसलिये आयुक्त इसी प्रकार के अन्य किसी प्राधिकारी की तरह स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करता है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। वह ऐसे सभी कार्य कर रहा है जो संविधान में निहित हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Rape deaths

5202. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who died due to rape in the country during 1978 and 1979, year-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to check this menace?

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

(a) Information on deaths due to rape has been called from the State Governments and Union Territories, which will be placed on receipt on the Table of the House.

(b) The Union Government have already announced their intention to bring in legislative proposals in regard to matters connected with atrocities against women.

Meeting held on Forest Oriented Industries

5203. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has called the meeting of senior officials of Central and State Governments and representatives of forest-based industries in New Delhi on 25th June, 1980;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at after the discussion;

(c) the problems raised by the States and Central representatives with regard to the forest oriented industries and the suggested solutions thereto; and

(d) what are the difficulties posed by the representatives of forest-based industries in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A meeting was held on June 23, 1980 with representative of the State Governments, Paper Industry, the Planning Commission, and the Department of Agriculture, to discuss the framework of an Industry Oriented Forest Policy, with the objective of developing forest resources and ensuring their optimum utilisation.

(b) Based on the deliberations of the meeting, it has been decided to formulate an Intensive Forestry District Programme, and an Expert Group is being constituted to prepare the project.

(c) The main problems discussed at the meeting were the necessity to evolve an effective programme for protection and rapid development of Forest based resources, the active involvement of rural population in Promoting forestry activities, provision of infrastructural facilities, particularly in the North Eastern Region. price incentives to stimulate production forestry and social forestry programmes, and scientific forest management. The Expert Group would

study these matters in detail and suggest suitable policy measures.

(d) The representatives of the Paper Industry pointed out the need to ensure sustained availability of forest resources on a long term basis, and expressed their willingness to co-operate with State Forest Departments in promoting industrial plantations. They also stressed the importance of a rational pricing policy and increased research to locate and develop suitable fast growing wood species.

Prices of Tractors

5204. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether aims of rescinding statutory price control order on tractor prices in October, 1974 have been achieved regarding the availability of tractors at cheaper prices;

(b) if so, the number of times the price of each make of tractor has since gone up; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of tractors?

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

(a) Since the rescission of statutory control on tractors, there has been a significant increase in the production of tractors in the country, as would be observed from the production figures given below:—

1975-76 :	33,252 Nos.
1976-77 :	133,146 Nos.
1977-78 :	40,946 Nos.
1978-79 :	54,744 Nos.
1979-80 :	62,550 Nos.

(b) The prices of tractors are dependent on the cost of inputs like raw materials, components, overhead charges and incidence of various duties and taxes. After the rescission of the statutory price control in

October, 1974 a method of self-discipline through the fixation of pricing norms and price surveillance over the performance of norms was introduced. This system is at present applicable to three leading makes of tractors viz. MF-1035 and TAFE-504 tractors manufactured by M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras and Ford 3600 manufactured by M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd. Faridabad. The number of times the prices of the above three makes of tractors, which are under price surveillance have increased after October, 1974 till date is given below:—

MF-1035 :	8 times
TAFE-504 :	6 times
Fort-3600 :	7 times

(c) With the increase in the production of tractors of all makes and with *inter-se* competition amongst the different manufacturers, it is expected that the prices will stabilise at reasonable levels. At the same time the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have also been asked to examine the cost structure of the tractor industry.

Age limit for entry into I.A.S./I.F.S./I.P.S. and other Central Services by Rural People

5205. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the age limit alongwith other reasons has been a hindrance for the persons residing in rural areas for entry into the I.A.S., I.F.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received from the youth belonging to rural areas for relaxing the age limit up to 30 years in the case of rural people for entry into these services; and

(c) if so, what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) The upper age limit for appearing at the I.A.S. etc. Examination upto 1978 was 26 years. While considering the recommendations of the Kothari Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods for Appointment to the All India and Central Services, it was decided to raise the upper age limit for appearing at the examination to 28 years. The new scheme of the examination known as the Civil Services Examination has been introduced from the year 1979. Though no special dispensation can be made only in respect of candidates having rural background, the new scheme of the examination has been so modelled as to attract meritorious candidates with rural background. The salient features of the new scheme of the examination which are expected to help candidates with rural background are contained in the statement:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient Features of the New Scheme of Examination known as the Civil Services Examination which are Expected to Help Candidates with Rural Background.

- (i) The paper on English is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and qualifying in nature. The marks in this paper are not counted for the competitive ranking.
- (ii) Option to answer the subject papers either in English or in any of the Indian Languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been given to the candidates.

- (iii) Marks allotted for optional papers have sought to reduce the weightage of papers in General Studies (optional papers carry 1200 marks while General Studies papers carry 600 marks).
- (iv) Lesser weightage has been given to the Interview test. The Interview Board can allow the candidate to answer in an Indian Language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express adequately in English.
- (v) The upper-age limit has been raised from 26 to 28 years.
- (vi) Additional papers of post-graduation level for IAS/ Indian Foreign Service included in the old scheme of the examination have been dispensed with in the new scheme of examination.

Setting up of big industries in public sector in Punjab

5206. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no big industry has been set up in Punjab in the public sector so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for ignoring Punjab when ample infrastructure for such industries exists there;

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of setting up of a big industry in Punjab during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. Central Public Sector Projects, namely Nangal Fertilizers Ltd., Nangal, Semi Conductor Complex, Mohali, and National Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., Bhatinda have been set up in Punjab State. Besides,

Central investments (Value of Gross Block) in the projects located in Punjab have increased from Rs. 32.6 crores to Rs. 344.52 crores during the period from 31-3-69 to 31-3-79. Again Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation has received a number of letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up of projects in the Public Sector and Joint Sector. These include major projects like Punjab Alkalies Ltd., Malwa Cotton Spinning Mills Ltd. etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d). Locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. However, the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, is under formulation and as such the details of the industrial development programme in Punjab during this Plan period have not as yet been finalised.

Quality Marks

5207. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are various quality marks for proving the standard of a commodity;

(b) whether some of the quality marks are on an all India basis like "ISI" and some are confined to the State level like "QUALITY";

(c) whether these two marks are valid throughout the country;

(d) whether this duplication of mark is causing discouragement to the small scale industries;

(e) whether in Uttar Pradesh, the State Government do not give facilities for loan to "QUALITY" mark diesel engine/pump sets while it is available only on "ISI" mark; and

(f) what steps Government propose to remove the anomaly and make loan facility available for "QUALITY" mark manufacturers of various items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). This is a subject for which the Ministry of Civil Supplies is administratively responsible. Information made available by that Ministry is annexed.

ANNEXURE

Mark 1	Authority 2	Coverage 3
1. ISI	Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952	All Indian Standards.
2. Ag Mark	AGPM Act, 1937	Agricultural Produce items notified under the Act.
3. Tex Mark	Marking Regulations (The Textile Commissioners Notification No. T. C. (6) 1/44, dated the 19th February, 1994).	Cloth and yarn covered under the Notification

1	2	3
4. Q. Mark of States, namely Punjab Haryana, U. P. West Bengal, Kerala, etc.	Executive order of the State Government.	Covers limited number of items.

(b) & (c).

Mark	Operation
ISI	Whole of India
AG Mark	Whole of India
Tex Mark	Whole of India
State Q Marks	Limited to the State only.

(d) There does not appear to be any discouragement to the small scale industries.

(e) The Government of UP has framed a policy which allows a uniform price for all approved makes of engines by them.

(f) It is for the State Governments to set up their own standards according to the requirement and desirability of a particular type of product. The State Governments issue guidelines for the purchase of engines to lending institutions in their own States.

Setting up of H.M.T. unit in Bihar

5208. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a HMT watch assembly unit in Bihar;

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

(c) whether there is likely to be delay in setting up the unit in Bihar; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) & (b). Yes Sir, the HMT assisted watch assembly unit is proposed to be set up by the Bihar State Industrial

Development Corporation (BSIDC). HMT besides supplying components of watches for assembly by this unit, would provide expertise and also take the responsibility of marketing;

(c) and (d). BSIDC concluded technical service agreement with HMT in August, 1978 but did not take up the development of the unit as per schedule. However, BSIDC have recently reported their keenness to expedite establishment of this unit.

Launching of SLV-4

5209. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the satellite SLV-4 is expected to be launched; and

(b) in which of the fields, scientific and others, it would usher breakthroughs?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) & (b). The Department of Space has no Satellite project designated as SLV-4.

Production of less fuel consuming Mopeds

5210. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of price hike in petrol the

automobile industry are switching their pattern of production to less fuel-consuming 'mopeds';

(b) the names of the industrial units, private and public undertakings which have been given licences for the production of 'mopeds' each month during the last one year, also their capacity for the production of 'mopeds'; and

(c) the automobile industrial Units which have shifted their production from scooters to 'mopeds'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Some of the units engaged in the manufacture of two-wheeler vehicles are proposing to take up the manufacture of lighter models also, including the mopeds.

(b) The following units have been granted licences for the manufacture of mopeds during 1979-80;

Name of the unit	Month in which licence issued	Annual licensed capacity of mopeds
1. Scooters India Ltd. Lucknow (Public Sector)	May, 1979	50,000 Nos.
2. Electromobiles (India) Ltd. Bangalore (Joint sector)	August, 1979	25,000 Nos.
3. Kinetic Engg. Ltd. Poona (Private Sector)	December, 1979	24,000 Nos.

(c) None.

Requirement of Cement by States

5211. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated monthly requirement of each State for cement during April, May and June, 1980 and the actual supplies of cement made to each State/Union Territory; and

(b) what effective steps have been and are being taken to ensure that this essential item is made available to genuine consumer at fair prices and to prevent hoarding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Assessment of demand of cement is

made on an yearly basis and for the country as a whole. The Working Group on Cement Industry for 1978-83 had assessed the country's demand of cement for the year 1980-81 at 27.99 million tonnes. Statistics of allocation and despatches of cement are maintained on a quarterly basis. A Statement showing allocation and despatches of cement made to various States during the quarter April-June, 1980 is annexed.

(b) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports. The State Governments have been advised of the need to devise effective scheme for control over public sale and distribution of cement.

Statement

Allocation and Despatches of Cement Under State Category During the Quarters April-June 1980.
(Tonnes)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocation	Despatches
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	123200	76369
2	Haryana	144600	84415
3	Himachal Pradesh	26400	15111
4	Jammu & Kashmir	49600	24268
5	Punjab	222000	90984
6	Rajasthan	128000	132295
7	Uttar Pradesh	47600	389643
8	Chandigarh	22000	12662
9	Assam	49000	28452
10	Arunachal Pradesh	13000	602
11	Bihar	222600	186320
12	Meghalaya	16500	8414
13	Mizoram	6600	111
14	Manipur	11000	2015
15	Nagaland	11000	6450
16	Orissa	94282	129419
17	Sikkim	11000	11949
18	Tripura	11000	1654
19	West Bengal	298000	237405
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2800	1271
21	Goa, Daman & Diu	26400	32387
22	Gujarat	367000	381608
23	Madhya Pradesh	186950	171631
24	Maharashtra	522600	404134
25	Andhra Pradesh	404600	336928
26	Andaman Nicobar Island	5000	1422
27	Karnataka	260000	222650
28	Kerala	32900	307403
29	Laccadives	1900	34
30	Pondicherry	11000	15327
31	Tamil Nadu	417100	392522

Conversion of Occupational Health Service into a Model Institute

5212. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Occupational Health Service in the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. at Trichy is to be converted into a model Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign financial assistance is procured for those schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Occupational Health Services in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Tiruchy are being expanded to serve as a 'Model Centre for Occupational Health Services in places of Employment'.

(b) In 1976, BHEL, Tiruchy started the Occupational Health Services with a view to ensuring good health of its workers, with particular reference to the work done by them. Within two years, the scheme showed encouraging results and spurred by this success, ILO recommended that BHEL should draw up a detailed project report to further intensify and extend the OHS. Subsequently, Government examined the project report prepared by BHEL and agreed to the setting up of a 'Model Centre for Occupational Health Services in places of Employment' at BHEL, Tiruchy.

(c) and (d). The expenditure on the Model Centre under reference shall be shared by Government of India (BHEL) and UNDP, on the following basis:

Government of India's contribution	..	Rs. 10,245,000
UNDP contribution	US \$	1,225,300

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों को पेंशन

5213. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों को पिछले वर्षों में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन बन्द करके पेंशन दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को पेंशन दी गई है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी पेंशन दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के नजरबन्दियों को पेंशन जारी रखने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान। भूतपूर्व मीसा नजरबन्दियों के आश्रितों को 1977 में अलग से बनायी गयी विशेष योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन स्वीकृत की जा रही है। मीसा नजरबन्दियों के आश्रितों के लिये पेंशन योजना 1977 के अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व मीसा नजर बन्दियों के 56 आश्रितों को, प्रत्येक को, 200 रु. से 300 रु. प्रति माह तक की पेंशन स्वीकृत की गयी है।

(ग) मीसा नजरबन्दियों के आश्रितों के लिये पेंशन योजना, 1977 को जारी रखने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Cess from Salt

5214. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the revenue of the Central Cess from Salt in the State of Gujarat in the last 10 years;

(b) how much of this amount has till now been spent for the benefit of the salt producers in the Gujarat State; and

(c) what has been planned to utilise fully this accumulated amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Salt Cess collections from the State

of Gujarat during years 1971-72 to 1979-80 totalled Rs. 689.17 lakhs.

(b) A sum of Rs. 57.57 lakhs was spent in Gujarat on developmental and labour welfare works pertaining to salt industry and for giving ex-gratia grant and loans to salt licences whose salt works were damaged by natural calamities during the years 1971-72 to 1979-80.

(c) Schemes already exist for giving assistance out of salt cess proceeds for labour welfare & developmental works pertaining to salt industry and for giving assistance to salt works damaged due to natural calamities, viz., cyclones, floods, heavy rains etc. Amounts available by way of salt cess collections are not earmarked for any particular State and are available for the benefit of the Salt Industry throughout the country.

राजभाषा विभाग में अंग्रेजी भाषा का उपयोग

5215. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा विभाग में अधिकतर कार्य (टिप्पण लिखना आदि) अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा विभाग राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 10 (4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित विभाग नहीं है ; और

(ग) इस विभाग में अधिकतर कार्य अंग्रेजी भाषा में किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकघाणा) : (क) जी नहीं । राजभाषा विभाग में अधिकांश कार्य हिन्दी में ही किया जाता है, यद्यपि वर्तमान वैधानिक परिस्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को यह स्वतंत्रता है कि वे पत्रावली पर अपनी टिप्पणी हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में से किसी एक भाषा में कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) राजभाषा विभाग उक्त नियमों के नियम 10 (4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Criteria for running N.C.C. Troop in Schools

5216. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for running an N.C.C. Troop in a School;

(b) whether N.C.C. can be disbanded on the recommendation of the Principal of the School about the usefulness of the same; and

(c) if so, what are other reasons on which it could be disbanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The criteria for allotting an N.C.C. troop is that the applicant school must:—

(i) make available a suitable member from amongst its teaching staff for training and commissioning as part-time NCC officer to conduct cadet training;

(ii) undertake to enrol and maintain the authorised strength of the troop;

(iii) provide necessary accommodation for storage of clothing and equipment;

(iv) arrange to obtain the use of a suitable miniature rifle range; and and

(v) be willing to supplement, from its own funds, the financial grants, made by the State Government for the troop.

(b) Yes, if approved by the Central Government.

(c) Non-availability of part-time NCC officers, adequate funds, storage accommodation and other allied facilities and unsatisfactory response from the students over protracted periods are other major factors which can lead to disbandment of an NCC troop.

Closure of Kumardhubi Engineering Works

5217. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1699 on the 26th March, 1980 regarding closure of Kumardhubi Engineering Works, and state:

(a) steps taken for reopening of Kumardhubi Engineering Works;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Enterprise C.I.L. has expressed its willingness to take over the management of the KEW to run that;

(c) whether he is aware of an effort to tag the KEW with some monopoly house before opening that; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) c & d): Various possible options for reopening the Kumardhubi Engineering Works are presently under consideration of the Government. One of these options was for the amalgamation of KEW with a healthy unit like M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO) which was situated nearby and could use the complementary facilities of KEW more effectively. TISCO have, however, not so far, shown any favourable response for such an amalgamation.

(b) No proposal has been received by the Government from Coal India Limited for taking over the management of Kumardhubi Engineering Works.

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

5218. श्री टी० एस्० नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली नगर निगम क्षेत्र में भवन निर्माण सामग्री के गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा स्टोर के बारे में 11 जून, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 340 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनधिकृत स्टोरों को हटाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चालान बंद के अतिरिक्त अन्य उपबंध क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या रोपाल नगर में उपरोक्त स्टोर हटाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम ने केवल चालान ही किया है अथवा कोई अन्य कार्यवाही भी की है ;

(ग) क्या प्रश्न में उल्लिखित शिकायत-कर्ताओं ने निगमायुक्त को कोई शिकायत भी प्रस्तुत किया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त स्टोर से सम्पत्ति कर के रूप में निगम को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है और इसका अनुमान लगाने के मानदंड क्या है और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्लॉट को रियायती अथवा बाणिज्यिक माना गया है ?

श्री गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचना दी है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 418(2) में कुछ प्रयोजनों के लिए भवनों के उपयोग को रोकने की व्यवस्था है परन्तु इन का संबंध ऐसे व्यापार से है जो उपद्रव पैदा करें और जीवन, स्वास्थ्य अथवा सम्पत्ति के लिए खतरनाक हो। भवन सामग्री के भंडार का व्यापार उपद्रव की परिभाषा के अधीन नहीं आता है जैसा कि इस अधिनियम की धारा 2(33) में समाहित है। अधिनियम के वर्तमान उपबंधों के अधीन ऐसे भंडारों को केवल चुनौती दी जा सकती है और ऐसा बार बार किया गया है।

भंडारों के दो पड़ोसियों से प्राप्त शिकायतों में आरोप है कि भंडार का मालिक सरकारी भूमि में भवन सामग्री जमा करके उनके मकानों के आगे की नाली बन्द करता है। सरकारी भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जे के लिए भंडारण के विरुद्ध अनेक बार कार्रवाई का गई है, इस समय न तो निगम का भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा है और न नालियां बन्द हैं। इस प्लॉट का व्यापारिक प्रयोजन के लिए स्वयं कब्जे के रूप में मूल्यांकन किया गया है और 446 रुपये की घन राशि सम्पत्ति कर के रूप में प्राप्त हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 31-3-1980 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए सम्पत्ति कर के रूप में 1834.75 रुपये की घनराशि बाकी है।

High power inquiry committee on National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

5220. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal from the National Instruments Employees Union sent to the Minister of Industry, Government of India for appointment of a high power committee to enquire into the causes of deterioration in company's performance and to make it a viable one;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken thereon so far; and

(c) what further steps his Ministry intend to take to improve the performance of National Instruments Ltd. to make it viable?

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

(b) It was not considered necessary to appoint such a Committee.

(c) The Company has taken up 3 diversification schemes for improving its viability. In view of adverse debt equity ratio, the question of restructuring the capital base of the company is also being considered.

फायरमैनों की भर्तियाँ

5221. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1977 में दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेवा के अधीन "फायर-मैन" के पदों पर भर्तियों के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों को परीक्षा देने हेतु बुलाया गया था और जिनका चयन कर लिया गया था, उनके स्वास्थ्य की परीक्षा की गई थी तथा उन्हें फरवरी-मार्च, 1980 में होने वाले प्रशिक्षण पर जाने के लिए 7 जनवरी, 1980 को नियुक्ति पत्र भेजे गए थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अग्नि-शमन सेवा के अधिकारियों ने कुछ अपने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त कर लिया था और जिन व्यक्तियों का

पहले चयन कर लिया गया था, उन्हें नियुक्ति पत्र जारी करने के बाद भी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया तथा पहले चुने गए उम्मीदवारों को खपाने की वजाय नई नियुक्तियों के लिए परीक्षा का पुनः आयोजन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का पहले चुने गए व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर सकलवाण) : (क) नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1977 में दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा के अधीन फायर मैन के पदों पर भर्तियों के लिए दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेवा के मुख्य अग्निशमन अधिकारी द्वारा स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में एक विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया गया था। जिन्होंने विज्ञापन के जवाब में आवेदन किया था उनकी दिसम्बर, 1977 में शारीरिक, लिखित और मौखिक परीक्षाएं ली गई थी। उन परीक्षार्थियों के आधार पर 225 योग्य उम्मीदवारों (39 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों समेत) को एक मैरिट लिस्ट बनाई गई थी। दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा की प्रथा के अनुसार उस मैरिट लिस्ट में पूर्ण रूप से विरिष्टता क्रम से व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिल किया गया था और उसके बाद रिक्तियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करते हुए दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा में नियुक्त किए गए थे। ऐसे 137 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया और नियुक्त किया गया। 56 व्यक्ति या तो आए ही नहीं या उन्हें स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से अयोग्य घोषित किया गया और जनवरी, 1980 में 32 व्यक्ति प्रतीक्षा सूची में रह गए थे।

दिल्ली अग्निशमन सेवा की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार पैनल के सभी उम्मीदवारों को डाक्टरी जांच के लिए भेजा गया और उसके बाद मैरिट लिस्ट के क्रम से उन्हें प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में दाखिल किया गया। किन्तु प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों की सीमित क्षमता और कुछ मामलों में प्रशिक्षण की अवधि को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के कारण अंतिम रैंक को केवल दिसम्बर 1979 में प्रशिक्षित किया जा सका। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पैनल के शेष उम्मीदवारों के डाक्टरी फिटनेस प्रमाण-पत्र अष्ट महीने से अधिक पुराने होने के कारण शेष उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में प्रविष्ट करने से पूरा नए सिरे से डाक्टरी परीक्षा करने के लिए जनवरी 1980 में कहा गया। परन्तु इस समय पैनल की श्रेष्ठता जो 2 वर्ष पुराना हो गया था का प्रश्न उठाया गया इसलिए पैनल को रद्द किया गया।

(ख) जो नहीं, श्रीमान। तथ्य उपर (क) में बताए गए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Survey of Palamau District, Bihar

5222. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a survey of Palamau district of Bihar for a special assistance for the development of agricultural land thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) and (b). Palamau district of Bihar is covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programmes since the Fourth Plan period. The Programme aims at restoring ecological balance and elevating the levels of production including agricultural production to the extent possible. Soil and land use capability surveys, are conducted as part of the Programme. Programme components are formulated on the basis of potential for development.

Funds for the Programme are provided by the Government of India and the State Government on a matching basis. During the period 1974—80 (upto Feb., 1980, a total expenditure of about Rs. 4.22 crores was incurred under the Programme. Expenditure on development of agriculture including soil conservation was of the order of Rs. 1.12 crores. Expenditure on development of irrigation was Rs. 1.74 crores.

Publication of Daily Sakal by Sakal Papers Pvt. Ltd., Poona

5223. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI B. R. WASNIK:

SHRI R. N. YADAV:

SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sakal Papers Private Limited, Poona propose to print and publish daily Sakal from Kolhapur;

(b) whether the Company has not obtained the necessary licence under Section 11 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the Company?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There has not been any contravention of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 so far.

Road Block to stop the Car of a Minister in J & K

5224. SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the election campaign for Lok Sabha elections, a road block was erected to stop the car of the then Union Cabinet Minister at Inderwal constituency in Doda district in Jammu and Kashmir State on the 20th November, 1979 obviously with hostile intention; and

(b) whether the matter has been investigated by the CBI and if so, the result of the investigations?

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

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the incident of the 20th November, 1979 in which Dr. Karan Singh, the then Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare, was involved. According to the information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government, Dr. Karan Singh's allegation that during the last Lok Sabha elections

in that State a road block was erected to stop his car in Doda district was enquired into by the State Government. It was found that on the 19th November, 1979, a timber firm had engaged some trucks for the carriage of sleepers from Kanchan Nallah, Gandoh, tehsil Bhandarwah. The temporary support erected for loading the sleepers in the trucks was forgotten to be removed from the road till the time of the return of Dr. Karan Singh from Gandoh. The State Government have denied that there was any intentional blockade or mischief directed against the Minister. Adequate Police arrangements were made and protection provided by the State Government to Dr. Karan Singh during his tour of Doda district from the 16th November, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

राजस्थान पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पदोन्नति

5225. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के गृह विभाग ने राजस्थान पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पदोन्नति हेतु वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए एक पैनल दिसम्बर, 79 में तैयार किया था ;

(ख) एक उपरोक्त पैनल तैयार करते समय वरीयता और उच्च कोटि की योग्यता को महत्व नहीं दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस पैनल में उन पुलिस अधिकारियों को सम्मिलित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी, जिनका नाम 1975 से 1978 तक के वर्षों के पैनलों में कभी शामिल नहीं किया गया था उनका रिकार्ड खराब, साधारण तथा मौसत दर्जे का था ;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त पैनल को बनाने समय सम्बन्धित नियमों की पूर्णतः उपेक्षा की गई थी; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्रालय उक्त पैनल पर विचार नहीं करेगा तथा केवल योग्यता के आधार पर एक नया पैनल तैयार करेगा और यदि हाँ, भत्ते कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में चयन समिति की 19-12-1979 को जयपुर में हुई अपनी बैठक में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में पदोन्नति के लिए राजस्थान पुलिस सेवा के 10 अधिकारियों की एक सूची तैयार की थी। इस सूची का संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने 18-2-1980 को अनुमोदन किया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सूची को तैयार करने में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के अनुसार त्रि-पक्षता एक गुण दोष पर उपर्युक्त ध्यान दिया था।

(ग) और (घ) सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सिफारिश रुदा 10 पुलिस अधिकारियों में से चार अधिकारियों के नाम 1977 तथा 1978 में तैयार की गई सूची में भी थे। किन्तु वे चार अधिकारियों को प्रथम बार सूची में शामिल किया गया था, चयन समिति ने इन अधिकारियों को उपर्युक्तता का यथार्थ रूप से एवं तत्संबंधी नियम तथा विनियमों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन किया था।

(ङ) जो नहीं, श्रीमान्। प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Nationalisation of National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.,

5226. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what steps have been taken for nationalisation of the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY of INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): No decision has been taken for the nationalisation of National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. Efforts are, however, being made for the revival of this undertaking and for that purpose a revival scheme is being prepared.

Armed Forces in Tripura

5227. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GOC-in-C, Eastern Command had entered the Tripura State in the 3rd week of June, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the number of armed forces that entered Tripura; and

(c) at whose instance the army entered Tripura State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The GOC-in-C, Eastern Command visited Tripura on 19.6.1980 and 20.6.1980:

(b) Two companies on 9-6-1980 and one battalion on 11.6.1980 were inducted into Tripura.

(c) At the request of the Government of Tripura for maintenance of law and order.

Ultimatum to Bengalis to Quit Tripura

5228. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ultimatum has been given to Bengalis to quit Tripura as early as possible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) & (b). According to information received from the State Government, some wall posters to this effect had appeared in some parts of Tripura. State Government alerted the local administration and police vigilance was stepped up. Central Govern-

ment have already sent in reinforcements of Army and para-military forces to assist the State Government in curbing lawlessness and taking effective preventive measures. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

Manufacture of Machineries and Parts etc. by Alcock Ash Co., Bhavnagar

5229. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alcock Ash industry at Bhavnagar Port area (Gujarat) under Gujarat Government undertaking is manufacturing Barge and other important machineries and parts etc.;

(b) whether the Central Government has any investment therein or any type of assistance has ever been given to it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the various productions made since 1975 to 1977 and 1977 to 31st March, 1980;

(e) whether the State undertaking industry has shown the work and production excellent in comparison to the Private Sector Industries;

(f) whether this industry now accepts foreign offers too; and

(g) if so, what Central assistance will be provided to this industry at Bhavnagar for its expansion and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Undertakings of M/s. Alcock Ashdown co. Ltd. in Bombay and Bhavnagar which had closed down in January, 1971, were acquired by the Central Government through an Act of Parliament known as "Alcock & Ashdown Co. Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1973", which came into force with effect from 14th December, 1973. The

management of the Bhavnagar Unit was entrusted to the Government of Gujarat by an order dated the 15th of December 1973. Since then, this Unit is being managed by the Government of Gujarat on behalf of Government of India. This unit is manufacturing Barges, pontoons, F. R. P. Boats, Tourists Launches, tugs, Work Boats, F. R. P. Dug-out Canoes and also doing off-shore Work.

(d) Details of production in the Bhavnagar Unit from September 1975, when it re-started, till the 31st of March 1980, are as under:

	Nos.	Value Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Barges	31	272.50
2. Pontoons	4	31.00
3. F.R.P. Boats	4	0.36
4. Launches	1	2.95
5. Off-Shore Work	—	6.23
Total:		313.04

(e) to (g) Production in the Bhavnagar Unit, being managed by the Government of Gujarat, is of excellent quality and the Products meet the required specifications. This Unit has already executed several export orders for Barges, Pontoons etc. Assistance required for its growth will be made available as and when found necessary.

1971 की लड़ाई के पाकिस्तानी युद्ध-बंदियों पर किए गए खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति

5230. श्री मूल सवाल काया : क्या रजतसंघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान बन्दी बनाये गये पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी थी और उन पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया था; और

(ख) क्या उन पर खर्च की गई राशि बसूल कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में सहायक मंत्री (जी सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में बन्दी बनाये गये पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों की संख्या 75,579 थी। जिसमें अफसर भी शामिल हैं। 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक उन पर किया गया कुल व्यय 38,15,06,00 रुपए (अड़तीस करोड़ पन्द्रह लाख छः हजार रुपए) था।

(ख) इन पाकिस्तानी युद्ध-बंदियों पर किए गए खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति का प्रश्न पहले भी कई बार पाकिस्तान सरकार के सामने रखा गया था लेकिन इसका अभी तक कोई समाधान नहीं किया गया है।

Manufacture of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

5231. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient technical know-how in Indian Shipyards to manufacture deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) whether Government-owned shipyards are willing to build fishing trawlers; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are permitting import of foreign trawlers?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The import of fishing trawlers is permitted on a selective basis on considerations of cost, delivery and special needs so as to ensure rapid development of the marine fishing industry.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Tooth-pastes

5232. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that despite the reduction of excise duty on tooth pastes most of the multi-product manufacturers have not brought down prices of their tooth paste brands;

(b) whether 'Forhans' brand producers have not reduced the price so far; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure reduction in the prices?

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

(a) Following reduction in the rate of Central excise duty on toothpaste, most of the toothpaste manufacturers have reported that they have brought down prices of various brands of toothpastes manufactured by them.

(b) M/s. Geoffrey Manners and Co. Ltd., who produce 'Forhans' brand of toothpaste, have also reported reduction in the price of their toothpaste.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Result of Special Employment Programme

5233. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the special employment programme for the educated and uneducated unemployed during the years 1971-74 and the total amount provided for the schemes and spent thereon and the results achieved; and

(b) are Government taking up any such further programmes this year and in subsequent years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Government of India have carried out evaluation studies of the following Special Employment Programmes:

(i) Special Employment Programme for the Educated Unemployed 1971-74; and

(ii) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment 1971-74.

Summaries of the findings are at Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1151/80*] The relevant information on Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project is at Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1151/80*].

(b) The Budget Estimates presented in the Lok Sabha provide Rs. 340 crores in 1980-81 for new National Rural Employment Programme; it is estimated therein that the programme, if properly implemented, could generate 850 to 900 million mandays of additional employment. It is further stated in the Budget proposals that some part of the provision for this scheme would be specifically earmarked for high priority programmes like social forestry, fuel plantation, rural community housing and water supply and nutrition. The new Plan 1980-85 is in the formulation stage and schemes for employment are under examination.

Central Assistance Rehabilitation of Victims of Tripura Carnage

5234. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance asked for by Tripura Government by way of money, food and medicine, etc. in order to rehabilitate the victims of recent trouble and carnage there; and

(b) the amount of help already given by Government for the work of rehabilitation in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 (a) and (b): Government of Tripura had approached the Central Government for financial assistance to rehabilitate the people affected by the recent disturbances in the State. The requirements were assessed at Rs. 2 crores. The Central Government decided to advance a sum of Rs. 2 crores as a special case having regard to the financial position of the State and other relevant factors, subject to review of the actual expenditure in due course. The State Government was also permitted to utilise up to 10,000 tons of foodgrains additionally allocated to the State out of this amount.

State Government has since projected further requirement of fund for assisting the agriculturists who have suffered, as also others who are in need of help including gratuitous relief etc. A Central Team has since been sent to Tripura to make realistic assessment of requirements. The Team is still in Tripura and appropriate action would be taken on receipt of its recommendation.

State Government had also requested for supply of Cholera Vaccine, medicine, milk powder, blankets, dhotis; sarees, etc. These have been made available by the concerned authorities as well as the Indian Red Cross Society. 100 tonnes of skimmed milk powder available with India Dairy Corporation at Calcutta was assured to the State. Release instructions for 1.26 lakhs sq. metres of cloth for dhotis have also been issued by the Textile Commissioner.

The Central Government is alive to the problems of the State and having regard to all relevant factors, would take such measures as the situation warrants.

Installed Capacity of Commercial Truck Producing Industry

5235. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of the commercial truck producing industry in the country;

(b) what was the production last year; and

(c) what is the total requirement of Truck chassis in the country for 1980?

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

(a) The installed capacity for the production of commercial vehicles including trucks and buses is reported to be about 95,000.

(b) The production of commercial vehicles during 1979-80 was 57,441.

(c) The Working Group on Transport Earthmoving and Agricultural Machinery appointed by Planning Commission has estimated the demand for commercial vehicles in 1980-81 at 73,200.

Assistance to Rajasthan for Development of Backward Areas

5236. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the type of assistance rendered to the State of Rajasthan for the development of backward areas during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the type of assistance requested by the State for the year 1980-81?

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

(a) and (b). The State of Rajasthan is eligible to the following Central Incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas. In res.

pect of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme directly administered by the Ministry of Industry, a sum of Rs. 1,31,75,458/- had been released as Central Subsidy to Rajasthan Government during 1979-80;

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

In the State plan 1980-81, Government of Rajasthan have proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh for industrial development. As and when specific requests are received for Central Subsidy in eligible cases, appropriate action would be taken.

Assistance to Maharashtra under Police Housing Scheme

5237. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central loan assistance given to Maharashtra State under the scheme for Police Housing during the year 1979-80 and the physical targets achieved so far;

(b) the number of non-gazetted police personnel in Maharashtra who are entitled to free housing and are

yet to be provided with this essential facility; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government and State Government of Maharashtra in expediting construction of adequate number of houses for the eligible persons?

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

(a) No Central financial assistance was given to the Maharashtra State under the Scheme for Police Housing during the year 1979-80 due to the transfer of the Scheme from the Central Plan sector to the State Plan sector.

(b) 40,771 Police Personnel including inspectors who are though gazetted, are entitled for rent free houses.

(c) The Central Government have provided Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 732.25 lakhs till the operation of the Scheme upto 1978-79. Since the year 1976-77 greater attention is being paid by Maharashtra State Government to police housing (including non-residential police buildings) and funds amounting to over Rs. 4 crores are being provided each year in the State Plan Budget. In the year 1979-80 funds amounting to Rs. 5, 21,60,000/- were provided in State Plan Budget for police housing. In addition to the regular programme of construction under the Police Housing Scheme through the State Public Works and Housing Department, the State Government has undertaken a large scale programme of construction of (1) about 6,089 tenements by the Maharashtra State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation with HUDCO loan of about Rs. 11,50,10,000/- at various places in the State and (2) About 2,000 tenements by the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority under the L.I.G. Scheme for giving to Policemen on hire purchase basis. In the State Budget Estimates for 1980-81 it is proposed to make for Police

Housing (i) Plan provision of Rs. 4,40,26,000/- and (ii) Non-Plan provision of Rs. 4,58,00,000/- for grant of mobilisation advances to the Maharashtra State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation and for repayment of loan with interest to the HUDCO.

Political Rights to Civil Servants

5238. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there has been a suggestion from any quarter that civil servants be given political rights, including the right to contest elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Yes, Sir.

Backward Districts

5239. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a recent survey of Industrial growth particularly in backward areas of the country;

(b) whether Government had decided to declare about 120 backward areas in the country as specially backward districts for "operation industrialization"; and

(c) if so, which are the districts in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and the industrial items identified for each district in these two States?

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

(a) Apart from Industrial Potential Surveys conducted by State Governments from time to time, IDBI have conducted industrial potential surveys in the following States/Union Territories: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. IDBI has also been working with State Governments in conducting district surveys and, wherever feasible, extend necessary assistance by way of finance or otherwise.

(b) Out of 246 districts declared as industrially backward by the Planning Commission, 101 districts/areas (Annexure I) have been selected to qualify for Central Investment Subsidy.

(c) The list of districts in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which have been identified for Central Investment Subsidy is given in the Statement. No specific industrial items have, however, been identified for such districts.

Statement

Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh Srikakulam district and 5 'areas'
- Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 22 blocks:
- Area I* : comprising 13 blocks viz. Chittoor* Dangarppalam*, Pulicherla* Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhona, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram Praddutur and Palivendla (from Cuddapah district);
- Area II* : comprising 9 blocks viz Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair *(from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool, Banganapalli Nandyal* and Giddalur* (From Kurnool District).
- Three 'areas' from Telangana region comprising 43 blocks ;
- Area I*:- comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabubnagar* Jadhcherla* Shadnagar*, Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahaboobnagar district and Nalgonds, Mungaid, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad* Kuzurnagar*, Mryalguda*, Peddaveera* and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda District)
- Area II* : Comprising 14 blocks viz., Khamam, Thirumalaipalem, Kullu*, Yellandu*, Kothagudem*, Aswaraopeta*, Puragampad* and Bhadrachallam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad Narsampet, Hanamkonds, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Milug* (from Warangal district)
- Area III* : comprising 15 blocks viz. Zaheerabad* Patarcheruvu* Narsapuri* Medak* and Siddipet (from Medak district), Yedapalli* Nizamabad*, Kamareddy*, an Demakonda* (from Nizamabad district) and Sirilla*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district).
2. Assam Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3. Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbanga@, Champaran*@, Palanau*, Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4. Gujarat Panchmahals, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.
5. Haryana Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari*Sub-division)*, Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@Sub-divisions and one 'area'(comprising 8 blocks viz. Hissar Block No. 1 and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil) Hansi Block No. 1 (from Hissar Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind.
6. Himachal Pradesh Kangra@, Chamba*, Kulu*, Sirmur* and Solan* districts.
7. Jammu & Kashmir Jammu & Srinagar, Anantnag*, Doda*, Baramulla* and Poonch* Districts.
8. Karnataka Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9. Kerala Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* district.
10. Madhya Pradesh 'Six Areas'
- Area I* :- (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district (Bhatapara Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks (from Raipur district) ;

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

*Area III** : (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri and Kerera (from Shivpuri district) Datia and Seondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district).

*Area IV** : (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks: viz. Bina, Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Bi-aika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shagarh (Amarnau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district)

*Area V** : (from Western Region II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padhwar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district), Meheshwar and Barwaha (from Khargone district) Ballam and Jaura (from Ratlam district) Mandsur, Malhagarh and Neemuch (from Mandasaur district).

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

11. Manipur All the five districts.
12. Meghalaya Garo Hills@ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@.
13. Maharashtra : Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur district.
14. Nagaland : Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang* districts.
15. Orissa : Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir*, Dhenkamal*, Keonjhar* and Koraput* districts.
16. Punjab : Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda* @ districts.
17. Rajasthan : Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur* and Udaipur* districts.
18. Sikkim : Gangtok*, Mangan*, Gyalsing* and Namchi* districts. (covered with effect from 16-5-1975).
19. Tamil Nadu : Three 'Areas' /Trancts comprising 33 Taluks:-

Area I : Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz. Ramanathapuram, Maduklathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district), Padukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).

*Area II** : Comprising 11 Taluks viz. Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajpet (from North Arcot district).

*Area III** : Comprising 10 Taluks viz. (Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).

20. Tripura All the 3 districts.
21. Uttar Pradesh Almora*, Balia, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rai-Bareilly* districts
22. West Bengal : Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

UNION TERRITORIES

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

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

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

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units in J&K

5240. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government have decided to give much financial assistance to small scale industrial units in J&K State;

(b) if so, whether small scale industries have not been developed in the State;

(c) if so, how many small scale industries have been set up in the State for the last three years;

(d) what help the Union Government have provided to these units; and

(e) if so, whether Government have decided to encourage and assist the State Government in developing the small scale industries in the J&K State during the current financial year and also during Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government gives financial assistance to States including Jammu and Kashmir for promotion of small scale industries through Central and Centrally shared programmes particularly District Industries Centres.

(b) and (c). The Central Government as well as the State Government have been making consistent efforts to develop small scale industries through various promotional measures. The number of registered small scale units set up in the State was 2308 upto December, 1977; 2808 upto December 1978 and 3985 upto December, 1979.

(d) and (e). The Central Government's promotional assistance covers inter-alia (a) services in technical, managerial, economic and other disciplines through the Small Industries Service Institutes located at Srinagar and Branch Institute at Jammu to the existing and prospective small entrepreneurs;

(b) sharing of expenditure on 14 District Industries Centres sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir to provide a comprehensive range of facilities

and services under one roof for the effective development of small scale industries; (c) the following incentives to entrepreneurs to set up industries in the backward areas of the State are also offered:—

(i) Central Scheme of Investment subsidy.

(ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) Seed/Margin Money assistance.

During 1979-80, The Government has reimbursed a sum of Rs. 45, 34, 222 to State Government on account of Central subsidy for setting up industries. The Central Government would continue to assist and would support such schemes which are suitable for developing the small scale industries through District Industries Centres.

राज्यों में विधान परिषदों को फिर से आरम्भ करना

5241. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में विधान परिषदों को फिर से आरम्भ करने का विचार कर रही है ?

(ख) क्या इस के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों पर वित्तीय भार पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने और उन्हें फिर से आरम्भ करने के क्या विशिष्ट कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) विधान परिषद के निर्माण के लिए एक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राक फास्फेट तथा अन्य उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस

5242. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 1978-79 के दौरान आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष औद्योगिक नीति थी ;

(ख) क्या आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लाइसेंस किस किस स्थान तथा क्षेत्र में दिए गए हैं और इस बारे में उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त धर्माध में मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में मेधनगर में राक फास्फेट तथा किसी अन्य उद्योग के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग) सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में सन्तुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को अधिक महत्व देती है ताकि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच बिकास के स्तरों में असमानताओं को लगातार कम किया जा सके । कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को फैलाने के अपने प्रयासों के एक अंग के रूप में सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि बड़े महानगरीय शहरों विशेष रूप से शहरी क्षेत्रों की कुछ निर्वाचित सीमाओं के अंदर नए औद्योगिक एककों को और अधिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किए जाने चाहिए तथा यह भी निर्णय लिया है कि विद्यमान बड़े उद्योगों को जो धनी आवादी वाले महानगरीय शहरों से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अनमोदित स्थापना स्थलों में जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही सरकार ने 1978-83 की मसौदा योजना के लिए आदिवासी विकास संबंधी कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिश विस्तृत रूप से स्वीकार कर ली है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित औद्योगिक अस्तियों से संबंधित क्षेत्रों का विकास परियोजना के एक अंग के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए तथा परियोजना को अनुमति देने से पूर्व स्वीकृति दे दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि लक्ष्य यह है कि इन क्षेत्रों में नए निवेश से लघु केन्द्र की ओर एक क्षेत्र का विकास होना चाहिए । यह निर्णय भी लिया गया है कि इस प्रकार का आयोजन विद्यमान औद्योगिक और खनिज परियोजनाओं के संबंध में उन क्षेत्रों में भी किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें आदिवासी अर्थ व्यवस्था का पहले ही काफी क्षति पहुंच चुकी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए 1978 में 2 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा 1979 में 4 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

जारी किए गए थे (सूची संलग्न है) आदिमजाति क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले एककों के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों के बारे में जानकारी अलग से नहीं रखी जाती है ।

(घ) और (ङ) . झबुआ जिला (म० प्र०) में मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन लि० एक एकक है जिसके उत्पादन में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है, जो वर्ष 1977-78 में हुए 60,000 मी० टन से 1978-79 में 75,000 से 80,000 मी० टन तक हो गया है ।

फास्फेटिक उर्वरक गंधक का तेजाब तथा मोनो अमोनियम फास्फेट का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक संयुक्त उद्यम की स्थापना करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम को 1978 में एक आशय पत्र जारी कर दिया गया है । इस एकक के 1983-84 में आरंभ हो जाने की संभावना है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	आवेदक का नाम और पता उपक्रम का स्थापना स्थान	विनिर्माण की वस्तु, क्षमता तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की किस्म	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सं० और तारीख	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
1	मैसंस ग्वालियर एयर प्राइवेट लि० ग्वालियर. (मुरैना-मध्य प्रदेश)	एसिटिलीन गैस = 0.10 एम० सी० एम० (अतिरिक्त) — 0.20 एम० सी० एम० (विस्तार के बाद) (पर्याप्त विस्तार)	सी० आई० एल० 69 78 दिनांक 17- 4- 78 (76/77)	
2	मै० दि० जीवाईराव सुगर क० लि० जिला--मन्दासौर (म० प्र०)	चीनी = 700 टी० सी० डी० प्रतिदिन जाने वाले गन्ने की क्षमता के अनुसार (अतिरिक्त) = 1250 टी० सी० डी० प्रतिदिन पेरे जा रहे गन्ने की क्षमता के अनुसार (विस्तार के बाद) (पर्याप्त विस्तार)	आई० एल० 25 78 दिनांक 31- 5- 78 (305/77)	
1979				
1	मै० टाटा एक्सपोर्ट्स लि० बंबई	जूते के ऊपरी भाग (शू आपस) = 7,20,000 (लागू नहीं होता)	सी० आई० एल० 1 '79 दिनांक 15- 1- 79 (137/77)	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	मैसर्स दि गोपाल सुगर इंडस्ट्रीज लि० सीहोर (म० प्र०)	साल्वेन्ट एन्सट्रेक्शन प्रोसेस द्वारा वनास्पति तेल- 30,000 मी० टन खली के अनुसार अथवा 19,500 मी० टन चावल मूसी से (सी० प्रो० बी०)	आई० एल० 14/79 दिनांक 25-4-79 (39/77-सी० प्रो० बी०)	
3	मै० दुर्गा बुलन इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली (औद्योगिक क्षेत्र-जनमोर-मुरैना मध्य प्रदेश)	शाही यार्न -600 तकुए (नया उपक्रम)	सी० आई० एल० 102/79 दिनांक 15-5-79 (4968/74)	
4	नर्मदा सहकारी तेल प्रक्रिया समिति मर्यादित, खारगांव (तहसील-बरवाहा, जिला-खारगांव, मध्य प्रदेश)	बिनीले का तेल 30,000 (तीस हजार) मी० टन बिनीले से (नया उपक्रम)	सी० आई० एल० 280/79 दिनांक 21-12-79 (468/76-आई० एल०)	

Central Assistance to Goa, Daman and Diu

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The information is indicated below:

5243. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

(Rs. crores)

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

1975-76

11.50

1976-77

13.16

1977-78

17.40

1978-79

22.58

1979-80

24.61

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the Central financial assistance given to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Plan assistance formulated by the Planning Commission falls short of the Territory's needs on building infrastructural facilities like power, water supply etc.;

(c) whether it is proposed to augment the Central assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(b) The Central assistance is made available for the Plan as a whole and is not linked to any specific programme or project. The plan expenditure on building of infrastructural facilities like power, transport & communication and water supply has been increasing from year to year during the last five years.

(c) and (d). The Central assistance for the Annual Plan 1980-81 has been fixed at Rs. 26.48 crores and the approved outlay for infrastructural facilities has been increased from Rs. 9.69 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 10.21 crores in 1980-81.

Use of Fire Arms in Bihar Assembly Poll

5244. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found evidence for wide spread use and possession of fire arms in Bihar during the recent interval of President's Rule there; and

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken to limit and delimit this menace?

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

(a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Bihar, special drives were launched during the President's Rule for recovery of unlicensed weapons and ammunition. As a result, a large number of fire arms and ammunition, besides large quantities of other lethal weapons were seized and some factories for manufacturing country made guns and weapons were unearthed.

Two-Seater Scooter Industries and their Capacity

5245. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units which are manufacturing two seater scooters;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the units are unable to utilise their installed capacity due to lack of market demand;

(c) if so, the investment made in these units;

(d) the installed and manufacturing capacity of Bajaj Auto Ltd. and the present demand of Bajaj scooters in the country;

(e) whether in order to meet the demand, Government propose to ask M/s. Bajaj Auto for horizontal transfer of technology to other units; and

(f) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There are 12 existing units in the line of scooter manufacture of which two have discontinued the manufacture of scooters.

(b) Some of the units are operating below the installed capacity mainly on account of technical and financial problems. The demand for scooters in the country is fairly substantial.

(c) The investment in fixed assets (Gross Block) of the scooter manufacturing units having low utilisation of capacity, as indicated by the respective companies, is given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
M/s. Scooter India Ltd., Lucknow	1542 (As on 31-3-79)
M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	185 (As on 29-2-80)
M/s. Karnataka Scooters Ltd.	296.39 (As on 31-12-79)
M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd.	989.21 (As on 31-7-77)

Besides the above, scooter plants have been set up in the Joint Sector by the State Industrial Corporations in Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Bihar. Except for the Rajasthan unit, the others are licensees of Scooters India Ltd., and are primarily engaged in the assembly of the scooter. The investment in the scooter unit in Rajasthan at Alwar is reported to be Rs. 409 lakhs.

(d) The licensed and installed capacities of M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited are 1,60,000 Nos. and 1,00,000 Nos. per annum respectively. The manufacturers have reported that there is a substantial demand for the various makes of Bajaj scooters.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) M/s. Bajaj Auto have been granted expansion of their capacity from 80,000 scooters per annum to 1,60,000 scooters per annum.

National Forest Policy

5246. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that destruction of forests continue in the country endangering the wildlife, environment, tourism, forest-based industries and the entire national economy;

(b) whether Planning Commission propose to set up an expert group to work out the details for the preservation and promotion of forests, seeking close involvement of all countrymen and preparation and effective implementation of a national forest policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir; There have been reports about destruction of forests from certain areas. It should be borne in mind that since the area under forests is at present hardly about 21 per cent of the total land area in the country, which is much, lower than the optimum of 33 1/3 per cent prescribed in the National Forest Policy, the forests are not able to meet the full demand of the people in respect of various forest products especially fuelwood. In consequence, people residing near the forest areas have a tendency to cut firewood from the forests, and it thus creates a problems for proper protection of the forests. Similarly the land available for cultivation being limited, the demand for land for cultivation by the growing population also results in encroachment of forests by the people residing in the around forests areas. This, in turn creates the problems for effective protection of forests, which has a bearing on the wild life environment, etc.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission for recommending legislative measures

and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

(a) To review the existing laws on the subject of environmental protection at the Central and State levels and recommend legislative measures required for ensuring environmental quality;

(b) To review the existing administrative arrangements for the protection of the environment and to recommend improved administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection; and

(c) To recommend appropriate and adequate machinery in Government both at the Central and the State levels for improving environmental quality and to maintain ecological balance.

The Department of Science and Technology is coordinating the programme and work of the Committee. The Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government of India by the end of July, 1980.

Pension to Freedom Fighters in Karnataka

5247. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters getting pension in Karnataka State;

(b) the number of cases pending for sanction of pension;

(c) the number of cases where freedom fighters have asked for enhancement of pension;

(d) the number of pension cases cancelled during the past five years; and

(e) the number of pensions stopped after the death of the pensioners?

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

- (a) : 7,350
(b) : 1,380
(c) : 2,380
(d) : 102
(e) : 176

Economic Census

5248. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to conduct economic census this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the census to be taken?

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

(b) Economic Census of enterprises engaged in all economic activities other than agricultural production and plantations is being conducted along with the houselisting operations which are carried out in 1980 as a prelude to 1981 population census.

After identifying the enterprises through the houselist, few basic particulars about enterprises are being collected. The items of information include location of the enterprise, description of the activity of the enterprise, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and the total number and the number of hired persons usually working in the enterprise.

While the Registrar General of India and the State Directors of Census Operations are responsible for the Organisation and coordination of the field operations, the overall res-

possibilities for technical guidance and tabulation of the economic census data rests with the Central Statistical Organisation in cooperation with the State Statistical Bureaus. The field operations of the census are spread over from March to October, 1980 in different States.

Violence again in Tripura

5249. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a calm for some time, violence broke out in Tripura once again on the 30th June, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed, rendered homeless and the value of property lost;

(c) whether this has happened in areas where the CRP and other Central para military forces are stationed and if so, whether it was due to the number of such personnel being less in number; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 7 persons were killed. Number of families rendered homeless and value of property lost has not yet been ascertained/estimated by State Government.

(c) and (d). Security forces were deployed throughout the affected area. However, it will be appreciated that it is not feasible to cover each and every village.

**Capt. A. W. Talukdar missing since
1-12-79**

5250. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Capt. A. W. Talukdar of the Corps of Engineers is reported

missing since 1-12-79 while on transfer from Pune to Siliguri;

(b) the place where he was last detected;

(c) the efforts made to trace him; and

(d) whether any foul play is detected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). On his posting from College of Military Engineering Pune to 53 Engineer Regiment, IC-27246 Capt. Alan William Talukdar of the Corps of Engineers, while proceeding from Madras to his new unit in the Eastern Sector, did not report there. His whereabouts were not known since 1st December, 1979. An 'apprehension roll' was issued on 11th February, 1980 informing the civil police authorities at Madras and Calcutta to apprehend the officer. The Officer was found serving in the Armenian School located in Free School Street Calcutta and was taken into custody by military authorities on 1st July, 1980. No foul play has been detected.

सीतापुर में कागज मिल की स्थापना

5251. डा० राजेन्द्र कुमार बाजपेयी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सीतापुर जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है क्योंकि वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है जबकि वहां कागज मिलें चलाने के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है और सस्ती मजदूरी पर श्रमिक मिल जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सीतापुर में पिछड़ापन और बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार वहां कागज मिलें स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानूना) : (क). यद्यपि सीतापुर जिला औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है, इसमें केवल दूसरे दर्जे के कच्चे माल पर आधारित छोटी कागज मिलें ही स्थापित करने की गुंजाईश है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रति वर्ष 4100 मी० टन कागज उत्पादन करने की क्षमता वाला एक एकक तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय पंजीकृत है। कागज एकक स्थापित करने के किसी अन्य प्रस्ताव पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Five day week in Central Government Offices

5252. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 11th June, 1980 regarding five-day week in the Central Government offices and state:

(a) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in announcing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) and (b). The proposal in question is being examined in all its aspects, in consultation with various concerned agencies; a final decision can be taken after this examination is completed.

Distance Restrictions for First Class to Travel Commissioned Officers Proceeding to Home Stations

5253. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the commissioned officers are not eligible to travel in first class if the distance is 960 kms. and above from the duty stations to the home stations;

(b) whether Government are aware that the above mentioned rule was formulated in the pre-Independence period and still it persists;

(c) is it not a fact that the Southern and North Eastern officers are the most affected persons by this rule;

(d) do Government propose to take necessary steps to abolish this partial treatment and give equal weightage to all officers in Defence; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Officers and members of their family are eligible to travel in first class at Government expense once in a block of two years to home town and back irrespective of the distance. In the other year of the block of two, the officer and his wife can travel to any station upto 965 Kms. at Government expense in first class. For journey beyond 965 Kms. they can travel in first class against Form 'D' by paying 60 percent of the fare.

(b) The rule in respect of Officers as clarified in answer to (a) above was formulated as stated. However, the entitlement of Leave Travel Concessions of Service Officers was last reviewed by the Third Pay Commission in the year 1974 and is incorporated in Travel Regulations (1976 Edition).

(c) Yes, Sir. Generally speaking it would appear to be so to a limited extent for officers hailing from the South mainly in the second year of the block of two years during which free travel concession is restricted to 965 Kms. This is so because for strategic reasons bulk of the Army is located in the North and North East. However, officers posted in field areas, irrespective of where they hail from, can avail of free warrant to selected place of residence every year. It, however, also needs to be noted that this rule is equally applicable to all Defence Personnel whose home their are more than 965 Kms. from their stations of posting.

(d) and (e). The rules are applicable to all the Defence Service personnel irrespective of the region they

hail from. However, a case is under consideration for extending the limit of 965 Kms. and extending the concession to minor children also.

Foreigners arrived

5254. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreigners who arrived in India during the last three years and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is given in the Statements A, B and C attached.

Statement 'A'

Nationality wise break of foreigners who arrived in India during the period from 1.1.77 to 31.12.77

S. No.	Nationality	Arrived
1.	Australia	19928
2.	Afghanistan	9020
3.	America	58815
4.	Algeria	430
5.	Argentina	972
6.	Austria	5925
7.	Abu Dhabi	16
8.	Albaria	374
9.	Andorra	6
10.	Angola	1
11.	Burundi	3
12.	Bahama	14
13.	Barbado	44
14.	Botswana	25
15.	Britain	89351
16.	British Protectorate	65
17.	British Subject	13
18.	Belgium	6581
19.	Bahrain	13238

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
20.	Bhutan	72	53.	Greece	163 ²
21.	Boliva	38	54.	Gautemala	47
22.	Brazil	1436	55.	Honkong	23 ¹
23.	Bulgaria	248	56.	Haiti	10
24.	Burma	54 ¹	57.	Honduras	46
25.	Bangladesh	4056	58.	Hungary	1114
26.	Central Africa	12	59.	Ireland-	123 ⁸
27.	Canada	17206	60.	Ivory Coast	13
28.	Cyprus	53	61.	Iceland	105
29.	Cambodia	40	62.	Indonesia	1480
30.	Chile	226	63.	Iran	10177
31.	China	971	64.	Iraq	1236
32.	Colombia	316	65.	Israel	2977
33.	Congo	1	66.	Italy.	16484
34.	Costatrica	32	67.	Jamaica	93
35.	Cuba	118	68.	Japan	24418
36.	Czechoslovakia	1110	69.	Jordan	1009
37.	Cameroon	11	70.	Kenya	4019
38.	Denmark	4431	71.	Korea	924
39.	Dominican	34	72.	Kuwait	2236
40.	Dubai	136	73.	Lesotho	15
41.	Dahoney	32	74.	Laos	17
42.	El-Salvador	15	75.	Lebanon	1079
43.	Ecuador	105	76.	Leberia	7
44.	Ethopia	510	77.	Libya	145
45.	Finland	974	78.	Liechtenste in	14
46.	France	39081	79.	Luxembourg	224
47.	Fiji	1282	80.	Malta	119
48.	Zambia	5	81.	Malawi	85
49.	Guyana	149	82.	Malaysia	21111
50.	Ghana	403	83.	Mauritius	3490
51.	Germany East (GDR)	1111	84.	Maldives	181
52.	Germany West (FRG)	37142	85.	Mexico	878

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
86.	Monaco	1	119.	Srilanka	30744
87.	Malagasy	45	120.	South Yemen	5
88.	Mongolia	52	121.	Somali	434
89.	Morocco	246	122.	Spain	9177
90.	Mozambique	485	123.	State less	804
91.	Muscat & Oman	5377	124.	Sudan	549
92.	Mali	4	125.	Senegal	42
93.	Nigeria	1499	126.	Surinam	122
94.	Newzealand	3300	127.	Sweden	5273
95.	Nepal	4766	128.	Swiss	9382
96.	Netherland (Dutch)	7379	129.	Syria	422
96.	Nicaragua	20	130.	Tanzania	3807
98.	Norway	2147	131.	Trinidad & Tobago	396
99.	Papua New Guinea	19	132.	Tonga	2
100.	Persian Gulf State	1	133.	Thailand	6116
101.	Peru	152	134.	Tibet	132
102.	Panama	69	135.	Tunisia	234
103.	Paraguay	9	137.	South Yemen	156
104.	Pakistan**	9067	138.	Turkey	674
105.	Palestine	251	139.	Thai	7502
106.	Phillippines	1692	140.	Tibet	244
107.	Poland	2122	141.	Tunisia	119
108.	Portugal	2490	142.	Uruguay	735
109.	Qatar	6131	143.	U.A.E.	15177
110.	Rhodesia	232	144.	Upper Volta	1
111.	Rumania	239	145.	Venezuela	337
112.	Rwanda	2	146.	Vietnam	213
113.	Scotland	8	147.	Vatican	1039
114.	Sierra Leone	32	148.	Yemen	4120
115.	Singapore	11460	149.	Yugoslavia	2411
116.	Switzerland	6	150.	Zaire	87
117.	Scycheles	452	151.	West Indies	1
118.	South Africa	3966	152.	Jaman	3

1	2	3
153.	Madagascar	4
154.	Manacco.	22
155.	Sandorien.	2
156.	Gaunadian. -	3
157.	Djibouti	30
158.	Togo	1
159.	Cremeda.	1
160.	S. African (Indian)	11
161.	Mali.	25
162.	Scottish	3
163.	Central Africa	3
164.	Equatorial Guneau.	1
165.	Greek.	2920
		11,46,123

Statement 'B'

Nationality-wise breakup of foreigners who arrived in India during the period from 1.1.1978 to 31.12.1978

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
1.	Australia	21535
2.	Bahamas	7
3.	Bangladesh**	167780
4.	British	100290
5.	Barbados	39
6.	Botswana	26
7.	Canada	20091
8.	Cyprus	87
9.	Fiji	1111
10.	Gambai	47
11.	Ghana	417
12.	Guyana	166
13.	Jamaica	169

1	2	3
14.	Kenya	4880
15.	Lesotho	7
16.	Ma'avi	58
17.	Malaysia	18123
18.	Maltese	108
19.	Mauritius	4195
20.	Newzealand	3896
21.	Nigeria	11891
22.	Papua New Gunea.	35
23.	Seychelles	315
24.	Singapore	120
25.	Srilanka	131
26.	Swaziland	5
27.	Tanzania	5248
28.	Tonga	5
29.	Trinidad & Tobago	434
30.	Uganda	373
31.	West Samoa	3
32.	Zambia	966
33.	Sier oleone	31
34.	America	76725
35.	Afghan	16176
36.	Austria	6183
37.	Argentina	1064
38.	Algeria	283
39.	Albania	4
40.	Angola	5
41.	Abudhabi	5
42.	Andora	4
43.	Belgian	7206
44.	Brazilian	1398
45.	Burmese	513

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival	Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
46.	Bolivian	48	77.	German West	42619
47.	Bhutanese	74	78.	German East	755
48.	Benin	12	79.	Gautecmala	69
49.	Behrain	12806	80.	Greek	1454
50.	Burundi	3	81.	Hungary	1568
51.	Bulgaria	330	82.	Haiti	23
52.	Cuba	125	83.	Hongkong	260
53.	China (Mainland)	1143	84.	Hondrus	56
54.	Czechoslovakia	1217	85.	Italy	22188
55.	China (Taiwan)	37	86.	Iran	12533
56.	Colombia	419	87.	Iraqi	1691
57.	Chilean	253	88.	Indonesian	1.95
58.	Costarica	31	89.	Israel	2853
59.	Cameroon	11	90.	Iceland	108
60.	Congolese	9	91.	Ivery Coast	7
61.	Capanola	2	92.	Irish	1648
62.	Combodia	6	93.	Jordan	1286
63.	Chad	1	94.	Japan	25291
64.	Danish	5615	95.	Kuwaiti	2214
65.	Dutch	7106	96.	Korean	1716
66.	Dominican	87	97.	Lebenan	1126
67.	Dubai	3	98.	Laxumburgh	260
68.	Dahoney	4	99.	Lybia	173
69.	Egypt	1283	100.	Liberia	35
70.	Ethiopia	774	101.	Laos	65
71.	Equadore	46	102.	Liestichin	4
72.	El-Salvadore	26	103.	Mozambique	225
73.	Equitorial Guninea	40	104.	Mexico	1292
74.	Espanish	17	105.	Morraccan	238
75.	Finish	1057	106.	Monolian	60
76.	French	42791	107.	Maldivin	377
			108.	Malagasy	89
			109.	M. cat & Oman	6340

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
110.	Nepalese	8469
111.	Norway	1903
112.	Nicaraguya	8
113.	Osteritch	3
114.	Polish	2776
115.	Phillipines	2897
116.	Portuguese	2555
117.	Pakistan 	78127
118.	Palestinian	292
119.	Panama	74
120.	Paraguya	58
121.	Peruvian ?	111
122.	Qatari 	5115
123.	Romania	251
124.	Rwanda	13
125.	Russian ?	8060
126.	Rhodesian 	229
127.	Saudi Arabian	7548
128.	Swiss	10584
129.	Swedish	5638
130.	Spain	9001
131.	Stateless	938
132.	Syria	51
133.	Somali	886
134.	South Africa	612
135.	Surinamese]	163
136.	Sudanese	653
137.	Senegalese	86
138.	South Yemen	84
139.	Turkey	498
140.	Thai	5898
141.	Tibet	183
142.	Tunisia	92

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
143.	Uruganian	115
144.	U.A.E.	11458
145.	Venezula	440
146.	Vietnamese	250
147.	Vatican	22
148.	Western Samat }	1
149.	Yemen	2687
150.	Yugoslavia	2134
151.	Zaire	59
152.	Other (small nationalities)	99
		910048

Statement 'C'

Nationality-wise break up of foreigners arrived in India during the period from 1-1-1979 to 31-12-1979

Sl.No.	Nationality	Arrival
1.	Australian	19801
2.	Bangladesh	169750
3.	British	113190
4.	Canada	23148
5.	Ceylonese	35631
6.	Fiji	1232
7.	Ghana [. . . .	384
8.	Guyana	166
9.	Hongkong	254
10.	Gambian	168
11.	Kenyan	4155

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival	Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
12.	Malaysian	21663	44.	Algeria	409
13.	Mauritius	3977	45.	Albania	76
14.	Newzealand	4474	46.	Angola	9
15.	Negeria	2660	47.	Abudhabi	6
16.	Malta	108	48.	Aden	14
17.	Singapore	11966	49.	Andora	11
18.	Tanzania	3031	50.	Belgium	7045
19.	Trinidad & Tobago	490	51.	Brazilian	1433
20.	Uganda	444	52.	Burmese	564
21.	Zambian	682	53.	Bolivia	144
22.	Nepalce	9481	54.	Bhutanese	75
23.	Western Samoa	46	55.	Benin	5
24.	South African	699	56.	Bahamin	1
25.	Stateless	972	57.	Bahrain	11089
26.	Barmuda	2	58.	Burundi	41
27.	Cyprus	84	59.	Bulgaria	313
28.	Malavi	148	60.	British Protectorate	7
29.	Papua New Gunca	23	61.	Cuba	129
30.	Seychelles	198	62.	China	2222
31.	Bahamas	340	63.	Czechoslovakia	1449
32.	Barbados	52	64.	China (Taiwan)	76
33.	Botswana	56	65.	Columbia	389
34.	Greneda	1	66.	Chilean	329
35.	Irish	1849	67.	Costarica	26
36.	Jamaica	148	68.	Cameroon	10
37.	Lesotho	18	69.	Congolese	9
38.	Tonga	58	70.	Cambodia	5
39.	Sieralceona	2	71.	Danish	5143
40.	America	78503	72.	Dutch (Netherland)	10802
41.	Afgha 1	9192	73.	Dominican	32
42.	Austria	7052	74.	Dubai	13
43.	Argentina	1833	75.	Egypt	1556

S'l. No.	Nationality	Arrival
76.	Ethiopia	95 ¹
77.	Equadore	96
78.	E'-Salvadore	19
79.	Chad
80.	Finish	1199
81.	French	4535 ⁰
82.	German West	4535 ⁰
83.	German East	1806
84.	Gautemala	1414
85.	Hungary	1200
86.	Haiti	9
87.	Hongkong	39
88.	Hondrus	20
89.	Italy	22932
90.	Iran	18063
91.	Iraqi	2057
92.	Indonesia	4328
93.	Israel	2419
94.	Iceland	109
95.	Ivory Coast	7
96.	Jordan	1933
97.	Japanese	28374
98.	Korean	2306
99.	Kuwaiti	2961
100.	Lebanan	907
101.	Luxembourg	220
102.	Libya	344
103.	Laos	14
104.	Liestichin	8
105.	Mozambique	161
106.	Mexico	1470
107.	Morraccan	225
108.	Maldivian	670

S'l. No.	Nationality	Arrival
109.	Malagasy	59
110.	Muscat & Oman	6852
111.	Norway	2144
112.	Nicaraguya	5
113.	Osteritch	22
114.	Polish	3002
115.	Phillipines	3153
116.	Portuguese	315 ¹
117.	Pakistani	272998
118.	Palestinian	114
119.	Panama	76
120.	Paraguay	15
121.	Peruvian	736
122.	Persian Gulf	30
123.	Qatari	4534
124.	Rumania	270
125.	Rwanda	19
126.	Russian	9349
127.	Rhodesian	223
128.	Saudi Arabian	13207
129.	Swiss	10536
130.	Swedish	5998
131.	Spain	9327
132.	Syria	683
133.	Somali	1103
134.	Surinam	146
135.	Sudanese	911
136.	Senegalse	79
137.	Turkey	73 ¹
138.	Uppervolta	1
139.	Uganda	344

Sl. No.	Nationality	Arrival
140.	U.S.S.R.	8300
141.	U.A.R.	1079
142.	U.A.E.	16100
143.	Uruguay	105
144.	Vatican	28
145.	Venezuela	504
146.	Vietnam	127
147.	West Samoa	6
148.	Yemen	1771
149.	Yugoslavia	2377
150.	Zambia	863
151.	Zaire	123

		587782

भागरा, एटा और मैनपुरी को पिछड़े जिले घोषित करना

5255. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सिफारिश की है कि भागरा, एटा और मैनपुरी जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत खानना) : (क) अगस्त, 1976 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना आयोग को केन्द्रीय राज सहायता के लिए पहले से पता लगाए गए 6 जिलों के स्थान पर 128 खण्डों का पता लगाने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। इस प्रस्ताव में एटा जिले के 3 खण्ड नामतः कासगंज, एटा, जलेशर तथा मैनपुरी जिले के 3 खण्ड नामतः मैनपुरी, शिकोहाबाद, बेवाड़ (भोगांव) शामिल हैं। भागरा जिले के किसी खण्ड का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने पिछड़ेपन की सम-प्रता पर विचार करने के लिए योजना आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री बी० सिंघारमन की अध्यक्षता में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबंधित एक राष्ट्रीय समिति गठित की है, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की विद्यमान सूची में कोई परिवर्तन या संशोधन इस समिति द्वारा दी जाने वाली रिपोर्ट जो सरकार को दस वर्ष के अंत तक मिल जाने की संभावना है, की सिफारिशों पर निर्भर करेगा।

Creation of Indian Service of Engineers

5256. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajya Sabha in 1961 passed a Resolution to create Indian Service of Engineers;

(b) if so, at what stage this resolution and its implementation is pending, and the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to implement the resolution to create 'Indian Service of Engineers'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) to (c). The Rajya Sabha passed a Resolution in 1961 for the creation, among others, of the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads). In pursuance thereof, the All India Services Act, 1951 was amended in 1963 to provide for the constitution, among others, of the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads). The Service, however, could not be constituted because some States had expressed their disinclination to participate in it and efforts continued to persuade the dissenting Governments to agree to participate. In March, 1978, the previous Government decided that the question of constituting the cadres of this Service should not be pursued. The matter is now being reviewed and is under the active consideration of the present Government.

Inadequate Supply of Drinking Water in Ambala Cantt.

5257. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate supply of drinking water in R.H.A. Bazar, Ambala Cantt. for several years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal for construction of an Over Head Tank in the said locality has already been sent by Cantonment Board, Ambala, to the Director, Defence Lands and Cantonments, Simla, for grant of administrative sanction only and no allocation of funds are required;

(c) if so, what is the hitch in granting administrative sanction for the said small project; and

(d) the approximate period by which the required administrative sanction is going to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Some difficulty is being experienced at present in the supply of drinking water in RHA Bazar, Ambala Cantonment on account of shortage of power supply and mal-functioning of the diesel standby engine of the Board. There has been no report that the supply has been inadequate for several years.

2. The Cantonment Board has initiated a proposal for construction of an overhead tank and has proposed renovation of distribution lines. Necessary technical report and details in respect of the expenditure to be incurred on renovation of distribution line have not been furnished by the board which is holding up the issue of the sanction. Issue of sanction would be considered on receipt of the information called for from the Cantonment Board.

Protest against Lathi Charge on Lawyers in Gwalior High Court

5258. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lawyers all over the country boycotted the courts on 4th April, 1980 as protest against the lathi charge on lawyers in Gwalior High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to available information, lawyers boycotted court proceedings at various places in the country on the 3rd April, 1980. On the advice of the Central Government, the Government of Madhya Pradesh appointed a Commission of Inquiry, presided over by Shri Justice Yogeshwar Dayal, Judge of the Delhi High Court, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the clashes between the advocates and the police at Gwalior.

Complaint against banks by DIOS

5259. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the District Industries Centres against the Banks about sanctioning of loans; and

(b) whether Government have sought assistance from both non-nationalised and nationalised banks in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Some of the District Industries Centres have reported to the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries about difficulties faced by

Small Scale Industries and Cottage Units in obtaining credit from commercial banks including nationalised banks. The matter is taken up with Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Assent to Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill

5260. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sent the Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979 to the Central Government for the assent of the President; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government of India are not in favour of certain provisions of the Kerala Bill. The view of the Government of India have been communicated to the State Government. Their reply is awaited.

Assent to Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill

5261. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977 was sent to the Central Government for the assent of the President; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government of India are not in favour of some pro-

visions of the Kerala Bill and suggestions were accordingly made to the State Government for certain amendments to the same. The State Government have since sent us a draft amending Ordinance for approval of the Government of India. The Kerala Bill as well as the proposed Ordinance are now under examination in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments.

Assent to Kerala Headload Workers Bill

5262. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in giving the assent of the President to the Kerala Headload Workers Bill, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The Government of India are not in favour of some provisions of the Kerala Bill. Since the Bill had already been passed by the State Assembly, the State Government were *inter alia* asked whether they would amend the Bill by a suitable amending legislation to achieve the object in view. The assurance of the State Government has since been received and the matter is now under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Rubber Based Industries

5263. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capital estimated to be invested in the organised sector of rubber based industries as on 1st January, 1980;

(b) the number of employees in the said industries on 1st January, 1980;

(c) the total wage bills paid for the year 1979; and

(d) the total profits made by the said industries in the above year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वर्ष 1980 के दौरान रोजगार प्रदान करने की द्रुत योजना

5264. श्री चिन्तामणि जैना : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1980 में रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से या सरकार द्वारा सीधे रोजगार प्रदान करने की सरकार की कोई नई द्रुत योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य के लिए ऐसी द्रुत रोजगार योजना बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण बस तिहाररी) :

(क) से (ग) . लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किए गए 1980-81 के बजट अनुमानों में नए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 340 करोड़ 80 की व्यवस्था की गई है , यह अनुमान किया जाता है कि यदि हम कार्यक्रम को ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाए तो इससे 85 करोड़ से लेकर 90 करोड़ तक श्रम दिवसों का अतिरिक्त रोजगार उत्पन्न हो सकता है । बजट के प्रस्तावों में यह भी बताया गया है कि इस स्कीम के लिए की गई धनराशि की व्यवस्था के कुछ भाग को सामाजिक वन उद्योग, ईंधन के लिए वनरोपण, ग्रामीण सामुदायिक आवास और जल पूर्ति तथा पोषाहार जैसे उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष रूप से निर्धारित किया जाएगा । 1980-85 की नई योजना निर्माण की अवस्था में है और रोजगार के लिए स्कीमों विचाराधीन है ।

Permission for taking up Employment in Commercial firms by Class II Officers

5265. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether it is a fact that Class II officers of the Central Secretariat Service are not required to take permission from Government before taking up employment in commercial firms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Class II officers of the Central Secretariat Service sought retirement in 1978-79 and 1979-80 and joined business houses in the Capital whose cases they were dealing while in service at very high salaries and perks; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such malpractices both by the business houses in luring such employees for seeking employment in lieu of services rendered to such Houses and using their contacts in the fulfilment of the jobs entrusted to them by these new employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Retired Class II officers are not required to take permission.

(b) According to rule 10 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, only retired Class I Officers are required to take permission before taking up commercial employment within two years of their retirement.

(c) This Department have no information as to whether some Class II officers of the CSS sought retirement in 1978-79 and 1979-80 to join business houses in the Capital whose cases they were dealing with while in service.

(d) Instructions have already been issued under Rule 15 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1979, that Government servants should not negotiate for commercial employment while in service without permission. However, requests of retired Class I Officers for permission to take up commercial employment within two years of retirement, are examined with reference to the criteria laid down in Rule 10(3)

of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 which are designed to ensure that such employment is not a *quid-pro-quo* for favours shown by those officers during their service under Government.

Liquor Vending in Tribal Areas

5266. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the worst forms of exploitation in tribal areas is that of the practice of liquor vending;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry and also the States to check the exploitation of tribals by abolishing the liquor shops from tribal areas;

(c) the excise policy adopted by the Government of India for tribal areas and instructions issued to this effect to the States; and

(d) the number of shops abolished by the States from tribal areas since

the implementation of the excise policy, State-wise, and the loss incurred to the excise revenue of the areas?

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

(a) It is a fact that the tribal population get exploited by commercial vending of alcoholic beverages.

(b) At the instance of the Ministry, the Governments of the States and Union Territories have been taking progressive steps to abolish liquor shops from the tribal areas.

(c) The policy adopted by the Government of India briefly is that liquor vending in tribal areas should be discontinued and that the tribal people should be allowed to brew their own drinks for individual and social purposes but not for commercial purposes. Instructions to this effect have been issued to the State Governments.

(d) A statement compiled as per available information is appended in the statement.

Statement

S. No.	State	Number of shops abolished	Excise Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Information not received	—
2.	Assam	Information not received	—
3.	Bihar	Since April 1, 1979 407 shops have been abolished	Rs. 150.00 Lakh
		Bihar Govt. have introduced prohibition throughout Bihar in respect of all intoxicants other than bhang and toddy with effect from 1-4-79. But members of the Scheduled Tribes have been allowed to manufacture and possess Pachwai (Rice Beer) with a license or permit for domestic	

1	2	3	4
		consumption and for religious and social occasions but such self-brewed pachwai are not allowed to be sold under any circumstance.	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	35 shops	Rs. 15.00 Lakh
5.	Karnataka	Information not received	—
6.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
7.	Madhya Pradesh.	779 Liquor shops	Rs. 346.65 Lakh
8.	Maharashtra	Information not received	Rs. 42.00 Lakh
9.	Meghalaya	Information not received	Information not received.
10.	Manipur	No liquor shop is permitted in tribal area	Does not arise.
11.	Nagaland	Information not received	Information not received.
12.	Orissa	366 Liquor shops	Rs. 109.00 Lakh
13.	Sikkim	Information not received	—
14.	Rajasthan	The Tribal area is under total prohibition. Only addicts are being allowed liquor on production of medical certificate from a registered Medical Practitioner through authorised permit shops.	Not reported.
15.	Tripura	Information not received	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	40 shops	Rs 32.00 Lakh
17.	West Bengal	Information not received	—
18.	Gujarat	The States are under total prohibition.	
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No licence issued for sale of liquor in tribal areas.	Does not arise.
21.	Arunachal Pradesh.	There is no liquor vending in Arunachal Pradesh. The tribal people brew their own rice beer for personal consumption.	
22.	Goa, Daman & Dju	Nil	
23.	Lakshadweep	No liquor shop exists, in Lakshadweep	
24.	Mizoram	26 shops	Rs. 1.5 lakh

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5267. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by Government to settle the ex-servicemen and their families in Great Nicobar Island and other Islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) how many persons and their families have so far gone there; and

(d) the manner in which these ex-servicemen have been selected and how many persons are there from Punjab?

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

(a) A Scheme was framed to resettle ex-servicemen and their families in Great Nicobar Island only. The Scheme has been suspended presently in order to study the effects of deforestation on the ecology of the Island.

(b). Each ex-serviceman selected for re-settlement is allotted 10 acres of agricultural and plantation land and 1 acre of homestead land in addition to the various grants/loans amounting to about Rs. 23,000/-.

(c) 329 families of ex-servicemen have been resettled there.

(d) The ex-servicemen are selected by a Committee constituted by the Directorate General of Re-settlement which includes representatives of the Ministry of Defence, A&N Administration, concerned Rajya Sainik Board and the State Government. An ex-serviceman who is less than 50 years in age and has an agricultural background is eligible for resettlement in Great Nicobar Island. Out of 329 families settled so far, 100 families of ex-servicemen from Punjab have been resettled.

Satellite Launching Vehicle

5268. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is getting ready satellite launch vehicle; and

(b) if so, when the satellite is likely to be launched? }

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The second experimental flight of the Satellite Launch Vehicle took place on July 18.

News Item "U.S. Balloon found near Gurdaspur"

5269. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'US balloon found near Gurdaspur' appearing in the Tribune Chandigarh, dated the 19th March, 1980; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDR MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A balloon with US marking was recovered from the fields near village Jaiton Sarja, P. S. Sadar Batala of Gurdaspur District, in March, 1980. A box with US marking was found tied with the balloon. On examination it was found to be the usual Radio Sonde Meteorological equipment and nothing unusual was discovered.

Manipur as Backward Region

5270. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether entire Manipur comes under the category of Backward Region; and

(b) whether the Meiteis as a community comes under the category of Backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI: (a) Government of India does not categorise the States/regions of the country into backward or otherwise. However, Manipur along with the States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura & Sikkim, is treated as a Special Category State for purposes of Central assistance. On account of its limited resources, the bulk of its Plan outlay is financed through Central Assistance. The Central Assistance for Manipur is in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan, against the general pattern of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant applicable to all the non-Special Category States and the two Special Category States—Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. The pattern of Central assistance in case of Hill areas of Assam and Ladakh in Jammu & Kashmir however is 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan.

(b) The categorisation of communities as backward classes is within the purview of the State Government. According to available information 'Meiteis' community has not been categorised as a backward class by the Government of Manipur.

News Item "Barpeta tense after kidnap of Cops"

5271. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in "Sunday Standard" dated the

29th June, 1980 under the caption "Barpeta tense after kidnap of cops"; and

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

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

(b) According to the Government of Assam, on 27th June, 1980 at about 2100 hrs., an Asstt. Sub-Inspector of Police with five Armed Branch Constables and two unarmed Branch constables went to Kherapara (Bhella) under Barpeta PS of Kamrup for investigation of a murder case. About 2,000 persons of Kherapara and neighbouring villages armed with deadly weapons attacked them. Two constables who had fallen behind the main police party were wrongfully confined and assaulted by the mob. When the rifle of an Armed Branch Constable was attempted to be snatched by the mob, he fired two rounds in air. The main police party also fired five rounds in the air to scare away the mob. In the meantime, on receipt of information the Officer Incharge, Barpeta Police Station. Addl. S.P; Barpeta and Sub-Divisional Officer reached the spot with reinforcement. 61 accused persons were arrested and a large number of lethal weapons such as pointed sticks, spears, daos. Iron rods, Ballams etc. were seized. Some members of the mob in the meantime set fire to three houses, of which two were completely damaged. Barpeta police have registered a case and Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has ordered a magisterial enquiry into the incident.

Fishing and Export of Prawns

5272. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on the West Coast of Maharashtra fishing of prawns is done in plenty and is exported worth crores;

(b) are Government aware that these fishermen who export prawns, bring lakhs of dollars to the country and they are in need of Central Financial assistance; and

(c) whether Government would treat this fishing business as a small scale industry and give all the benefits arising out of it to fisherman?

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

(b) No representation has been received by Ministries of Agriculture, or Industry requesting for any Central financial assistance.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Incentives for setting up of Industries to Ratnagiri and Colaba Districts of Maharashtra

5273. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any special benefits and financial assistance for starting industrial units in backward districts in backward areas:

(b) whether there is any scheme in this connection; and

(c) whether such benefits or financial assistance is given or declared to be given for establishing industrial units in Ratnagiri and Colaba districts of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). It has been part of Government policy for a long time to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas by offering them the following incentives:

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money assistance.

(c) All the above mentioned incentives are available to entrepreneurs in Ratnagiri district. In Colaba all the above-mentioned incentives except the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy are available.

Sainik School in Raigad Fort

5274. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Defence Minister during Janata regime had declared that a Sainik School will be established in the vicinity of Raigad Fort in Colaba district of Maharashtra in memory of Chhatrapati Shivaji;

(b) whether Government propose to do it now and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representation in this connection has been received by Government and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) On a suggestion made to the former Minister of Defence that a Sainik School be established at Raigad he explained that such a school can be established on the recommendation of the State Government and that the Central Government will grant the usual assistance applicable to such schools when approached by the State Government.

(b) Since no request has been received from the State Government, no action is due by the Government of India.

(c) A request has been received from one Dr. Rajeghatge. Sainik Schools as stated above are opened only at specific requests from State Governments.

Data collected during Solar Eclipse

5275. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists collected some useful data during the solar eclipse earlier this year, and

(b) if so, the main features of the data collected especially in relation to its utility for weather research and agricultural development in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Considerable data was collected by a number of Indian scientists during the Solar eclipse on 16th February, 1980 relating mainly to aspects of Solar Physics and atmospheric sciences. The data is still being subjected to analysis and interpretation.

Pension and Gratuity of Personnel of the Former Suket State in HP

5276. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply giving to Unstarred Question

No. 4890 on the 27th March, 1979, regarding merger of porces of Suket State in H. P. and state the steps that have so far been taken on the representations made by the personnel of the former Suket State Forces (Himachal Pradesh) for settlement of their pension and gratuity claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Representations made in the past to the Government on behalf of certain ex-personnel of the erstwhile Suket State Forces for grant of pensionary benefits to them, were investigated. It was found that in some cases the individuals had already been granted pension/gratuity, while in other cases, no gratuity was admissible as the individuals had not rendered the minimum length of service required under the rules. However, in one case where the individual belonged to non-I.S.F. Unit, records are not traceable with the Distt. civil authorities who are responsible for keeping such records, and as such no investigation can be made by the Government.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संगठन द्वारा आसाम का दौरा

5277. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् के सदस्य आसाम आन्दोलन में भाग ले रहे हैं और उसको उत्तेजित कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के छात्र संगठन ने कुछ दिन पूर्व इस आन्दोलन के संबंध में आसाम का दौरा किया था और वहां पर उत्तेजना फैलाई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस आन्दोलन में इस प्रकार के अवांछनीय तत्वों की घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने असम में विदेशियों की समस्या पर चल रहे वर्तमान आन्दोलन का समर्थन करने का विचार प्रकट किया है। यह संभव है कि संगठन के कुछ सदस्यों ने व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से विभिन्न आंदोलनात्मक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया हो। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के एक छात्र संगठन द्वारा असम में उत्तेजना फैलाने की कोई सूचना नहीं है। किन्तु इस मामले में सरकार सतर्क है।

Recognition of Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh

5278. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, an All India Federation of Defence Workers has applied for recognition;

(b) if so, what is the total membership they have claimed in their application for recognition and does it (the total membership) satisfy the pre-requisite conditions specified for granting recognition; and

(c) if so, then what is the delay and why the recognition is not being granted to this Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It had claimed membership of 66,859. At present the rules regarding recognition of new Federations are under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel & AR and till such time as the rules are finalised, the recognition to new Federations cannot be granted.

Cycle Fabricating Factories

5279. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cycle fabricating factories in India, State-wise;

(b) the number of them in public sector and private sector;

(c) the details of these factories which are exporting cycles to other countries; and

(d) the countries to which the cycles are exported; and the quantity exported during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) State-wise distribution of units engaged in the manufacture of cycles is given below:—

(1) Andhra Pradesh	2
(2) Assam	1
(3) Bihar	2
(4) Delhi	3
(5) Gujarat	1
(6) Haryana	2
(7) Himachal Pradesh	3
(8) Karnataka	1
(9) Kerala	1
(10) Madhya Pradesh	1
(11) Maharashtra	3
(12) Manipur	1
(13) Orissa	2
(14) Punjab	14
(15) Rajasthan	2
(16) Tamil Nadu	2
(17) Uttar Pradesh	7
(18) West Bengal	29
Total	77

Note: Information in respect of small scale sector is based on a survey conducted in 1972.

(b) None of these units is in public sector.

(c) Sixteen of the units are engaged in the export of cycles.

(d) A statement is appended.

Statement

Quantity : Thousand Nos.

S. No.	Description of item/ Major countries	1977-78 Quantity exported	1978-79 Quantity Exported	1979-80 (Upto June 1979) Quantity exported
1	2	3	4	5
A. Bicycles				
1.	Afganistan	14	12	1
2.	Egypt Arab Republic	6	33	4
3.	Ghana	8	—	neg
4.	Iran	63	65	2
5.	Iraq	9	—	—
6.	Japan	—	—	1
7.	Kenya	6	9	1
8.	Mauritius	1	8	neg
9.	Nigeria	95	92	4
10.	Niger	—	—	1
11.	Nepal	neg	1	1
12.	Netherlands	neg	neg	1
13.	Tanzania Republic	87	81	1
14.	Uganda	16	neg	—
15.	Zambia	8	9	1
16.	Other countries.	15	22	3
	Total	328	332	20
B. Other (Cycle rickshaws, cycle, tricycles, etc.,)				
1.	Egypt Arab Republic	—	—	1
2.	Iraq	8	—	—
3.	Qatar	—	3	—
4.	Nigeria	neg	neg	—
5.	United Arab Emirates	neg	neg	—
6.	Othe countries	2	1	neg
	Total	10	4	1

Note : Figures are provisional and subject to revision,

Source : (i) 1977-78 : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Volume-I (Exports) published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(ii) 1978-79 and 1979-80 (upto June, 1979) :

Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce received from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(iii) Data beyond June, 1979 is not available.

दिल्ली के पुलिस थानों में शिकायतों का अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाना

5280. श्री चिन्तामणि जैना : : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के पुलिस थानों में शिकायतें अभी भी अंग्रेजी में लिखी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार हिन्दी भाषा में शिकायतें लिखने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में आदेश कब तक जारी किए जाएंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क). शिकायतें हिन्दी में दर्ज की जाती हैं। अंग्रेजी में शिकायत केवल तभी दर्ज की जाती है जब कोई शिकायत लिखित रूप में अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हो या कोई शिकायतकर्ता यह आग्रह करे कि उसकी शिकायत अंग्रेजी में दर्ज की जाए और उसकी कापी उसे अंग्रेजी में ही दी जाए।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Fort St. George, Madras

5281. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fort St. George at Madras is the property of the Defence Ministry; and

(b) the total area of land covered by this Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It vest-

ed in the Government of India under Section 172(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(b) It comprises 119.7 acres of which 3.9 acres vest in the State Government.

Rubber Factory in Kanya Kumari District

5282. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to start a rubber factory in Kanya Kumari district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Central Government.

दूसरा अखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन

5283. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रथम अखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन का एक मुख्य सिफारिश यह थी कि ऐसा सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका दूसरा सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कब आयोजित किया जाएगा; और;

(घ) सम्मेलन में की गई अन्य सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उनके कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संबद्ध विभागों द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) दूसरा अखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन 30 अगस्त, 1979 से 1 सितम्बर, 1979 तक हैदराबाद में होना निश्चित हुआ था । किन्तु परिस्थितियोंवशात् सम्मेलन की तारीख अभी तक तय नहीं की जा सकी । इस सम्मेलन के आयोजन के बारे में तारीख तय करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) सम्मेलन में कुल 45 सिफारिशों की गई थी; जिनमें से 4 स्वीकार की जा चुकी है और उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है । शेष पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या के सिलसिले में की गई गिरफ्तारियाँ

5284. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में निरंकारी बाबा गुरुबचनसिंह की हत्या के सिलसिले में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ न्यायालयों में अभियोग-पत्र दाखिल किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके कब तक दाखिल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) अब तक 4 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं ।

(ख) अब तक अभियोजन शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) जांच पूरी होने के बाद अभियोजन करने का निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

Constitution of High Powered Fact Finding Committee for Violent Agitation in Tripura

5285. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered fact finding committee for probing into

real causes of the recent violent agitations in Tripura has been constituted;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Committee has started its work; and

(d) if so, the time by which its report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Terms of reference of the Committee constituted by the Central Government on July, 1980 are:—

(a) to suggest measures for speedy restoration of normalcy and relief and rehabilitation of the victims of violence; and

(b) to bring about harmonious relationship among the different sections of the population.

The Committee visited Tripura from 13th to 18th July, 1980, during which it had detailed discussions with Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers and officials. All political parties and a large number of organisations, groups and individuals also met the Committee and had free and frank exchange of views. The Committee tried to ascertain their view points in order to understand their stand on problems confronting the State and measures necessary for restoration of normalcy. In its discussions, Committee underlined the importance of cooperation from all leaders of public opinion in clearing the prevailing atmosphere of fear and apprehension and creating a climate of mutual trust and a first step towards restoring normalcy and friendly relations among all sections of community. Committee also visited evacuee camps, listened to the victims of violence and considered steps for their relief and rehabilitation.

The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

गैर-सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा नकली प्रमाण-पत्र

5286. श्री निहाल सिंह : : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनेक ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थाएँ चलायी जा रही हैं जो मैट्रिक, इंटर, बी० ए०, एम० ए० के प्रमाण-पत्र और मैडिकल उपाधियाँ जारी करती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह पाया गया है कि इनमें से अधिकांश संस्थाएँ नकली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार आसूचना ब्यूरो के माध्यम से इन संस्थाओं के कार्यकरण की जांच कराएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) और (ख). 1975 से 1980 (मई तक) की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस को जाली प्रमाणपत्र देने के 7 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गई ।

(ग) और (घ). रिपोर्ट किए गए मामलों की संख्या से निजी शैक्षिक संस्थानों के कार्यों की विशिष्ट जांच करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में बौद्ध अध्यापक

5287. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारनाथ, वाराणसी में कुछ बौद्ध लोग श्री लंका से नकली प्रमाण-पत्र (तृप्तिकाचार्य) प्राप्त करके काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी में शिक्षण कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1976 में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, वाराणसी ने राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी थी जिसमें सारनाथ के कुछ विदेशी बौद्धों को निष्कासित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी क्योंकि उनकी मौजूदगी से शान्ति भंग होने का खतरा था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना

के अनुसार, ऐसे आरोप एक विदेशी के खिलाफ लगाए थे, परन्तु जांच करने पर ये आरोप साबित नहीं किए जा सके ।

(ख) और (ग). दो व्यक्तियों के बीच दुश्मनी होने के कारण, शान्ति भंग होने की आशंका के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को ऐसी एक सिफारिश प्राप्त हुई थी । परन्तु, उसमें से एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाने पर इस बारे में आगे की कार्यवाही अनावश्यक हो गई ।

Labour Management Relations in National Rubber Manufacturing Ltd.

5288. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in National Rubber, Manufacturing Ltd. the labour-management relations had started deteriorating gradually ever since the new General Manager had joined the NRML factory in July, 1978; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Labour management relations had deteriorated in National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. some-time back due to lack of rapport with Employees' unions. The Union leaders had complained to the Chairman that no meeting had been held by the General Manager (Works) on any matter and he paid no heed to their suggestions. The Chairman advised the General Manager (Works) to have weekly meetings with them in order to solve their Problems and in the interest of Production and good industrial relations. There has been an improvement since then.

Violation of Traffic Rules in Delhi

5289. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drivers of automobiles are generally violating the traffic rules in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the efforts of the Delhi Police to teach the rules of the road to the drivers have produced no results; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Traffic offences in Delhi are as common as anywhere else.

(b) The efforts made have produced good results. Accident rate has started showing a downward trend. In the first five months of this year 288 persons were killed in 272 fatal road accidents compared to 329 persons killed in 311 fatal road accidents during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) A number of road safety education scheme have been launched.

(i) Exhibitions and film shows on road safety are arranged in various localities;

(ii) Road safety oriented advertisements through A.I.R. T.V. and Newspapers are issued.

(iii) Printed literature like handbills, folders, booklets, stickers, posters etc. are distributed to the drivers in various languages like Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu.

(iv) Extensive outdoor publicity is undertaken with the help of hoardings, kiosks, banners, DTC panels etc.

(v) Those desirous of obtaining commercial driving Licences are compulsorily trained for three days on various aspects of road safety.

(vi) for training DTC Drivers, the traffic Police Officers are associated with their programme being conducted at Wazirpur DTC Depot.

(vii) School-going children are enrolled as Road Safety Patrol cadets to regulate traffic in Front of their schools and at important road junctions.

Answering of Questions in English in Staff Subordinate Service Examination by U.P. Candidates

5290. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the candidates belonging to Uttar Pradesh are not eligible to appear in the Staff Subordinate Service Examinations in Delhi as they are supposed to answer the questions in English also;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the post of Hindi Typist, written examination along with English is compulsory; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to exempt those candidates, who have not taken English in their High School, from the written test for qualifying to the post of Hindi Typist or Hindi Steno-typist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Pakistanis overstaying in India

5291. SHRIMATI PRAMILA:
DANDAVATE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI RAMKRISHNA

SADASHIV MORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of a total of 2,70,354 Pakistanis who visited India last year, only 2,18,552 returned home;

(b) whether over 50,000 Pakistanis have remained in India; and

(c) if so, the details of these 50,000 Pakistanis and where they are living in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to information compiled for the calendar year 1979, a total of 2,72,998 Pakistani nationals entered India and 2,20,172 left the country during this period. Arrival and departure of Pakistani nationals is a continuous process and they are normally permitted to remain in India for 3 months and visit three places which may be in different States. It would, therefore, not be feasible to specify the places where these Pakistani nationals were staying during the period of time in question.

जनता सरकार के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि की दर

5292. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता सरकार की अवधि के दौरान 28 वर्षों के कांग्रेस शासन की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि की दर अधिक थी और यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में इस तथ्य को माना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि के क्या मूल कारण थे और इस बारे में और क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) :

(क) जनता शासन के दो वर्षों में और कांग्रेस शासन के 26 वर्षों में (जिनके अनुमान उपलब्ध हैं) राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि की दर संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। मुद्रा एवं वित्त विषयक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में इस विषय को नहीं लिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति का सार्थक अध्ययन करने के लिए केवल दो वर्ष की अवधि बहुत ही कम है। संभव है कि पिछले 26 वर्षों में चुने हुए दो क्रमिक वर्षों की अवधि भी 1977-79 की अवधि के दौरान अभिलेखबद्ध की गई वृद्धि दर के समान ही वृद्धि दर प्रकट करे अथवा उसमें भी उच्चतर परिमाण प्रकट करे। 1977-79 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि 1977-78 में हुए बहुत अधिक कृषि उत्पादन के कारण हो सकती है। राष्ट्रीय आय में -45 से 50 प्रतिशत योगदान कृषि का होता है

और कृषि उत्पादन में उतार चढ़ाव सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आय को बहुत प्रभावित करता है।

विवरण

स्थिर भावों (1970-71) के आधार पर शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर

(प्रतिशत)

अवधि	वृद्धि दर
1	2
1951-52 से 1976-77	3.5
1977-78 से 1978-79	6.2

टिप्पणी : वृद्धि दरें शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद की वार्षिक वृद्धि दरों (पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वृद्धि) की साधारण औसत के अनुसार निकाली गई हैं।

Institutional Training to SC/ST for Selection in Higher Posts

5293. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide more opportunities for institutional training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also for attending seminars, symposiums, Conferences, to improve their chances of selection in higher category of posts;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made for giving proper guidance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding policy adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) It is the Government's policy that ministries/departments should nominate a considerably larger number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers for training programmes, seminars, symposia, conferences, etc. con-

ducted by various departments and autonomous training institutions so as to improve their chances for selection to higher posts. Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been instructed to complete training of such officers in appropriate fields within a specified time limit.

In selecting officers for training courses, seminars, symposia, conferences, etc. special consideration is shown to officers belonging to SC/ST.

(b) The Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms renders all assistance in suggesting or even devising suitable programmes for SC/ST officers, wherever necessary.

(c) Detailed instructions in this regard are contained in the brochure on Reservation of SC/ST in Services (Fifth Edition 1978) para 17.5 and Para 17.17.'

Financial assistance for Institute of Physics Bhubaneswar by CSIR

5294. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa requested the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide substantial financial aid for all round development of the Institute of Physics established at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa approached the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to consider extending substantial financial assistance to the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar for its all round development. They were informed that there was no provision under which CSIR can provide substantial financial aid to build up

such institutions. CSIR provides grants for specific schemes and projects and for fellowships etc. The Orissa Government subsequently wrote to the Director-General, CSIR for grant of recognition to the Institute as an institute of higher learning and also to consider substantial grant to supplement the State Government's grant. Since these are not matters under the purview of CSIR, the matter has been referred to the Department of Science and Technology for consideration and necessary action as appropriate.

Supply of Cement Bags in Delhi

5295. KUMARI RAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give at least ten bags of cement to the people of Delhi who are paying House Tax, for the repair of their houses in the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, the total number of cement bags to be given to them for repair work in 1980-81; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Cement is issued by Delhi Administration, Department of Food and Supplies, to all bonafide applications for repairs of their houses on the basis of actual requirements. As the issue of cement for repair purposes during 1980-81 will depend upon both the requirement as well as the availability of cement, it is not possible to indicate the total quantity of cement which will be given for this purpose.

Expenditure on Experiments on Colour T.V.

5296. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been experimenting on colour T.V.; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on the experiment so far?

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

(b) The experiment is being conducted by the All India Radio with the participation of the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani using equipment worth Rs. 14 lakhs, which AIR have received from the West German Government, as a gift.

BHEL in Doldrums

5297. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) are his Ministry aware of a report titled "BHEL in Doldrums" in 29th June issue of "Business Standard" where it is said that out of five full time directors only one is really functioning and he is to retire in August;

(b) what factors have delayed replacement of retired Directors;

(c) what necessitated foreign trip by one Director (Commerce) and on how many trips and where has he gone during last two years and what were the results achieved; and

(d) what steps are planned to streamline the set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir; Government's attention has been invited to the said write up.

(b) At present, only the post of Director (Engineering) is vacant. Steps are being taken to fill the post.

(c) The Director (Commercial) is in charge of marketing operations both in India and abroad. BHEL is already operating in several countries and in connection with the export drive, visits to foreign countries are necessary. So far, Director (Commercial), BHEL, has gone abroad 11 times and he has visited Libya, United Kingdom, Ghana,

West Germany, Nigeria, Kenya, USA, Canada, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Iraq, Indonesia. His visits were for specific purposes and they have proved useful.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) to (c) above.

Closure of Industries in Karnataka

5298. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:**
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a record number of Industries were closed in the Karnataka State during March, April and May this year due to power shortage;

(b) if so, whether the position became worse in June and July this year;

(c) the total number of industries closed in the Karnataka State up till now;

(d) the total loss suffered due to the closure of these industries;

(e) if so, whether the position has not been improving so far;

(f) whether many industries have also reduced the staff with the result of that large number of people have become unemployed; and

(g) what steps Union Government have taken to help these industries and also the large number of workers who have been rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (g). Production and distribution of power in Karnataka State is the responsibility of the Karnataka State Government.

No report has been received by the Ministry of Industry regarding the number of industrial units that may have had to close down in Karnataka due to power cuts imposed by the State Government during the period in question.

**Reduction of Excise Duty on
production of Matches**

5299. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Match Industries have urged the Union Government to reduce the excise duty on the production of the small scale sector to Rs 3 per gross and to reimpose an output ceiling of 75 million sticks per annum in the cottage sector with immediate effect in order to save the existing 1000 small units from closure,

(b) if so, whether they have represented both to the Minister of Industry as well as Finance Minister in this regard;

(c) whether any decision has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, such a representation has been received from the All India Chamber of Match Industries.

(c) and (d). This is being examined along-with various other post Budget representations and the decision will be incorporated in Finance Act—1980.

Making of India a 'Grain Power'

5300. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to make India a 'grain power' and exporter of grains; and

(b) if so, what is the concrete plan strategy to attain the objective?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) No decision has so far been taken by the Planning Commission to make India a 'grain power' and an exporter of grains. In reality, these ideas are still at thinking stage in the context of preparation of Sixth Five Year Plan and the perspective plan.

(b) As the Sixth Plan is still under preparation, it is not possible to give any specific reply at this stage.

Sick Industries

5301. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries which have fallen sick during the years 1977 to 1979;

(b) how many of them have been taken over by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India;

(c) how many have been nationalised; and

(d) how many have been merged with the healthy units so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is no universally accepted definition of a sick industrial undertaking. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the precise number of "sick industries" as such at a given point of time.

However, the Reserve Bank of India collects information about sick industrial undertakings (according to its own norms for determining sickness) and covering units enjoying aggregate bank credit (unitwise) of Rs. 1 crore and above from scheduled banks. As per this information, there were 344 sick industrial undertakings in the organised sector as on the 31st March, 1979.

(b) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., has been appointed as the Authorised Person for management of four undertakings.

(c) and (d). Of the units whose management was taken over between 1977 and 1979, none has been nationalised or merged with a healthy unit so far.

Assistance to West Bengal for Development of Backward Areas

5303. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the type of assistance rendered to the State of West Bengal for the development of backward areas during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the type of assistance requested by the State for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The State of West Bengal is eligible to the following Central Incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas. In respect of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme directly administered by the Ministry of Industry, a sum of Rs. 44,73,036/- had been released as Central Subsidy to West Bengal Government during 1979-80;

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

In the State plan 1980-81, Government of West Bengal have proposed an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs for industrial development. As and when specific requests are received for Central Subsidy in eligible cases, appropriate action would be taken.

Number of Dams and Irrigation Schemes likely to be approved

5304. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of Dams and irrigation schemes which are likely to be approved during 1980-81; and

(b) whether any priority will be given to projects of Bihar and U.P. as these States are backward States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) The approval of the schemes is a continuous process. The major and medium irrigation schemes are submitted by the States to Central Water Commission for detailed scrutiny. The detailed project reports are examined in the various specialised Directorate of the CWC and Water Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation and the Technical Section of the Ministry of Irrigation. The CWC notes on the projects are considered by the Advisory Committee on Multipurpose, Irrigation & Flood Control projects set up by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, Jt. Adviser (I&CAD), Planning Commission is the Member-Secretary of the Advisory Committee. As the acceptance of the schemes is dependent on the completion of technical scrutiny of projects by the Central Water Commission in consultation with the States and clearance by the Advisory Committee on Multipurpose, Irrigation and Flood Control Projects, it may

not be possible to furnish the number and names of dams and irrigation schemes which are likely to be approved during 1980-81. However, a statement showing the major & medium irrigation schemes accepted from 1st April, 1980 to date is enclosed.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and the outlays for major and medium irrigation schemes have to be accommodated within the State Plan. The projects of U.P. and Bihar would also be considered along with the projects of other States for acceptance after these have been technically examined by the CWC and cleared by the Advisory Committee.

Statement

Major & medium irrigation schemes accepted from 1-4-80 to date

Sl No	Name of the Schemes
1.	Mondovi Irrigation Project (Goa, Daman & Diu)
2.	Revised Estimate of Parallel Lower Ganga Canal (U.P.)
3.	Champamati Irrigation Project (Assam)
4.	Replacement of Lachura Dam (U.P.)
5.	Thoubal Multipurpose project (Manipur)
6.	Sankh Irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)
7.	Kelia Irrigation scheme (Gujarat)
8.	Jhuj Irrigation scheme (Gujarat)
9.	Bah project (M.P.)
10.	Sagar project (M.P.)
11.	Doraha Tank project (M.P.)
12.	Kaliasote project (M.P.)
13.	Tiflar Dam project (M.P.)
14.	Chhapi Irrigation project (Rajasthan)
15.	Bankbal Irrigation project (Orissa)
16.	Lining of Distributaries and Minors project (Punjab)
17.	Sipu Reservoir project (Gujarat)

राजस्थान के झालावाड़ा जिले में लघु उद्योगों की संख्या

5305. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 जून, 1980 तक झालावाड़ा जिले (राजस्थान) में, वहां जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की स्थापना के बाद कितने उद्योग केन्द्र की स्थापना के बाद कितने और किन-किन लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है ,

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत घामना) : राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार झालावाड़ा जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित होने की तिथि में मई, 1980 के अन्त तक 71 लघु एकक स्थापित हुए हैं। लघु एककों के संवर्धन का उत्तरदायित्व मूलतः राज्य सरकार का है और देश के विभिन्न भागों के विभिन्न स्थानों में स्थापित एककों के नामों जैसे धीरे सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा रखे जाते हैं।

Spurious Liquor Death

5306. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died after taking spurious liquor during the last two years, State-wise, as well as in the Union Territories; and

(b) the number of persons apprehended for selling illicit liquor during the last two years?

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

Kidnapping and Abduction of Children

5307. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics relating to kidnapping and abduction of children during the last two years in different States and Union Territories;

(b) in how many cases the missing children have been restored to their parents;

(c) the nature of other crimes found associated with child lifting and abduction; and

(d) the details of the child lifting gangs found operating in various parts of the country?

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

Industrial Licensing Procedure

5308. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the old procedure for industrial licensing and the new procedure for the same now being adopted; and

(b) what advantages will accrue to Government as also to the Industrialists and new entrepreneurs as a result of adoption of the new procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The following are the types of industrial licensing etc applications that are received in the SIA:

Type of application	Considered by	Time limits of consideration
1. Composite applications i.e. applications seeking more than one approval viz. in respect of industrial licence, capital goods, foreign collaboration (two or more approvals sought simultaneously).	Project Approval Board	120 days
2. Industrial licence applications by MRTP Houses.	I.G.-cum-MRTP Committee	150 days
3. Other industrial licensing applications other than (1) and (2) above	Licensing Committee	90 days

2. As a result of the initiatives taken in 1975 and 1976 and the years subsequent the following liberalised licensing procedure is now operative:

(1) Small-scale sector industry does not require any licensing. More than 807 industries have been notified as reserved for the small-scale sector.

(2) Industrial licences are not required if the investment for substantial expansion/new articles/new undertaking does not exceed Rs. 3 crores and provided it does not require foreign exchange in excess of 10 per cent of ex-factory value of output or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is less for raw materials import other than steel and aluminium or if the proposed investment does not require foreign exchange in excess of 10 per

cent or Rs. 15 lakhs whichever is less in any years 3 years after the commencement of production for import of parts/components. Also the article of manufacture should not be one of those which are subject to special regulations.

(3) 24 industries as listed in Annexure I do not require any licensing if;

(a) the article of manufacture is not in the reserved list,

(b) no imported raw materials/capital goods or foreign collaboration are required, and

(c) the applicant unit is not a MRTP/FERA unit.

(4) For 29 industries listed in Annexure II full utilisation of installed capacity without limit is permitted provided it is not a small scale reserved item, and provided that additional machinery either indigenous or imported is not installed and further that the applicant unit is not a MRTP/FERA unit

(5) For 15 industries listed in Annexure III automatic expansion to the extent of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in the Five Year Plan period over and above the registered/licensed capacity is permitted, provided it is not a SSI reserved item, and provided that the investment in effecting such expansion is from its own resources and provided it is not a dominant unit within the meaning of the MRTP Act.

(6) Besides the above industrial units have already been permitted additional production over the registered/licensed/authorised capacity to the extent of 25 per cent of such approved capacity.

(7) Diversification within the licensed capacity has been permitted for a large range of industries, and it does not require any separate licensing as the administrative powers in this regard. In cases of MRTP/FERA units, however this Ministries have been delegated wide is placed before the LC-cum-MRTP Committee after a Task Force report in the administrative Ministry.

(8) If an industrial unit desires to manufacture new products/expand its existing licensed capacity by utilising its own wastes or effluents for such new products/expansion, it is liberally allowed to do so by endorsing such capacity on the recommendation of the administrative Ministry.

(9) Under the scope of the Technical Development Fund scheme foreign exchange upto a limit of \$ 250,000 per undertaking per annum is provided for a large range

of industries (Annexure IV) for improving in an integrated manner:—

- (a) export capability and export volume,
- (b) cost reduction,
- (c) capacity utilisation,
- (d) technology upgradation,
- (e) product-mix rationalisation, and
- (f) modernisation and rationalisation.

Decisions on all such TDF applications are to be given within 45 days.

(10) Utilisation of resources for in-house R&D for commercial exploitation is also already liberal and industrial licences applied for on this basis are ordinarily allowed as a matter of course. In respect of MRTP/FERA companies, these can undertake R&D only in respect of industries covered by Appendix I and such proposals for setting up industrial capacity based on in-house R&D on Appendix-I items may be allowed on merits.

3. In the light of the above it will be seen that Government's policy towards industrial licensing has been constantly to endeavour to simplify/streamline, and free it from unnecessary controls of administrative procedures. Government is constantly endeavouring to reducing the administrative delays that may, inevitably, sometimes arise in the processing of applications and it is hoped that the results of some of the measures recently taken will show positive achievements in the course of the next few months. Already, the registration time by DGTD has been cut down to about 7 days. The speeding up of the industrial licensing mechanism to reduce administrative delays has also been taken in hand.

ANNEXURE—I

List of 24 industries which do not require any licensing.

1. Cotton spinning for the manufacture of cotton yarn up to a capacity of 50,000 spindles subject to the following:—

(a) packings of yarn in hank, form and the count-wise production should be in accordance with the policy in force and the directions issued by the Textile Commissioner in this regard from time to time.

(b) New unit should have a capacity of 25,000 spindles.

(c) The unit should be located in an area other than in towns with a population of more than 10 lakhs.

2. Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds including cotton seeds.

3. Writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue and waste.

4. Rayon grade pulp from bamboo.

5. Refractories.

6. Water pumps beyond 10 cm × 10 cm.

7. Cotton seeds linter pulp

8. Tractor drawn agricultural implements.

9. Glass lag and mineral wool and products thereof.

10. Hard board including fibre board/chip board and the like.

11. GLS lamps

12. Industrial sewing machines.

13. Basic drugs.

14. Forged hand tools and small tools.

15. Leather goods except those reserved for small scale industries

16. Industrial machinery.

17. Surgical and medicinal rubber products.

18. LT switchgears.

19. Machine tools.

20. Industrial and scientific instruments.

21. Basic insecticide.

22. Sanitary.

23. HT insulators.

24. Tile of size 4"×4" and above:

ANNEXURE II

List of 29 industries where full utilisation of installed capacity without limit is permitted.

1. Special alloy, iron and steel castings, S.G. iron castings, stainless steel castings and closed die forgings.

2. Diesel engines (above 15 H.P.) and pump (other than small pumps reserved for small scale industries).

3. Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity.

4. Power transformers

5. Switch gears.

6. Electric motors—specialised types (e.g. flame-proof motors).

7. Electric furnaces.

8. Electronic components and equipment.

9. Commercial vehicles.

10. Tractors.

11. Scooters.

12. Automobile ancillaries;

13. Industrial machinery.

14. Machine Tools.

15. Conveying equipment.

16. Cranes.

17. Earth-moving, mining and metallurgical equipment

18. Hydraulic equipment.

19. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

20. Inorganic heavy chemicals

21. Organic heavy Chemicals.

22. Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.

23. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals.

24. Industrial explosives.

25. Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.

26. Paper and pulp including paper products.

27. Refractories and furnace-lining bricks.

28. Portland cement.

29. Basic drugs.

ANNEXURE—III

List of 15 industries in which automatic expansion to the extent of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in the Five Year Plan period over and above the registered/licensed capacity is permitted.

1. Automobile ancillaries.
2. Castings and closed die forgings.
3. Tractors.
4. Commercial vehicles.
5. Conveying equipment.
6. Diesel engines, pumps.
7. Cranes.
8. Earth-moving, mining and metallurgical equipment.
9. Hydraulic equipment.
10. Industrial machinery, including chemical plant and machinery.
11. Machine Tools.
12. Textile machines.
13. Power transmission and distribution equipment (other than cables and wires).
14. Power transformers.
15. Switchgears.

ANNEXURE IV

Industries covered by the Technical Development Fund.

1. Iron and Steel Industries.
2. Non-ferrous metals.
3. Boilers and Steam Generating plants.
4. Prime Movers.

5. Electrical Equipments.
6. Telecommunications.
7. Transport Equipment.
8. Industrial Machinery.
9. Machine tools.
10. Agricultural machinery and implements.
11. Earth Moving Machinery, other mechanical and engineering industries.
12. Commercial and other equipment.
13. Medical and surgical equipment.
14. Industrial instruments.
15. Scientific equipments and other instruments.
16. Fertilizers.
17. Chemicals.
18. Oil exploration.
19. Industrial gases.
20. Dyestuffs.
21. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.
22. Plup and paper.
23. Tyres, tubes and tyre cord.
24. Leather and leather goods.
25. Glass and Ceramics.
26. Cement.

राजस्थान परमाणु बिद्युत् केन्द्र का दूसरा एकक
आरम्भ किया जाजा

5309. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिद्युत् केन्द्र कोटा का दूसरा एकक आरम्भ करने में सरकार को हो रही कठिनाइयों का ध्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में हल कब तक ढूंढ लिया जाएगा और दूसरा एकक कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में तारीख निश्चित कर ली गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के दूसरे गजिट को चालू करने में सरकार के सामने कोई विशेष कठिनाई नहीं आ रही है, सिवाय इसके कि भारी पानी आवश्यक से मामूली सी मात्रा में

मिला है। विजलीघर को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक भारी पानी की अधिकिष्ठ मात्रा प्राप्त हो चुकी है तथा गेप मात्रा के भी शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है। विजलीघर इस स्थिति में है कि उसे चालू किया जा सकता है। आशा है कि चालू करने का काम इस वर्ष के अन्त तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन नियम

5310. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का विचार नियमों की एक अद्यतन संशोधित प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकधण्डा) : केन्द्रीय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना 1972 की एक प्रतिलिपि जिसमें इसकी मुख्य विशेषतायें और पात्रता के लिये वर्तमान मानदण्ड दिए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना 15-8-72 से शुरू हुई थी। योजना में जीवित स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को, यदि वे जीवित न हों तो उनके परिवारों को और शहीदों के परिवारों को पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था है। इस योजना के अधीन एक परिवार के एक से अधिक सदस्यों को पेंशन स्वीकृति नहीं की जा सकती।

परिवार में माता, पिता और विधुर/विधवा, यदि उसने पुनर्विवाह न किया हो, अविवाहित पुत्रियां और ऐसे आपवादिका मामलों में पुत्र शामिल होंगे जहां स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की सजा/उनके शहीद होने के कारण वे स्वयं को स्थापित करने में असमर्थ रहे।

इस योजना के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्कालीन राजाओं का रियासतों के 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद भारतीय संघ में विलयन के लिए आन्दोलन और भूतपूर्व फ्रांसीसी व पुर्तगाली कालोनियों में हुए स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम भी राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के एक अंग समझे गये हैं।

आजाद हिन्द फौज तथा भारतीय स्वाधीनता लीग में भाग लेने को भी राष्ट्रीयता मुक्ति संघर्ष में भाग लेना माना गया है।

पात्रता : इस योजना के प्रयोजनों के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं :-

(क) वह व्यक्ति जिने स्वाधीनता से पहले भारत की मुख्य भूमि (मेनलैण्ड) जेलों में कम से कम छः महीने की जेल काटा है। किन्तु भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारी तब भी पेंशन के पात्र होंगे यदि उनकी सजा नजरबन्दी भारत के बाहर हुई हो।

स्पष्टीकरण : 1. सक्षम प्राधिकारी के आदेशों के अधीन नजरबन्दी को कारावास समझा जाएगा।

2. सामान्य छूट (रेमिशन) की अवधि को वास्तविक सजा का भाग माना जाएगा।

3. जिन मुकदमों में अन्ततः सजा हुई हो उनमें विचारण अवधि को काटी गई वास्तविक सजा में गिना जाएगा।

4. सजा की अलग अलग अवधियों को जोड़ दिया जाएगा तथा उन्हें एक गिना जाएगा।

(ख) वह व्यक्ति जो छः महीने से अधिक भूमिगत (अन्डर ग्राउन्ड) रहा हो बशर्ते कि :

1. वह घोषित अपराधी रहा हो, अथवा

2. उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए इतना घोषित किया गया हो अथवा

3. उसकी नजरबन्दी के आदेश जारी किए गए हों। किन्तु तामील न दुम्मे हों।

(ग) वह व्यक्ति जो अपने घर में नजरबन्दी (इनटन्ड) रखा गया हो अथवा अपने जिले से निष्कासित किया गया हो बशर्ते कि बन्दीकरण/निष्कासन की अवधि छः महीने या उससे अधिक हो।

(घ) वह व्यक्ति जिसकी सम्पत्ति स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने के कारण जब्त की गई हो अथवा कुर्क की गई अथवा बेच दी गई हो।

(ङ) वह व्यक्ति जो गोली चलने अथवा लाठी चार्ज के दौरान स्थायी रूप से विकलांग हो गया हो।

(च) वह व्यक्ति जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों में भाग लेने के कारण अपनी असैनिक अथवा सैनिक नागरिक अथवा आजीविका के साधन से वंचित हो गया हो।

शहीद वह व्यक्ति है जो भारत की विमुक्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के कारण कार्यवाही के दौरान अथवा नजरबन्दी में मर गया हो अथवा मारा गया हो अथवा जिसे मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया हो। इसमें आजाद हिन्द फौज का अथवा सेना का ऐसा भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी शामिल होगा जो अंग्रेजों से लड़ता हुआ मारा गया हो।

प्रक्रिया 1. आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करना

जो व्यक्ति अपने को योजना के अंतर्गत पेंशन के लिए पत्र समझते हैं उन्हें निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर दो प्रतियों में आवेदन करना चाहिये। प्रपत्र की एक प्रति विधिवत भर कर तथा समर्थन में उपलब्ध दस्तावेजों सहित सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली को भेजी जानी चाहिये और दूसरी प्रति सम्बंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य सचिव को भेजी जानी चाहिये। आवेदन पत्र के प्रपत्र उपर्युक्त में से किसी भी कार्यालय से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं।

आवेदक को आवेदन पत्र के साथ निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज भेजने चाहिये :-

(क) सजा/नजरबन्दी इत्यादि

सम्बन्धित जेल प्राधिकारियों, जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों अथवा राज्य सरकार से प्रमाणपत्र। ऐसे प्रमाणपत्र उपलब्ध न होने पर किसी वर्तमान संसद सदस्य अथवा विधायक से अथवा किसी भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य अथवा भूतपूर्व विधायक से सह-बन्दी (को प्रिजनर) प्रमाणपत्र जिसमें जेल की अवधि निर्दिष्ट हो।

(ख) भूमिगत रह

आवेदक को एक अपराधी के रूप में घोषित करने, उसको मारने अथवा उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए पुरस्कार घोषित करने अथवा उसको नजरबन्दी करने विषयक न्यायालय/सरकार के आदेशों का दस्तावेजी सबूत।

(ग) नजरबन्दी अथवा निष्कासन

नजरबन्दी अथवा निष्कासन के आदेश की प्रतिलिपि सहित शपथ पत्र (एफीडेविट) अथवा पुष्टि करने वाला कोई अन्य दस्तावेजी सबूत।

(घ) सम्पत्ति, रोजगार आदि की हानि

सम्पत्ति को जब्त करने या उसको बचने के आदेश। सेवा से बर्खास्त करने तथा हटाने के आदेश।

उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामले में, जिसने गिरफ्तारी / सजा के समय गलत नाम व पता दिया हो, ऐसे संसद सदस्य अथवा विधायक अथवा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य अथवा भूतपूर्व विधायक से, जो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों साथ जेल में रहा हो और जो स्पष्टतः उनकी पहचान को प्रमाणित करता हो, एक प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक है।

स्वीकृत आदेश का जारी करना : आवेदकों की समीक्षा करने के बाद स्वीकृत पत्र जारी किये जायेंगे और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के महालेखाकार को सूचित कर दिया जाएगा और उनकी प्रतिलिपियां राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के मुख्य सचिव और सम्बन्धित जिले के कलेक्टर डिप्टी कमिश्नर को भेज दी जाएगी। इसके साथ-साथ पेंशन की स्वीकृति तथा पेंशन की राशि की सूचना देने के लिए एक पत्र प्रत्येक पेंशनग्राही को जारी किया जाएगा। जिन आवेदकों का अनुमोदन नहीं किया जा सकेगा, उन्हें विधिवत् सूचित कर दिया जाएगा।

भुगतान का तरीका : स्वीकृत आदेश प्राप्त होने पर सम्बन्धित महालेखाकार निम्नलिखित पहचान कागजात प्रस्तुत करने पर भुगतान करने के लिए सम्बन्धित खजाना/उप-खजाना अधिकारी को प्राधिकृत करते हुए पेंशन भुगतान के आदेश जारी करेगा :-

1. फोटोग्राफ।
2. पहचान के लिये दो विशिष्ट निशान।
3. उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के मामले में, जो इतने पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं कि अपने हस्ताक्षर कर सकें, सक्षम प्राधिकारी से विधिवत् स्थापित उनके बायें हाथ के अंगूठे तथा उंगलियों के निशान।
4. जन्म तिथि।

इनके प्रस्तुत किए जाने पर खजाना अधिकारी/उप-खजाना अधिकारी पेंशन का भुगतान शुरू कर देगा।

पेंशन नियमों के अनुसार पेंशन निम्न प्रकार से प्राप्त की जाती है :-

1. खजाने अथवा उप-खजाने से या तो स्वयं
2. अथवा मनीआर्डर द्वारा।

(क) सरकार के खर्च पर यदि पेंशन की मासिक राशि 100 रुपए से अधिक नहीं है,

(ख) मनीआर्डर कमीशन बढ़ा करने पर यदि पेंशन की राशि 101 रुपए और 250 रुपए के बीच है।

टिप्पणी : 250 रुपए से अधिक मासिक पेंशन मनीआर्डर द्वारा नहीं भेजी जाएगी।

3. यदि पेंशनग्राही का बैंक में खाता खुला हुआ है खोल लिया जाय तो बैंक के माध्यम से । ऐसे मामलों में पेंशन-प्राप्तकर्ता को प्रतिमाह एक बिल बनाना पड़ेगा और इसे अपने बैंक को प्रस्तुत करना पड़ेगा, जो खजाने अथवा उप-खजाने से उसकी और से पेंशन वसूल करेगा और उसके खाते में जमा करेगा ।

अवधि : अविवाहित पुत्रियों के मामलों को छोड़कर यह पेंशन उसके प्राप्तकर्ता के जीवन काल के लिए है । अविवाहित पुत्रियों के मामले में, उनके विवाहिक होने अथवा अन्यथा स्वावलम्बी हो जाने के बाद पेंशन तुरन्त बन्द कर दी जाएगी । पेंशन-प्राप्त कर्ता की मृत्यु होने पर उसके उत्तराधिकारी पेंशन के लिए अन्वया प्राप्त होने पर भी स्वतः इस पेंशन के उत्तराधिकारी नहीं होंगे । उन्हें पेंशन प्राप्तकर्ता की मृत्यु के संवत् के साथ नया आवेदनपत्र देना पड़ेगा और उनके आवेदनपत्र पर पेंशन योजना की शर्तों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा ।

टिप्पणी :-- (1) पेंशन योजना 15 अगस्त, 1972 से आरम्भ हुई है । 14 अगस्त, 1973 को या उससे पहले प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों पर 15 अगस्त, 1972 से पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाएगी । उसके बाद प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों पर पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त होने की तारीख से विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ii) आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की आखिरी तारीख 31-3-1974 निर्धारित की गई थी । क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में आवेदनपत्र अभी तक प्राप्त हो रहे हैं । अतः यह निर्णय लिया गया कि 30-4-1979 के बाद इस प्रकार के आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार न किया जाय चाहे वे सोधे प्राप्त हों या राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्राप्त हों ।

(iii) योजना उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए है जिन्हें आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है । स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों या उनके परिवारों की आर्थिक दशा पर विचार करने के पश्चात् पेंशन स्वीकृति की जाएगी । केवल वे ही पेंशन स्वीकृति के भात हैं जिनकी आय समी-चोतों से 5000/- रुपए से कम है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त के 25वें प्रतिवेदन को कार्यान्वित करना

5311. श्री भोखाभाई : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त के लोक सभा को पेश किए गए 25वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों सहित

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त द्वारा अब तक कुल कितनी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन लिए अलग सैल को स्थापना का प्रश्न उनके संज्ञालय के विचाराधीन है ?

गृह मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकडवाणा) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त ने अपने 25वें वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में लगभग 4480 सिफारिशें की हैं ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त के 25वें वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए सम्बद्ध केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के ध्यान में लाया गया है ।

पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् :

5312. श्री भोखाभाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 240 के अंतर्गत एक से अधिक बार पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोगों का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने आयोगों की नियुक्ति की गई है और कब-कब ?

(ग) क्या संविधान के अनुच्छेद 339 में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आयोग गठित करने के बारे में भी उल्लेख है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस प्रकार का आयोग गठित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकडवाणा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने संविधान की धारा 340 के अधीन दो पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग नियुक्त किए हैं । एक आयोग की नियुक्ति 29 जनवरी, 1953 को और दूसरे की 1 जनवरी, 1979 को की गई थी ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) 28 अक्टूबर, 1960 को "अनुसूचित क्षेत्र तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग" नाम से राष्ट्रपति ने एक आयोग नियुक्त किया था । दूसरा आयोग नियुक्त करने के लिए आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है ।

स्कूटरों का उत्पादन उनकी मांग तथा क्षमता

5313. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कम्पनीवार स्कूटरों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) देश में स्कूटरों की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है; और

(ग) कम निर्माण क्षमता के क्या कारण हैं और मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा परिवहन, मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनों तथा कृषि मशीनों के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त किए गए कार्यकारी दल ने 1980-81 में 3 लाख स्कूटरों की मांग होने का अनुमान लगाया है ।

(ग) तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय समस्याओं के कारण कुछ एककों में क्षमता का अपेक्षाकृत कम उपयोग हो रहा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार का उपक्रम स्कूटर इण्डिया लि० अपनी उत्पादन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं पर कानून पाल तथा योजना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है ।

विद्यमान लाइसेंस प्राप्त तथा अधिष्ठापित क्षमतायें मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	एकक का नाम	वर्तमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता (नग)
1.	मै० आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लि० बम्बई	39,000
2.	मै० बजाज, अटो लि०, पूना	1,00,000
3.	मै० स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि० लखनऊ	80,000
4.	मै० एस्कोर्ट लि० फरीदाबाद	*
5.	मै० महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लि० पूना	24,000
6.	मै० गुजरात स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लि०, अहमदाबाद	3,000
7.	मै० अरावली स्वचालित वाहन लि०, अलवर	3,000
8.	मै० आंध्र प्रदेश स्कूटर्स लि०, हैदराबाद	} 45,000**
9.	मै० पंजाब स्कूटर्स लि० नाशा	
10.	मै० बिहार स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि० पटना	

11. मै० कर्नाटक स्कूटर्स लि०, बंगलौर }
12. मै० वेस्ट बंगाल स्कूटर्स लि० }
कलकत्ता

* 24,000 मोटर साइकिलों की कुल क्षमता के अन्दर । किन्तु उन्होंने स्कूटरों का उत्पादन पह ही बन्द कर दिया है ।

** मै० स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लाइसेंस-धारियों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश स्कूटर्स, कर्नाटक स्कूटर्स वेस्ट बंगाल स्कूटर्स बिहार स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन तथा पंजाब स्कूटर्स की क्षमता स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि० (एस० आई० एल०) द्वारा पावर पैको की सलाई पर निर्भर है ।

मै० पंजाब स्कूटर्स लि० ने स्कूटरों का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया है ।

स्कूटरों के नये कारखानें खोलना

5314. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में स्कूटर बनाने के कारखाने देश में स्कूटरों की मांग को पूरा करने में समर्थ हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का स्कूटरों के निर्माण में वृद्धि करने के लिए और कारखानों को खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों की देश में किन किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है तथा उनका अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) देश में स्कूटर बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझी जाती है । फिर भी बजाज और प्रिया मेक के स्कूटरों जैसे उपभोक्ता अधिक पसन्द करते हैं, की प्रतीक्षा सुची है ।

(ख) जो, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

News Item "Chambal Dacoits use Pak Bullets"

5315. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted a news item published in "Sunday Standard" (Bombay) dated the

8th June, 1980 under the caption 'Chambal Dacoits use Pak Bullets';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take to stop illegal import of fire arms and bullets etc.?

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

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

Request for increase in Minimum Pension to Ex-servicemen

5316. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum in the last week of May, 1980, or in the first week of June, 1980, from the Ex-servicemen's Welfare Organisation requesting Government to increase the amount of pension with a minimum of Rs. 100/- and to look into their other grievances;

(b) if so, what are their other demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). No memorandum from the Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Organisation appears to have been received in the last week of May or in the first week of June, 1980. However, the minimum pension including relief of a Sepoy who retired prior to 1st January, 1973 is Rs. 100 p.m.; of the one who retired on or after the date is Rs. 121 p.m. and of the one who retired on or after 1st April, 1979 is Rs. 150 p.m.

Setting up District Industries Centres in Orissa

5317. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Central Government from the State Government of Orissa to set up District Industries Centres in more districts in that State;

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

(c) what action Central Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). All the 13 Districts of the State of Orissa have been sanctioned a District Industries Centre each during 1978-79. Hence the question of receiving any proposal from the State Government to cover more Districts does not arise.

Demand for Bajaj and Priya Scooters

5318. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for Bajaj and Priya Scooters in the market;

(b) if so, what is the waiting period during which the persons on the waiting list are expected to be allotted these scooters; and

(c) whether any complaint have been received by Government that the two makes of scooters are sold at a premium in open market and if so, the amount of Premium on each make?

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

(b) The manufacturers have reported that the waiting/delivery period for the Bajaj Scooter is over 12 years and

that the delivery period for the Bajaj Chetak Scooters under the foreign exchange remittance scheme is approximately 5 years. The delivery period for the Priya Scooter is around 15 years.

(c) Some complaints have been received by the Government regarding sale of Bajaj and Priya makes of scooters at a premium in the open market. The manufacturers have reported that no intending purchaser is, however, required to pay for the purchase of scooter a price exceeding the authorised price.

Plot taken over by ISRO at Valiamalla

5319. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has taken over a plot at Valiamalla, near Nedumangad in Trivandrum district for one of its projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). On a request made by the Department of Space the Government of Kerala has allotted one hundred acres of forest land at Valiamalla near Nedumangad. The land is in the process of being taken over. It is proposed to locate some facilities for future launch vehicle development programmes on this land. Details are being worked out.

Cashewnut based Industry in Kanya Kumari

5320 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Central Government to promote Cashewnut based Industries in Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to promote the import of raw Cashewnuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Central Government have not taken any special steps to promote Cashewnut based Industries in Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(b) In order to augment the import of raw Cashewnuts, a scheme was evolved in 1979 under which eligible manufacturer exporters of cashew could be allowed to import raw cashew from non-traditional sources subject to the overall supervision and control of Cashew-Corporation of India and surrender half of the imported raw cashew to the Cashew Corporation of India. Direct import of raw cashew has also been permitted on merits for the purpose of processing in India and re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case.

Return of CFRI to CSIR

5321. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she is aware of the policy of the previous Government to delink Research laboratories from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and attach them to the user Ministries;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Fuel Research Institute of Dhanbad was thus attached to the Ministry of Energy;

(c) whether this arrangement has not been favoured by the Scientists and technologists of the country and Scientific Workers' Association demanded return of the Central Fuel Research Institute to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Four National Laboratories, three Museums

and ten Research Associations, were transferred to 'User' Ministries with effect from 1st April, 1978 on the basis of a decision taken by the previous Government. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad was transferred to the then Ministry of Energy (and now under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal).

(c) and (d). A large number of representations and memoranda have been received in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research from Scientists, Technologists and Scientific Workers' Association etc. demanding the return to CSIR of various transferred institutions. The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Protest Rally by Santhals in West Bengal

5322. SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' dated the 27 June, 1980 under the caption "Protest Rally by Santhals" on the atrocities on the tribals in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) Report has been called for from the State Government. A statement will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt of the Report

Demand and supply of Writing and Printing Paper

5323. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between the demand and supply of writing and printing paper is increasing in the recent years;

(b) what are the plans to produce more paper of the above type to cover up the widening gap;

(c) what efforts Government have made to increase fresh capacity creation in all types of paper during the next three years; and

(d) how many new paper manufacturing units are on the sick list and what efforts have been made by Government to save the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The indigenous production of paper is likely to be marginally short of the demand in the near future.

(b) and (c). Adequate capacity is being set up both in the public and private sectors to meet the country's requirements of paper. With expected improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation, leading to increase in production. The following steps have also been taken for encouraging increased production of paper:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicensed.

(ii) The facility of imports of second hand paper plants has been allowed upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day.

(iii) The import of pulp has been liberalised.

(iv) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(v) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials

(vi) Special incentives have been offered for the utilisation of bagasse for paper making.

(d) It has not been reported that any new paper manufacturing unit is on the sick list.

Increasing of Excise Duty on Small Scale Units

5324. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bolts and nuts manufacturers Association has approached Government in February, 1980 to raise the excise duty exemption limit from 5 lacs to 15 lacs in case of small scale units of bolts and nuts;

(b) whether the feasibility study conducted by SISI in 1977 has established that such small scale units can be viable only when their production goes beyond 8.5 lacs;

(c) whether Government consider to transfer small scale units of bolts and nuts from C.E.T. No. 52 to C.E.T. No. 68; and

(d) if not, what other relief and in what manner do Government propose to protect small scale manufacturers?

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

(b) The feasibility study has revealed that small scale units can be viable only with the annual production of at least Rs. 7.5 lakhs and suggested exemption limit for excise duty may be raised to Rs. 7.5 lakhs

(c) and (d). The matter was recently examined in the context of the liberalised dispensation under the scheme of General Exemptions proposed in the Finance Bill, 1980 under which a relief of 25 per cent on the normal excise duty is applicable on clearance between Rs. 5 lakhs and 15 lakhs.

The proposed liberalised concessions under the General Exemption Scheme (which covers nuts and bolts industry) is considered adequate for protecting the interests of the small scale manufacturers.

Assistance to M.P. for Development of Backward Areas

5325. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the type of assistance rendered to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the development of backward areas during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the type of assistance requested by the State for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The State of Madhya Pradesh is eligible to the following Central Incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas. In respect of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme directly administered by the Ministry of Industry, a sum of Rs 60,04,638 had been released as Central Subsidy to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1979-80;

- (i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.
- (ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
- (iii) Tax concessions.
- (iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.
- (v) Consultancy for technical services.
- (vi) Interest Subsidy.
- (vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.
- (viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.
- (ix) Rural Artisans Programme.
- (x) District Industries Centre.
- (xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

In the State Plan 1980-81, Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for industrial development. As and when specific re-

quests are received for Central Subsidy in eligible cases, appropriate action would be taken.

Funds for Development of Backward Areas

5326. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of allocating more funds for development of backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter with special reference to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Government have recognised backwardness as a factor in the formulae governing the quantum of resource transfers as well as allocation of Central Assistance to State Governments. Besides, the special problems of backward areas in States, such as the large concentration of tribal and small farmers, areas prone to drought, irrigation command areas in need of development and industrially backward areas have also been recognised for assistance through Centrally sponsored schemes.

(b) Statement enclosed.

Statement

MADHYA PRADESH

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Central Assistance to the State during 1979-80 | Rs. 113.25 Crores. |
| 2. Special Assistance under Centrally Sponsored programmes | |

Programme	Coverage in Madhya Pradesh	Central Assistance during 1979-80 (in Rupees L. khs)
SFDA	12 Agencies	129.50
DPAP	6 Districts (Betul, Dhar, Jhabua, Khar-gone Sidhi & Shahdol)	236.25
CAD	4 Projects	418.00**
Intensive I.R.D..	350 Blocks out of 458 blocks in the State	443.72
Concessional Finance	36 Districts in the State	@@
Investment Subsidy	6 "Areas" (65 Talukas) Selected from all the regions in the State	@@
Tribal Development	42 ITDP's and 29 tribal pockets in 24 districts.	192.00

**This figure shows the provision in the State Plan.

@@No outlays are provided. The amount is reimbursed according to eligibility.

Deaths in Tripura Carnage

5327. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of tribals and non-tribals in the recent carnage in Tripura;

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the assistance rendered to their relatives and dependants?

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

(a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, 547 person (Tribals 95, non-Tribals 450 and Policemen 2) were reported killed upto July 21, 1980.

Army and Central Police Forces were airlifted and rushed to Tripura to help the State Police in controlling the situation. State Government have decided to make ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000 to next of kin of persons who lost their lives in the disturbances.

Central Government have been giving all help and assistance to State Government in dealing with the situation.

Former Dacoits moving in Armed Groups

5328. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports that the dacoits who had surrendered have subsequently taken to moving around in the company of armed supporters in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any initiative to discuss this problem with the States concerned; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to prevent the former dacoits from moving around in armed groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Leaflets demanding separate Gorakhaland

5329. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether leaflets demanding separate Gorakhaland were distributed in Nepali populated areas of West Bengal and Sikkim;

(b) if so, whether Government have located the source of origin of these leaflets;

(c) whether Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments to the serious situation that could develop if such demand is allowed to spread; and

(d) whether Government have sought to find out whether there are any genuine local grievances which the State Government has been ignoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). 'Prantiya Morcha', a Gorkha organisation, in support of their demand for separate "Gorkhaland", published and circulated leaflets in the Nepali populated areas of Darjeeling and in Sikkim.

(c) and (d). The Governments of West Bengal and Sikkim have reported that they have not ignored any genuine local grievances.

Development of Backward Tribal Areas

5330. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to develop the backward tribal areas in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Tribal sub-Plans have been drawn up in 16 States and 2 Union Territories. Suitable programmes have been undertaken having regard to the needs of the respective tribal areas. Schemes for the development of these areas have been taken up in various sections like agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, co-operation, forestry, small industry, health and education etc.

(b) Schemes for the development of tribal areas are continuing programmes and a sum of Rs. 70 crores (Seventy crores) is being given as Special Assistance for the same during 198-81.

Policies for implementation in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

5331. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the forest policy, excise policy and personnel policy prepared and communicated to the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments for implementation in tribal sub-plan areas of the State;

(b) whether the States have prepared the schemes, programmes and earmarked funds according to the said policies;

(c) if so, the progress made by the States so far State-wise and policy-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in implementation of the policies by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development for 1978-83 contained guidelines for excise policy, forest policy and personnel policy. Copies of the report were forwarded to the Central Ministries and State Governments for incorporating in their Annual Tribal sub-Plans.

(b) The schemes and programmes of some State Governments have been in accordance with such guidelines. The practice of earmarking of funds is being followed.

(c) and (d). The States are currently engaged in drafting Tribal sub-Plans for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. Their documents will reveal the progress.

Geological Survey by Satellites

5332. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey has been made by our satellites; and

(b) if so, whether aquifers of water and oil were found in that survey?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ordnance Depot, Calcutta

5333. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that although Government have not taken

any decision to disband the Ordnance Depot, Calcutta, even then fresh receipt of stores and further provisioning has been stopped and existing stocks are being back-loaded to other Central Ordnance Depots; and

(b) whether Government propose to advise the concerned authorities to ensure smooth and normal functioning of the depot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have not so far taken a decision to disband Ordnance Depot Calcutta. No mass backloading of stores is being done. The normal functioning of the Depot continues except that no further provisioning of stores is being made.

वैज्ञानिकों को सेवा से हटाना

5334. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि वैज्ञानिकों को विदेशों से बुला लिया जाता है और उन्हें कुछ दिनों तक वैज्ञानिकों के पूल में रखने के बाद सेवा में हटा दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वैज्ञानिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों और तकनीकी कामिकों को विशेषतः विदेशों से लौटने वालों को जब वे नियमित पद के लिए देख रहे हों तो उस समय उपयुक्त संस्थान में कार्य करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अस्थायी पद देने के लिए वैज्ञानिक "पूल" का सृजन किया गया है। वैज्ञानिक "पूल" में सृजन करने के लिए विदेशों से किसी वैज्ञानिक को नहीं बुलाया जाता। वैज्ञानिक पूल में नियुक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए उन व्यक्तियों में से चयन किया जाता है जिन्होंने इसके लिए आवेदन किया है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (य० पी० एस० सी०) जिसका पूल में चयन करने का दायित्व है के निर्णयानुसार पूल में एक या दो वर्ष की सीमित अवधि के लिए नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं। वैज्ञानिकों के कार्य-कलापों के आधार पर

नियुक्ति की अवधि बढ़ाई जाती है और तीन साल के बाद बहुत ही अपवाद के रूप में किसी के लिए तीन साल के बाद की अवधि बढ़ाई जाती है।

किसी भी वैज्ञानिक को उसकी कार्य अवधि में किसी भी पूल से निकाला नहीं गया। कुछ दिन पहिले कोई शिकायत पूल से किसी को निकालने के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

त्रिपुरा में जान माल की हानि

5335. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1980 में त्रिपुरा में हुए दंगों में जान माल की कुल कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) दंगों में मिले हथियार किन किन देशों के हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 19 जुलाई 1980 तक 546 व्यक्ति मारे गये बताये गये थे। 34,661 झोंपडियाँ जला दी गई बताईं ह। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सम्पत्ति को क्षति का मूल्यांकन 20.9 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) हाल के दंगों के संबंध में अभी तक कोई विदेशी शस्त्र नहीं पकडे गये हैं।

Percentage of Reservation for SC/ST in Services

5336. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of reservation in Services made by Central Government and Union Territories for appointment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The requisite information is given in the Statement.

Statement

PERCENTAGES OF RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND UNION TERRITORIES

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) Direct recruitment on all-India basis :		
(a) By open competition (i.e. through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority.	15%	7-½%
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above.	16-2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' (Cl. III and Cl. IV) posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.		In proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the concerned States/Union Territories.
(iii) Posts filled by promotion in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66-2/3% :-		
(a) Through limited departmental competitive examination in Groups B'C and D (Cl. II, III and IV).	15%	7-½%
(b) By selection from Group B (Cl. II) to the lowest rung of category in Group A (Cl. I) and in Groups B, C & D (Cl. II, III & IV).	15%	7-½%
(c) On the basis of seniority subject to fitness, in Groups A, B, C & D (Cl. I, II, III & IV)	15%	7-½%

Outlay for Cottage and Small Industries

5337. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proportion for cottage and small industries in the total outlay as proposed in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan is less than that in the Second and the Third Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to substantially increase it so as to bring it to the same proportion as in the Second Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. In the draft Plan for 1978-83, the proportion for cottage and small industries to total outlays

is less than that in the Second and the Third Five Year Plans.

(b) The Five Year Plan for 1980-85 is presently under formulation and the outlays for cottage and small industries would be known only after the Plan is finalised.

Nucleus Industry Scheme in Backward Districts ..

5338. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the selection of 101 districts has been made out of 247 backward districts for nucleus industry scheme;

(b) which States have so far set up State-level committees to screen and sanction applications of new entrepreneurs for such nucleus industries; and

(c) which particular industries have been considered or taken as 'nucleus' ones and what steps have been taken to publicise techno-economic survey of such districts so as to attract investment?

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

(a) Based on reports of two Working Groups set up respectively to recommend criteria for selection of backward areas and to recommend financial, fiscal and other incentives required for starting industries in backward areas, the National Development Council Committee of Chief Ministers at its meeting held in September, 1969, accepted the recommendations of the Working Groups. As regards the criteria for identification of industrially backward districts, the Committee had desired the Planning Commission to settle it in consultation with the financial institutions and the State Governments. In pursuance of this decision, a set of criteria for identification of industrially backward districts was evolved in consultation with the financial institutions and forwarded to the States and Union Territories to be adopted as "guidelines" for sending the proposals about selection of districts alongwith statistical data for these districts. On the basis of the proposals of the States and Union Territories for selection of these districts, 246 districts have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from the term lending financial

institutions. A list of these districts is given at annexure—I. Out of the 246 districts, 101 districts/areas have been selected on the basis of 6 districts/areas for industrially backward States and 3 districts/areas for other States by the Planning Commission in consultation with the States. A list of these districts is given at annexure—II.

(b) and (c). The industry would be nucleus in character since it is expected to create net-work of ancillary and small scale industries around it. Issue of licences to applicant entrepreneurs for setting up nucleus industries in backward areas are governed by the normal licensing procedure. The entrepreneurs are expected to conduct techno-economic survey in a district before setting up such a plant. In the past IDBI have conducted industrial potential surveys in the following States/Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. IDBI has also been working with State Governments in conducting districts surveys and, wherever feasible, extend necessary assistance by way of finance or otherwise. These reports are priced publications and can be had from the IDBI, Bombay.

ANNEXURE-I

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

1	2
Andhra Pradesh (14)	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
Assam (7)	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong and New Lakhimpur district.
Bihar (16)	Bhagalpur, Champaran*, Darbhanga*, Muzaffarpur*, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran*, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr.
Gujarat (10)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana (4)	Bhiwani, Hissar**, Jind and Mohindergarh. **
Himachal Pradesh (7)	Chamba, Kangra*, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir (10)	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala (5)	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum.
Karnataka (11)	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandasaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Suraguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Sehore District.
Maharashtra (13)	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yeotmal.
Manipur (5)	All the 5 districts.
Tripura	All the 3 districts
Uttar Pradesh (38)	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Fariukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Har- doi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi*, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareilly, Rampur, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao & Uttar Kashi.

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West Bengal (13)	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar.	Entire Area
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area.
Pondicherry	Entire Area.
Uttar Pradesh (38) ¶	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Gaziipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Haridwar, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareilly, Rampur, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao & Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal (13)	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar	Entire Area
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area
Goa, Daman & Diu	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area.
Pondicherry	Entire Area.

ANNEXURE-II

Districts/Areas qualifying for General Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh . Srikakulam district and 5 'areas'

Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 29 blocks:

Area I : comprising 13 blocks viz. Chittoor* Dangarupalam* Pulichorla Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampot, Sidhona, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Proddutur and Palivendla (from Guddapah district);

Area II : comprising 9 blocks viz. Tadpatri, S'nganmala, Gooty Kudair* (from Anantapur district) and Dhono, Kurnool, Bongampudi* Nandyal* and Giddalur* (from Kurnool District).

Three 'areas' From Telangana region comprising 13 blocks:

Area I : comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabunagar* Jadhcherla* Shadnagar*, Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahabub-

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

**District as re-organised recently.

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nagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungaid, Nakrakal, Suryapet Kodad, Kuzuranagar*, Miryalguda*, Peddavora* and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda District);

Area II: Comprising 14 blocks viz., Khammam, Thirumalaipalem, Killur*, Yellandu*, Kothagudem*, Aswarapeta*, Puragampad* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district)

Area III: comprising 15 blocks viz., Zaheerabad* Patancheruvu*, Narsapur*, Medak* and Siddipet (from Medak district) Yodapalli*, Nizamabad*, Kamareddy*, and Demakonda* (from Nizamabad district) and Suilla*, Karimnagar, Sultana-bad, Peddalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district).

2. Assam Goalpara, M kir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong*, Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.

3. Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran@, Palamou*, Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* districts.

4. Gujarat Panchmahals, Broach and Surendranagar* districts.

5. Haryana Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari* Sub-division), Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri*@ Sub-Divisions and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz. Hissar Block No. 1 and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil) Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil) Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind

6. Himachal Pradesh Kangra*, Chamba*, Kulu** Sirmur* and Solan* districts.

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

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

9. Kerala Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* istrict.

10. Madhya Pradesh 'Six Areas'.

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

Area II: (From Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district), Gul.na Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district) Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora block (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).

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

*Represents Districts/Sub-Divisions/Talukas/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

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

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Area ; IV : (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks ; viz. Bina, Itawa Khuri-Bands (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar Shahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).

Area V : (from Western Region II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district), Maheshwar and Barwam? (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district), Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).*

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

11. Manipur . . . All the five districts.
12. Meghalaya . . . Garo Hills@ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills@.
13. Maharashtra . . . Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur district.
14. Nagaland . . . Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang* districts.
15. Orissa . . . Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir*, Dhenkanal*, Keonjhar* and Koraput* districts.
16. Punjab . . . Hoshiarpur, Sangrur and Bhatinda*@ districts.
17. Rajasthan . . . Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur* and Udaipur* districts.
18. Sikkim . . . Gangtok*, Mangan*, Gyalshing* and Namchi* districts. (covered with effect from 16-5-1975).
19. Tamil Nadu . . . Three "Areas"/Trancts comprising 33 Taluks :
- Area I : Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz. Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district) Padukkotta, Thirumayam, Alamguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).*
- Area II* : Comprising 11 Taluks viz. Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, (Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Velore, Wallajpet (from North Arcot district).*
- Area III* : Comprising 10 Taluks viz. (Ar pp kkotta, Sattar, Virudhunagar, Sriviliputpur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumagal, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Veda sandur (from Madurai district).*
20. Tripura . . . All the 3 districts.
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . Almora*, Balia, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rai-Bareilly districts.*
22. West Bengal . . . Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

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

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

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Union Territories

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

Deployment of Para-Military Forces in N.E. States

5339. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many CRP and BSF personnel have been deployed at present in North Eastern States—State-wise;

(b) the daily expenditure behind this measure and the time since these forces have been sent there; and

(c) whether any arms with foreign marks have been captured by these forces so far, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) & (b). It is not in public interest to disclose these details.

(c) Since 1st January, 1980, the BSF has seized 25 rounds of POK marks in Assam and CRP captured 2 pistols of Chinese mark and one bayonet of Japanese mark in Manipur State.

Break-up allocation for uplift of SC and ST

5340. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any break up State-wise or scheme wise of Rs. 100 crores of allocation in 1980-81 Budget for upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people has been made; if so, the standard applied;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to involve maximum number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in implementation of such schemes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to chalk out any scheme to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the provision of Rs. 100 crores in the 1980-81 Budget for the scheme of Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. This is available for the development of the Scheduled Castes alone; Scheduled Tribes are not covered by this scheme. The allocation of the Special Central Assistance to the States will be made on two sets of criteria—one based on Scheduled Caste population and backwardness and the other based on effort as reflected in the Special

Component Plans of the States. The break-up of Rs. 50 crores on the basis of the first criterion between States which have prepared Special Component Plans has been finalised; the first instalment has also been released.

(b) & (c). The Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan and programmes for the Scheduled Castes and will not follow a Schematic pattern for specific schemes. It will be for the totality of the State's effort for the development, especially economic development of the Scheduled Castes. Like the Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans, it is envisaged as an instrument for effectively improving the Special Component Plans of the States, and to have a multiplier effect. The Special Central Assistance would also provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the Scheduled Castes particularly in core Sectors like Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Village and Cottage Industries, etc. A large number of Scheduled Caste families are naturally expected to derive direct benefits from the programmes formulated and implemented as a consequence of the Special Central Assistance.

Proposal to Revise Pay Scales of MES Personnel

5341. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government are considering proposals to revise the pay scales of the MES personnel; and

(b) when decisions are likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). In the light of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission Government have formulated certain proposals for providing a revised grade structure

for industrial staff in Defence Establishments, including MES. These proposals have been forwarded to the two Defence Federations (Indian National Defence Workers' Federation and All India Defence Employees' Federation) for discussion with them, and a decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Ministries

5342. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Advisory Committee at its meeting held as far back as in 1964 had recommended that Hindi Officers should be appointed in each Ministry and in the attached and subordinate offices under it for satisfactory implementation of the Hindi Programme;

(a) whether it is also a fact that a number of attached and subordinate offices have not yet appointed Hindi Officers despite the above recommendation;

(c) what is holding the creation of the posts of Hindi Officers in the said Offices?

(d) the total number of proposals relating to the creation of these posts which have not yet been cleared by the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). A Hindi Salahakar Samiti was constituted under the auspices of Ministry of Home Affairs, in the year 1964, to advise the Government of India in regard to propa-

gation and publicity and development of Hindi and its progressive use in the official work of the Union. The Samiti, in its meeting held on 6th October, 1964, had recommended that there should be "Hindi Officers in each department so as to increase the work in Hindi". In the office Memorandum dated 19th December, 1964, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, all the Ministries were requested that for implementing orders regarding the use of Hindi arrangements should be made to appoint one or more Hindi Officers, keeping in view the size and organisational structure of the Ministries concerned. In another letter issued by the Ministry of Home on 6th August, 1973, suitable norms have also been suggested on the basis of which creation of posts in Ministries/Departments and their subordinate offices could be considered. In compliance with the above instructions, directions of the Government, one or more posts of Hindi Officers etc. have been created in almost all Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices. It is worth mentioning that action regarding creation of posts, as per its requirements is taken by each Ministry separately.

(d) and (e). Proposals relating to creation of new posts are usually disposed of in consultation with internal financial Adviser/Integrated Finances Division of the Ministries concerned. No centralised information is maintained in regard to such proposals and nor their position remains constant. However, an important step taken in this regard is that for the fulfilment of statutory requirements necessary Hindi posts are excluded from the general ban on the created of new posts.

Yarn shortage for Type Industry in Karnataka

5343. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Industry in Karnataka has been badly affected

by shortage of yarn; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Shortage of nylon yarn has been reported by M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited, an automobile tyre manufacturing unit in Karnataka.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to enable this company to import nylon tyre yarn.

Allotments for Handloom Development in Karnataka

5344. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made for the development of handloom Industry in Karnataka during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(b) the names of various items and heads of account under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) On the basis of information furnished by the State Government, the approved outlays for handlooms provided under their Plans are indicated in the table below:

	(Rs. lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	75.00	120.00	75.50

In addition, the following funds were released to the State Government from out of Central funds:

	(Rs. lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	90.00	114.50	60.00

(b) The major schemes included in the State Plan for the development of handloom industry relate to (i)

rebate on sale of hand-loom cloth; (ii) strengthening of Apex Societies; (iii) interest subsidy to weavers co-operatives on loans from banks; (iv) Assistance to State Hand-loom Development Corporation; (v) Establishment of Collective Weaving Centres; (vi) Assistance to Primary Weavers' Societies for share capital; (vii) Creation of processing facilities; and (viii) Subsidy to weavers co-operatives for appointing paid Secretaries, etc.

The schemes for which funds were released to the State Government under the Central Plan included (i) Export-oriented Production Project; (ii) Strengthening the share capital base of Primary Weavers Cooperatives; (iii) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporation; (iv) Assistance for pre-loom Post-loom processing facilities; and (v) Intensive Handloom Development Projects (for 1977-78 and 1978-79 only).

Recasting of the H.M.T. Management Structure

5345. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to recast the management structure of H.M.T. Units; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. Management has already been re-structured on business group concept;

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Salt in Eastern States

5347. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of salt in the eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Supplies of salt to Eastern States during 1980 (upto 30th June, 1980) have been generally satisfactory except in case of Assam, where supplies were 55,400 tonnes as against the proportionate quota of 66,300 tonnes for this period, Special measures are being taken in cooperation with the Railways for stepping up supplies of salt to Assam.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए समान नीति तैयार करना

5348. श्री भीष्मा चाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, प्रादम जाति क्षेत्रों, के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों के लिये समान योजनार्योजनायें बनायीं जा सकती हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्रों में से किन क्षेत्रों के लिए संवैधानिक दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार अत्यधिक उत्तरदायी है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) :

(क) जी नहीं। विकास प्रायोजना का उद्देश्य है देश में विभिन्न अंचलों क्षेत्रों की भू-आकृतिक और सामाजिक-प्राथिक विशिष्टताओं, बाध्यकारिताओं और विकास की क्षमताओं का पता लगाना और तब ऐसी स्कीमे तैयार करना जो हर अंचल क्षेत्र के लिये विशिष्ट और उपयुक्त हों। इस प्रकार इन क्षेत्रों के लिये स्कीमों की तैयार करने में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, जन जातीय क्षेत्रों, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों और अनुसूचित जन जातीय क्षेत्रों की अपनी अलग विशिष्ट विशेषताओं, समस्याओं और क्षमताओं को ध्यान से रखा जाता है।

(ख) संविधान के अंतर्गत, "अनुसूचित क्षेत्र" के रूप में पदनामित अनुसूचित जन जातीय और जन जातीय क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण और विकास का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का है।

Studies on Regional Development by Census Commission

5350. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the 1961 census the Census Commissioner of India initiated studies on the levels of regional development in the country;

(b) whether his findings had been that Saren, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, were among the districts of the country which were at the lowest level of development;

(c) what steps the Planning Commission took to bring about all-round development of the districts mentioned at (b) above; and

(d) what were the findings of the Census Commissioner after 1971 census in respect of Bihar State; and the steps that have been taken or are

(1) Concessional Finance Scheme.

(2) Industrial Investment Subsidy Scheme.

(3) Small Farmers Development Agency.

(d) The Census Commissioner has not undertaken any study after the 1971 Census on the levels of regional development, as was done after the 1961 Census.

Improvement of Quarters in New Safai Mazdoor Colony in Ambala Cantt.

5351. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals were sent by Cantonment Board, Ambala to the Director, Defence Lands and Cantonments, W.C. Simla for the improvement of Safai Mazdoor Quarters badly damaged during September, 1978 floods and construction of a new Safai Mazdoor Colony in Ambala Cantt.; and

proposed to be taken for the all round development and of the underdeveloped belts of the State?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Removal of regional disparities within the State and ensuring all round development in the districts are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and this is attempted through the State, District and local level plans. The Planning Commission has provided guidelines in this direction. Where problems are very acute, the Centre also supplements the efforts of the State by making special Central Assistance available to States. Besides, to tackle specific problems of backward areas, special programmes are being implemented as Centrally sponsored programmes. The districts referred to in the question, are covered by the following special programmes:

—All the four districts.

—Champaran & Dharbhanga districts.

—Saran, Champaran & Dharbhanga districts.

(b) if so, what is fate of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain information and documents have been called for from the Cantonment Board, on receipt of which the proposal would be processed.

SC/ST in Board of Staff Selection Commission, Madras

5352. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no representation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, in the Board of Staff Selection Commission, in Madras, from its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial action has been taken to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) There are no standing Interview Boards in any of the four regional offices of the Commission including the one at Madras. Boards are set up as and when the need for selecting candidates by interview arises and their constitution demands upon the nature of the post involved. Whenever a board is required to be set up efforts are made to associate a person belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with it. In the case of the Madras Regional Office, a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste was associated with the Interview Board constituted for selection of Court Clerk.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Attempts shall be made to associate a member belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes whenever feasible.

Raising Manipur Regiment

5353. **SHRI NAGANGOM MOHENDRA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to raise a Manipur Regiment in Manipur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiment/unit in the name of any class, caste, religion or region.

Representation from Beacon Civilian Employees Union

5354. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) has he received telegram/representation from the Beacon Civilian Employees Union, Pathankot—regarding termination of services of ten casual labourers serving with 1326 Base Depot Pathankot having one to ten years service at their credit; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken on the above representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) An unsigned post copy of a telegram on the subject was received from a self-styled "Beacon Civilian Employees Union, Pathankot", which is neither recognised nor apparently lawful.

(b) The position is that ten casual labourers were not re-mustered due to reduction in the workload of the Base Depot, which is in accordance with the nature and terms of their employment. As such, it is not proposed to take any further action.

Development of Poladpur and Mahad Talukas under Western Ghat Development Scheme

5355. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poladpur and Mahad Talukas in Collaba district of Maharashtra were surveyed by the officers of the Central Government for the purposes of their development under the Western Ghat Development Scheme;

(b) whether the report has been received and details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI N. D. TIWARI): (a) Polad-

pur and Mahad Talukas in Colaba District of Maharashtra were surveyed by State Government Officials for collecting statistical information required for the preparation of a techno-economic survey report for the Western-Ghats Region.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Publication of Journals in Hindi by Ministries

5356. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision in regard to journals published by various Ministries and Departments of Government with a view to promote and propagate Hindi and the decisions taken by the Hindi Advisory Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Ministries and Departments have been issued instructions to provide facilities and salary etc. to employees engaged in Hindi publication work equal to those employees engaged in English publication work;

(c) if so, the names of those Departments where these instructions have not been followed and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to remove language disparities in Government publications?

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

(a) The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs after considering the matter in its meeting held on 23rd November, 1972 recommended that in accordance with the official language policy and with a view to encouraging the use of Hindi in official work progressively use of Hindi should be made in the official magazines. The Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore, requested all the Ministries/Departments to take appropriate action for initiating the use of

Hindi in the official magazines published by them.

In accordance with the above instructions several Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have started bringing out magazines in Hindi alongwith those in English for publicity of their activities, schemes and achievements. Some of the Departments are publishing exclusively Hindi Magazines too.

(b) to (d). The Kendriya Hindi Samiti in December, 1977 have made following recommendations:—

“there should no discrimination in respect of pay scales, designations and other conditions of service between officers and employees working in the editorial departments of various magazines in Hindi and other Indian languages and those working on English magazines on equivalent posts and that necessary measures may be taken for bringing out uniformity in this regard.”

All the Ministries etc. were requested to ensure the compliance thereof. Simultaneously, a Magazine Sub-Committee has been constituted under the auidices of the Department of Official Language to consider over the standard, language and staff etc. of the various Hindi magazines published by the Ministries/Departments. The Committee is seized of the matter

It is a well considered policy of Government to encourage the progressive use of Hindi in the official work. Action is also being taken in this regard by the various Ministries. However, this is a time taking task, and real progress depends on the requirement and resources of individual Ministries. Necessary guidelines in this regard are being provided by the Government regularly.

Requirement and Allocation of Salt to Orissa

5357. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of salt demanded by the State Government of

Orissa as their monthly requirement and what was the quantity supplied since January to May, 1980 and the quantity of this item actually reached the State month-wise;

(b) reasons of short supply, if any; and

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government to remove restrictions for import of salt from Tuticorin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Demands for salt are not placed by States/Union Territories on monthly basis but their requirements are assessed annually. The annual quota of salt fixed for the State of Orissa is 1,52,000 tonnes and the proportionate quota for the period from January to May, 1980 works out to 63,300 tonnes. Against this quota, despatches during this period amounted to 83,500 tonnes.

The figures of the quantities of salt actually reached the State of Orissa during January to May, 1980 are not available.

(b) There is no short supply of salt to the State of Orissa.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

China's trained persons in N.E. States

5358. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to Government's notice that young men trained militarily and politically in China are active in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Lhasa-trained young men are operating in Manipur playing an important role behind the present disturbances which have rocked those States of late; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While there is no such information in respect of Assam, some gangs of Naga and Mizo Underground and a group of Meitei extremists had gone to China in the past for receiving training. It is also known that Nagas and Mizo Underground had returned with arms in 1976 and 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government are determined and are taking steps to put an end to violence indulged in by the extremists. Steps have also been taken to wean them away from the path of violence by offering assistance for rehabilitation.

The matter of Chinese assistance to Undergrounds was taken up at diplomatic level with Chinese Government. In February, 1979, Chinese Foreign Minister gave an assurance that such support as might have been given earlier could be looked upon as a thing of the past. This has been their consistent stand since then. Strict vigil continues to be maintained by the Security Forces along the international border to check any clandestine crossing to the border.

Foreign hand in Assam trouble

5359. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KÖCHACK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have got sufficient proof that foreign countries have been helping to create disorder in the country and much foreign help has been provided to the agitators in Assam;

(b) if so, whether recently arms, ammunition have been found of the foreign make; and

(c) if so, what are the countries involved?

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

(i) Weapons

4 (Chinese pistols and Rifles)

(ii) World War-II
Vintage

3 (includes Japanese and Italian)

(iii) Ammunition

681 (Chinese 296 rounds and Pakistani 385 rounds).

**Closure of Khandelwal Glass Works,
Ambona**

5360. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of Khandelwal Glass Works, Ambona in Dhanbad district of Bihar, lying closed for years despite having great prospect in the area being only industry of the type, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether the dues of the factory to the workmen and to the Government are more than the value of the factory, if so, details of that;

(c) steps taken to realise the dues of the Government; and

(d) do Government propose to nationalise that factory and start it under its management?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
(CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) M/s. Khandelwal Glass Works is located just near the Railway Station Ambona, on Broad Gauge line linking Dhanbad with Howrah. As per information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, this factory is lying closed since January, 1968. It has been intimated that the factory was regis-

(a) There are indications of certain foreign elements taking unhealthy interest in the North-Eastern Region.

(b) and (c). Security Forces have recovered the following arms/ammunition of foreign make in the North-Eastern Region since November, 1979:—

tered with the DGTD in 1952 vide DGTD No. R/37/112-R-32(1)/31, dated 21st October, 1952.

Khandelwal Glass Works, Ambona, Dhanbad District, has not been registered till 1979 as a small scale unit.

The State level Coordination Committee, Government of Bihar, agreed in its meeting held on 6-4-1979 that Khandelwal Glass Works, Ambona, should be registered as a small scale unit and placed in the category of sick industries lying closed, so that suitable assistance could be provided for its rehabilitation.

(b) Total assets of Khandelwal Glass Works, Ambona, as on 10-11-77 in accordance with the relevant Balance Sheet, were worth Rs. 2,56,604.95, while total liabilities in respect of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance (ESI) and Sales Tax amounted to Rs. 3,10,005.00.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government of Bihar.

(d) There is no proposal for nationalisation of the Glass Factory at present. Taking over its management by the Government of Bihar does not, therefore, arise.

Rise in prices of Laundry soap

5361. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of laundry soap are rising alarmingly due to the abnormal rise in prices of raw materials such as rice bran oil and rosin;

(b) whether the rise in prices of rice, bran oil and rosin is due to the growth of export market for these materials;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to control the export commitment of the rice bran oil and rosin and thereby bring down the prices of laundry soap; and

(d) what other steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of laundry soap?

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

(a) Rise in the prices of laundry soap is due to the rise in the prices

of raw materials such as oils, including rice bran oil. Prices of rosin are, however, declining.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Export of rosin is banned. There is no export of rice bran oil.

(d). All possible efforts, including the import of mutton tallow to supplement the availability of oil and fats for the small scale sector, are being made.

Increase in prices of Tyres and Tubes

5362. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the increase in the prices of tyres and tubes of different types during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): A statement giving details of the increase in the prices of various categories of tyres and tubes during the last two years, June, 1978 to June, 1980 is attached.

Statement*Wholesale prices of Tyres and Tubes*

(Price in Rupees)

1	2	3	4	
				%increase in June 1980 prices over June 1978 price
		June 1978	June 1980	
<i>Tyres with specifications/sizes</i>				
<i>Car Tyres Standard rayon BSW</i>				
1.	6.70-15 6 ply rating C.49	299.73	453.00	51.1
2.	5.90-15 6 ply rating C.49	228.74	367.00	60.4
3.	5.20-14 6 ply rating C.49	197.19	316.00	60.2
4.	5.60-13 6 ply rating C.49	208.23	326.00	56.6

1

2

3

4

Truck Tyres

5.	8.25-20 12 PRHW 105—rayon	1077.43	1578.00	46.4
6.	9.00-20 12 PRHW 105 MKII	1370.85	1832.00	33.6

Motor Cycle Tyres

7.	3.25-19 4 ply	112.36	163.00	45.1
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Scooter Tyres

8.	3.50-10 4 ply	72.23	101.00	39.8
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Tractor Tyres

9.	12.2—28 (11.28) GG 4 ply rear	893.85	1214.00	35.8
10.	12.4—36 (11.36) 6 ply rear	1074.39	1526.00	42.0

Off the Highway Tyres

11.	12.00—24/25 16 ply nylon	3113.99	5061.00	81.8
12.	18.00-24/25 12 ply nylon	9805.74	15830.00	61.4

Cycle Tyre

1.	3 28-11/2 w.o.	12.20	14.65	20.1
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Tubes

1.	Motor car tube 5.90-15 (G-15)	33.13	50.00	50.9
2.	Giant truck tubes 9.00-20 (Butyle)	120.05	195.00	62.4
3.	Motor cycle tubes 3.25-16	22.73	33.00	45.2
4.	Scooter tubes 3.50-10 (two wheeler)	16.48	24.00	45.6

Cycle tubes

5.	Bates/rickshaw (Heavy Services)	5.00	6.00	20.0
6.	Roadstor	5.15	6.15	19.4

Tractor Tubes

7.	12.4-28/11-28/GG	126.10	217.00	72.1
8.	12.4-36/11-36 GG	175.12	281.00	60.5

Off the Highway Tubes

9.	12.00—24/25	217.21	301.00	38.6
10.	18.00-24/25	653.21	888.00	35.9

**Memorandum from Chamra Udyog
Karamchhari Sabha, Kanpur**

5363. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have re-
ceived a copy of memorandum from
Chamra Udyog Karamchhari Sabha,
Kanpur dated the 3rd April, 1980 re-
garding problems of workers engaged
in this industry;

(b) the nature of problems listed
in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government
to resolve the problem?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Several memoranda
have been received regarding the pro-
blems of workers of Tannery and
Footwear Corporation of India,
Kanpur.

(b) The main demands are grada-
tion of workers and revision of their
wage structure. In addition, they
have also demanded certain facilities
for games, library, canteen inside the
factory and constitution of a works
Committee.

(c) These demands were discussed
by the Chairman-cum-Managing
Director with the representatives of
the Union. It was explained to them
that the question of wage revision
was engaging the attention of the
Government. In regard to other
demands they were assured that steps
were being taken to provide the
necessary facilities.

Lok Dal President's Call to Revolt

5364. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA: Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the recent statement of Pre-
sident of Lok Dal published in news-
papers, of 21st April, 1980 in which he
has given call to his party workers for
revolt;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to
be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Government has noted
the statement reportedly made by the
President of Lok Dal at a conference
of party workers at Lucknow. Any
violation of public order will be dealt
with according to law.

Activities of Red Brigade of Japan

5365. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India
had ever received information from
the international police about the
startling activities indulged into by the
Red Brigade of Japan in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government of
India had to take on the basis of the
said information and the details in
this regard?

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

(a) and (b). Information was receiv-
ed from the Interpol about the possi-
bility of undesirable activities by
certain militant groups like the
Japanese Red Army, in the context
of the Tokyo Summit Conference in
June, 1979. Suitable precautionary
measures were taken.

ऋषिकेश में विदेशी नागरिकों का निर्धारित
अवधि से अधिक समय तक ठहरना

5366. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारको यह पता है कि अलरिच
स्क्वार्ड उर्फ "अलीबाबा" एन्टन वेगल और हेंस डीटर
नामक चार देशी राष्ट्रिक तथा सुमन क्रिस्टोफर
वूली नामक एक महिला डाक्टर अपने बीसा की
अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी भारत में ऋषिकेश
में अभी ठहरे हुए हैं और घर्म का प्रचार करने के
बहाने से संदिग्ध गतिविधियों में भाग ले रहे हैं
और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या
कार्यवाही की है ;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि "अलीबाबा" पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और अन्य देशों का दौरा भी अपनी कार से करता है और खीखली भूतियों के निर्यात के बहाने से तस्करी करता है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि "अलीबाबा" के विरुद्ध लक्ष्मण झूला पुलिस स्टेशन में जटस, हैड कांस्टेबल पर घातक हमला करने और बाबा बुधमणि को गम्भीर रूप से पीटने की रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने तथा उस पर आरोप लगाने के बावजूद ये मामले दबा दिये गये और "अलीबाबा" के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेंद्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) ये विदेशी राष्ट्रिक वैध यात्रा पारपत्रों पर भारत आये थे और इन्होंने दावा किया है कि वे "सत्वा एम्बेसी" नामक संस्थान, योग अनुसंधान धर्मसंघ लक्ष्मण झूला (हिमालय), बारास्ता ऋषिकेश में योग का अध्ययन/अभ्यास/अध्यापन कर रहे हैं। सर्वश्री अलरिच सचूल्ज, अटन बोल्ग और श्रीमती सुसान क्रिस्टोफर बूली उर्फ देवी शक्ति राठोड़ के आवेदन पत्र संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श के साथ विचाराधीन है। संस्थान और सहवासियों के विरुद्ध अनेक आरोप लगाये गये हैं लेकिन अब तक की गई जांच पड़ताल से यह आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सके। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान की सड़क से यात्रा करने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार से श्री हैस डार्डर के मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाई करने के लिये कहा गया है, जिसने आवास वृद्धि के लिये केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन नहीं किया प्रतीत होता है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार मूठभेड़ों की दो अलग अलग घटनाओं के संबंध में पुलिस द्वारा श्री अलरिच सचूल्ज के विरुद्ध अगस्त, 1979 और फरवरी, 1980 में क्रमशः दो मामले दर्ज किये गये। ये अभी न्यायालय में विचारण के लिये लम्बित हैं।

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 376 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप 184 पेज देखें। 1, 2 और 3 के आधार पर मैं यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ 4, 5, 6, और 7 के आधार पर नहीं। पेज 34 आप निकालें। मेरा यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न काम रोकें प्रस्ताव के बारे में है। चार व्यक्तियों न भूख से तंग आ कर आत्महत्या कर ली है। झांसी के अन्दर शहर अली ने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसको डिसएलाउ कर दिया है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : लोक सभा किस बात के लिये है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस कायदे के तहत है कि भूख से तंग आ कर शहर अली ने अपनी 4, 5 और 9 वर्ष की बच्चियों के साथ आत्महत्या....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको मैंने डिसएलाउ कर दिया है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यही मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि भूखमरी के सवाल से कोई दूसरा भी बड़ा सवाल हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई सवाल है ? इसको मैंने डिसएलाउ कर दिया है। कोई और बात हो तो बताइये।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने आपको 222 के अन्तर्गत दिया था।

12 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST ALL INDIA RADIO

MR. SPEAKER: On 21st July, 1980 Shri Mani Ram Bagri gave notice of a question of privilege against the all India Radio for not broadcasting the announcement made by the Speaker in the House on 17 July 1980 while disallowing notices of adjournment motion on the subject of reported rape of a woman by certain policemen of Dabawali Police Station, Sirsa District in Haryana and her subsequent demise. While disallowing the notices of the adjournment motion on the subject given by Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri, K. K. Goyal, Satish Agarwal, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Chandra Pal Shailani and Ram Vilas Paswan, I had made certain observations regarding the concern of the House about such incidents.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in their comments have stated that the news regarding disallowance of the adjournment motion had been briefly mentioned by All India Radio in their English news bulletin broadcast at 4 P.M. and also in 'Parliament Today' and Sansad Samiksha'.

I have no doubt that All India Radio and other official media would take due note of the observations made from the Chair, particularly those which show concern of the House.

श्री मनोराम बागडो (:हिसार): महोदय, यह सदन का सवाल है। सदन ने जो सद्भावना मरने वाले के प्रति आपके माध्यम से व्यक्त की: मध्यम महोदय ने: यही तो कहा है।

RE: CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wrote to you about certain actions you have taken and observations you made about yesterday as reported and also by the Chairman, Mr. Patil. What has been expunged. Let say, you cannot do it....**

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Not allowed. Not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very important issue on expunging what has been said. There are rules on this, Rule 380....

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in writing. No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given to you in writing. You cannot expung.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I know what I can do. There are rules and there are guidelines for me. I have to follow them. You can come and discuss with me. What I have done, I have got right.

No please, not allowed.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything more I can allow. Is there any other point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My privilege motion against Mr. A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury, that he has deliberately told** on the floor of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot tell that. Order please..

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): You listen to only those who are shouting....who have lung-power.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to You. Let me make an announcement. Why are you in such a great hurry? Please do not ride in the Rajdhani Express like that.

I have to make an announcement.

I have received a letter dated 16th July, 1980 from Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal, regarding certain remarks made by Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, Minister of Energy and Coal in Lok Sabha on 9th July, 1980, about the Government of West Bengal. I also received a letter dated 19th July, 1980 from Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others requesting that the contents of the letter of the Chief Minister of West Bengal may be disclosed in the House and copies of the same be circulated to the members.

I have forwarded both the letters to the Minister of Energy and Coal and the Prime Minister for comments.

I may, however, state that it is not the normal practice of this House that such letters be brought before the House or circulated.

I have also received notice of a motion under Rule 184, regarding constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to go into the propriety of issue of coal permits by the Minister of Energy and Coal to certain parties in West Bengal. This matter figured in the House also some days ago. The Minister of Energy and Coal gave

[Mr. Speaker]

replies to the remarks made in this regard. This matter has also been under my consideration.

I received a letter dated 16 July, 1980 from Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding certain remarks made by the Minister of Energy and Coal in Lok Sabha on 9 July, 1980, about the Government of West Bengal. I have forwarded that letter to the Minister of Energy and Coal and the Prime Minister for **Comments.**

In regard to the allegation made against him, the Minister of Energy and Coal has sent me a communication explaining the position, together with copies of certain documents. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has also written to me and met me and said that he would show some documents to me in this regard. I would examine the matter further on receipt of the documents in support of the motion from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have given a Privilege Motion against what he said on the 9th of July about coal dumpings in Calcutta, which is an absolutely untrue statement. That is my privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got Chief Minister letter....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My Privilege motion is against Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, please sit down. Don't monopolise all the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has said that, The Minister has said that....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Now, Shri Jharkhande Rai.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोली) अध्यक्ष महोदय कृपया मेरी फायरिंग पर मैंने काम रोकने प्रस्ताव दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed that; it is a State subject....

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I have given notice of a privilege motion..

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it, Mr. Kurien. I have already informed you. It has been sent for ascertaining the facts.

श्री राम बिजल पातवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री एडनमट मोशन, दिया है। दिल्ली में जो डकैतियां हो रही है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Next item. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Kedar Pandey....

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Irrigation for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1136/80*].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation for 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1137/80*].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Law, Justice and

Company Affairs for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1138/80].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LAGAN JUTE MACHINERY CO. LTD., CALCUTTA FOR PERIOD ENDED 31.10.78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ending 31st October, 1978.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ending 31st October, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1139/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control (Amendment) Order, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 398(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1980.

(ii) The Imported Cement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 471(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1980.

(iii) The Imported Cement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 476(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1140/80].

(4) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1979 regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah.

(ii) S.O. 465(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1980 regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs Andhra Scientific Company Limited, Machilipatnam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1141/80].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81 OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1142/80].

REVIEW RE. PHYSICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, AHMEDABAD FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1143/80]

*Annual Report of the Physical the year 1978-79 was laid on the

Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for Table on 26th March, 1980.

ANNUAL REPORTS, REVIEWS AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY IN RESPECT OF MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE, PUNE, RAMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE AND INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY, NEW DELHI, FOR 1978-79

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI N. VIJAY PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government and reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1144/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government and reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1145/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by Government and reasons for delay in laying the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1146/80].

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DECISION TAKEN AT THE RECENT LABOUR MINISTER'S CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW DELHI

श्री रामप्रबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर श्रम मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें।

“नई दिल्ली में श्रम मंत्रियों के हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णय।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): The 31st session of the State Labour Ministers Conference, which met on the 19th and 20th July, 1980, took a number of important decisions covering the entire range of industrial relations, labour administration and workers' welfare. It was the consensus in the Conference that industrial harmony, welfare and production and productivity are closely inter-woven and would have to be promoted together.

The Conference agreed that the industrial relations machinery should be strengthened and streamlined to anticipate labour problems and to take prompt preventive action to avert work-stoppages and that the laws on industrial relations and trade unions should be suitably modified.

The Conference recognised that there is urgent need to strengthen the implementation machinery to carry through the more basic programmes of ensuring minimum wages, freeing and rehabilitating of bonded labour, eliminating unfair labour practices in the contract system and in the employment of casual labour. It desired that appropriate provision be made in the Sixth Plan for such strengthening and for the specific programmes.

It was decided that a Central law should be enacted to regulate the

conditions of work and wages of construction workers.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Conference decided to set up a Standing Committee consisting of all the Ministers to effectively follow up the decisions.

I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the main recommendations of the Conference.

Statement

The main recommendations of the 31st session of the Labour Ministers Conference are outlined in the following paragraphs:

I. Industrial Relations

The Conference recommended that the Industrial Relations Machinery should be streamlined and strengthened to anticipate labour problems and take prompt preventive action to avert work stoppages, so as to promote industrial harmony and production.

2. The legislative changes suggested by the Conference in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 related to various matters, such as a redefinition of the terms "appropriate government", "industry" and "wages" besides changes in the provisions concerning powers of conciliation machinery, award of labour courts, closure, lay off and powers of labour courts/tribunals, etc.

3. The amendment suggested to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 related to making a substantive provision for payment of subsistence allowance and adoption of more favourable provisions of Model Standing Orders.

4. In regard to the Trade Unions Act, 1926 the Conference suggested among other things raising of the minimum membership for registration, incorporation of new provisions

for coverage of agricultural and rural workers and for reference of inter-union and intra-union disputes to a labour court or industrial court and reduction in the existing limit of outsiders in the executive of a registered trade union.

II. Workers participation in management.

5. There was a consensus in the Conference on the principle of giving legislative support to the scheme of workers participation. The other recommendations of the 21-member committee on Workers Participation in Management and Equity were generally endorsed. The need for making adequate arrangements for educating the workers, so as to equip them to play their part adequately in the participative forums was considered essential. It was also agreed that the selection of workers' representatives should be through secret ballot while a few States suggested nomination by a recognised union.

III. Uniformity of labour laws

6. It was agreed that the States should be free to bring forward their labour laws or carry out amendments to existing laws to suit local conditions.

IV. Wages

7. The Central Government should bring forward an enabling legislation providing for setting up of statutory Wage Boards for fixation/revision of Wages by Centre/State Governments for each major industry. The legislation should provide for a Central Advisory Board to coordinate functions of State Boards.

8. Notwithstanding the need for constant vigil for upward revision for the level of minimum wages, minimum wages should not be below the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission and, wherever at present they are, every effort should be made to raise them to that level.

[Shri Anjiah]

9. Other recommendations relating to minimum wages were as under:—

(i) Minimum wages should be fixed for as many employment as possible by making additions to the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act from time to time.

(ii) Minimum wages should be reviewed and revised if necessary once at least in 2 years or on a rise of 50 points in consumer price index number, whichever is earlier.

(iii) The Central Government may fix minimum wage in employments where State Government have not fixed or revised the minimum wage for more than 3 years.

(iv) Revision of minimum wages in bidi and cashew industries should be expedited.

(v) While absolute uniformity was not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States.

(vi) A committee may be appointed by the Central Government to review the existing wage structure in handloom industry and suggest measure to bring in uniformity.

10. In order to ensure effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act with particular reference to agricultural labour, a number of measures were also suggested.

11. The Conference also drew attention to the large number of work-charged employees who had not been brought on the regular establishment and suggested that urgent steps should be taken to regularise them.

V. Safety and welfare

12. The Conference recommended—

(i) Constitution of statutory welfare cess funds for weavers and persons engaged in fishery and leather industries.

(ii) Progressive elimination of child labour and regulation of their working conditions till complete elimination is achieved (The Conference recognised that a total elimination of child labour in the country was not practicable at the present stage of its socio-economic development).

(iii) Appointment of a Committee to examine the various aspects relating to "Own your own" housing scheme for workers before retirement.

(iv) Augmentation of the enforcement machinery for safety in factories and mines in all States.

VI. Social Security

13. If necessary, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 might have to be amended to ensure that the powers of the Controlling Authority were not curtailed and the Authority retained the power to decide disputes regarding admissibility of a claim or right of a person to claim any amount. The Act could also be amended to make it clear that the Controlling Authority had the powers to decide all matters incidental to the payment of gratuity.

14. The Act should be made applicable to all establishments including those in the rural and informal sector employing 10 or more workers. However, before this was done, the question of setting up of a Gratuity Funds should be finally decided. Provision should also be made in the Act for appointment of Inspectors and for extension of the Act.

15. If exemptions were granted from the Act, the exempted establishments should remain under the jurisdiction of Controlling Authority and the Appellate Authority. Further, the gratuity should be protected from being attached.

16. Other recommendations were—

(a) The coverage of the Act be extended to cover employees drawing upto Rs. 1600 per month or even Rs. 2000 per month.

(b) It should be clarified that gratuity would be paid at the rate of 15 days' wages (instead of half month) for every year of service.

(c) An employer appealing against the decision of the Controlling Authority should be required to deposit the amount involved with the Appellate Authority.

(d) The Controlling Authority should have the powers to recover interest from the employer in case of delayed payment of the gratuity amount.

17. Once the dues under the Employees State Insurance Act and the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act were determined and revenue recovery certificates were issued, they should be executed in time instead of the revenue recovery authorities going into the merit of each case in elaborate quasi-judicial proceedings which was a duplication of effort for recovery.

18. Special recovery cells should be set up in the States which should be answerable to the ESI and the EPF authorities.

19. With regard to recovery of PF/ESIC dues from State/Central Government undertakings and other public sector undertakings, the concerned administrative department of the Central and State Government might issue suitable directives to the defaulting establishments for liquidation of arrear dues with due priority.

20. In case of undertakings which fall sick and which are subsequently taken over by the Government or Government owned Corporations, the concerned administrative Ministries/

Departments of the Central/State Government might be urged to issue suitable directives for regular payment of current dues.

21. There should be a separate cadre of Medical Officers and other staff for ESI Scheme in different States.

22. The State Governments should take effective steps for:—

(a) extension of ESI Scheme to new areas/new classes of establishments, as per phased programme drawn up in consultation with ESIC;

(b) Improvement in the type of medical care being provided to families of insured persons; and

(c) Improvement in the quality and standard of medical services under the ESI Scheme.

23. Other recommendations included the following:

(a) The pace of extension of the ESI Scheme to cover more workers according to the phased programme prepared for extension should be intensified and the State Governments should speed up the medical arrangements therefor, as well as to cover the building construction workers in cities and towns where the Scheme is already in force.

(b) The wage limit for coverage under the ESI Act may be raised to Rs. 1600 p.m. with an added provision that a workman once covered under the Scheme will remain so covered even after his monthly wages exceed the specified ceiling. A provision should also be made to enable the Central Government to raise this wage limit from time to time.

(c) A provision may be made for voluntary coverage of factories/establishments which do not come within the purview of the ESI Act at present.

[Shri T. Ajjiah]

(d) The ESI Act and the EPF Act may be amended to enable formulation of suitable schemes for bidi workers and for agricultural and seasonal workers etc. in rural areas to suit the rural conditions and their socio-economic needs.

VII. *Employment and Training*

24. In connection with the implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Conference made the following specific recommendations:

(1) The ratio in the commercial trades be decided by the appropriate authority depending upon the situation from year to year within its area.

(2) For designated trades other than commercial designated trades, the ratio prescribed so far be followed and the industry should arrange the training (a) either at their establishment depending upon the approved facilities or (b) at an establishment either set up by a group of industries or by appropriate authority by contributing total actual expenditure involved in terms of per apprentice per year to be realised in the form of levy.

(3) There should be a reservation of 50 per cent of the direct recruitment vacancies occurring in an establishment for the apprentices trained in same establishment.

(4) Standing orders of various establishments should provide for qualifications of apprentices for the recruitment in various trades which have been designated under the Act.

(5) There should be diversification in the training programme of apprenticeship by way of extending this Act to more number of trades.

(6) The ratio applicable for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should not be limited to each trade or occupation, but may be taken as

to be applicable to the total number of apprentices engaged in a particular establishment during the year.

(7) In order to improve the quality of training, it was suggested that adequate supervisory staff may be provided to enable proper and continuous inspection of the training received by the apprentices in various establishments so that they are not used as cheap labour and training is imparted properly in accordance with the laid down standards.

(8) Adequate staff should be provided for the purposes of surveying the training facilities and they should be properly trained in this area.

(9) In order to coordinate the activities of various training programmes, it was suggested that they should be brought under one organisation to avoid duplication.

(10) Apprentices should get free lunch and transport in the establishments.

25. Stressing the need to intensify efforts to promote rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the Conference suggested the following measures—

(i) More Special Employment Exchanges should be opened with the objective of having at least one such exchange in each State. In the bigger States more than one Special Employment Exchange should be opened according to the need.

(ii) Special Cell in the Employment Exchanges at the district level should be opened for the Physically Handicapped persons.

(iii) Placement Officers may be appointed in all the Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped in order to strengthen the placement activities.

(iv) Skill Training Centres/Production Units should be added to the V.R.Cs. for providing tailor made training courses to enhance their employability.

(v) Reservation for Group 'C' & 'D' categories of posts may be made in States wherever such reservations do not already exist.

(vi) Monitoring Cell may be set up at the State level to ensure that the reservation orders are fully implemented.

26. Other recommendations of the Conference covered setting up of job development units in the State Directorates and at the District Employment Exchanges, extension of employment exchange machinery to rural areas at the block level and filling through Employment Exchanges all Group 'C' and 'D' posts both in the public and private sectors, other than those to be filled through statutory Commissions.

27. In regard to vocational training for women, the Conference recommended that vocational training programme for employment of women may be diversified and that special women cells be set up in each State Directorate of Employment and Training. It also suggested measures for improvement of quality of training in the industrial training institutes.

VIII. Contract labour, bonded labour and interstate migrant labour etc.

28. To meet some of the difficulties experienced in the implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Conference made the following main recommendations:

(i) Before sanctioning any contract, a lump sum provision of an additional security amount to meet various contingencies, should be taken from the contractor.

(ii) necessary legislative provision should be made casting an obligation on the principal employers to absorb contract labour, wherever they were abolished.

(iii) The Act must provide for a more direct and specific provision prohibiting principal employers from engaging unlicensed contractors.

(iv) There were cases of contractors splitting their establishments so as to avoid the legal provisions of the Act. This lacunae may be removed.

(v) There was urgent need to bring within the ambit of the Central Sphere Section 2(a), corporations and other agencies under the administrative control of the Central Government. Similar provisions were also recommended for the State Sphere.

(vi) Government should examine the desirability of making suitable provisions in the Act for forfeiting the security, cancelling the contract, black-listing the contractor and suitably compensating persons who are the victims of atrocities, during the course of their work with contractors.

29. On the question of bonded labour, the recommendations of the Conference included the following:

(i) while efforts by the State Governments to identify bonded labour should continue and be intensified, steps should also be taken to involve non-official agencies and academic bodies with some expertise in this field, to expedite the process of identification. The costs of these surveys should be borne by the Central Government.

(ii) the quantum of sample financial assistance should be raised from the existing 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

(iii) the financial component of the rehabilitation scheme should be increased to a maximum of

[Shri T. Anjiah]

Rs. 10,000/-, from the existing
Rs. 4,000/-.

(iv) the rehabilitation programme must cover the entire family of the bonded labourer, rather than the bonded labourers alone, as is the practice.

(v) The rehabilitation schemes should include *inter-alia*:

(a) the creation of durable community assets like wells, etc.

(b) provide a consumption subsidy for a maximum period of one year, so that during the time lag between the release and actual rehabilitation, a bonded labourer was taken care of.

(c) Employment Guarantee Schemes should be compulsorily linked with rehabilitation programmes.

(vi) free legal aid should be provided to bonded labourers whenever they are implicated in cases.

(vii) residential schools with free boarding and lodging should be provided for the children of freed bonded labourers. Where such schools are not possible, adequate stipends should be given to such students.

(viii) freed bonded labourers should be trained and organised through rural labour camps and given government help and assistance so as to be in a position to demand their rights.

(ix) The Bonded Labour Act requires an amendment so that the lacunae pointed out by certain Courts in recent cases are done away with. Amendments were also necessary to include various forms of bondage not covered by the Act. The provision for State Level Committees should also be included in the Act.

30. Issues relating to the implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 were also considered by the Conference and the following main conclusions emerged:

(i) Cases of exploitation of migrant labourers should be investigated jointly by the representatives of the State to which they belong and of the State where they are employed, to facilitate quick remedial action.

(ii) Cases of atrocities on migrant labour should be taken up by the Ministry of Home Affairs for speedy and effective investigation. To avoid harassment to such victims, the trial of such cases should take place in the State of their resident, wherever the law permits.

(iii) Special employment schemes should be taken up for women and child migrant labourers, in and around their residence, so as to prevent their exploitation by contractors and middlemen.

(iv) The Food for Work Programme should be intensively taken up in migration prone areas.

(v) Education programmes through rural labour camps, should be organised in migrant prone areas.

(vi) A concerted effort should be made by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned State Governments to trace migrant labourers who are traceless.

(vii) Effective rehabilitation schemes should be drawn up for those migrant labourers who have become handicapped in the course of their work and of families whose bread-winner has lost his life while working.

(viii) For Intra-State Migrant Labour, State Governments should make effective provision to regulate the working conditions and prevent their exploitation.

31. The Conference also did give consideration to certain other categories of workers such as the domestic servants and casual workers. It recommended:—

(i) The proposed legislation for domestic servants should take into account the problems of women, migrant labourers, who are recruited by contractors for working as hirers and domestic servants with individual families, where they are at times subjected to economic and sexual exploitation.

(ii) Central legislation should be introduced to regulate the working conditions of casual/badli and other unorganised workers.

(iii) Central legislation to regulate the working conditions, hours of employment, wages, welfare and safety measures relating to building and construction workers should be enacted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन दिल्ली में 18 और 19 जुलाई को हुआ। उस सम्मेलन में बहुत ही विस्तार के साथ विभिन्न समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया और सम्मेलन में विचार करने के बाद जो सिफारिश की हैं मंत्री जी ने, अपना जो मंत्र्यवक्तव्य है उस में उन को आठ हिस्सों में बांटा है। वे 8 हिस्से हैं—औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध (2) प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की हिस्सेदारी, (3) श्रम कानूनों में समानता, (4) सुरक्षा और कल्याण, (5) सामाजिक सुरक्षा, (6) मजदूरी का सवाल, (7) रोजगार का प्रशिक्षण और (8) ठेका मजदूर, बंधित मजदूर आदि। इन आठ हिस्सों में उन्होंने जो वहाँ बहस हुई और बहस के बाद जो सिफारिश की गई उन को बांटने का कोशिश का है। यह बहुत लम्बा वक्तव्य है और उस में बहुत सारी काम की बातें हैं, अच्छी बातें हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने के सिलसिले में सरकार कौन सा कदम उठा रही है? बराबर मांग होती रही है कि जो पुराने कानून हैं जैसे ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट 1926, इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट 1947, इंडस्ट्रियल एम्प्लायमेंट स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स ऐक्ट 1946, इन तमाम को मिला कर और जितनी बातों पर चर्चा सम्मेलन में की गई, सिफारिशों की गई उन को ले कर कोई एक कानून सरकार बनाने। विचार रखती है या नहीं और अगर रखती

है तो कितना समय उस के लिए लेना चाहती है क्योंकि मजदूरों का सवाल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और आप ने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। अगर औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं रहेगा तो न उत्पादन बढ़ेगा न कोई काम चलेगा। इन तमाम बातों का जिक्र इस में है। तो इस में जितनी जल्दी की जाय उतना ही बेहतर होगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कोई समय वगैरह के बारे में आप ने तय किया या नहीं कि इस समय तक हम एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव लेबर कानून लाना चाहते हैं?

इस सम्मेलन में वायलेंस की बात... (व्यवधान)... सुनिए, हो गया या नहीं, इस के लिए उपाध्यक्ष जी बैठे हैं, आप उपाध्यक्ष नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान)... टोका टोकी से आप मुझे रोक नहीं सकते हैं, मैं बोलता ही हूँगा।... (व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not reply to them. Their interruptions will not go on record.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस सम्मेलन में प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी भाषण हुआ। उन्होंने भी हिंसा का जिक्र किया कि मजदूर लोग उस में होते हैं और नाम भी लिया गया, महाराष्ट्र की चर्चा की गई और फरीदाबाद की चर्चा की गई। अब उनका इशारा पाकर वहाँ कोई प्रस्ताव भी तय हो गया कि हिंसा बहुत बढ़ रही है, मजदूर लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं जिस की वजह से औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़ते हैं। मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं, सारा सदन जानता है और सारा मुल्क जानता है कि जो भी जगह जगह हिंसा के वारदात हो रहे हैं उस के लिए मजदूर जवाबदेह नहीं है। उस के लिए कारखानेदार, मालिक, उद्योगपति, पूंजीपति जो मजदूरों का निर्मम शोषण करते हैं वे जवाबदेह हैं और उन की मदद कौन करता है? आप करते हैं, सरकार करती है। सरकार की पुलिस नियम और व्यवस्था तो नहीं ला सकती, डकैती को तो नहीं रोक सकती, हमारी बहनों की अस्मत् की रक्षा तो नहीं कर सकती लेकिन मजदूरों पर डंडे बरसा सकती है मालिकों की रक्षा में जिसका उदाहरण है फरीदाबाद। 18 अक्टूबर को फरीदाबाद में मजदूर मारे गए। यहाँ आप की बगल में है।... (व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The calling attention is on the labour conference held in New Delhi. I am only reminding you as to what is under discussion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जहाँ भी हो रहे हैं इसके लिए मालिक और पुलिस का गठबंधन जवाबदेह है, लेकिन इसकी निन्दा कहीं नहीं है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मजदूरों के संबंध में आपने कहा है कि मजदूर लोग ऐसा करते हैं। पूंजीपति रोज लाक-आउट करते हैं, रिट्रैवमेंट करते हैं, ले-आफ करते हैं। इसके बारे में भी आपने विचार किया होगा, लेकिन इसका जिक्र इस लम्बे वक्तव्य में कहीं नहीं है। उनको रोकने के लिए आप कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते हैं? उनके साथ आपकी मित्रो-भगत क्यों है? हिना करे कोई, मार खाये कोई यानी खेत खाए गधा और मार खाए जुलाहा। इसी तरह आपके राज में हो रहा है। आपकी बुनियादी मजदूर नीति मजदूर विरोधी है। आप मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं। कानून बनाते भी है तो अमल में नहीं लाते है। दिन-रात पूंजीपति उन कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले बहस में हमने कहा था कि घनबाद में 40-15 कारखाने बन्द है, क्यों? इसलिए कि वहां पर वेत्र-वोर्ड का फैमला लागू नहीं होना, समझौता लागू नहीं होना, लेबर कानून लागू नहीं होता। तो इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
He is having a general discussion on labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please stick to the calling attention.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Everything is mentioned here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But we are not able to see that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Therefore, I am quoting that.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO
(Karimnagar): Since Labour Demands are not coming up, he would like to take this opportunity to speak on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the question proper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
There are 17 pages in Hindi. All are recommendations of the Labour Minister's Conference. How can you check me from mentioning these things?

मैं डिबेट में न जाऊँ, सिर्फ एक बात आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। इस कान्फेंस की मुल्क में खर्चा है। मजदूरों में बहुत बेचैनी है, चिन्ता है कि आप बीच-बीच में वेजफ्रीज की बात उठाते

रहते हैं। वेज फ्रीज की नीति पूंजीपतियों की मदद के लिए है, क्योंकि आपकी सरकार उनके ऊपर निर्भर है, उन्ही की सरकार है और इसीलिए आप उनके पक्ष में बातें करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वेज फ्रीज के बारे में भी कोई बातचीत चली है? अगर चली है, तो आप लोगों ने क्या निर्णय लिया है? इसी तरह से हमारे मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बीड़ी मजदूर भी है, लाखों का तादाद में हैं, लेकिन उनका हममें कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a very senior member. There is no discussion on labour laws or labour demand. This is a calling attention especially on labour regarding decent status of the labour. This is a particular subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
You please go through this. Everything is mentioned here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the the information of the House....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Then I will say something on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ask a question on that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Therefore I will ask a question. Why are you checking me today? There should not be any special law for me. (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य . इररिलेवेंट बोल रहे है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . इररिलेवेंट नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody will form his own opinion. Why do you reply to them? (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Everything is mentioned in this. (Interruptions). I will speak on every item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you should ask for more time for other members also to speak.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह मैंने आपको पहले ही बता दिया है कि हिंसा का बहुत बातें करते हैं, मजदूरों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं और मजदूरों को मारने के लिए बातें करते हैं। इन्दिरा जी का इशारा है कि अगर नहीं मानें, तो इनको डंडे से दुरुस्त करो और यही हो रहा है। . . . (व्यवधान) गाजियाबाद में लोग मारे गए हैं, फरोदाबाद में लोग मारे गए हैं, कई जगहों पर लोग मारे जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You stick to the question proper. (Interruption). He is going to put a question. (Interruptions) No interruptions to the calling attention. He is going to put a question. (Interruptions) Then the House will take care of you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या आप के सम्मेलन में खेतहर मजदूरों के लिये, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर उन के लिये कानून बनाया जाय, उन की सुविधाओं के बारे में, मजदूरी के बारे में, कुछ तय हुआ, क्योंकि इस सदन में एक गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव पर बहस हुई थी और उस के जवाब में आप ने कहा था कि हम लोग सोच रहे हैं, रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं ? क्या कोई रास्ता निकाला गया ? यदि निकाला गया है तो आप उन के लिये वननाइये, क्या आप डेफिनिट रूप में उन के लिये कोई कानून बना रहे है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put the question.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am putting the question. You do not understand my language. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know? You cannot presume.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: If you know, it is very good. Anyway, I shall read out the questions in English. (a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Minister convened a meeting of trade union leaders on 30th June, 1980 in Delhi to discuss certain important issues like bonus, wages, and machinery for settlement of disputes and if so, whether all the leaders pleaded for raising the ceiling on bonus.

श्री टी० अर्जुन्या : आप के काल-एटेन्शन में यह नहीं था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब है।

...if so, whether all the leaders pleaded for raising the ceiling on bonus from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500 and the limit from 1600 to Rs. 2500 and if so, whether it has been agreed to by the Labour Ministry and the Government.

(b) some of the employees of LIC, GIC, Railways, P & T and Defence are not covered under this; whether in the proposed Bill some provisions will be made to safeguard the interests of these people regarding bonus and if so, in what form;

(c) whether the suggestions for the revival of the apex body for major industries also came up for discussion and if so the reaction of the Labour Ministry;

आखरी बात, क्या आपने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, अस्पतालों के कर्मचारियों या दूसरे कर्मचारी जो बोनस पाने से महारूम हैं, उन को भी बोनस देने के बारे में इस सम्मेलन में विचार विनिमय किया है ? यदि किया है तो क्या फैसला हुआ है, मेहरबानी कर के बतला दीजिये ?

श्री टी० अर्जुन्या : मेम्बर साहब ने बड़ा चिल्लाते हुए बहुत सी बातें पूछी हैं और यह भी कहा कि जो डिस्मिज्ड लिये गये हैं वे अच्छे हैं। उस में उन्होंने वायलेंस का भी जिक्र किया। वायलेंस किस के ऊपर होता है, वायलेंस से मैनैजमेन्ट को मारते हैं या वर्कर्स को मारते हैं ? अगर आप वर्कर्स को मार रहे हैं, क्या आप उस को पसन्द करेंगे ? मैं पूछता हूँ -- कौन से मैनैजमेन्ट को मारा है और कौन भा मरकर मैनैजमेन्ट जन्म को गया है ? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो वायलेंस कर रहे हैं, वह मजदूरों पर कर रहे हैं, वे उन लोगों पर कर रहे हैं जो मेहनत कर रहे हैं। आप यह देखें कि वर्कर्स को मारने के लिए उन पर वायलेंस कर रहे हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप वर्कर्स को इल्जाम दे रहे हैं। उन को मारने के लिए ही अगर उन को इल्जाम जदे रहे हैं तो क्या आप खुश हो जाएंगे। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर हो कर इस तरह से आप वायलेंस के बारे में कहते हैं। आपको वायलेंस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए। यह जो लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस

[श्री टी० अंजय्या]

हुई थी, उस में बंगाल के लेबर मिनिस्टर भी थे, केरल के लेबर मिनिस्टर थे और बिहार के लेबर मिनिस्टर भी थे मगर शाश्वत बिहार के लेबर मिनिस्टर से इन का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आज बम्बई में क्या हो रहा है ? यहां पर सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी बैठे हुए हैं, आप उन से पूछ लीजिए कि किस तरह से वहां पर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट चलाया जा रहा है।

श्री रामाक्षतार शास्त्री : सवाल कुछ किये है और जवाब कुछ और है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want him to reply? Let him reply. (Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your interruptions will not go on record.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : वायलैस कर के अगर वर्कर्स को मारने की आप की नीति है। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You hear him and oppose him if you want.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : अगर वायलैस कर के वर्कर्स को मारने की आप की नीति है, तो यह नीति चलेगी नहीं। इस नीति को हम नहीं चलने देंगे आज हमको वर्कर्स को काम पर जाने के लिए फ्रीडम देनी चाहिए। मैं यह कह सकता हू कि जितना भी वायलैस हो रहा है इस में सी० पी० आई० रा ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० का हाथ नहीं है मगर ख्वामखाह पब्लिसिटी के लिए आप ऐसा प्लोड कर रहे हैं। ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० वालों से भी मैंने बात की है और उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि वायलैस हो लेकिन हमारे पास बहुत से ग्रेजिटेशन आते हैं, जिन में यह होता है कि वायलैस हुआ है। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि वायलैस के जरिये ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट चल सकता है तो यह सही नहीं है।

श्री रामाक्षतार शास्त्री : हम यह नहीं समझते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, when you spoke on your Call Attention, Minister did not interrupt like this. Why can you not have patience?

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. Interruptions will not go on record.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 30, 40 साल से मजदूरों के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बना है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन के लिए कोई अच्छा कानून बने। ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट और इन्डस्ट्रियल डीस्प्यूट्स एक्ट तथा बोनस के बारे में भी आप ने जिक्र किया है, मगर इस वक्त मैं उस के बारे में डिटेन में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में फ़सला लेने जा रही है और मैं यह बता दूँ पिछले साल जो बोनस दिया गया था, उस से अच्छा बोनस रहेगा, उससे ज्यादा अच्छा बोनस रहेगा हम लेबर पालिसी में काफी चेन्जेज ला रहे हैं। मजदूरों के लिए हार्जिसिंग स्कीमों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, प्रोवोडेड फंड और इन्सोरेंस स्कीमों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। यह बात भी सही है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को कुछ लीग सेबोटेज करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बाहर से माल मगाया जाए, इस की कोशिश होती है और देश में हड़तालें होती हैं ताकि यहाँ पर माल न बन सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के भरोसे पर क्यों रहे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मीनेजमेंट की तरफ से भी कुछ गड़बड़ होती है। बहुत से इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट चाहते हैं कि यहाँ पर गड़बड़ हो और वे लेबर लीडरों में इन्डाइरेक्टली हाथ मिलाते हैं। फैक्टरिया बन्द रहे, इस में उनका भी हाथ हाता है और हम जानते हैं कि उन को किस तरह से ठिकाने लगाया जाए। हम ने पहले मर्तबा मजदूरों के लेबर लीडर लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई और अब आ कर एम्प्लायर्स कहते हैं कि हमारे मॉन्टिंग क्यों नहीं बुलाते। मैंने कहा कि आपकी मीटिंग बुलाने को क्या जरूरत है? अगर बुलाना है तो बुलायेगे और आपसे भी बातचीत करेंगे। मगर हम जा डिग्रीजन ले रहे हैं वह मजदूरों से पूछ कर, लेबर लीडर्स से पूछ कर ले रहे हैं और मिनिमम वेजिज के बारे में, वेजिज पालिसी के बारे में, बोनस के बारे में, सैफ्टी के बारे में, वेल्फेयर के बारे में भी ले रहे हैं।

बीड़ीज का भी आपने जिक्र किया है। बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए भी काफी वेल्फेयर स्कीम लाने की सोच रहे हैं। आप दो-तीन महीने इंतजार कीजिए, आपको बोलने का मैं मौका ही नहीं दूंगा। अभी हमने काम शुरू किया है और हमने जो काम शुरू किया है, उसमें आपने देखा होगा कि किस स्पीड से हम जा रहे हैं, किस ढंग से हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कहा है।

केजुवल लेबरर्स के बारे में भी हमें वर्द है। केजुवल लेबरर और टेम्प्रेरां लेबरर जो कि 5-20 साल से चले आ रहे हैं उनको भी प्रोटेक्शन देने के बारे में हम कुछ करने वाले हैं। कांटेक्ट लेबरर सिस्टम को भी हम आवालिश करने की सोच रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का जो मज़दूर है उसको पूरे तरीके से प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए हम सोच रहे हैं। इस सोचने में आप वायलेंस की बात कहां से ले आये? पूरी कांफ्रेंस की बात को आपने देखा होगा और उमको देखते हुए वायलेंस की बात करना ठीक नहीं है।

कांफ्रेंस में जो डिस्मिशन ले लिये गये हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर ने जो डिस्मिशन लिये हैं उन डिस्मिजनों पर कानून पार्लियामेंट में बहुत जल्दी आने वाला है। ऐसा तो नहीं कि प्रिन्टिंग प्रेस में दे कर ही यहाँ कानून आ जाएगा। कानून जो बनाता है उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी हमें बात करनी है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं और तमाम चीजों की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आप हमारी मदद करने के बजाय, हमारी सपोर्ट करने के बजाय वायलेंस के बारे में बात करते हैं। अगर बोम्बे में वायलेंस होगा तो आप भी वहाँ से भाग जाएंगे, आपकी यूनिशन भी वहाँ से भागने वाली है। फिर आप सेंटर से कहेंगे कि हमें शेल्टर दो। इस तरह से आपने जो बात छेदो है वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं समझना हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की प्राइम मिनिस्टरशिप में मज़दूरों के लिए हमारे वरदम आगे बढ़ेंगे और उन्हीं कदमों के अन्तर्गत हम लेबरलाज में काफ़ी तब्दीली लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री टी० ब्रह्मचारी : किसी भी चीज़ के बारे में आपके बोलने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। वह भी हम कर रहे हैं, उसका भी हमें पता है।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara):
Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FIRST REPORT

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.39 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL PERSONS IN MATHURA OIL REFINERY.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन सूचना देते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तेल शोधक कारखाने मथुरा (उ० प्र०) के अधिकारियों की कार्यप्रणाली पर जनता में गहरा असन्तोष है। वहाँ की जनता को शिकायत है कि जब तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना हुई थी तो मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने मथुरा में बहुत सभा में घोषणा की थी कि इस कारखाने से देश का हिन् होगा ही, मथुरा और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को भी काम मिलेगा, बेकारी दूर होगी। जिनकी भूमि जा रही है उनको काम देने में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

अब जनता की शिकायत है कि नौकरी और टेका अधिकतर बाहर के आदमियों को ही मिल रहे हैं। मथुरा नगरी में बाहर के लोग आकर बसने लगे हैं जिनकी भूमि गई उनको नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई और मथुरा जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को भी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई। कारखाने के अधिकारी जो अधिकतर अन्य प्रदेशों के हैं वे अपने क्षेत्र के आदमियों को ही प्राथमिकता देते हैं। इसलिए जनता आन्दोलन कर रही है। अनेक बार लोगों ने आमरण अनशन किए हैं। लिखकर मंत्री जी से शिकायत की है। अब जनता में गहरा असन्तोष है और सत्याग्रह की सम्भावना है। वहाँ जो सामान कारखाने में प्रयोग हो रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में आम धारणा है कि घटिया किस्म का है। नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में आम धारणा है कि उनका नीलाम होता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी वहाँ जाते हैं तो वहाँ के संसद् सदस्य तक को पता नहीं लगता। यदि इस और सरकार शीघ्र ध्यान नहीं देगी तो वहाँ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आन्दोलन होने की सम्भावना है और कारखाने की प्रगति में बाधा पड़ेगी।

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

जनता कहती है कि भूमि मथुरा की गई, मथुरा जिले की जनता को हानि होगी, स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यमुना का पानी गन्दा होगा। गहरे ट्यूबवैल कारखाने के वास्ते नीचे से पानी निकालेंगे। उससे मथुरा के किसानों के नलकूपों के लिए पानी नहीं रहेगा। ताजमहल को हानि पहुंचेगी। भरतपुर में देश का सब से महत्वपूर्ण पक्षी बिहार (घना) में पक्षी नहीं आएंगे। अनेक बाहर के लोग मथुरा में आकर बस जायेंगे। हानि होगी मथुरा और मथुरा के आसपास की जनता की और लाभ उठावेंगे बाहर के लोग। पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि अविजलम्ब उचित कार्रवाई करे और जनता में विश्वास पैदा करे ताकि अधिक असन्तोष न फैले। कृष्ण भगवान की पवित्र भूमि में जो लोग देश और विदेश से आते हैं, उनका स्वागत होता है। किन्तु इस असन्तोष के कारण ऐसा न हो कि जिस प्रकार कृष्ण भगवान ने कम के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया था, ब्रजवासियों को भी उसी प्रकार इस असन्तोष के कारण वैसा ही आन्दोलन करना पड़े।

(ii) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO UTTAR PRADESH FOR "FOOD FOR WORK" PROGRAMME

श्री जंगल बंशर (गार्जीपुर) से नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के एक सदन को उठाना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देंगे।

इस समय पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न न पहुंचाए जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद और झांसी मंडलों में काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्तर्गत चलाए जा रहे सभी कार्य ठप्प हो गए हैं। वैसे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न के मामले में मांग और आपूर्ति में बराबर अन्तर रहा है परन्तु इस समय यदि अन्तर बाकी रखा गया तो आने वाले महीने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। इस जुलाई के महीने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 97 खाद्यान्न स्पेशलों की मांग की है। इसके विपरीत भारत सरकार ने 64 स्पेशल भेजना मंजूर किया है और जिम रफ्तार से स्पेशल भेजे जा रहे हैं उससे ऐसा लगता है कि इतना भी पहुंच पाना मुश्किल है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेष कर वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद और झांसी मंडलों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग के अनुसार शीघ्रतिशीघ्र खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करें। यदि जरा भी विलम्ब किया गया तो भयंकर अकाल से पीड़ित यहां के लोग भूखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हो जायेंगे?

(iii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO TAKE OVER AUROVILLE AS A NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF SHRI AUROBINDO.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of public importance:

Several years ago a remarkable project entitled Auroville was started by the Mother of Sri Aurobindo Ashrama of Pondicherry. It was envisaged as a new type of spiritual community where the entire life and activity would revolve around the integral spiritual quest. It included a number of very interesting experimental activities in the field of agriculture, education and community living. As long as the Mother was alive the project continued to grow, but after her death the whole concept has unfortunately become distorted. Endless conflicts have been raging between the Sri Aurobindo Society, which claims exclusive ownership of this vast project, and the 'Aurovillians' who are living there. Unsavoury incidents of violence have also occurred, and there have been grave charges levelled by the two parties against each other. Recently there was again a clash over the Matri Mandir which is supposed to be the spiritual centre of Auroville.

A vast project like Auroville involves extensive acquisition of land in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry; numerous visa and passport problems connected with the many foreigners who are living in Auroville, and extensive developmental and administrative dimensions. Clearly all these are far beyond the capacity of the Sri Aurobindo Society to manage, particularly as the President of this Society has himself been accused of numerous misdemeanours.

It is a tragedy that a magnificent concept like Auroville, which has received recognition from UNESCO

should have become bogged down in petty intrigues and administrative bungling. I would urge that the Government of India should immediately move to take over Auroville as a national memorial of Sri Aurobindo and for this purpose bring a Bill before the Parliament as early as possible.

(iv) SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। चीनी, दाल, तेल, साबुन एवं अन्य आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य में पुनः वृद्धि हो गयी है। चीनी का दाम कहीं-कहीं तो घाट रूप में प्रति किलो हो गया है, जिससे गरीब आदमी तो उसे खरीद भी नहीं सकता। गूड़ की भी कीमत एक माह के भीतर दुगुनी हो गयी है। बेबी-फूड की कीमत प्रायः बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सरकार की वर्तमान आर्थिक नीति में निहित दोष के कारण बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर नियंत्रण नहीं स्थापित हो पा रहा है। बहुत सी वस्तुयें जैसे सीमेंट आदि तो उपभोक्ताओं को मिल भी नहीं पा रही है।

अतः सरकार को शीघ्र प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने चाहिये जिससे उपभोक्ता वस्तुयें सस्ते दामों पर आसानी से लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें। बजट पेश होने के बाद उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि अत्यन्त चिन्ताजनक है। नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय को तत्काल इस दिशा में प्रभावी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

(v) NEED TO RESUME RELIEF WORK IN THE TRIBAL AREAS OF JHABUA RATALM, DHAR AND KHARGON DISTRICTS MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री विलीय सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग में झाबुआ रतनाम, धार, खरगोन जिलों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ एक और अकाल राहत कार्य बन्द कर दिए गए हैं, वहाँ दूसरी ओर कई महीनों की मजदूरी का भुगतान उन्हें नहीं किया गया है। साथ ही सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों में आदिवासियों का मुख्य भोजन मोटा अनाज, ज्वार, मक्का आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बाजार में उंचे दामों में अनाज मिल रहा है, जिससे आदिवासी त्रय नहीं कर सकता है।

अतः सर्वश्रेष्ठ आदिवासियों में भूखमरी एवं असन्तोष व्याप्त है। राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिये जाये कि जब तक नई फसल नहीं पके

तब तक राहत कार्य जारी रखे जायें एवं मजदूरी का अविलम्ब भुगतान किया जाये और शासकीय सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों पर मोटे अनाज की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(vi) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF WHEAT FOR "FOOD FOR WORK" PROGRAMME IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने राजस्थान प्रान्त में गेहूँ का स्टॉक जो उनके गोदामों में जमा कर रखा था, उक्त स्टॉक प्रान्त में दस दिन से बिल्कुल समाप्त हो गया है। जिसके कारण राजस्थान प्रान्त में जिला बाडमेर, जैसलमेर, आदि में अकाल राहत कार्य चलते थे, वह बन्द हो गए हैं। अन्य कार्य जो राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत चल रहे थे वे सभी बन्द हो गए हैं। सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों में प्रान्त भर में गेहूँ के न मिलने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भयंकर असन्तोष है। गेहूँ के भाव चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गए हैं। अकाल राहत कार्य एवं अनाज के बदले कार्द, फूड फार वर्क नहीं चलने से कुछ जिलों में भूखमरी की स्थिति आ रही है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार तुरन्त राजस्थान प्रान्त में गेहूँ का स्टॉक जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँचा कर राजस्थान की जनता की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करे।

(vii) REPORTED VIOLATION OF THE COMPANIES ACT, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT, ETC., BY FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been reported that official inspection has brought out that branches and subsidiaries of Foreign Companies operating in India are violating with impunity the Companies Act, Industrial Development Regulation Act (Licencing), Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and MRTP.

The British companies numbering 319 some time ago were on top of the list in this adventure. Although the number has come down because of FERA compulsion, they have increased the remittances considerably. Their assets are going up by leaps and bounds. In 1973-74, the white money value of their assets was

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

shown as Rs. 1790.4 crores, by 1978-79 it has gone up to Rs. 2401.4 crores. In 1975-76, it was Rs. 2178.2 crores. Besides, there is a huge amount of black money mainly kept with their distributors, agents dealers and benamidars. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 1500 crores go out of the country through invoice manipulation every year. A big part of this money is given in Indian rupees to the foreign agents and missionaries for anti-India activities in the country.

The Managing Director of a Motor Company, a Britisher who has shifted his activities from Calcutta to Shilong, has given millions of rupees to foreign missionaries in Indian rupees and took back the same in foreign currencies, abroad with a premium.

Detailed reply from the concerned Ministry is called for.

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL, 1980-81—Contd.)

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

Mrs. Krishna Sahi.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस सदन में जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज, भाषण दे रहे थे, तो मैं ने बहुत ध्यान से उसको भी सुना और तीन वर्ष का उनका और उनकी पार्टी का परफॉर्मन्स भी देखा। वह अपने भाषण में अपनी सरकार की नीतियों की दुहुमि भी जोर से बजा रहे थे और अपनी उपलब्धियों की झड़ी भी लगा रहे थे। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि उस श्रंखला में वह कुछ कड़ियों को जोड़ना भूल गये। मैं अपनी ओर से उनकी तथा-कथित सफलताओं को उसमें जोड़ना चाहती हूँ।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के शासन-काल के तीन वर्षों में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थानों में कितनी हड़तालें हुईं, कितने लाक-आउट्स हुए, हमारे कितने उद्योग-धंधे बन्द हो गये और कितने मैनडेज का लास हुआ। इसके अलावा हमारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का उत्पादन कहां तक पहुंच गया? गत वर्ष हमारा उत्पादन शून्य तक पहुंच गया, उसमें हमारी कितनी राष्ट्रीय क्षति हुई? ये सारी बातें हमारे सामने प्रश्न-चिन्ह बन कर उपस्थित हैं।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार तीन वर्षों तक रही और अपने औद्योगिक साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उसने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर से सभी प्रकार के निबंधनों को हटा लिया। मनोपरीज कमिशन की भूमिका नगण्य रह गई और उसके अधिकार बहुत सीमित हो गए। बड़े बड़े वित्तीय संस्थानों और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को सूद की रियायत मिल गई और उनकी साधन आसानी से उपलब्ध किये गये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां उनके अपने खजाने मोटे हो गये, वहां औद्योगिक क्षमता निम्नतम स्तर पर पहुंच गई।

देश को आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन और आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर ले जाना प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का एक सपना था। उनका दर्शन देश में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति का अग्रदूत बन कर आया था। जब तक हमारी पार्टी की सरकार रही, तब हम आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर जा रहे थे। लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया, तो इस दर्शन पर कड़ा प्रहार हुआ और इसका सब से बुरा असर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर पड़ा। मैं उसका एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। तीन वर्षों में राची के एच ई सी को खोखला बना दिया गया। पता नहीं किस को व्यवस्थापक के रूप में इन्होंने भेजा, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहती, लेकिन जो व्यवस्थापक यहां से गए उन्होंने तीन वर्षों में उस को खोखला ही नहीं बना दिया बल्कि सब तरफ से उस को अपंग बना कर छोड़ दिया। 77, 78 और 79 तक 65 करोड़ का तो कारखाने का लास हुआ है और इस के अलावा जो उस के एस्टैब्लिशमेंट पर खर्च था वह तो बढ़ता ही चला गया। इसी एच ई सी में 76 और 77 में इस के उत्पादन के अंदर अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई थी और मुनाफा भी हुआ था। एच ई सी हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक ऊंचाई का एक बहुत बड़ा स्तम्भ है। लेकिन वहां ऐसे व्यवस्थापक गए जो उस की निगरानी तो कुछ कर नहीं सके, उस का उत्पादन कुछ कर नहीं सके उल्टे वहां जो उत्पादन हो सकता था और होता था उस को भी बन्द कर दिया। तत्कालीन उद्योग मंत्री ने संभवतः जैसी कि हम लोगों की जानकारी है, वैस्ट जर्मनी की एक

बहुत बड़ी फर्म को करोड़ों का कंट्रैक्ट दिया। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यदि हमारे यहां उत्पादन हो सकता था और जिन चीजों की उत्पादन क्षमता हमारे यहां थी, वह यहां क्यों नहीं बनाई गई और बाहर विदेशी मुद्रा क्यों उस पर खर्च हुई जिस के लिए हम कर्जदार हो गए? पहली बार जब हमारी सरकार आई है तो एच ई सी को करोड़ों का कंट्रैक्ट बाहर से मिला है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस में मैनेजमेंट के ऊपर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है और चुस्ती की जरूरत है क्योंकि एग्जीक्यूट करना उन का काम है। इस से हमारी जो आर्थिक क्षति हुई है वह बहुत अंशों में पूरी होगी।

वाइजिंग में भी एक स्टील प्लान्ट है। वहां भी उस की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं वह बाहर से आती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहां जो आवश्यकताएं हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिए भी एच ई सी को आर्डर दिया जाय और उस को कंट्रैक्ट दिया जाये ताकि वह वाइजिंग में उस को सप्लाई करे और उसकी आर्थिक उन्नति हो सके।

उद्योग विभाग के अनुदान का समर्थन करते हुए मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान बिहार की विपन्नता की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूँ। उन संश्लेषकों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह एक विडम्बना है कि उपजाऊ धरती है, प्रचुर खनिज पदार्थ हैं, अग्राध जल-स्रोत है, यह सब रहते हुए भी बिहार क्यों गंगा और भूखा है? देश में जितने कोयले के उत्पादन की क्षमता है उसका 40 प्रतिशत अकेले बिहार में है। अन्नक 60 प्रतिशत है। तांबा, लोहा, बाक्साइट, क्रोमाइट, जस्ता, मैंगनीज, जिंक, ऐस्बेस्टस, फायर-क्ले, चूना-पत्थर आदि काफी मात्रा में बिहार में है। लेकिन हमारे यहां आर्थिक दिवालियापन है? क्यों? इसलिए कि जो हमें रायल्टी मिलती है वह बहुत पुराने दर पर मिल रही है और जो मैंगनीज है, अन्नक है या और भी जितने खनिज पदार्थ हमारे यहां पर मिलते हैं उन के आर पर कोई इंडस्ट्री हमारे यहां नहीं लगाई गई है। बहुत दिनों से इस की मांग चली आ रही है। मैं भारत सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यूरेनियम

एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जो बिहार में पैदा होता है जो कि भारत में क्या विदेशों में भी बहुत कम जगहों में उपलब्ध होता है।

छोटा नागपुर के लोहरदगा एवं उस के आस पास में एल्यूमिनियम का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है, फायर-क्ले और बौक्साइट का भी बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। यह सारी सम्पत्ति वहां ऐसी है कि जो बिहार की आर्थिक उन्नति अकेले कर सकती है। 20-25 लाख टन बौक्साइट का लदान प्रति वर्ष वहां से होता है। लेकिन कोई यातायात की सुविधा नहीं है। यदि इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर की सहायता वहां दी जाय तो कागज और एल्यूमिनियम के कारखाने वहां खड़े हो सकते हैं।

बिहार इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन ने लटेहाट में एल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है। सभी फार्मलेशंस बहुत साल पहले ही तय कर दिये गए हैं लेकिन मैं नहीं जानती कि क्यों उस में भारत सरकार विलम्ब कर रही है और दुख की बात है कि जब बिहार ने आवेदन पत्र दिया था उस के बाद दूसरे प्रान्तों ने जो आवेदन पत्र दिया तो दूसरे प्रान्त को तो दे दिया गया लेकिन बिहार सरकार को नहीं मिला। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि दो टाई साल पहले ही यहां से पश्चिम बंगाल की एक प्राइवेट फर्म को यह दिया गया है।

धनबाद में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड है जहां जस्ते और सीसे का उत्पादन होता है। उसकी क्षमता 18 हजार टन है। इस के भी आधुनिकीकरण के लिए हमारी योजना भारत सरकार के पास पड़ी है। 20 करोड़ की यह योजना। इस से इस की कैपेसिटी बढ़ जायेगी तो उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि होगी। लेकिन पता नहीं भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग में यह कागज कहां पड़ा हुआ है।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में सहरसा और पूर्णिया में चीनी और जूट की मिलें हैं, जिनमें काफी मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है, जो कि वेस्ट बंगाल की बहुत सारी फैक्ट्रियों में सप्लाई होता है, लेकिन हमें अभी तक इसका आशय पत्र भी नहीं मिला है। हमारी जूट की मिलें बन्द हैं और चीनी के कारखाने बन्द हैं, इस और मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दो बातें जो इनके विभाग से संबंध नहीं रखती हैं, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहां पैट्रो-कैमिकल कामप्लेक्स

[श्री मती कृष्णा साही]

की स्थापना की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है, इससे न सिर्फ बिहार की उन्नति होगी, बल्कि इसका भारत-वर्ष पर भी असर पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो इन का सिस्टम है, जो तरीका है, वह उद्योग विभाग देखे कि कैसे इसको ठीक किया जा सकता है। यदि कहीं पर कम्पनीज एक्ट में परिवर्तन करना पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है, जब हमारे पास ऊर्जा होगी। आज हम हाइड्रो और थर्मल पावर पर निर्भर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक समय आयेगा जब हमें एटम से ऊर्जा लेना पड़ेगी और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमारे बिहार में एटोमिक पावर अथोरिटी की स्थापना हो। न्यूक्लियर और फ्यूअल से हम बिजली ले सकते हैं, लेकिन हमें यूरेनियम की भी उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए, जो कि बिहार में काफी तादाद में मिलता है।

मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह मनो-वैज्ञानिक मन्थ है कि जो बच्चा रोगी होता है, जो बच्चा रुग्ण होता है, उसको मा विशेष ख्याल करती है, इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि बिहार बहुत ही रुग्ण है, बहुत अस्वस्थ है, इसको मजबूत बनाने के लिए, इसको पैरा पर खड़ा करने के लिए, आपको इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं बड़े अदब से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार में डिफेंस की इन्डस्ट्रीज की बहुत दिनों से मांग चली आ रही है और टूरिज्म पर भी हम इन्डस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर स्थापित कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक सुन्दर-सुन्दर जगहें हैं, बहुत ही मनोरम दृश्य हैं, जिनको यदि इन्डस्ट्री का रूप दिया जाए, तो हमारे बिहार की काफी आर्थिक उन्नति हो सकती है। गांधी जी बिहार को भारत का दिल कहा करते थे। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यदि हम लोगों का दिल ही रोगग्रस्त रहेगा तो हम कैसे स्वस्थ रह सकते हैं। रिजिनल इम्बेलेंस का बात होती है, चारों तरफ आन्दोलन छिड़ जाते हैं, बहुत अधिक विपन्नता बढ़ जाती है, तो इसके लिए उद्योग विभाग उत्तरदायी होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करती हूँ कि सभी विभाग जो इन्डस्ट्री बढ़ाने से संबंधित हैं, उनका को-ऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए, नहीं तो निजी उद्योग के छोटे-छोटे लोग परेशान होकर काम को छोड़ देते हैं कि कैसे आगे उद्योग करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वे इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः उनसे अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे बिहार की ओर विशेष ध्यान और मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान का मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, welcoming the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I wish to make a few suggestions in regard to industrial development of backward areas.

When our present Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman was the Industries Minister in Tamil Nadu, I should say that his entire tenure was an era of industrial development and Tamil Nadu came to occupy third place in the industrial map of India. This happy situation continued till the D.M.K. Government lasted in Tamil Nadu. Due to the ineptitude of AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu, the state has slid to 13th position in industrial development. In his public speech some ten days ago, Shri R. Venkataraman referred to this unfortunate position and stated in unequivocal terms that it was primarily due to lack of initiative on the part of AIADMK Government. The AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu does not offer incentives to entrepreneurs. Because of this, the second unit of Ashok Leylands, proposed to come up in Tamil Nadu, has been taken away to another State. Similarly, the Railway workshop which the Central Government intended to set up in Tamil Nadu has been taken away to some other State because of inaction on the part of AIADMK Government. I request that the Central Government should take direct interest in the industrial development of Tamil Nadu. Even one Tamil Weekly which was unashamedly the mouth-piece of AIADMK Government, has editorially commented upon the callous attitude of AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu so far as industrial development of the State is concerned and it has blamed the present Government for large industries being taken away from the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Central Government should ensure that heavy industries are not set up only in particular States. They

should be set up in all the States of the country so that the industrial development of the country is put on even keel. I have to regretfully point out that in my constituency Tirunelveli the Central industrial undertakings are negligible in number. Only the Heavy Water Plant is located in Tuticorin and no other notable central industrial undertakings are there. I request that the Central Government should take steps to set up industries in this permanently drought-afflicted part of the country. An industrial survey should be conducted and suitable industries should be organised in these parts. The Government should consider the proposition of putting up a shipyard in Tuticorin. Tuticorin produces the largest quantum of salt in the country. With salt as the basic raw material, chemical industries can be set up here. In my parliamentary constituency, the assembly constituencies of Vilathikulam and Ottapidaram are always facing drought conditions and naturally they are backward in every aspect of human life. There is not even one lathe in this area. The Government of India should conduct a survey of this area and assist in the matter of organising suitable industries here. There should be a permanent Industrial Survey organisation which should take up particular areas which are backward industrially and suggest suitable industries.

At present, only the affluent section of society are able to get financial assistance from Industrial Investment Corporation, Credit Corporation etc. The Unit Trust of India sells units to the public and buys shares in industrial undertakings. Another such institution can be started to take money from the public and buy shares of industrial undertakings. I request the Government to consider this proposition favourably. The Government should give direct assistance to the setting up of small industries and cottage industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Com-

mission is giving financial assistance for the setting up of tiny match units. Similarly for other cottage units also, the Government should extend financial assistance.

In Tamil Nadu, like my constituency Tirunelveli which is industrially backward, Periyar District is also industrially backward. The Government of India should declare it as such and fix a time-limit for developing industrially this district. If no time-limit of 5 years or 10 years is fixed, then the adjacent areas also might become industrially backward. The Central Salt Commissioner should ensure that ships are allocated only to salt manufacturers and not to middlemen traders, who are the prime-movers in creating artificial scarcity of essential commodities. If an entrepreneur wants to set up an industry, a minimum period of 2 years is consumed in observing all the rules and regulations. I suggest that these rigid rules and regulations should be relaxed to such an extent that from the date of application within six months the industry should start production. All the other infra-structure amenities like power, raw materials etc. should be made available by the Government of India without any delay.

Before I conclude I would refer to Beedi industry. The Government with a view to encouraging self-employment among common people has given excise exemption for label-less beedis. The former Government had given excise exemption for label-less 60 lakhs of beedis and the present Finance Minister has reduced it to 30 lakh beedis for such tax exemption. An individual can manufacture 1000 to 1500 beedis a day and he can go up to 5 lakh beedis in a year without paying any excise duty. This concession is given for generating self-employment. But big beedi-manufacturers have intruded into this sector for evading excise duty. Such excise-evasion on a large scale is taking place in Kerala, West Bengal and U.P. They manufacture beedis and

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam]

sell them without labels upto 30 lakhs without paying excise duty. The Government is being deprived of its legitimate revenue. The Government should remove this kind of excise distinction immediately in the interest of survival of beedi industry. If it is not done, the beedi industry would be decimated. I demand that the Government should take immediate action in this regard.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that last year there was no increase in industrial investment but there was 22 per cent increase in savings, which is necessary for capital formation. I would like to know the reasons for this.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री अक्षयारी सिंह (सरगुजा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो अनुदान की मांगें पेश की गई हैं, उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। ये मांगें जो हैं अनुकूल एवं वाजिब हैं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे देश में बहुत से उद्योगों की स्थापना हो सकती है, जिस के लिए प्रयास जारी है। हम देश में बहुत से अच्छे खदान हैं और जो कच्चा माल है, उस की उपलब्ध विपुल मात्रा में भी है। अगर उस की खोज की जाए। अभी हमने देश में कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां पर उद्योगों का निर्माण होना अति-आवश्यक है। जिन क्षेत्रों में अभी तक उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं हुई है, वहां अगर छोटे लघु उद्योग या मध्यम वर्ग के उद्योग स्थापित किये जाएं, तो उस क्षेत्र की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो सकती है और देश में जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम है, उस में वे सहायक हो सकते हैं। ये जो छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग और मध्यम वर्ग के उद्योग हैं, उन की तरफ मैं विशेष ध्यान आप का आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस देश में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे अनएम्प्लायड लोग हैं, जो नौकरी प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। अगर इन उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाए, तो उन को रोजी और रोटी मिल सकती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हैं, मध्यम वर्ग के उद्योग हैं, इन की स्थापना जहां अभी नहीं हो पाई है, बाधां प्रवण्य की जाए। मैं सरगुजा जिला, मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर आया हूँ वहां की विशेष जानकारी देना चाहूंगा। वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ और

जंगली इलाका है, जहां अभी तक कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं हो पाया है और कोई भी औद्योगिक प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है, जिस से वहां के लोगों को फायदा हो सके और वह जिला प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सके। पिछले कई वर्षों से वहां जो मेनेपाठ का क्षेत्र है, वहां पर अल्युमिनियम बोक्साइट की खदानों के लिए सर्वे का काम चल रहा था लेकिन वह भी अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इस की मुझे पूरी जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन 3, 4 साल हो गये हैं, इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। अगर सर्वे पूरा हो गया होगा, तो निरसंदेह उस जिले में बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री स्थापित हो सकती है। जो पूरे देश में अल्युमिनियम और बोक्साइट पाया जाता है उसका छठा हिस्सा जैसा कि सर्वे रिपोर्ट से पता लगा है कि मेनेपाठ में पाया जाता है। इस प्रकार से मैं सोचता हूँ कि वहां पर अल्युमिनियम और बोक्साइट की इंडस्ट्री स्थापित होनी चाहिए जहां कि इतना आर्थिक अल्युमिनियम और बोक्साइट पाया जाता है। इस से देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत मदद मिलेगी और उस क्षेत्र में जहां कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है, उसको कम करने में भी मदद मिलेगी। वहां के लोगों को वहां नौकरी और रोजी मिल सकेगी।

दूसरे वहां एक प्रतापपुर इलाका है जहां पर यूरेनियम का सर्वे चल रहा है। वहां सर्वे कर के वहां पर यूरेनियम के उद्योग स्थापित कर दिये जाएं। यूरेनियम के वहां पर प्लान्ट स्थापित कर दिये जाएं। इस से उद्योग को बहुत बड़ा स्रोत एनर्जी मिल जाएगा और देश को जो दूसरी चीजों के लिए शक्ति चाहिए वह भी इस यूरेनियम के द्वारा मिल सकती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो हमारा जिला है यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सरगुजा जिला मध्य प्रदेश में शायद दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है। वहां जनसंख्या कम है। जंगल, पहाड़, नदी, नाले वहां अधिक हैं। उस ऊबड़-खाबड़ जमीन का सही प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। वहां के जंगलों में बांस बहुत पाया जाता है। उसका उपयोग कागज की इंडस्ट्री लगा कर किया जा सकता है इस से वहां के लोगों को मजदूरी और नौकरी मिल सकती है और वहां इंडस्ट्री स्थापित हो जाने से वहां के लोगों के आर्थिक विकास में भी मदद और सहायता मिल सकती है। हमारे सरगुजा जिले में तीन बड़े-बड़े पठार हैं। उनकी भूमि समतल है। वहां में एक डेरी फार्म खोलने की सिफारिश करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि वहां पर सैकड़ों एकड़ पठारी जमीन है जो कि खाली पड़ी हुई है। इस जमान का आज तक कोई उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए वहां पर डेरी फार्म खोल दिया जाए जिससे कि दूध और दूध से बनी चीजें देश में वितरित हो सकें। उस से जो लगा हुआ क्षेत्र

दूध और दूध से बनी चीजें सप्लाई की जा सकती हैं। इसलिए वहां एक बहुत बड़ा डेरी का स्थापित किया जाए।

इसी तरीके से मैं यह भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि विश्रामपुर थर्मल प्लांट की जो वहां की योजना है वह वहां पर प्लानिंग कमीशन में पड़ी हुई है। वहां जल्दी ही उसकी स्थापना होना बहुत आवश्यक है। वहां जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में आवश्यक चीजों के रूप में पायी जाती हैं उनको भी इस थर्मल प्लांट में बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। उसके आसपास कोयले की खदानें हैं जिन से कि हिन्दुस्तान को विपुल मात्रा में कोयला प्राप्त होता है। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को जो कोयले की जरूरत होती है उसके लिए वहां से पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला मिल सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरगुजा जिले की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना की जाए ताकि जिले का उद्वार हो सके और देश भी लाभान्वित हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have got to complete this discussion at 3.30 P.M. The hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 3.30 P.M. The entire demands have to be passed at 4.30 P.M. Then we have to take up the next item. Therefore, every Member will take 5 minutes only.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, let me congratulate the Finance Minister for his budget which has been welcomed by almost all sections of the people of India. The budget reverses the trend set by the earlier ones introduced by the previous regime. In this era of advanced technology and development it needs considerable courage to propagate and implement a theory against industrialisation of the country. This was what the present opposition tried to do when they were in power and mercifully failed. Without rapid industrialisation, the country can never progress. To pose agriculture versus industry is to say the least, childish. If agriculture alone is to be developed and industry ignored, this country would continue to be an under developed country with permanently poor peasants and life-long bee-keepers. As a matter of fact, for development of agriculture,

industrialisation is an absolute must. It is no wonder that our industrial growth rate has become negative. I am not denying that there were a variety of economic factors which work behind this phenomenon of negative growth rate. But let it be recognised that the main factor responsible for this phenomenon was a total lack of political will and direction. Luckily, the people were quick to see the impending danger and they turned out of office those who brought the national economy to the brink of disaster. Here we are with a legacy of mismanaged economy but with a clear mandate to remove the distortions that have been introduced in the nation's economic life. Mismanagement was pervasive during the last three years so much so that not only have several healthy industrial units tended to be sick, but the industrial climate itself has been vitiated. It is now our task to recreate this climate by inducing the much needed discipline among workers and alertness and efficiency among managers. Our industrial scene has been based on a culture of conflict, so to say. The conflict of interest between workers and the management has been at the root of the strikes and lockouts which we have cynically learned to live with. I am not going to the details of the growing loss of mandays. At the same time, I would like to emphasise the need to enact a new industrial relations law so as to bring about a new industrial culture based on mutuality of interest, instilling in the minds of workers a sense of participation. Moreover, the number of unions in a unit should also be limited. And while bringing forward such a legislation, we will do well to bear in mind those aspects of the previous regime's draft which met with universal opposition. Such a law should take into account also the need to cater to the thrust for development of industry and not merely regulating labour relations. It is customary for our industrial managers to put the blame for all this failure at the door-

[Shri A. A. Rahim]

of workers. I would not blame workers nor would I blindly defend all of them. I have my own suspicion about our militant comrades who pose as the guides, friends and philosophers of workers. Even so, I believe many of our industrial centres could be made healthy if it is brought home to workers that they are a vital part of the institution in which they work.

Sadly, this has not been achieved even in some major public sector undertakings which are supposed to occupy commanding heights of the economy. I will refer to just one public sector project which has had labour problems from time to time in my State. The Hindustan Paper Corporation's Newsprint Project in Kerala was to be commissioned two years ago but the target date of commercial production goes on being revised from time to time. It is perhaps time that the Government ordered an enquiry into the functioning of the Corporation particularly to find out what exactly ails the Kerala Newsprint Project.

Coming as I do from Kerala I cannot help highlighting the industrial backwardness of the State. I am indeed distressed that this year also there is practically no allotment for any major industry in Kerala. I am sure you will agree that in the larger interest of this country it is very necessary to ensure a fair distribution of public sector industry in all the States. We have abundance of manpower and we are the only State which could boast of surplus hydroelectric power. As a matter of fact we have gone to the rescue of our neighbouring States at moments of crisis. Our well-trained manpower is exported to all sorts of places. We must have more industrial units in the State if the resources are to be tapped adequately. Moreover we got plenty of natural resources such as mineral wealth and rich forests. The State is fairly well served so far as

communications are concerned, whether it is by sea, road or rail. Yet the Government have been staying away from setting up new public sector units there. It is an ideal place for locating industries that need a large number of educated persons as well as industries that consume large quantities of power. We have no major central public sector undertakings in the State. The investment in such undertakings in the State falls very much short of our eligibility on the basis of, say, population. Advances, investments by the national financial institutions is an index of the industrial activity. By this yardstick, Kerala has fared very poorly. Public in Kerala have been voicing concern with regard to a number of projects such as Aromatic complex, Caprolactum Project of F.A.C.T, Railway Coach Factory and defence production units expansion of Indian Telephone Industries unit and also Instrumentation Ltd. These are projects, which are agitating the minds of the people. Kerala State stands prominent in earning foreign exchange by way of exporting cash crops, marine products and also by remittance from Keralites abroad. I would, therefore, request the Minister for Industries to pay special attention to Kerala in the matter of location of new public sector units, especially at a time when our traditional industries like coir, cashew, handloom are facing serious crisis.

The problem of educated unemployment that has reached menacing proportions cannot be solved unless there is an aggressive effort at promoting extensive development of small industries throughout the country. It is particularly so in my State where educated unemployment is the highest. For the last thirty years considerable work has been done in this direction, no doubt. But I do not think the results achieved so far have been commensurate with the money spent on it. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister particularly to certain aspects. Firstly, I would say that the banks have not

played their due role in the matter of promoting small industries the way they ought to have done. The Hon'ble Finance Minister also admitted the other day, in this House, unless a positive effort is made by the banks themselves to assist in the setting up and mothering of small industries, we will not be able to solve the problem of educated unemployment in this country. I believe, the Industry Ministry will take up some initiative in arriving at an effective procedure, that would involve the State Government departments, the banks and the entrepreneurs together at district levels. The banks and the departments concerned may be made accountable for their performance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 35-40 speakers. You please conclude now.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: I am sure the energetic young Industry Minister will do well to solve the many problems which beset industrial development of our country. I strongly support the Demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. R. K. Mhalgi: Your party has got 9 minutes.

***SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the industrial policy of our country should have a firm foundation, if we want to put an end to poverty. The Central Government declared its industrial policy in 1956 and again in 1977. The key note of both these policies was that of "Mixed Economy". Considering the present situation, I feel that "Mixed Economy" should be the lodestar of our industrial policy. It must aim at achieving a balanced development of the public, cooperative and private sector. The public sector is, no doubt, important but, at the same time, private and cooperative sectors should not be neglected. The Central Government should solve the problems faced by the private and cooperative sectors.

The Janata Party announced its industrial policy in 1977. It laid greater emphasis on the development of the small scale industry. The majority of Indians live in rural areas and it is necessary, therefore, that industries should be decentralised. The Janata Government's policy was that of encouragement to small scale industries and it aimed at achieving this objective. I request, Sir, that the present Government should also maintain the same policy.

Sir, presently thousands of small scale industries are sick. The condition of some of them is serious. I feel that four causes are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. (i) Scarce supply of raw materials; (ii) The power famine; (iii) Lack of financial assistance and (iv) Lack of marketing facilities.

Regarding the shortage of the supply of raw materials, I would like to cite one or two instances pertaining to Maharashtra State which will highlight the requirements of the State and the supply arranged by the Centre. Presently Maharashtra's requirement of cement is 1,31,000 metric tonnes a quarter. But the supply is only 35,000 metric tonnes. The requirement of coke and coal is 5600 wagons per month, but we receive only 2700 wagons. Against a requirement of 18,000 metric tonnes per year of paraffin wax, we receive only 11,140 metric tonnes. We need 6,500 metric tonnes pig iron per month, but we get only 2,480 metric tonnes per month. The difference between what we need and what we get, clearly brings out the position. The supply of raw material should equal the requirement of the State. Some States receive a bigger quantity of raw materials and some less. The Government of India should start the "nodal agency" scheme. It should be made more effective. Nodal agencies could perform the following functions. (i) Determine periodically quotas of raw material for different States taking into consideration the

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

need of the small scale industrial units (ii) monitor supply and movement of allocated raw materials to respective States and (iii) to have liaison between Central and Government agencies and State Governments.

Nodal agencies should hold meetings of the representatives of various States and solve the problems. This will remove the inequality of supply of raw materials.

The Central Government brings out a periodical "Small Scale Industries" which is published in English and Hindi. It should also be published in regional languages. This will enable all the people connected with small scale industries to obtain the information regarding the supply of raw material. Now, English and Hindi knowing people alone get the information published in this periodical. It is wrong to presume that all the people who run small scale industries know Hindi and English only. It is necessary, therefore, that this periodical should be published in regional languages also.

13.37 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]

Regarding the shortage of electric supply, it is needless to insert that industry and energy are closely linked. No industry can run without power. The Government of Maharashtra have sent six schemes to the Central Government for their approval. But many of them are pending since September 1977. I need not read the list, but Pavana scheme, Girana scheme and some other schemes are pending with the Central Government. The Government should take immediate steps to sanction these schemes.

The Ministry of Industry should pay greater attention to supply of energy for industrial units. The Ministry of Energy should be convinced that small scale industries cannot run unless there is sufficient and

regular electric supply. The coordination between the Ministries of Industry and Energy, is therefore, very essential.

I want to make a few suggestions regarding financial assistance by the Central Government. A Credit Guarantee scheme was launched by Government of India in 1960. Many more schemes were also started. The credit guarantee scheme was enforced to integrate institutions giving credit facilities. The Central Government appointed a working group to integrate these institutions. It submitted its Report. I request, Sir, that this report should be published. The Central Government should take immediate decisions on the Report. This will help small scale industries to get required subsidies in time.

The financial position of the small scale industries needs to be examined. The big industrialists purchase goods from small scale industries. But they do not make payments for more than six months. Big industrialists should be compelled to pay the amounts due within a month. It is for the Government to see how the statutory sanction can be created or any other means for this purpose.

The Government have given certain clear guidelines regarding marketing facilities to the effect that the Central Government, public undertakings and State Governments to purchase the goods manufactured by the small scale sector. The Minister should see whether all these agencies purchase the prescribed quantity of goods from the small scale sector. A report on the subject should be submitted to the House. This will help the small industries to sell their goods.

Commercial Estates should also be established on the lines of industrial estates. This will give better marketing facilities. There should also be 'mini-trade' centres. Testing facilities should also be introduced.

Fishing industry in my constituency faces some problems. Today in reply to unstarred question No. 5272, from my friend Mr. Parulekar, the Government replied as follows. I quote:

"Whether Government would treat fishing business as a small scale industry and give all the benefits arising out of it to the fishermen."

"No such proposal is under consideration."

I demand Sir, that the fishing should be declared a small scale industry and fishermen should also get the benefits and facilities available to Small Scale Industries.

In 1977 the Janata Government started the District Industrial Centres. This was a very good innovation of the Janata Government and it should be continued.

It is said that these Centres will no longer function in future but the Government should take responsibility and run these centres effectively and help small scale industries. Presently, we see that they are not running as efficiently as they should. An action plan formulated in this connection should be implemented with phased programme. An employment target should be fixed for these centres.

The officers of these centres should behave courteously when owners of small industries come to seek guidance. They should give good guidance and help.

Let me briefly mention a point of my friend from Bihar desires to make since he may not get an opportunity to speak. Four thousand workers have lost their jobs as the K.E.W. Engineering Works in Bihar has closed down since last so many months. Something must be immediately done as it is a question of 4000 employees losing their livelihood. It is not proper that such a big factory should

close down. I urge upon the Government to solve the problem of these employees immediately.

श्री बिलास मुत्तमवार (बिहार) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आई साल के जनता शासन के बाद पत्नी बाबा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह बजट पास हो रहा है, जिस में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को रोकने के लिये और उत्पादन के तमाम क्षेत्रों में फिर से आत्म-विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये प्रयास किया गया है। कुछ विरोधियों को छोड़ कर इस बजट का सारे देश में स्वागत हुआ है। कल हम ने इस सभागृह में एक जाने-माने नेता श्री जार्ज फरनाण्डी साहब का बहुत लम्बा भाषण सुना। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा— हमारे उद्योगों की भाज जो स्थिति है और हम लोग जो अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों से चुन कर आये हैं, सब के सामने यह तथ्य है कि इस देश की 50 फीसदी आबादी का जो क्षेत्र है वह औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और हर सदस्य चाहता है कि वह अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में यहां पर कहे, ऐसी स्थिति में जो समय यहां बोलने के लिये दिया गया है, वह बहुत अल्प है। उस में हर सदस्य अपनी बात को कह नहीं सकता है।

कल जब जार्ज साहब इस सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार की कोई औद्योगिक नीति नहीं है। मैं इसी सन्दर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा—जब उनकी सरकार इस देश में सत्ता में थी, तो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उन का विकास करने का उस सरकार ने फैसला लिया। फैसला लेने के बाद, प्रश्न पैदा हुआ कि विकास किस तरह से किया जाये, विकास की नीति क्या हो? उनके पास इसका कोई मापदण्ड न होने की वजह से उन्होंने एक "नेशनल कमेटी फार दि डेवलपमेंट आफ बैकवर्ड एरियाज़" की स्थापना की, जिस के अन्दर इस देश के आइ० ए० एस० अफसरों को, ऐसे लोगों को जो हजारों रुपया तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं, जो एअर-कण्डीशन्ड रूम में बैठने वाले लोग हैं, ऐसे तमाम लोगों की लम्बी-चौड़ी कमेटी बनाई। इस तरह से हमारे औद्योगिक विकास के प्रश्न को आइ० ए० एस० अफसरों की गोद में, जैसे किसी रोते हुए बच्चे को किसी माया की गोद में डाल दिया जाय, उसी तरह से डाल दिया गया। इस कमेटी की टर्म-आफ-रेफरेन्स यह थी—

To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes.

इस का मतलब है कि हमारे पास कोई उचित मापदण्ड नहीं था। इन कमेटी का बड़ा काम भी था—

[श्री बिलास मुत्तेवार]

To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas.

सभापति महोदय, इस कमेटी की पिछले दो सालों में कई बैठकें हुईं। यह प्लानिंग कमिशन के अन्तर्गत आती है, जिस के बारे में सरकारी रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीय समिति की मापदण्ड तय करने के लिये कई बैठकें हुई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस समिति की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। आज जब देश के सामने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने या औद्योगिक विकास करने का कोई उचित मापदण्ड नहीं है, उचित रणनीति नहीं है, तो हम किस तरह से इन का विकास कर सकते हैं।

मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी तथा हमारी सदन की नेता से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उस कमेटी में हमारे जैसे संसद सदस्य एक भी नहीं हैं। जिन संसद सदस्यों का देश के मतदारों से, जनता से, डायरेक्ट कमिटमेंट है, आइ० ए० एस० अफसरों का कमिटमेंट नहीं होता है, हम जनता के सामने जवाबदेह हैं, इस लिये जो भी समिति बने उस में संसद के सदस्यों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिये। इस के साथ ही समिति के लिये कोई कैलेण्डर होना चाहिये, कोई समय निश्चित होना चाहिये, जिस में कि वह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे। प्रायः ऐसा नहीं होता है कि समितियां निर्धारित समय में रिपोर्ट दे दें। इस समिति की भी यही स्थिति है और हमें बताया गया है कि इस की मियाद दो साल के लिये बढ़ा दी गई है। इस का मतलब है कि फिर इसकी मीटिंग्स चलती रहेंगी और रुपया खर्च होता रहेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन में पहली बार आया हूँ और मेरे जैसे कई युवक इस सदन में आये हैं, जो देश के युवकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हम ने इस सदन में आने के बाद एक बात देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान के उन सभी क्षेत्रों से, जिनका अभी विकास नहीं हुआ है, एक मांग बड़े जोर-शोर से आ रही है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय तथा जहाँ पर छोटी लाइन है, उस को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाय। आज उन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिये जनता में बड़ी तड़प है, उन के अन्दर अपना विकास करने का उत्साह जाग गया है। वे विकास के लिये अचल रहे हैं। यह एक अत्यन्त आशाजनक वातावरण है। इस लिये मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से अर्ज करूंगा कि रेलवे लाइनों की जल्द से जल्द व्यवस्था कराये, इस देश की औद्योगिक नीति को बढ़ाने में रेलवे लाइनों का बिछाया जाना बहुत सहयोग दे सकता है।

हमारे मित्र--महालगी जी ने भी इसी सन्दर्भ में बोलने हुए कहा है तथा महाराष्ट्र में जो हमारी अभी नई सरकार बनी है, जिस के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रतुले जी हैं, उनकी तरफ से भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास एक प्रपोजल आई है कि एक नाडल एजेन्सी की स्थापना की जाय। जिस का कार्यक्षेत्र प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्गत चले। अभी यह होता है कि उद्योग मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित जितने काम हैं, उन का एक दूसरे से कोई समन्वय या कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी और रेलवे मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी का आपस में कोई परिचय नहीं है, एनर्जी विभाग के सेक्रेटरी और उद्योग मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी का आपस में कोई परिचय नहीं है, उन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर मैं कुछ गलत बोल रहा हूँ तो उस को आप सही कर दीजिए। जो तथ्य है, वे मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ क्योंकि जो रिजल्ट सामने आने चाहिये, वे आ नहीं रहे हैं, परिणाम सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि कामों को एफोशियोटवा करने के लिए एक नाडल एजेन्सी की स्थापना की जाए, जो कामों का इफेक्टिवली कर सके। इस देश में उद्योगों के मामले में जो ऋण नीति होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं होती है और तकरीरें कर दी जाती हैं। जो हमारी टेक्नोलोजी है, उम में भी क्रांति लानी चाहिए।

जब हम इन बातों को चर्चा करते हैं तो एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के जो औद्योगिक धराने हैं, बिग बिजनेस हाऊसेज हैं, मोनोपली हाऊसेज हैं, वे एक तरफ तो बड़ी बड़ी मोटरें बनाते हैं और एटोमिक एनर्जी पैदा करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम यह देखते हैं कि वे छोटी छोटी चीजें जैसे साबुन की टिकिया और नमक की पुड़िया तक बनाते हैं जा चाजे काटेज इन्डस्ट्री और कूटीर उद्योगों में बनाई जा सकती हैं लेकिन वे उन को बनाने का हिम्मत नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि उन को बिरला और टाटा से स्पर्धा करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हम एक उचित नीति अपनाएँ। जब हम एशिया में जापान देश को देखते हैं, तो वहाँ के जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगागति हैं, वे अपने देश के भातर लोगों से राजा नजी लड़ाते बरिफ वे अमरीका और दूसरे प्रगतिशान राष्ट्रों के उद्योगागतियों से वर्ल्ड मार्केट में जाकर पंजा मिलाते हैं और वहाँ उन में स्पर्धा करने हैं। वहाँ की जा काटेज इन्डस्ट्री हाता है, उम छोटे छोटे उद्योगों से माल लेकर वे अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में बेचते हैं और इस तरह से अपने यहाँ के छोटे उद्योगों को मार्केटिंग को सहूलियतें भी देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि ये जो छोटी छोटी चीजें बड़े उद्योगों में बनाई जाती हैं, उन पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाए। जो सामान छोटे-छोटे उद्योग और सामान्य आदमी बना सकते हैं, उन की बनाने के लिए उन लोगों को तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं प्लास्टिक उद्योग का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आज जो प्लास्टिक बनाने वाले उद्योग हैं, वे प्लास्टिक भी बनाते हैं और प्रोसेस का काम भी वही करते हैं। इस तरह से प्रोसेस करने वाले उद्योग का बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है और इस से स्माल सेक्टर इंडस्ट्री को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो प्लास्टिक का निर्माण करने वाले उद्योग हैं, वे प्रोसेस करने का काम न करें।

मेरा जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वह विदर्भ विभाग में, महाराष्ट्र में है और यह कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र उद्योगों के मामले में काफी आगे बढ़ा हुआ है और इस बात पर मुझे फخر है। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में पूना, थाणा और बम्बई, इन तीन को छोड़ कर, मराठवाड़ा, पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र, कोकण और विदर्भ का क्षेत्र विकास की दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भा विभाग की तुलना में उतना ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जितने और हिस्से हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज का होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं नयी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के बारे में नहीं कहूंगा; लेकिन जिस इंडस्ट्री का सर्वे हो चुका है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। एक कोच फैक्ट्री, बेगन फैक्ट्री के निर्माण के बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन ने दौ साल पहले कहा था मैं उसी के सन्दर्भ में चाहूंगा कि नागपुर में उस बैगन बनाने वाली फैक्ट्री की स्थापना होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसके लिए वहां पर सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

हमारे महालगी साहब ने बीमार उद्योगों के बारे में कहा कि बीमार उद्योगों की एक महामारी-सी आ गयी है। उन्होंने इसका कारण यह बताया कि रा-मैटेरियल की कमी है, एनर्जी की कमी है, फाइनेंस की कमी है, लेबर टूबल है लेकिन एक कारण बताना वे भूल गये कि मिल-मालिकों के आपसी झगडों की वजह से भी उद्योग बन्द किये जाते हैं। हमारे संविधान में जो निजी सम्पत्ति का फण्डामेंटल अधिकार दिया हुआ है कि किसी भी मिन को ताला लगा दिया जाए तो बहुत से उद्योग इस तरह की तालाबन्दी के कारण भी बन्द हो जाते हैं।

हमारे यहा एक उद्योग है शिवराज फाईन आर्ट्स लिथो वर्क्स जिममें आधुनिक मशीनरीज लगी हुई है और जिसकी व्याप्ति एशिया भर में है। 1959 में जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी वहां आये थे और उन्होंने वहां शिवाजी के पुलने का उद्घाटन किया था। लेकिन 6 साल से वह फैक्ट्री बन्द है। अभी हमारे जो सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हैं श्री वसंत साठे, जो मजदूरों के नेता रहे हैं उन्होंने अपने जसने में उस फैक्ट्री के बारे में बहुत कोशिश की थी कि वह उद्योग चले लेकिन वह उद्योग अभी तक बन्द पड़ा है। इस संदर्भ में भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

आज प्रश्नोत्तर काल में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जो पिछड़े हैं उनमें रेल लाइनें बिछाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चन्द्रपुर, नागभीड़ गोविन्दया, जबलपुर की जो रेल लाइनें हैं यह नेरो गेज रेल लाइन है। इसको ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट करन के लिए हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आपके पास प्रपोजल आये हैं और रेलवे विभाग को भी गये हैं। हमारे चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा में कोयला है, मिनरल है और बड़ी मात्रा में लकड़ी है। इसलिए इस लाइन का ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्शन बहुत जरूरी है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारा आदिवासी एरिया है और आदिवासियों के हित के लिए हमारी सरकार और हम कटिबद्ध हैं, वचनबद्ध हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्रालय की ओर से रेल विभाग को रिकमण्ड किया जाए कि उस नेरो गेज रेल लाइन को ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित किया जाए। इससे उस चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा के आदिवासी इलाके का विकास तो होगा ही साथ ही आंध्र और कर्नाटक से जो गाड़ियां कलकत्ता जाती है वे—अगर गौदिया और जबलपुर हो कर जाएंगी तो साढ़े तीन सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी कम हो जाएगी और मद्रास से कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता से मद्रास जा कर जो माल बिकता है उसके भाव भी कम हो जाएंगे।

ये सब बातें कहते हुए मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे हमारे प्रसिद्ध भ्रम्यशास्त्री हैं, योग्य मंत्री हैं वे इन बातों पर विचार करें। हमारे जैसे युवक जो इंदिरा जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में इस सदन में आये हैं वे चाहेंगे कि उद्योग मंत्रालय को आप गति प्रदान करें और गति ही विकास का सार तत्व है।

इतना बोलते हुए मैं इन अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all our Industry Minister deserves congratulations because the legacy that he got was that his Ministry was completely in a mess.

The ex-Minister of Industry, Mr. George Fernandes, who spoke here yesterday very loudly talked against monopolies. But during his time, he always adopted two standards, double standard. While he was speaking and we were hearing, I just remember a dialogue by Mr. Bottom in the Midsummer Nights Dream where a lion used to roar like a nightingale. Mr. George Fernandes, when he was Minister in charge of Industry, used to roar against big monopolists, but

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his roaring was so sweet to the big monopolists that they were hearing it as if it was from a nightingale. (Interruption). He was roaring like a nightingale, not like a lion.

14 hrs.

It is a good sign and a happy augury that, now there is a tendency for industrial growth. But let me tell you that, now, we have to start acting upon a different concept. Those poor people living in the backward areas where there is no industry are longing, are looking forward, that immediately something would be done for the development of their areas. All my learned friends have spoken about this and I also share with their concern. A Committee had been set up to identify the areas, which areas are backward. They have had a number of sittings, but still they have not given their report. After all, what have they to find? Only whether an area is backward or not. You can see with your naked eyes what are the areas which are industrially backward. When we ask why a particular area is not declared backward under the State Government or under the Central Government subsidised scheme, the reason given is that there is no infrastructure. Is it possible for a man who wants to venture into a small scale industry or a medium industry to set up the infrastructure? Is it possible for an individual to set up the infrastructure? If that is the excuse given, then let me tell you that that is not the proper thing.

In Gujarat—I hail from Gujarat—our States has asked for a petro-chemical industry to be set up there, has asked for licence. But there is no reply from the Centre. In Gujarat there is a great potentiality, there is a good scope, so many industries can come up. In today's situation when we have got a very heavy burden on agriculture—and land is not going to expand—setting up small scale and medium industries would prove to be a great relief, would provide alternative

employment and would help in uplifting the standards of living and contribute to industrial growth and national income. In this respect, what I want to emphasize is this. Let there be a better coordination between, as some of my friends have rightly said, the Railways, the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Energy, there should be concerted and coordinated efforts on the part of all these Ministries. Otherwise, there will be only excuses, which will be given. Why is there no power? Because there is no coal. Why is there no coal? There is no wagon. Why no wagon? Something else is not there. Therefore, we are thinking of setting up power houses near the coal fields. But that would not be applicable to industry because we have to make the entire country hum with industries, make it a beehive of industries. For that, the remotest corners of the country are to be looked upon. Now, what has been our experience? We talk a lot about industries. I do not criticise, but I just want to point this out. When small entrepreneurs go to the district unit or the State unit or to the other officers for guidance, they are not getting the proper guidance. If the technical engineers want to set up a small unit, they are not in a position to set it up because they do not get the proper data, the proper information, proper financial assistance, and so many other things. As has been rightly pointed out by some of my friends here, the big monopoly houses are, either directly or indirectly, scuttling the growth of small scale and medium industries. So, that aspect will have to be taken care of.

Tatas, Birlas are manufacturing soap. They are manufacturing trucks also. But look at the premium on trucks. Driver is the person to whom first attention is to be given as owner-driver. But trucks are being sold with a premium of Rs. 40,000. Are we checking it? Only those people who register themselves and who have got the money get it but the poor needy people are not getting. It is only the

blackmercketeers, profiteers and agents who get it and make money out of it. Sir, something will have to be done in this regard also. I know from my constituency so many taxi-drivers are there in Bombay and so many people have applied for trucks. Their registration is there for the last 3 or 4 or 5 years but they are not getting. But if you pay Rs. 40,000 you will get it. I think the Minister must be knowing about the facts and he should do something to stop this racket.

Then, Sir, so far as petro-chemicals are concerned, I have already said and I would repeat it. The Gujarat government has asked for a licence for a petro-chemical industry. It is not yet cleared by the government of India. I do not insist that it should be exclusively on the State Government sector. Let the Centre also have a share in it. There is IPCL of Central Government at Baroda. Let there be a competition so that we may know who is working better. There should be a healthy competition in industries. This point also, I hope, the hon. Minister will bear in mind.

Much has been talked about sick units, about the tendency to make the units sick and to declare lock-outs, etc. Sir, it is surprising that those who were managing the sick units which were ultimately taken over by government, those proprietors have never gone sick monetarily. They have become fat and this aspect also should be taken care of.

Sir, I know the time is very short and a lot of things I have to say. One aspect I would tell you. There should be more emphasis given on agro-industries so that agriculture is brought in harmonious fusion with agro-industries. There is a lot of scope here and it will revitalise the rural economy which will give a great fillip and momentum to the village activities. Presently, we hear a hue and cry that there is a lot of migration to cities and there is a lot of congestion in the big cities. If we can set up agro-indust-

ries in different parts of the country and even in the remotest parts of the country, I think that the problem of great density and concentration of population in the big cities leading to so many evils would be solved to some extent. Therefore, on this point also I ask the government to take due care and pay proper attention to this question.

The Banaskantha district which I have the honour to represent here in this House is a backward district. It should be declared a backward district and I wrote to the Prime Minister while she was in Ambaji. The reply that I got was that a committee will examine this aspect. I hope you would expedite the matter.

North Gujarat is a industrially very backward region of Gujarat State. It is said that Gujarat is an industrially well-advanced State. But let me tell you that all your industries have come up only on the two sides of the national highways or the State highways and not in the remote villages. They have come up only on the sides of the national highways just as we have got roadside plantations but behind them everything is barren. But take the case of Jaisalmer or take the remotest corner like Barmer or Banaskantha. Nobody is paying any attention to those places. Sometimes it is very surprising that we talk here about a particular area, hardly people here in charge know where that area is in our country. This is a sad state of affairs and sometimes we cut a sorry figure. I hope with the present government's zeal we will no longer cut any such sorry figure.

Therefore, while supporting these grants—I do not think I would be able to finish several points within the time because the bell would be rung by you and I may have to sit down—I only urge upon the Minister that he should make concerted efforts for a proper coordination between three or four ministries as they are inter-linked with this Ministry. Let there be the

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bold concept; let the red carpet treatment given to big monopolies, big business, go away and let the small entrepreneurs, small people come to the office of the Industries Minister of any offices barefooted and receive equal treatment that is given to these big business men. Unless you do that, I do not think you will be able to develop the country the way in which we want to develop it. Certainly we want to see that there should be more production of essential commodities. There should be more production efforts made in that regard at a much less cost.

I hope the Minister of Industry will make his concerted efforts in this regard. He will have to look to the aspect of coal first to be sent to the areas where it is not available or where the same cannot reach within a short time to places like Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts. We have a vast coastal area. Now there is a new concept of generation of energy from sun and waves. We have to depend very heavily on our solar energy. Atomic energy would be the alternative source of energy for this country if we want to remove poverty from this country. We all have been dedicated for this. Therefore, I would submit that all these aspects will have to be looked into by the Industries Ministry. We have seen in this Parliament the Minister's zeal and enthusiasm. So, I hope he will take due care and will pay proper attention to these.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan. You have nine minutes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that the time at my disposal is short. So, I shall confine my remarks only to some far reaching and major areas of policy and I do not want to go into many

details although there is a lot of scope and provocation to do so. We are debating the Demands of this vital ministry six months after the new Government, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi has got a massive mandate. At this point of time, certainly, this House is entitled to know what are the contours and dimensions of the new Government's Industrial policy and the details the thrusts, of the policy.

I am conscious of the fact—I shall certainly concede—that the Minister and the Ministry certainly have not time long enough for many achievements because they have been here only for the last six months. But certainly, it is time enough to find out what exactly are the dimensions of the new policy. Also I want to emphasise on what is more important than this, that is what are the departures that they propose, or are they under way, from the basic industrial policy that this country had adopted for the last thirty years?

Now, Sir, this policy, as embodied in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, if I may add, had historical roots in the freedom movement because, after the Karachi Congress of thirties, the Indian National Congress, as a National Liberation Movement, had adopted an economic perspective to which we contributed not only from that side but from this side as well. It was subsequently incorporated in the planning process and the perspective that was unfolded before the country by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

So, this Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is not something to be trifled with. It has a basis; it has its social roots. It answers to the needs of the country not only for the present but also possibly—I am sure at least for a few decades more to come. That does not mean that the country is at a standstill and there is no movement forward. That certainly is not the idea. That is why I am rather disturbed by the whispers, or even by the

loud talk in the corridors of power, about the changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution. That is why when spokesmen from their (ruling) party who were sitting on this side during the last two years and some of us firmly resisted the earlier attempts by proponents or exponents of ruralism to change the direction of this policy.

Now, Sir, I would particularly refer to some of the reports that have appeared in the Press. I quote from a document which has appeared in the *Business Standard* of July 18, which is called the background note for discussion between Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industry. Sir, I know that it is a high pedigreed document! I also know that there are more than national possibly even international ramifications behind this document. I am also conscious of the fact that World Bank and IMF have been demanding structural changes in the economy and there has also been correspondence and talks on this aspect.

But what I am immediately concerned with is and I quote—first, I quote Mr. Marathe:

“Mr. Marathe said at the meeting that it might be necessary to re-examine the Industrial Policy Resolution which was prepared with different historical perspective etc.....”

Afain “Dr. Manmohan Singh also built up a case for private sector. He said that Sixth Plan would have to operate within severe resource constraint and expansion of public sector in industrial field would have to be very selective” and he added “that even there was justification for public sector not to expand in a big way.” Again the note says “that the private sector is now in a position to make huge investment in areas involving sophisticated technology and where gestation period is long.” Now, there are many more things to be quoted but I do not want to go into the whole note.

This then is precisely the problem. What are we trying to do in this country? Is this a drifting, mindless government or has the Minister—I con-

cede that he is a very busy man—found time to apply his mind or has his party or leadership applied its mind to the problem? I am conscious of the fact of natural inhibitive factors on the industrial environment, viz., lack of power, crisis in transportation and so on and so forth.

But with all this do you have a strategy? Have you changed the strategy? What I want to say and say emphatically is that there is a clear-cut effort to change the course of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Our strategy of industrialisation as envisaged by the planning process and Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 was not only to raise national output and achieve self-sustained growth but also to achieve even income distribution and social equality. There was also a strong case made out by the Prof. Mahanobis Committee on concentration of income and even by Industrial Licensing Policy Committee for preventing concentration of economic power. There was a larger social purpose, as I said earlier, which emanated from the goals that the freedom movement had itself set before the nation and in the hands of Jawahar Lal Nehru new tools were fashioned and subsequently followed by the successive governments of this country. It was because of this effort and perspective that we were able to raise not only a substantial area of public sector and to achieve if not commanding heights, major heights in economy but also we created the third biggest reservoir of technological manpower in this country. This is a major and an important point which I wish to stress. It is closely related to self-reliance and self-sustained growth.

I am disturbed because I find that in many public sector organisations many of our engineers and scientists are demoralised. I thought that with the coming in of this government and with the departure of the previous government all such issues would have been settled but on the contrary I find that their morale is at a lower ebb today than at any time before. I wish to

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say that the public sector was equally in bad shape in late sixties and early seventies but subsequently during the next 3 or 4 years they were nurtured and they were allowed to grow so that sufficient gains were achieved compared to the earlier results, after the 1971 Government took over and the gross profits from these public undertakings had gone up from Rs. 146 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 668 crores in 1975-76, a rise of 290 per cent and a net profit of Rs. 306 crores, a rise of almost unbelievable 1400 per cent! But still we are told by the planners and the officials: I don't know what exactly they have said, but from these reports it is clear there is a move for a systematic denigration of the public sector. I don't know, whether we will go back to the primacy of agriculture which was the main theme of the Janata Government. Where do we stand? I want a categorical answer. Are you going to succumb to pressures that have developed around? Are you going to depart from the time tested industrial policy resolution of 1956 or do you want to go ahead? Now, Sir, Bharat Heavy Electricals is a prize plant which has been built up with great care. With pride I would say, it is one of the biggest achievements of the public sector in India. Their order books are getting blank today. On the contrary efforts are made for importing equipments which can be made here. And our great voluble Minister for Power said the other day— Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury went to the extent of saying that he "would hand over power houses to foreign experts." Sir, I was really astonished. But that is what he has been saying. He went to the extent of saying that we shall invite them to run power plants. It is a new concept. If law and order breaks down do you get policemen and experts in criminology from other countries? Because, that is what it amounts to!

Sir, there are many distortions already even otherwise in the developmental process. The Minister is not

here now; he himself is an economist. The first problem in the development process is the high capital intensity of the Indian industry. It used to be around Rs. 32,980 for every job in 1968 according to an ICICI study; now it may have gone up to around Rs. 48,000. But I would say capital intensity is not the only major problem, nor capacity utilisation.

But there are some inherent difficulties in the demand pattern of Indian industry. One problem which I have always been stressing is the structure of demand. People don't have the wherewithal and the capacity to buy goods produced by Indian industry, particularly in the consumer industries sector. That is what it amounts to put it in very simple terms. For example, in 1969, out of a total urban market of industrial goods which was at Rs. 1600 crores, Rs. 568 crores (or 35 per cent) were consumed by top 10 per cent of the urban rich and again out of Rs. 4600 crores worth of rural market, 10 per cent of the rural rich consumed goods worth Rs. 1724 crores or 37.6 per cent. So, this is a basic constraint of Indian industry. The constraint is the distortion in the demand structure. So, Sir, unless you have far-reaching inter-related changes in the agrarian scene like land reform, unless you are able to put money in the pockets of people there will always be these natural inhibitive factors operating in the development of Indian industry. Another point I want to stress is the question of regional imbalance. Sir, I am all for regulatory framework. This regulatory framework has a meaning and content in the context of our industrial policy. But I am not for bureaucratic controls like the price control on automobiles. How does it matter I have never understood our concern for an Ambassador car being sold for Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 80,000 which must find its own price of market level. Now whom does this price control help? Now, there is a price control on cement, may be the Government can certainly take over a portion of the production of cement. But the Government is willing to pay more money and import cement on

higher price than what it offers to the cement manufacturers here even if they happen to be the big business houses. Now, this kind of bureaucratic controls generate black money and it harms not only the economy as a whole but it brings distortions even in the levels of incomes. So, if we have to fight this, it is very important that they do have a look at the regulatory frames work but keeping in mind the basic perspective of Industrial Policy which cannot be, as I said earlier, trifled with.

Now, Mr. George Fernandes, talked about the monopolists and multi-nationals. On the question of multi-nationals very often it is said that even the Soviet Union has invited the multi-nationals like Fiat or Monsanto Chemicals. But the Soviet Union after 40 years of socialist revolution and development has acquired a rich capital base with powerful technology and material base which can absorb foreign technology without damaging or changing the essential features of its economy. But we has not here in this country so far reached the point where we can afford a large infusion by multi-national participation unless you want an export led growth. I know there is a pressure. The world Bank is demanding structural changes in the economy. But, Sir, as I said earlier, self-reliance has been our goal, self-reliance can only be sustained over a period of time, if we adopt policies where our own engineers, our own designers, our own scientists have a key role to play in national economy, particularly in the Heavy Industry sectors. But what do you find today? You find that whatever design organisations we have built up, we are trying to pass it back to the private sector, that too multinationals. It is very relevant here because I want to make this known to the House. I am glad that the Minister for Petroleum is here.

Now, there is the Fertiliser Corporation. In the Research and Design Wing we have many brilliant engi-

neers and in the FEDO Design Wing of FACT also they have handled and designed 7 or 8 fertilizer plants. Nearly 95 per cent of this was wholly designed by these men. Now, I find that they are jobless because the new urea plants that we want to establish, I am told, have been handed over to SNAM PROGETTI and Ammonia plants to American multinationals. I do not know whether it is in this way we are going to develop if for marginal advantages we invite multinational technology. You can always argue on this. But what happens to these men? As Mr. V. N. Gadgil pointed out the other day about H.A.L. it is affecting the entire area of industrial production and activities. There is a backslide from our cherished goals and policy of self-reliance. Now, the basic question is the policy you want to adopt. You cannot at this stage of development, I would contend, adopt any other policy than what we had followed. I am not here suggesting that the same control which was necessary yesterday should be continued today. It is very important.

I was a little surprised at the Finance Minister's announcement during the budget when he had allowed and had given a blanket guarantee to big business that even if we put money from the public financial institutions, we shall come nowhere near you. No Minister had ever said this before; that was not a part of the policy. The convertibility clause has a serious impact. Whatever maybe the argument, you are saying that you would not come anywhere near them. On the other hand, you say that you shall take over every sick undertaking. Recently in this House on 23rd March, the hon. Minister for Industry who is absent now, had said that he would take over Kumar Dhubi Engineering Works. He had given an assurance but now I am told that it is being handed over back to the private sector. I would conclude by saying that it is time for people to realise that there cannot be any departure from the basic postulate that we had adopted.

श्री महादीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस माननीय सदन में एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ जो कि केवल आर्थिक विकास की आधारशिला ही नहीं है बल्कि हमारे सामाजिक विकास, राजनीतिक विकास, वैज्ञानिक विकास, रक्षात्मक विकास और आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर प्रभावित वैदेशिक नीति को भी आधारशिला है। किसी भी देश की औद्योगीकरण की नीति को देखने के लिए कि वह कहां तक सफल रही है, हम उस की सफलता को तभी देख सकते हैं जबकि हम यह देखें कि विकास की दर क्या रही है, औद्योगिक विकास की गति क्या रही है। इस संदर्भ में हम को भारत की विकास दर को तीन अवधियों के अन्दर देखना होगा। पहली है 24 मार्च 1977 से पहले की अवधि, फिर 24 मार्च 1977 के बाद और जनवरी 1980 के बीच की अवधि और तीसरी है जनवरी 1980 के बाद की अवधि। इस प्रकार जब हम देखते हैं तो इस माननीय सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आलोचना और समालोचना की है। इस बारे में सदस्यों ने तरह तरह की बातें कही हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के साधियों ने कहा है कि उनकी सरकार के जमाने में उद्योगों में काफी प्रगति हुई है। मैं केन्द्रीय साधियों संगठन द्वारा जारी की गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगस्त 1979 में यह हम देखते हैं कि जो सूचक अंक था, वह अन्तिम छ माह के अन्तर्गत 0.6 प्रतिशत था जबकि उसी अवधि में मई 1977-78 के बीच में वह 7.7 प्रतिशत था। इस तरह से औद्योगिक विकास की जो गति रही है, उद्योगीकरण की जो दर रही है, वह हम देखते हैं कि इस के पहले अर्थात् जनता पार्टी की सरकार जब पदार्हू हुई, उस के जमाने में औद्योगिक विकास की प्रगति में कमी आई है। इसलिए हम यह मानते हैं कि कल जो हमारे माननीय जार्ज फर्नांडीज, जो यहां पर बहुत जोरों से औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में बोल रहे थे, आज वे इस माननीय सदन में हमारी बात सुनने के लिए नहीं आए हैं, उन के जमाने में औद्योगिक विकास में कमी आई थी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास का सवाल है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में विकास की गति में वृद्धि हुई थी और हम औद्योगिक उन्नयन की तरफ जा रहे थे लेकिन जनता पार्टी के ढाई वर्ष के शासन में औद्योगिक विकास पीछे गंगा है, उस की अधोगति हुई है।

हम इस चीज को दो पक्षों में देखना चाहते हैं। एक भारी उद्योगों की नीति और दूसरी लघु उद्योगों की नीति। माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर भारी उद्योगों में सारी संरक्षण की बात कही है। जो भारी उद्योग चलते हैं, उन में क्या हमारी सरकार ने मदद की थी? और ढाई वर्ष की जनता पार्टी की अवधि में उसने क्या खर्च किया

था? मान्यवर जब हम रिपोर्ट देखते हैं तो 1976-77 की अवधि में 32 सौ करोड़ रुपये भारी उद्योग में खर्च किया गया था लेकिन मान्यवर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में जब से कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था के आधार पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार गठित हुई है उस सरकार ने इस पर 50 सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। इस से मन साफ हो जाता है कि हम भारी उद्योग में कहां जा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर हम लघु उद्योगों को भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इनमें विश्व के मानचित्र में अपना एक अलग मानचित्र बनाना चाहते हैं। ममममता है कि भारी उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों दोनों का समन्वय हो और दोनों के समन्वय से ही हम एक दूसरे को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसी तरह से हम समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। इसी संदर्भ में मैं जार्ज साहिब से पूछना चाहता हूँ जो कि अपने को समाजवादी नता मानते हैं और जो कि दो वर्ष तक उद्योग मंत्री भी रहे हैं और उन्होंने अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के आरक्षण पर के प्रश्न पर क्या किया? दो वर्ष तक वे उद्योग मंत्री रहे और उन्होंने भारी उद्योगों में इन लोगों के आरक्षण के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया मान्यवर आप जानते हैं कि जब हमारा बादशाह हार कर जा रहा था तो भिष्मती ने उसे नदी पार कराया, उसने उपहार में 24 घंटे शासन का अधिकार दिया। इस पर उसने चमड़े का सिक्का 24 घंटे के अन्दर ही चला दिया था। वह चमड़े का सिक्का आज भी देश के अजायबघर में रखा हुआ है। मैं जार्ज साहिब से जानना चाहता हूँ जो इस तरह से हरिजनो और गिरिजनो के रोजगार की बात कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपने काल में उनके लिए क्या किया?

मान्यवर, मैं आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि मार्क्सजिक क्षेत्र में 1978 में कुल 7410 कर्मियों में से 1106 और 377 कर्मों अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे। यह सारी भर्तियों का 14.9 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत है। 1978 में 1977 की तुलना में 1.68 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। क्या इस प्रकार से वे इन लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात इस माननीय सदन में कर रहे थे? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय जार्ज साहिब दो-ढाई वर्ष तक उद्योग मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने हरिजनों और गिरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के आरक्षण को कभी पूरा नहीं किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो भारतीय संविधान में उद्योगधित 18 प्रतिशत उनका आरक्षण है उसको वे पूरा करें।

मान्यवर, बहुत संक्षेप में मैं लघु उद्योग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत गांधी का देश है और यहाँ की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांधी में

निवास करती है। लेकिन मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनी है उसने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये का इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है जिससे ग्रामीण अंचलों में रोजगार देने के लिए व्यवस्था हो सके। इसने 146 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त लाभ होगा।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल जिला गोरखपुर में एक बांसगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है जिसको हम सभी जानते हैं और उद्योग मंत्री भी जानते हैं यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। मान्यवर, किसी भी स्थान पर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तम जलवायु, कच्चा माल, श्रम, आवागमन के साधन, उचित जमीन, पूंजी तथा सरकारी संरक्षण होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसी आधार पर मान्यवर बांसगांव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ट्रे-तीन वस्तुओं के लघु उद्योगों के आधार पर भारी उद्योग स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, आप भी जानते हैं और शास्त्री जी भी जानते हैं हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चौराचारी एक स्थान है जहां पर पूर्वांचल के बीसों जिलों का चमड़ा इकट्ठा किया जाता है लेकिन आज तक वहां पर कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं खोला गया। मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड जो बना हुआ है, उस आधार पर देश के अन्दर कागज, लुगदी अखबारी कागज के सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक और कारपोरेशन बने। जिससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये। उस आधार पर सोचें तो एशिया महादीप में सब से बड़ी मिल हमारे यहां मरदाद नगर में स्थापित की जा सकती है। वहां पर खोई बहुत पैदा होती है और खोई के आधार पर वहां कागज की मिल बड़ी आसानी से आप स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि विद्वान उद्योग मंत्री कोट करें। चौरा चौरा में चमड़े का उद्योग बड़ी

आसानी से स्थापित हो सकता है। माननीय झारखंडे राय जी जानते हैं हमारे बांसवाड़ा क्षेत्र में अनेक स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां पर तीस तीस गांवों में केवल जुलाहे ही रहते हैं या बुनकर ही रहते हैं। पचास परसेंट के करीब वहां बुनकर होंगे। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उम आधार पर गोलाबाजार में या बड़हलगंज में या कहीं और एक कनाई, बुनाई की मिल स्थापित की जाए।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सारे क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराएं। आप कहते हैं कि आगे आगे आवागमन के साधन दौड़ते हैं, रेलवे लाइन दौड़ती है और पीछे पीछे उद्योग दौड़ते हैं। इस दृष्टि से भी मैं विद्वान उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र का वह सर्वेक्षण कराएं और वहां पर जो उद्योग आसानी से स्थापित हो सकते हैं, उनको स्थापित करने के आदेश दें।

आपने राष्ट्रीय उद्योग विकास निगम की स्थापना की है, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना की है, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की भी स्थापना की है। इन तीन कारपोरेशनों की आपने जब स्थापना की है तो उनके द्वारा आप प्रत्येक क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराएं और हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न भागों में जहां पर क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन पैदा हो गया है और उसके कारण से जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े रह गये हैं, उनको आगे लाने का आप यत्न करें, वहां उद्योग धंधों की आप स्थापना करें।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, समाजवादी नीतियों पर चलते हुए निरन्तर प्रगति पथ पर वह अग्रसर है। वह विश्व के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं में से एक है। वह देश को आगे ले जाने में पूर्णतया सक्षम है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था और समाजवाद के सिद्धांतों को सामने रखते हुए आप यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य हाथ में लेंगे और वहां लघु तथा भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन (शोलापुर) : सभारत जी, उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा 1980-81 के लिए जो अनुदानों की मांगें हमारे आदरणीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने स्वीकृति के लिए सदन के सामने रखी हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और इस मंत्रालय से ग्राम लोगों की जो अपेक्षाएँ उनके आपके द्वारा उन तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि के बाद उद्योग सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं और भारत को करोड़ों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करके देने हैं। इस मंत्रालय का संबंध इनसे ही है। इसके विभिन्न पहलू हैं। तरह तरह के उद्योग स्थापित करना उनको सही ढंग से चलाना, उनके प्रबन्ध को देखना, करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना, इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है और वह इन सब कामों को करने की क्षमता रखता है। अब इस मंत्रालय की ओर भारत के करोड़ों शिक्षित युवक रोजगार की प्रतीक्षा में, छोटे मोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए देख रहे हैं और यह भी देख रहे हैं कि यह मंत्रालय क्या और किस किस किस्म के उपाय करने जा रहा है। ऐसे वक्त पर इस मंत्रालय को बड़ी सावधानी बरतनी होगी और मचेतक अपनी पालिसी रखनी होगी।

ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों के लिए 1979-80 में 71.11 करोड़ की मांग की गई थी। मगर वस्तुतः सिर्फ 37.13 करोड़ ही खर्च किया गया। इसको देखकर अब 1980-81 के बजट में 40.15 करोड़ की मांग रखी गई है। जो रकम खर्च नहीं की गई और ट्रांसफर कर दी गई उसका फल यह हुआ कि उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने में सरकार असफल रही। इससे यह भी साबित होता है कि जनता सरकार ने इसकी ओर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया और इसका यह परिणाम निकला कि देश में बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ती गई। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका पूरी तरह से सर्वेक्षण किया जाए और इस योजना को कारगर बनाने का हर प्रयत्न किया जाए। जहां सम्भव हो वहां पावरलूम सेक्टर का एक भाग इसमें शामिल किया

जाए ताकि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों और युवकों को आने ही गांव में इस तरह के उद्योग स्थापित करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो सके। वहां 5 हजार बस्ती के गांव में 24 यंत्रभाग, 25,000 बस्ती के गांव में 48 यंत्रभाग और 50,000 बस्ती के गांव में 96 यंत्रभाग की यूनिटें दी जायें। अनेक प्रि और आफ्टर प्रोसेस की यूनिटें 80 मील के नजदीक के एक शहर में स्थापित कर उसके रा-मैटीरियल और मार्केटिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध की जाये। ऐसा होने से गांव के शिक्षित युवकों की बेरोजगारी कम हो जायेगी और शहर की ओर जाने का काम बन्द हो जायेगा।

बैकवर्ड ग्रिया डिक्लेयर करके, सरकार कई इन्सैटिव योजना लागू करके उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रही है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, मगर इसको डिक्लेयर करने का मानदंड क्या है? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। क्योंकि कुछ राज्यों में हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का कुछ भाग और कुछ राज्यों में सिर्फ दो या तीन डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिक्लेयर किये गये हैं। महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ चन्द्रपुर, रत्नागिर और औरंगाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं। मगर हम देख रहे हैं कि इन जिलों के मुख्य मिटी के आसपास ही केवल उद्योग बढ़ गये हैं, बाकी का पूरा जिला जैसा का जैसा ही पिछड़ा रह गया है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हर राज्य में हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के कुछ तालुकाओं का सर्वेक्षण करके पिछड़ा क्षेत्र डिक्लेयर किया जाये तो समूचे भाग का विकास हो जायेगा और प्रादेशिक असमता का प्रश्न सुलझ जायेगा।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर के कार्य का विस्तार सही तौर से अभी होना है, उनको और कारगर बनाना पड़ेगा, और ऐसा वातावरण निर्माण करना पड़ेगा कि गांव का बेकार युवक उनकी तरफ आकर कई बार चक्कर मारने के बजाय, इस सेंटर के सभी अधिकारी बारबार गांव में जाकर सभी सुविधाएं, वित्त और यांत्रिकी ममेन, उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करें।

क्रेडिट गारन्टी स्कीम एक अच्छी योजना है। इसका और विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये। अभी की योजनास्वरूप प्राइमरी लेबर कांटेक्ट सोसाइटीज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। यह सोसाइटीज भी कुछ न कुछ वस्तुओं का प्रोडक्शन करते हैं, इसलिये इनको इस योजना में शामिल किया जाये तो हर गांव में ऐसी सोसाइटीज द्वारा कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

नेशनल स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लि० संस्था द्वारा हायर परचेज पर मशीनरीज सप्लाई होती रहती है। इसके लिये बजट में 4.57 करोड़ की मांग है, यह बहुत कम है। इसको बढ़ाकर इस कार्पोरेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लघु और ग्राम उद्योगों को मशीनरी सप्लाई करने के लिये कहा जाये। इसका जो प्रोसीजर है, उसमें और सरलता लानी चाहिये।

भारत में मेज का उत्पादन दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, मगर इसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मेज स्टार्च को देश में बहुत कमी है, विदेशों में भी इसकी बहुत मांग है। देश में स्टार्च का उत्पादन बहुत कम है, यह इस मंत्रालय ने भी महसूस किया है। इसको देखते हुए, इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ खास रियायतें देनी चाहियें। मेज का भाव अभी करीबन 100 रुपये क्विंटल है और मेज स्टार्च का भाव करीबन 400 रुपये क्विंटल है। यह देखते हुए इस कृषि प्रधान उद्योग का विस्तार और विकास करने के लिए खास ध्यान देना चाहिये।

भारत की अधिकतर गरीब जनता के लिये हवाई नेता आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने पहले कंट्रोल क्लीप की योजना शुरू की थी, मगर जनता सरकार ने अनेक बड़े उद्योगों

के फायदे के लिये इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर तबदीलियां कीं। उन सबको हटाकर जैसी पहले की स्कीम थी, उसी तरह की स्कीम लागू की जाये। इसका कुछ भार डिमेंट्रलाइज्ड पावरलूम सेंक्टर के ऊपर भी कुछ खास रियायतें देकर दिया जाये जिससे हर परिवार को कम से कम बड़ा मिलना रहे।

भारत में डिमेंट्रलाइज्ड सेंक्टर में पावरलूम की संख्या 3.47 लाख बताई जाती है। मगर मेरे खयाल से यह पांच लाख के ऊपर है। अन-अथोराइज्ड पावरलूम अथोराइज्ड किये जा रहे हैं, यह पांचवीं बार किया जा रहा है। बड़ी मिलों को आटोमैटिक लूम के बदले में देखा जाये तो इस इंडस्ट्री में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों को काम मिलता है और मिलता रहेगा। यह देखते हुए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके ऊपर जो रिस्ट्रिक्शन है, उनको पूरी तरह से हटाया जाये और जो कोई यंत्रभाग लगवाना चाहता है, उसको काटन या सिल्क के यंत्रभाग लगाने की स्वतंत्रता दी जाये ताकि देश के कपडे के उत्पादन में बढोत्तरी हो और ज्यादा पैमाने पर निर्यात भी कर सके। इतना ही नहीं, इस उद्योग को सही तौर पर स्थापित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय निगम बनाकर वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। उस उद्योग से हाथकरघा उद्योग को धोखा है, ऐसा जो कहा जाता है, वह गलत है क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन में रिजर्वेशन किया गया है और अगर उसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सक्षम करने की कोशिश की जाये तो उसमें उलझनें पैदा नहीं होंगी।

कपड़ा उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने की नीति सरकार की है, वह देखते हुए इसको जो रा-वीटोरियल चाहिये, उसके लिये काटन-गार्न की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने का अभियान खास तौर पर किया जाना चाहिये। सीमाव्य से बेक में दिन-ब-दिन कपास की उपज बढ़ती जा रही है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम-से-कम 100 सहकारी कताई मिलें स्थापित करनी चाहियें और सभी मिलों की कैपेसिटी 50,000 स्पिन्डल तक बढ़ाने के लिये

[श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन]

सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं वित्तीय सहायता आदि जल्द-से-जल्द उपलब्ध कराई जायें और इसके लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता जरूरी हो, तो उसके लिये भी हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। इसके अलावा, ओल्ड स्पिडल्स बदलवाने के लिये माडर्नाइजेशन प्रोग्राम बड़े पैमाने पर लाना चाहिये और वेस्ट स्पिनिंग यूनिट को 40 काउंट तक स्पिनिंग करने की जो परमीशन दी गई है, उसको कायम करके, उनको सभी वित्तीय सहायता माडर्नाइजेशन के लिये आई० डी० बी० आई० में खास सेल बनाया जाये, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा काटन-यार्न की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ें, कपास की खपत बढ़े और कपास उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य मिलता रहे। इससे परस्पर सहयोग की बात बन जायेगी।

अभी काटन यार्न की प्राइसिज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। मेरा दावा है कि जिस प्रमाण से काटन की प्राइसिज बढ़ी है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा मात्रा में यार्न की प्राइसिज बढ़ गई है। उसका जो प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर बनाने का फार्मूला है, वह गलत है और उसको सही बनाना चाहिए। वर्तमान फार्मूले से बड़ी मिलों को बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा हो रहा है। वह शीघ्र ही बन्द होना चाहिए। इसके लिए एक गैर-सरकारी कमेटी बनानी चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा मुझाव है।

इसके अलावा इम्पोर्टेड विगकोम स्टेपल फाइबर पर अभी जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, वह हटाई जाये, ताकि काटन यार्न बनाने वकत सही मात्रा में ब्लेड करने का बढ़ावा मिले और काटन यार्न की प्राइस को काबू में रखने का प्रयास किया जाये।

पब्लिक सेक्टर का एच० एम० टी०, बंगलौर तीन करोड़ रुपये से चालीस लाख ट्यूब लाइट बनाने का कारखाना खोल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र का शोलापुर जिला, जहां से मैं चुनकर आया हूँ, बंगलौर से सड़क और रेल द्वारा सीधा जुड़ा हुआ

है। मेरा प्रार्थना है कि यह कारखाना शोलापुर में स्थापित किया जाये, जो हमेशा अकालवस्त रहता है।

इस शोर्ते के साथ मैं आदरणीय उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका भी आभार मानता हूँ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the Industry Ministry. The reason for this is that the Government has failed to bring about the industrial development of the country in a planned manner. Japan and Germany were fully destroyed by war, but they were able to rebuild the industries in an organised manner in the course of 8 to 10 years. Even 33 years after independence we have not developed industries in a planned manner and there is still much to be done to put India on the industrial map of the world. We talk of the regional imbalances. We talk of carrying industries to rural and backward areas. But no satisfactory progress is made in this direction. We have not been able to decide which industries are to be in the private sector and which industries are to be in the public sector and which industries are to be in the cooperative sector. Further, we have no classification as to the industries which are to be in the small-scale and cottage sector, and which are those to be put in the large-scale sector to be produced in big

factories. We have no detailed plan as to how to make up the shortage of essential consumer goods.

Our industrial policy should be such that we will have maximum production of consumer goods at reasonable cost by a judicious use of the large resources of raw materials we have and the unlimited manpower available. We have not yet attained self-sufficiency in the production of essential commodities. By reading the report given to us, we find that there is increased production of luxury goods like beer, wine, cigarettes, cosmetics, superfine textile goods, fans, pressure cookers, etc.—Why have we failed to achieve self-sufficiency in regard to the production of essential commodities like cement; sugar, paper, edible oil, etc.?

It is a matter of regret that we have to import cement, sugar and other commodities which we can conveniently manufacture to the extent we need in our country. Regarding cement, it is very necessary that early steps should be taken to see that we produce the cement that we require very early. With regard to sugar, it is a pity that the production of sugar is going down year after year when the demand is increasing to a great extent. The cost is also going up and it is beyond the capacity of the common man to purchase sugar. The Agriculture and Industry Ministries should work in a planned manner so that the production of these essential commodities is stepped up, and the cost is reduced.

Regarding paper industry, though the production is increasing slightly, there is scarcity of paper in the market. There is lot of blackmarket in notebooks and other books that are supplied to the students. Steps should be taken to see that this artificial scarcity is removed.

Regarding automobile industry, the cost of a car is more than half a lakh of rupees. The cost of petrol is also going up. Under these circumstances, there will be greater use of public conveyance. It is reported that chassis for buses and lorries are not available.

The Government should see that supply of chassis is stepped up so that we may have more buses and lorries for the travelling public. In Karnataka, the Road Transport Corporation has placed orders about a year ago for 1000 chassis. But they have hardly got 300 to 400 chassis. To meet the demands of city and mofussil passengers and goods transport, special efforts will have to be made to produce chassis for buses and lorries.

Regarding textile industry, sick textile mills are being taken over. There is a huge liability on most of the sick mills. In these mills, most of the machinery is obsolete. It will be better if sick mills are taken over before they are beyond repairs. Steps should be taken to see that the liabilities of these sick mills are discharged and that the obsolete machinery is replaced by efficient modern machinery.

Regarding silk industry, there is a big scope in developing sick industry. If this is developed in an organised manner, it can provide employment to lakhs of people and we can earn large foreign exchange. In Karnataka, there is disturbance in the silk production and trade after the silk exchange law is brought into force. Because of this, the weavers and twisters are put to hardship. I urge upon the Central Government to take early steps to see that this valuable industry is made to run on sound lines.

The decision to shift the Khadi and Village Industry to the Department of Rural Development is not a wise decision. The Industry's Department has got the machinery to carry on the development of industries. The Industry Department could have taken over the Rural Development Corporation and then it could have seen that this institution worked in a better way. Simi-

larly, the technical department in DGTD for drugs is looked after by the Technical Wing in the Chemical Department. This duplication should be avoided.

Regarding DGTD registration of drug industry, it is to be on the same line as that of other industries. For want of time, I am unable to give details of the drug industry. But I have certain problems. I will give the notes to the hon. Minister and I am quite sure that he will take suitable action in this regard.

In conclusion, I would say that the Government should see that we attain self-sufficiency in essential commodities. It is also necessary to check the rush of rural population to cities. The Government should take immediate steps to start industries in rural areas so that the growth of cities may be limited to a considerable extent.

15.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before me there is a list consisting of 35 names from the Congress (I) party and there are 5 or 6 Members from the Opposition side to speak. May I request the Members to make only the salient points and finish their speeches, specially from the Congress (I) party, each in 5 minutes' time so that all Members would be able to speak.

श्री रामनाथ कृष्ण (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए उठा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि उद्योग मंत्रालय एवं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री को इस समय औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारित करने में जो

कठिनाई का अनुभव करना पड़ा होगा वह सभी सदस्यों की जानकारी में है, क्योंकि जनता, लोक-दल शासन से हमारी सरकार को एक बिगड़ी हुई दुर्ध्ववस्थित औद्योगिक नीति विरासत में मिली है और इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारित करने में हमारे योग्य माननीय उद्योग मंत्री ने जो दूरदर्शिता तथा जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह किया है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है जो कि निरन्तर औद्योगिक प्रगति के पथ पर जा रहा है। इस दिशा में सफल औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ हमारे देश की प्रगति में बहुत बड़ा योगदान कर सकेंगी। हमारे देश में इस समय मुख्यतया भारी, मध्यम एवं लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई। इसके अलावा उद्योगों की प्रगति सार्वजनिक, महकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में सरकार की ओर से की जा रही है। देश में भारी उद्योग लगाए जाने अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इनके साथ साथ हम बात का भी ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि मध्य एवं लघु उद्योग भारी उद्योगों की दौड़ में अपेक्षित न रह जाये। इस तथ्य से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में लघु उद्योगों को पूरा सह-योग यानी वाञ्छित महयोग न मिलने के कारण वे अपेक्षित हैं। और मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि लघु उद्योग आज देश में सिमकती हुई दशा में विद्यमान है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि भारी एवं मध्यम उद्योगों तथा लघु उद्योगों का कार्य-क्षेत्र अलग अलग विभाजित कर दिया जाए और इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए अलग अलग धनराशि निर्धारित की जाए जिससे कि लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति में किसी कारण धन एवं साधनों का अभाव न हो सके।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जनपद से लोक सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। हमारा प्रदेश 56 जिलों में विभाजित है जनसंख्या अधिक है, प्राथमिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ है, उद्योग लगाने के लिए समता विद्यमान है और अगर प्रयास किया जाए तो उत्तर प्रदेश का एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र बनाया जा सकता है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक साधन प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के लघु उद्योग कारखानों को बनाने में उपेक्षा

की गई है। उसहृत्त के तीर पर मैं शक्यको मन्त्रा विधिकय मीरीरकन कन्वेषस के बारे में बतलाना चाहूँगा। इसकी स्थापना सन 1976 में की गई थी और पीकेज प्रसिस्टेन्स स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अनेक प्रकार से साधन उपलब्ध कराने का वादा किया गया लेकिन वे सब वादे पूरे नहीं किए गए। (व्यवसाय) बोड़ा सा समय और दिया जाए।

उद्योग चलाने के लिए पीकेज प्रसिस्टेन्स की जो स्कीम रखी गई, मैं समझता हूँ जिस उद्देश्य से वह निर्धारित की गई वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। बिल्कुल छोटे को नीति निर्धारित की गई। उस क्षेत्र में भी उनको सहयोग नहीं दिया है। उनको चलाने के लिए वकिंग कैपिटल इन्वें- शियल कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से देने का जो वायदा किया गया था, वह भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है जो कुछ कच्चा माल और रा-मेट्रियल उनको मिलना चाहिए जैसे लोहा है, वह उनको इस मात्रा में नहीं मिल रही है, जिसकी वजह से वे बिगड़े हुई स्थिति में पड़े हुए हैं और उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी तरह से उनको यह माल ब्लैक में मिल जाता है, इस तरह से वे अपना काम चला रहे हैं।

बिजली का जहाँ तक मवाल है, वह भी उनको पूरी तरह से नहीं मिली है और इसके बावजूद भी उनसे न्यूनतम चार्ज वसूल किए जाते हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र बांदा जनपद के बारे में, जहाँ बहुत ही खनिज उपलब्ध हैं, बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में सिलिका सैंड काफी मात्रा में उप- लब्ध है, जिससे कि सिलिका सैंड की इण्डस्ट्री लगाई जा सकती है। बाक्साइट भी काफी मात्रा में प्राप्त होता है, जिससे एस्मयुना उद्योग लगाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से शजर पत्थर भी भारी मात्रा में पाया जाता है, जिसका उद्योग लगाया जा सकता है। इस क्षेत्र में लेंडु की पत्ती भी भारी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, जिससे बीड़ी उद्योग खोला जा सकता है।

हीथीकाट के क्षेत्र में बिजली व पत्थर का सामान बनाने के लिए काफी मात्रा में साधन उपलब्ध हैं। हजारा क्षेत्र मकूर क्षेत्र है और पिछड़ा क्षेत्र इलाका है, जहाँ आज तक एक भी इण्डस्ट्री

बनाने के बारे में विचार नहीं किया गया, आज 20 लाख की आबादी के साथ भी।

एक मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, हमारे क्षेत्र में फंडिन्ग और का कारखाना, पीडी का कारखाना, सक्कर का कारखाना सफलता के साथ लगाया जा सकता है।

मैं अन्त में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 1956 की औद्योगिक नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में मामूलबूल और शान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत गाँवों में बसता है और शारीण उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए। देश की प्रगति के लिए आमवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारना, गरीबी दूर करने व बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए शारीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करना सरकार की सर्वोपरि नीति होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया और मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रमजीत सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान गाँवों का देश है, जहाँ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। देहातों में अभी भी बहुत से लोगों के पास ज़मीन नहीं है, जिस पर वे खेती कर सकें। हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता आज भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन निर्वाह करती है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए स्व० प्रणित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी भागों में औद्योगिककरण कर दिया जाए, जिससे हमारे गरीब और बेरोज- गार नौजवान नौकरी पा सकें और हिन्दुस्तान में सभी चीजों का उत्पादन हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़े आनन्द के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में अभी भी औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो पाया है। बहुत से जिले-दवाकों में औद्योगिक संस्थानों की स्थापना नहीं हो पाई है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज तक जो भी औद्योगिकरण किया गया है या जहाँ

[श्री रणबीर सिंह]

पर औद्योगिक संस्थानों की स्थापना हुई है, वहां पर किसी भी तरह का प्रायदा नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां की बेरोजगारी को खत्म नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि कभी किसी उद्योग के लिए कोयले की कमी हो जाती है, कभी लोहे की कमी हो जाती है, कभी रेलवे लाइन या यातायात की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उद्योग विभाग, ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग, रेलवे विभाग, और इनर्जी विभाग, इन चारों विभागों को एक साथ बैठ कर, इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए और विभिन्न स्थानों पर उद्योग लगाने के कार्य में ध्यान देना चाहिए। जिससे हमारे इलाके का विकास हो सके। मैं बिहार के चतरा क्षेत्र में चुन कर आया हूं, जहां मारे-के सारे लोग घान की रोटी खाते हैं, महुआ खा कर अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं। वहां पर ज्यादातर आदिवासी और हरजन लोग हैं। ऐसे पिछड़े स्थान पर न जाने कबो आज तक कोई औद्योगिक संस्थान नहीं है। हमारे क्षेत्र में लातेहर एक क्षेत्र है जहां एलमिनिया फैक्ट्री लगाने का तय हुआ था जमीन भी ले ली गई थी, लेकिन अभी तक वह फैक्ट्री नहीं लगी है। पूछने है तो सेंटर कहना है कि स्टेट में कमेन्ट्स मांगे जा रहे हैं, स्टेट कहना है कि सेंटर से एप्रूवल नहीं हो पाई है। पाच-पांच वर्ष सेंटर और स्टेट के झगड़े में बीत जाते हैं और ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का कोई विकास नहीं हो पाता है।

सभापति महोदय, पब्लिक सेंटर, प्राइवेट सेंटर, स्माल सेंटर और कुटीर उद्योग—ये चार महत्वपूर्ण सेंटरस होते हैं। पब्लिक सेंटर में हड़ताले होने की वजह से, लेबर प्राबलम की वजह से समफजता नहीं मिल पाती है। हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग हमेशा बहां हड़तालें कराने में लगे रहते हैं, जिस के कारण पब्लिक सेंटर पूरी तरह से डिस्टर्ब रहना है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री का यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि लेबर और पब्लिक सेंटर के बीच समझौता हो और ऐसी नीति बने जिस से लेबर के साथ झगडा न होने पाये। इसी तरह से जो प्राइवेट सेंटरस हैं, जिन में टाटा, बिड़ला, मफतलाल और हमारे बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, इन लोगों का भी यह प्रयास होता है कि पब्लिक सेंटर डिस्टर्ब रहे, जिस

से प्राइवेट सेंटर को घाने बढ़ने का मौका मिले और पब्लिक सेंटर सफल न हो पाये। हमारी सरकार को यह चाहिए कि जो ऐसे बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, बड़े-बड़े घराने हैं जो पब्लिक सेंटर को डिस्टर्ब करा रहे हैं, उनकी फैक्ट्रियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेना चाहिए। बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण के इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा ही गरीबों और मजदूरों को रोजी और रोटी मिल सकती है। इन बड़े-बड़े घरानों के चलते हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो सकता है। हमारी नीति में परिवर्तन लाना चाहिए, जिस से पब्लिक सेंटर और स्माल सेंटर को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान गावों का देश है, जिन के 80 प्रतिशत लोग गावों में रहते हैं। यहाँ पर छोटी-छोटी फैक्ट्रीज और कुटीर उद्योगों का निर्माण होना चाहिए। बहुत से लोग छोटी-छोटी फैक्ट्रीज में अपनी पंजी लगाने हैं, लेकिन सब बेकार हो जाता है, इस का कारण यह है कि इनर्जी विभाग से उन को पर्याप्त बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है, वोल्टेज की कमी होती जाती है, लेबर की प्राबलम पैदा हो जाती है और एक सब से बड़ी समस्या मार्केटिंग की है। वे लोग मार्केट में अपना सामान बेच नहीं पाते हैं। इस के लिए सरकार को मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, बिजली की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर यह रोक लगानी चाहिए कि वे छोटे-छोटे सामान को, जिन को स्माल सेंटर में बनाया जा सकता है, न बनावे।

हमारे इलाके में बहुत सी शूगर की फैक्ट्रीज बीमार पड़ी हुई हैं। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जा रहा है, जब कि चीनी आज 8 रुपये किलो बिक रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी शूगर मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, इस से समाज का कल्याण होगा और गरीबों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

हमारे इलाके में अबरक, मैंगनीज, यूरेनियम, फायर-क्ले और तरह तरह की फोरेस्ट-प्रोड्यूस मिलती हैं। यह सब सामान जगलों में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर वहां पर इन चीजों के कारखाने लगाये जायें तो वहां के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रोजगार

मिल सकता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर पेपर फैक्ट्री बन सकती है, फायर-क्ले की फैक्ट्री लग सकती है, एलुमिनिया की फैक्ट्री लग सकती है। लेकिन मुझे अप्सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस तरफ सरकार ने बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। चतरा जैसे क्षेत्र में जहाँ 6 कांस्टीचूएन्सिज हैं—बाराचट्टी, सातेहर, पांकी, चतरा, इमामगंज और फतहपुर—इन सभी स्थानों में आज तक कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं बँटाई गई है। स्टेट और केन्द्रीय सरकार अप्सोस में कमेन्ट्स ही मांगते रहते हैं। मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे चतरा क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान दें और उस इलाके में पेपर फैक्ट्री तथा एलुमिनियम फैक्ट्री का शीघ्र से शीघ्र निर्माण करायें।

मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि गया में एक नाइलोन फैक्ट्री बनाने का प्रस्ताव था। उम प्रस्ताव को बने हुए पांच वर्ष हो गये हैं, जमीन का प्रायटन हो गया लेकिन अभी तक स्टेट और म्युनिसिपल गवर्नमेंट के बीच में कमेंट्स चल रहे हैं और इस वजह से वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है और काम नहीं हो रहा है। हम कारण वहाँ के नवयुवक भी बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और उनको रोजो-रोटी नहीं मिल रही है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो एक विम्पोट हो सकता है और जो हमारे सिद्धान्त हैं और जो हमारी सरकार का विचार है सभी को आगे बढ़ाने का 20 प्वाइंट प्रार्थिक लक्ष्य के अन्तर्गत आज औद्योगिक विकास होने की वजह से मारे का सारा बेकार पड़ा है।

इनका कहते हुए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना हूँ और इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान दें।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, इस देश के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में और आजादी के क्रम में तथा आजादी के बाद औद्योगिक नीति के पांच पहलू उभर कर सामने आए थे। पहला था एण्टी-मल्टी-नेशनल, दूसरा एण्टी-मोनोपली, तीसरा राजकीय क्षेत्र का विस्तार और कमांडिंग हाईट्स तक उस को पहुँचाना, चौथा था स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन तथा प्रोटेक्शन देना, और पांचवां था समाजवादी मूलकों के साथ दोस्ती कर के औद्योगिकरण करना, लेकिन आज जो हो रहा है और जिस बात की बहुत जोरदार चर्चा

अखबारों में घाती है और तमाम अखबारों में लेख लिखे जा रहे हैं, तमाम नीति जिस को श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू और देश ने स्वयं आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद जो अनुभव थे, उन अनुभव के आधार पर बनाया था, उम नीति में न केवल छेद किया जा रहा है बल्कि उसको उलट कर रिबर्स गियर में काम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और इस बात का बहुत प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो है, उस के पास कार्यकुशलता है, उस के पास एकमीपार्टीज है और उस के पास मेनेजीरियल कैपेसिटी है और उसको बढ़ावा दिया जाए और इस से राजकीय सेक्टर को काफी घाटा हो रहा है। राजकीय सेक्टर की जगह पर जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देने की नीति चल रही है, यह न केवल देश की आजादी के लिए बल्कि देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति के लिए भी भयंकर खतरा है और इस बात का जो प्रयास चल रहा है और औद्योगिक मंत्रालय को रेबोटेज करने की बान हो रही है, मैं उसका जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध करता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन नीतियों पर चल कर अगर आप यह सोचने हों कि इन से देश का औद्योगिक विकास होगा, तो यह मंत्रालय का एक दिवा-स्वप्न है क्योंकि हम ने यह देखा है कि जो मूल आजाद हुए हैं और जिन्होंने मल्टी-नेशनल्स को अपने देश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए बनाया है, उम का नतीजा क्या हुआ है, वह सब जानते हैं। उन्होंने वहाँ के जनमत को, वहाँ के अर्थतंत्र को अपने बम में कर लिया है और उन सब पर मल्टी-नेशनल्स हावी हो गये हैं और हावी होने के बाद वहाँ की राजनीतिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक और तमाम दूसरी आजादी को वे निगल जाते हैं। यह सब मल्टी-नेशनल्स की कार्यवाहियाँ हैं और माननीय सदस्य हम को जो कह रहे हैं वे अपने दिल में महसूस करते होंगे कि यह बात है या नहीं। इसलिए ये जो आप की नीतियाँ हैं, इनको आप को बदलना चाहिए। चानना जी, जो हम लोगों के बीच मंत्री बन कर आए हैं, वे नवयुवक हैं और हम यह सोचते थे कि वे हमें कुछ प्रेरणा देंगे और कुछ करिश्मा कर के दिखायेंगे लेकिन औद्योगिक विकास में कोई करिश्मा कर के उन्होंने नहीं दिखाया है बल्कि उसमें कुछ इस हुआ है। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि सारा पूँजीवाद भयंकर संकट में है। अमेरिका में संकट है, पश्चिम जर्मनी में संकट है,

[श्री कडम मिश्र महुकर]

जापान में संकट है, ब्रिटेन में संकट है और फ्रांस में संकट है और उन संकट में बड़े हुए संबंधों में इण्डियननन कोतीरती एक और बड़े हीर की सहायता से या हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीसंतियों की सहायता से आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो यह संभव क्या है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी मिश्र मयिकों को किसी न किसी रूप में करीब 6 हजार करोड़ रुपया मुनाफे का दे दिया है फिर भी आप चीनी की हालत क्या है। आपका देश में चीनी 8 रुपये किलो बिक रही है। क्या लाभ हुआ इस से देश की? जितनी भी चीनी मिलें बन्दारण में, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं वे तमाम चीनी मिलें बिसी-बिसी हैं। रिनोवेशन के नाम से सरकार उन्हें सरकारी ऋण देती है, राष्ट्रीय ऋण बैंकों से उन्हें ऋण दिये जाते हैं। वे उनका इस्तेमाल रिनोवेशन में नहीं करके अपने दूसरे प्रतिष्ठानों में करते हैं। उन प्रतिष्ठानों में भी विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए हम लोगों को यह बराबर मान रही है कि तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में कुछ खासियां हैं, नौकरशाही का बोझाला है। लेकिन फिर भी यह न हो कि उन्हें प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में दे दिया जाए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जितनी पूंजी खड़ी हुई है, और राजकीय क्षेत्र में जितनी पूंजी खड़ी हुई उसके अनुपात में प्राइवेट सेक्टर से कहीं ज्यादा काम लोगों को राजकीय क्षेत्र में मिलता है। बहुत छोटे राजकीय क्षेत्र के उद्योग मजदूर ऐसे स्थिति में पहुंच रहे हैं कि वे काफी मुश्किल कमा रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजकीय क्षेत्र को खत्म करने की दिशा में जो काम हो रहा है वह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं एक उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जेल कारखाना जो टखाना बना सकता है लेकिन मित्रों को अचेत दिये जा रहे हैं कि बाहर से टखाना आयात करो। यह जेल जैसे देश के मूल उद्योगों के साथ बिहासकृत है। क्या उन टखानों को जेल नहीं बन कर सकता है? क्या उन टखानों को देश में ही नहीं बनाना जा सकता है। फिर क्यों वे टखाना बाहर से मंगाने

का लोहे हैं। जो काम हम अपने देश में कर सकते हैं, राजकीय क्षेत्र में कर सकते हैं तो क्या आप प्राइवेट कंपनियों को दिये जा रहे हैं ऐसे बहुत छोटे प्रकरण किये जा रहे हैं। आप लोप जात पार्टी, जनता पार्टी खुद कहते हैं लेकिन कार्यवाही क्या चल रही है? 1974 में मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों को हिन्दुस्तान में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। आज में और जार्ज सहव में क्या फल है? पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में 1958 में जो औद्योगिक नीति बली थी, मध्य 1980 में उसको विद्वत किया जा रहा है। वह नीति इसलिये बनो थी जिससे कि देश में तेजी से औद्योगिक विकास हो। बेटे पास इस समय मांके नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं आप को बताता। मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों से देश का औद्योगिक विकास करना मात्र दिशा स्पष्ट होगा। इससे देश आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है।

इसके बाद मैं बिहार की समस्याओं पर जाता हूँ। हमारा बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारे बिहार में 40 फीसदी खदानें हैं और उनमें जो जो खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं उन्हें मैं गिनाऊंगा नहीं। उन खनिज पदार्थों के मिलने के बावजूद अभी तक बिहार की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। उसके विकास में बहुत बाधाओं के डालो है। हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों को रायल्टी का भी सवाल है। वहां के खनिज पदार्थों के दिये रायल्टी हूँ बेल्लु में मित्रों चाहिये जराकि दो जाती है बेट पर, टखान पर। बिहार को रायल्टी बेल्लु पर मित्रों चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार से बिहार में जितने उद्योग हैं उनके लिए क्वाटर या तो बनना या बम्बई में है। वे हेड क्वाटर बिहार में हो क्यों नहीं हो सकते जिससे कि बिहार को कायम हो। बेरोजोखार मान है कि वे हेड क्वाटर बिहार में ही होने चाहिये।

बिहार में कई कारखानों के खोलने के लिये आपने पास आवेदनपत्र पड़े हुए हैं। किसनामज में एक नूट मिश्र कोल्ले के लिये भी है जिसकी कि

घोषने कोई सुझाव नहीं की। अल्पनिर्धन बीजक पदार्थ का कारखाना कोटहार में बीजेन के किरी मशीनों से घोषके यहाँ फासल पकी हुई है, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है पटना में गैस प्लांट बीजेन की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री घोष एनेबी में बीटलनिक की बहज से वह नहीं हो पा रहा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाइट्रोजेन एफि-सीन तथा नाइट्रिक एसिड बनाने की इजाजत मैसर्स कोमरिया कैमिकल्ज को 1979 में दे दी गई और राजन प्रोप्राइटर को पटना में इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने नहीं दिया गया। यह बहुत ज्यादा ही है। इन तरफ भी घोषका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

पेट्रो कैमिकल्ज की बात भी अभी की गई है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। पेट्रो कैमिकल्ज पर आधारित उद्योग बिहार में भी खोले जाने चाहिये।

बिहार में चम्पारन जिले में रामा कास्टमयारज में करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है। वह उद्योग दो साल हो गये हैं बन्द पड़ा है। मैं ने इस प्रश्न की यहाँ भी उठाया था और घोषकी भी इसके बारे में लिखा था। घोषका कोई जबाब नहीं आया। आप इसको खुलवाने का प्रयास करें। मैं टेक प्रोब्लर या नेगोनलाइज करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन और इसको खुलवाये। इसकी वजह से जहाँसे मजदूर बेकार फिर रहे हैं। इसको आप दुबारा खुलवाएं।

और भी उद्योग हैं जिन की स्थापना घोष बिहार में कर सकते हैं। चम्पारन में अनेक बटन बनाने के कारखाने हैं। बटन सीर से बनते हैं। सीर हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कम जगह मिलता है। चम्पारन में बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है। किन्तु उसके लिये मार्केट नहीं मिल रही है, सरकार इस उद्योग को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बटन उद्योग को सरकार वहाँ बढ़ावा दे, उसको वहाँ प्रो-त्साहित करे।

किशनगंज में जूट मिल की योजना है। वह वहाँ स्थापित होनी चाहिये इसी तरह से बाराचकियां जूट का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है, इसको सब जानते हैं। वहाँ भी एक जूट मिल खुलनी चाहिये। कांटी में थर्मल पावर प्लांट आप लगा रहे हैं। जार्ज साहब के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में वह पडता है। बहुत कोशिश की है तब जा कर इसको मंजूरी मिली है। भेल को इसको बनाने का काम सौंपा गया है। काम बहुत बिलाई से चल रहा है। पता नहीं किन कारणों से वहाँ के जनरल मैनेजर को जो एक बहुत अच्छे और कुशल जनरल मैनेजर समझे जाते थे बदल दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्लांट को आप जल्दी लगाये और इस काम में प्रगति की रफ्तार की तेज करे।

बिहार में बनकरों की समस्याएँ हैं, बीड़ी मज-दूरों की समस्याएँ हैं उन पर भी आप ध्यान दें।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. This Ministry has, under its supervision and regulation, a large part of the Public Sector Enterprises which account for a total investment of Rs. 960 crores and which employ about 1,60,000 persons.

The general industrial situation during the year 1979-80 had been gloomy. Though industrial production recorded an increase of 7.6 per cent in 1978-79, it deteriorated sharply in 1979-80. The overall growth during the year will be marginal or near zero. This is largely due to a decline of about 1.5 per cent in the manufacturing sector.

The causes of this decline are obvious, merely, poor performance, of infrastructure, strained labour relations and other managerial problems.

While considering the activities planned by the Ministry during the current year, I would like to emphasise the importance of the public sector. Sir, as on 31-3-79, the total investment in the industrial and commercial public enterprises of the Central Government had reached the level of Rs. 15,602 crores, consisting of Rs. 7,801 crores as equity and an equal amount of Rs. 7,801 crores as long term loans and covered in all 176 enterprises. The turnover of these enterprises was as big as Rs. 18,936 crores.

The public sector should be strengthened and expanded to capture the commanding heights of the economy, so that the transition to a socialist economy should not be a longdrawn out affairs. This sector has certain definite social and economic objectives. Not only does it lay down the foundations of an industrial state but it is also meant to provide a model for labour-management relations, correct as far as possible, the inequalities of regional development and promote industrialisation generally.

Because of the social obligations these industries should not be judged by the profit and loss method

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

but this does not mean we should neglect the financial results of their working because ours is a country where capital is scarce and we have to rely sometimes on foreign sources for the setting up and development of modern sophisticated industries. This point was made clear by our Prime Minister in 1970 when she was answering the debate on General Budget in March 1970. She said:

“We do want our public sector to make profit but let us not forget that the public sector has another important objective, the building up of the infra-structure of the economy. The metallurgical, heavy engineering and heavy electrical units in the public sector are designed for this purpose.”

Sir as regards these industries, they have been suffering from under-utilisation of capacity during the last three years. Admittedly, it is difficult to define capacity and various phrases have been used, various devices adopted to get over the difficulty such as using phrases like rated capacity, installed capacity, developed capacity or attainable capacity. In any case the capacity or rated capacity of a unit would depend on the number of shifts, whether it produces one commodity or a variable combination of different commodities. From the statistical information provided by the Bureau of Public Enterprises the number of manufacturing units in the public sector where capacity utilisation has been more than 75 per cent decreased from 76 in 1976-77 to 62 in 1978-79. The number of units recording less than 50 per cent capacity utilisation increased from 17 to 27 in 1978-79. The position does not appear to have improved in the last year and no exact figures are available. A crippling factor has been utter inadequacy of coal, power and transport during the last year. Attention is urgently needed to improve the working of the intra-structure. It is a matter of sa-

tisfaction that Government has already taken a number of steps in this direction. Implementation of project planning is so deficient that there is often a delay of three to four years in completing the projects with the result that the costs escalate hugely and these units become a tax burden on the millions of our people in the country.

Sir, these large and heavy industries are a base for the development of small scale industries. The small scale industries have a large employment potential. They require less capital. They can be located in any part of the country and therefore, are most suited to the development of backward areas. But, Sir, this sector is often sick and quite often a large number of units are closed down. For instance, in my State it is reported that a number of small scale units do not get even 50 per cent of steam coal or coke for their use. Some of the foundries do not get even two-fifth of the pig iron that they require for casting purposes. Distribution of these raw-materials is in the hands of Central agencies. It will be advisable to establish a coordinating agency where representatives of different States can be brought together so that distribution can be made more fairly and the requirements of these people be met in time.

As regards my State there is another problem. Our Government has taken over three textile units under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It has invested large amounts with a view to bring them all back to normalcy. And now the time has come to nationalise those industries. But the Central Government has suggested that some other alternative should be considered such as merger, amalgamation, or assistance and help from other sources, etc. Sir, nationalisation is the proper remedy. In the present social and economic conditions of the country, nationalisation should be restored

to on a larger scale than what we have done so far. With these words I conclude my speech. I wish the Ministry all success.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The original plan was that the hon. Minister will reply at 3.30. But now I have got a list of 44 members given to me by the Congress (I) party. There are about 7 members from the Opposition side to speak. So, unless we extend the time, it is not possible. If we extend the time, the debate could go on till 5.30 or 6. But in that case the House will not be able to discuss the Demands of the Petroleum Ministry. What do you suggest? Shall we continue with this discussion? What is the sense of the House?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Instead of taking up the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for one hour, it is better if we continue with this discussion on Industry.

PROF. N. S. RANGA (Guntur): Let there be some cut on the number of speakers on these Demands. Let us spare some time at least for the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): No, Sir, it is better to continue with this discussion till 6 O' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, if the House agrees, we shall continue with this. I and we will forego the discussion of the Petroleum Ministry.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री इश्वर राव शास्त्र्य (फर्लुवावाड) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत से ऐसे सवस्य हैं, जो अभी तक किसी विषय पर नहीं बोले हैं। उनको सिर्फ पेट्रोलियम पर बोलना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is agreed to by the House. We cannot just go on discussing each point. Order please. Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव मर्ती महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ।

15.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा जो इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी की जाती हैं, उनके लिए 90 प्रतिशत ऋण सरकारी एजेंसियों से मिलता है और बाकी का 10 प्रतिशत भी वे लोग गोल माल कर के उसी में से निकाल लेते हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद सरकार का उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है, जिसकी वजह से वे एक इंडस्ट्री का पैसा दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में डाल कर पहली इंडस्ट्री को मिक बना देते हैं। इस तरह सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता होता है। मजदूरों का तनख्वाह बोनस प्राविडेंट फंड और इ.एम.आई आदि के पैसे और सुविधाओं से महसूस रखने के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग एक इंडस्ट्री को मिक बना कर दूसरी इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर देते हैं। इसलिए इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री को खास तौर से इस बात का खयाल रखना चाहिए कि जिस इंडस्ट्री को सरकारी एजेंसी से पैसा मिलता है, वह बराबर खड़ी रहे, सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो और मजदूरों का जो हिस्सा है, वह भी उन्हें मिलता रहे।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने मिल मालिकों को जिस प्रकार की छूट दी थी और उन्हें आम जनता को लूटने का अवसर दिया था, उस व्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से बदलना चाहिए। कांग्रेस शासन में हमने कपडे पर कंट्रोल इसीलिए लगाया था कि हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है, जो मोटा और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा पहनती है, इसलिए वह कपडे उसे सस्ते भाव पर उपलब्ध हो सके। जनता पार्टी ने बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिकों से न जाने किस प्रकार का फायदा उठाया और सारे कंट्रोल समाप्त कर दिये, उन्हें अच्छा फाइन्स क्लास पैदा करने की पूरी छूट दे दी, जिससे जो कपड़ा कंट्रोल रेट पर गांवों के गरीब लोगों को मिलता था, वह भी महंगा हो गया और उन्हें भयंकर तकलीफ उठानी पड़ रही है।

तीसरी बात मैं सीमेंट के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सीमेंट की इंडस्ट्री खास तौर से जब कांग्रेस का शासन था तो बहुत अच्छे तरीके से चल रही थी, हर एक आदमी को सीमेंट ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध होता था। . . . (ध्वजघान) . . . लेकिन जनता पार्टी के शासन ने सीमेंट के उद्योग को जिस तरह से बरबाद किया है उससे सीमेंट की इंडस्ट्री जितनी भी इस देश में स्थापित थी वह तमाम की तमाम कोलैप्स करने लग गई और आज आम लोगों को सीमेंट नहीं मिल पा

[श्री किरणारो खस बखस]

रहा है। इसलिए सीमेंट के कारखाने ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। राजस्थान में घापने दो तीन लोगों को सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने की आज्ञा दी है। लेकिन अभी तक वे कारखाने स्थापित नहीं हुए हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने स्थापित करने का इतना स्कोप है जितना हिन्दुस्तान में और नहीं है। इतना रा-प्रेटीरियल राजस्थान में उपलब्ध है सीमेंट के लिए कि जितना और नहीं है और इसलिए राजस्थान में सीमेंट के इतने कारखाने स्थापित होने चाहिए जितने से कि देश की सीमेंट की तमाम मांग को पूरा किया जा सके।

इसी तरह से माइका के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा माइका होता है मगर उसके बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर राजस्थान आता है। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में माइका बहुत काफी मात्रा में मिलता है मगर उस माइका के खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है। मिटकी घास ने स्थापित किया है लेकिन मिटकी माइका खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करता। यह बात निश्चित है कि भीलवाड़ा जिले में जो माइका पैदा होता है वह उतना अच्छा और उस क्वालिटी का नहीं होता जो बिहार में होता है, उसकी किस्म कुछ घटिया है लेकिन उस हालत में भी यह इतनी मात्रा में वहाँ पैदा होता है कि विदेशों में उस को भेज कर उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग किया जा सकता है मिटकी बहुत ही सीमित दायरे में काम करता है और आज जितना भी माइका वहाँ से निकलता है उस का कोई खरीददार नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जहाँ 15 हजार लेबर उनमें काम करना था, आज वह तमाम की तमाम खानें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। मुश्किल से पांच सौ आदमी उस में काम करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मिटकी द्वारा अधिक मात्रा में उसक खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से जिक का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार भीलवाड़ा में निकला है। आप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि भीलवाड़ा जिले के आंगूचा गांव में जिक का हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा भण्डार मिला है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिक का इतना बढ़िया और इतना बड़ा भण्डार वहाँ निकला है कि जिस का उपयोग हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जिक के सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई इंडस्ट्री जिक स्मेल्टर वहाँ स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था आप करें, हजारों लोगों को उससे काम मिलेगा और इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र को भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से कार, ऐस्बेस्टोस, सोप स्टोन, लाइम स्टोन, लिग्नाइट और दूसरे कई प्रकार के खनिज पदार्थ भीलवाड़े जिले में निकलता है। उन के सम्बन्ध में अब तक किसी प्रकार का कोई कारखाना या कोई इंडस्ट्री वहाँ स्थापित नहीं की गई है। ऐस्बेस्टोस भीलवाड़े में इतना अच्छा और सुपर फाइन क्वालिटी का निकलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्या, दुनिया में क्या ऐस्बेस्टोस कहीं नहीं निकलता। उस ऐस्बेस्टोस के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई इंडस्ट्री वहाँ नहीं लगाई गई है। इसी प्रकार सोप स्टोन भीलवाड़ा जिले में बहुत फाइन क्वालिटी का निकलता है और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निकलता है। मगर वह तमाम का तमाम एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। हमारे देश में इस प्रकार का कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं हुई जिस के जरिए सं इन खनिज पदार्थों का उपयोग हमारे देश में हो सके और उस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा मिल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित तौर से की जानी चाहिए।

एक बात खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के जरिए आप ने कहा है कि हम लाखों लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। मगर आप किम प्रकार का रोजगार दिला रहे हैं। खादी में कत्तन काम करती है उस को बारह घंटे काम मिलते हैं, जो इनकर खादी में काम करता है उस को 2 या 3 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता हम ने बसबर कई बार मांगा की कि मिनिमम वेज खादी के सम्बन्ध में भी लागू कीजिए ताकि उन का जो शोषण हो रहा है वह शोषण समाप्त हो। आप एग्जीक्यूटिव में और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में मिनिमम वेज कानून लागू करते हैं लेकिन खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में जो बड़े बड़े घपने को सर्वोदयी नेता कहते हैं और जो बराबर वर्षों से, जब से देश आजाद हुआ तब से इन गरीब लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं उन के शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करने, बल्कि कानून लागू कर के आप ने यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि वहाँ पर मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट लागू नहीं हो सकता जहाँ पूरी रोटी उन को नहीं मिलती। 12 घंटे एक कत्तन को मिलते हैं क्या 12 घंटे में एक टाइम का भोजन मिल सकता है? इसी प्रकार से बन्दर को दो-ढाई रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार का शोषण जो इस खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के अन्दर संस्थाओं में मठाधीश बन कर बैठे हैं जिन्होंने लाखों और करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बना ली है इस प्रकार के लोगों द्वारा जो हजारों लोगों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। इसको निश्चित रूप से समाप्त करने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा। लाखों लोगों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा अतः इस प्रकार

की व्यवस्था निश्चित तौर से की जानी चाहिए। आप वाले मिलियन बैजेज एक ही लागू न करें लेकिन इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था प्रबन्ध करें कि जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनके लिए निश्चित तरीके से उदरपति की व्यवस्था हो जाये। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था प्रबन्ध की जानी चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव और है। काटन कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा काटन खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जाती है लेकिन काटन कार्पोरेशन अपने तौर पर जिस स्थान से चाहता है काटन की खरीददारी कर लेता है। हमारे भीलवाड़ा जिले में काफी काटन होती है लेकिन वहां पर काटन की खरीददारी के लिए काटन कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर जो भी कारखाने काटन पैदा करते हैं उनका शोषण होता है। उनको अपनी उपज का बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि काटन कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा काटन की खरीददारी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। भीलवाड़ा, घासीन्द, गुलाबपुरा, कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, कई टेक्सटाइल मिलें जहां पर स्थापित हैं वहां पर काटन कार्पोरेशन की ओर काटन की खरीददारी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तभी वहां पर गरीब कारखानों का शोषण समाप्त हो सकता है। वहां पर इसकी व्यवस्था करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त भीलवाड़ा ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा इण्डस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स स्थापित किया जा सकता है। आज भी वहां बहुत योग्य है कि सूती कपड़े के उद्योग ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित किए जायें। आपके पास एप्लाइ भी किया हुआ है लेकिन अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। अगर यह व्यवस्था हो जाए तो उस क्षेत्र को बड़ा लाभ होगा। मुझे आशा है कि आप हमारे सुझावों पर अमल करेंगे ताकि हमारे क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पियूष तिरुकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में एक अशांति का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। उद्योग मन्त्री ने मेरा अनुरोध है कि सारे देश को सामने रखकर, सभी समस्याओं को देखते हुए अपनी नीति और अपनी योजनाओं में परिवर्तन लाने की चेष्टा करें। हमने देखा है कि सबसे देश आजाद हुआ है, बहुत सारे उद्योग-घंघे खोले गए हैं लेकिन इन उद्योगों का लाभ किस को पहुंचा है? दूसरी ओर इस दौरान कितने लोग उद्योगों में बेकार होते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि जो मामूली सी चीजें हैं, जो प्राइमरी चीजें हैं वह मोहैया नहीं हो रही हैं। जिस नीति से आज यह देश चल रहा है उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। हमने देखा कि ग्रंजेजों ने इस हाउस को बनाया था, रेलें और दूसरे बहुत

सारे कारखाने भी खोले थे। हमने समझा कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने अपने फायदे के लिए इनको खोला लेकिन इस समय भी उद्योग-घंघों में कोई ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है क्योंकि जितना भी रुपया पैसा उद्योग-घंघों का है वह पाँच परसेंट लोगों के पास ही जमा होता जा रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ।

About 15 to 25 big business houses have swallowed the national exchequer. They have increased their capital thousand times more than they were on the dawn of independence. The urban population 41 per cent, and 51 per cent of the rural population live below poverty line and about 20 crores of people have become economically redundant. The wave of discontent in eastern zone has taken an ugly turn. Fellow citizens are fighting among themselves cursing each other for their miserable plight in independent India.

अब मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े, स्टेटवाइज जो नौकरी की तालाब में हैं, देना चाहता हूँ।

	लाखों में
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12.89
आसाम	3.27
बिहार	21.69
गुजरात	4.36
हरियाणा	3.29
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.26
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.54
कर्नाटक	5.60
केरल	12.75
मध्य प्रदेश	7.71
महाराष्ट्र	11.23
मणिपुर	0.88
मेघालय	0.10
नागालैण्ड	0.04
उड़ीसा	4.32
पंजाब	4.14
राजस्थान	3.32
तमिलनाडु	10.10
त्रिपुरा	0.68
उत्तर प्रदेश	13.76
वैस्ट बंगाल	21.99

[श्री पिपूष तिरकी]

अण्डमान एंड निकोबार आईलैंड	0.88
चण्डीगढ़	0.56
दिल्ली	2.92
गोवा	0.27
लक्षद्वीप	0.04
मिजोरम	0.17
पोन्डिचेरी	0.34

कुल योग	148.43

अब मैं आपको कुछ ऐसे आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ जो ट्रेनिंग पा चुके हैं, जो बेकार हैं और काम के लिए घूम रहे हैं।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में 31-12-1979 के मुनाबिक थे। आंकड़े हैं

मिजिल इंजीनियर	5054
मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर	7244
इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर	7368
कैमिकल इंजीनियर	1029
माइनिंग इंजीनियर	82

जो आदमी इन्डस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट से पास कर चुके हैं, वे भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में 31-12-1979 के मुनाबिक हैं।

इंजीनियरिंग ट्रेड	3,31,382
नान-इंजीनियरिंग ट्रेड	19,920

ये लोग आज भी काम के लिए इधर उधर घूम रहे हैं। नान-इंजीनियरिंग ट्रेड में बक वाइंडर, हैंड कम्पोजीशन एंड प्रूफ रीडिंग, स्टैनोग्राफर आदि ये सब लोग आते हैं। ये बच्चे पढ़ लिखकर देश के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से, जब वे अपना जवाब देंगे, जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इनके लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

कुछ दिन पहले मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से दो आदमी आए थे। वे कह रहे थे, कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। मैंने कहा ठीक है, हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। जब वे दिल्ली घूम रहे थे, तो उन्होंने देखा कि यहां बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियों पर टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया आदि के नाम लिखे हुए थे। फिर उन्होंने पूछा कि हिन्दुस्तान किस का है, तो मैंने कहा कि कुछ व्यक्तियों का है, हमारा नहीं है। उसके बाद वे बिरला मंदिर देखने के लिए गए, तो उसकी औरत ने पूछा कि यह कौन से देवता का मन्दिर है? मैंने कहा कि यह बिरला देवता का मन्दिर है। फिर उसने पूछा कि यह कौन से देवता हैं? मैंने कहा कि भूषण को रामायण और महाभारत देखना पड़ेगा कि कहां इनका नाम है। मैंने कहा कि यह नए देवता हैं और इस तरह

के 20-22 देवता और हैं, उनके मंदिर भी बन रहे हैं और शायद बनेंगे। ये देवतागण हिन्दुस्तान की चाहे अर्थ-व्यवस्था हो, राजनीति हो, हर चीज को अपने हाथ में ले चुके हैं और यहां तक कि राजनीति में भी उनके नुमाइंदा उनके पक्ष में हमेशा बोलते रहते हैं। इलैक्शन में भी रुपया-पैसा खर्च करके उनके रूप से ही सरकार बनती है। उन के रुपये से इण्डस्ट्रीज बनती हैं, उन के रुपये से ही मारे देश की कानून और व्यवस्था चलती है। इन देवताओं की पूजा करना हमारी सरकार छोड़ दे। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का हर आदमी क्या चाहता है—रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान और उस के स्वास्थ्य की निगरानी—सिर्फ इतना ही चाहता है। इन चीजों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये हमारे उद्योग मंत्री को अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये।

आज बहुत से कल-कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं लेकिन उन पूंजीपतियों को हमारी सरकार मजत आना नहीं दे सकती, क्योंकि उन को डर है, यदि मजती आरम्भ हो गई तो दूसरे इलैक्शन में उन को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिये उन को भाई दादा कह कर, उन के पांव का तलवा मालिश करना हमारे मिनिस्टर्स का काम बन चुका है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा सख्ती से बोलो, हमारी जनता मर रही है, इस को काम दो। "कुमारधोबी" कारखाने में हजारों आदमी बेकार बैठे हैं, रोटी के लिये रो रहे हैं, बिहार के लाखों आदमी आसाम और दूसरी जगहों पर गये, क्यों गये, इन को किस ने भेजा? एक्सप्लायटर्स उन को वहां ले जाते हैं। आज यहां पर शान्ति और व्यवस्था की बात कही जाती है, शान्ति-व्यवस्था को भंग करने वाला कौन है, क्या हमारी सरकार को इतना भी ज्ञान नहीं है? वहां पर जितने बिजनेस हैं, सब फारेनर्स के हाथ में हैं, इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स उन से फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी कारखाने बनें, उन को कैपिटलिस्ट्स के हाथ में नहीं देना चाहिये। सरकार को अपने हाथ में रख कर चलाना चाहिये, इन लुटेरों के हाथ में वे कारखाने नहीं पड़ने चाहिये। आप ने समय दिया, धन्यवाद। गरीब को समय कम मिलता है, यह हम को मालूम है। यदि हम भी पूंजीपति होते तो आधा धन्टा मिलता।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I fully support the demands Nos. 58, 59 and 60 of the Ministry of Industry. There is a saying as you sow, so shall you reap. The Economic Survey and the CSO have reported that the national growth rate is below 3.5 per cent; so also industrial production is below 1.5 per cent which indicate that the task before this government is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about thirty members from the ruling party; every one should take only five minutes; only points should be mentioned. Then the Minister will reply. If you take more time, the time of other Members, I will put them against you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): When will the hon. Minister reply?.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply at quarter to five.

16 hrs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Industrialisation is closely connected with planning and regulation, participation and economic stimulation. The budget clearly indicates the direction but I would like to give a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

1. The existing industrial and financial laws and existing legal systems should be evaluated.

2. We must have a close look on the entire banking and financial systems especially I.D.B.I., I.F.C., N.I.D.C. I.C.I.C. and to see how far they have helped the industrial development of the nation and who are the beneficiaries of those.

3. National and regional wages-prices-income policy should be evolved. I am not going into the details.

4. We should ban all our export of raw materials. Even to-day's paper has indicated—millions and millions of tonnes of iron ore are going to be exported. Why are the people unemployed? Why is the poverty here? My submission is that the export of raw materials should be stopped.

5. We must look at the entire distribution system in our country. My suggestion is that the distribution system should be owned and controlled by the Government

6. As has been said by me in my earlier speech we should ban strikes and lock-outs in basic industries and essential services.

7. Industrial and product preferences should be spelt out. 1948 Industrial Policy Resolution was moved by Shri Mukherjee. Resolution of 1956 is there. In addition to that policy of 1977 is there. We should evaluate what is the impact of these Resolutions and policies and try to evolve a new national policy in this country.

These are my suggestions. May I make some of my requests—

The first one is related to the economy of the Kerala State. The problem of the State is acute as those of the problems of other States. The Kerala State Government is frittering away the hard earned money for social and infrastructure purposes. For what purpose? The leftist Governments in power? Therefore, I am saying that unproductive expenditure of the Kerala State Government has a detrimental effect on the industrial development of the State. Therefore, I am making these requests for your consideration—

1. In Kerala there is a vast scope for petro-Chemical industries. The one which has been pending before the Government is aromatics project. If it is established at Cochin Refinery, that will cost only Rs. 55 crores, whereas if it is established at Mathura, it will cost Rs. 200 crores. Where should it be allowed and for which place should it be sanctioned?

(Interruptions)

2. The second one is about the establishment of caprolactum project. It will be highly useful.

The developmental scheme in the south will sprout out if this is sanctioned. This has been pending before the Central Government for a long time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is over.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I will conclude in a minute. The FACT at Udyogamandalam is over 35 years old.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

It has not been modernised and there is no diversification. If it is not done, about 4000 employees will be thrown out of employment. Imagine what will be the impact of such a thing happening. Obsolete and redundant equipments are there. Ever since it was installed it is remaining there and there is no modernisation. This should be taken into consideration.

About Hindustan Aromatics Ltd., the Kerala Government have said in their letter dated 22-10-79 and again on 18-2-80 that they will provide the required land, water, electricity and other resources and requested the Centre to start that factory. You know what is the reply? The reply of H. A. Ltd., No. MDA/360/16/319 dated 22-2-80 was that the matter was "still under consideration of the Government of India". May I know the reason for this delay?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: In conclusion, I would like to say that I am sorry that after leaving the Congress Party, Shri Unnikrishnan has stopped reading our election manifesto. Mr. George Fernandes was telling us how he went abroad...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling the next speaker—Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि यह वह मंत्रालय है, जो पिछले 33 साल से हिन्दुस्तान में सरमायेदारों का निर्माण करता रहा है। इसके द्वारा देश की पूंजी कुछ लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठी हुई है, कुछ क्षेत्रों का ही विकास हुआ है, कुछ ही व्यक्तियों का विकास हुआ है। यहां के जो साधारण लोग हैं उनका इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा शोषण हुआ है। जिस तरह की योजनाएं मंत्रालय को बनानी चाहिए थीं उस तरह की योजनाएं यह मंत्रालय नहीं बना पाया है।

इस देश में इतनी अधिक धाबादी है कि बेरोजगारी दूर करने का इस मंत्रालय द्वारा पहले उद्योग होना चाहिए था लेकिन उद्योग इस देश में बनें गये प्रॉफिट मोटिव से जिनसे कुछ लोगों को ही लाभ मिला। कुछ लोगों की तिजोरियां ज्यादा बड़ी ही गयीं, बैंक बैलेंस ज्यादा हो गये, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में सारे स्रोत, सारा कैपिटल इकट्ठा हो गया। यही कारण है इस देश की गरीबी का।

इस देश के किसानों को उनकी उपज की सही कीमत नहीं मिली, मजदूरों की तब्दीह नहीं मिली। इस देश में बेरोजगारी को इसलिए बेरोजगार रखा जाता है कि वे सस्ते दर पर मिल सकें। इसलिए देश में मजदूरों के अधिकारों का भी हनन हो रहा है। उद्योग मंत्रालय को बेरोजगारी दूर करने की, स्थानीय रा मेटेरियल, कच्चे माल के सही तरीके से प्रयोग किये जाने की नीति बनानी चाहिए। जो किसान रा मेटेरियल पैदा करता है, उत्पादन में उनको भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। इस तरह की हमारी नीति होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक इस देश में बढ़ते हुए सरमायेदारों का सवाल है, उन्होंने इस देश की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर जो प्रभाव डाला है उसके लिए उद्योग मंत्रालय विशेष रूप से जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि इन्हीं सरमायेदारों से इन्हें बराबर पैसा मिलता रहा है। अगर इस देश को संभालना है तो मुख्य रूप से इस लाख रुपये से ऊपर के सारे उद्योग धंधों को हथे नैकमिलाइज करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इसको नहीं करेंगे तो देश से गरीबी और आर्थिक विषमता नहीं मिट पाएगी।

करोड़ों लोग जो अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं, सही मानों में देश के वही कारखाने हैं। कुम्हार जो अपने हाथ से चाक पर काम करता है, मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाता है, लोहार जो अपने हाथ से तरह तरह के औजार बनाता है, लकड़ी को जो तोड़ता है बड़ई और इस देश का जुलाहा जो खड़ी पर कपड़ा बनाता है वही सही मानों में देश के कारखाने हैं, उद्योग हैं। उनकी तरफ हमारा उद्योग मंत्रालय ध्यान नहीं देता है। इनको आज तक उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जितना देना चाहिये था। जितना प्रोत्साहन इनको मिलना चाहिये था नहीं मिला। यही कारण है कि ये जो काम करने वाले लोग देहातों में रहते हैं, उनके उद्योग धंधे ठप्प होते जा रहे हैं और वे शहरों की ओर दौड़ दौड़ कर आ रहे हैं और शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है और कुछ एक हाथों में उद्योग धंधे तेजी से जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत से काम हो सकते हैं। भालू की फसल, आम की फसल का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। मछलियों का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। डिब्बा बन्दी इन वस्तुओं की तथा

दूसरी वस्तुओं की हो सकती है। प्राज्ञ के उत्पादन को बहुत बढ़ाया जा सकता है और इसको विदेशों को भेजा जा सकता है। इसी तरह से और भी चीजें हैं, जिन का निर्यात हो सकता है और आपको विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर गांव में आप ग्राम स्तर के उद्योग धंधे खोलें और हर ब्लॉक स्तर पर, विकास खंड स्तर पर एक एक कारखाना खोलें। तब जा कर जो बेरोजगारी है और आर्थिक विषमता है वह दूर होगी।

वदायू-बरेली क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां लाखों लाख बेरोजगार हैं। देहातो से लोग भाग भाग कर दूर स्थानों पर जा रहे हैं। वहां मंगफली, तिलहन आदि बहुत सी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है। उन पर आधारित कारखाने आप उनके लिए खोल सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की भी आप जांच करें।

चारों ओर केन्द्रीकरण न हो कर कारखानों का, उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये। तभी देश को फायदा हो सकता है और आर्थिक विषमता दूर हो सकती है।

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहांपुर) उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगो का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। किसी भी देश के उद्योग धंधे उस देश के विकास और उसकी प्रगति के सूचक होते हैं, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। परन्तु जहां नए नए उद्योग स्थापित करना जरूरी है वहां उतना ही जरूरी यह भी है कि वर्तमान में जो उद्योग हमारे देश में स्थापित हैं वे पूरी क्षमता से काम करें। इस को देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है। मैं परिवहन उद्योग की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। उसके कुछ भागों में भी मेरे पास है। उन से यह साबित होता है कि हमारे देश में जो उद्योग लगे हुए हैं—वे पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। कमशियल वीहिकल्स का उत्पादन सिर्फ चालीस प्रतिशत हो रहा है। मोपेड का 35 प्रतिशत हो रहा है। एग्जिकलचरल ट्रैक्टर का उत्पादन 45 प्रतिशत हो रहा है। शीजल इंजनों का 30 प्रतिशत ही हो रहा है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम वे उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। उद्योग मंत्री जी से मैं कहूंगा कि इस और उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उनको एक जांच बिठाया चाहिये और पता लगाना चाहिये कि ये जो कारखाने हैं इन्हें के उत्पादन में कमी क्यों आ रही है। एक पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है कि भाज टर्कों के ऊपर तीस चाबीस हजार की ग्लैक चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इसी वजह से है कि हमारा उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, क्षमता का पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

हमारे जो पब्लिक सेक्टर एंटरप्राइज हैं वे भी पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, पचास प्रतिशत क्षमता का ही उपयोग वे कर पा रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि प्रा एक आई डेकेड इनफ्लायरी उन्होंने एंटर की है। मुझे समझा है कि इस एंटरप्राइज में जो नए सामान आये उनको दूरी हो जो कमिया हैं उनको दूर करने में हम समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

पब्लिक सेक्टर एंटरप्राइज में देखा गया है कि बड़े बड़े एंफसरों को इनका संवाहन करने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है। वे सरकारी एंफिसर होते हैं। उनका एक पैर सरकार में होता है और दूसरा पब्लिक सेक्टर एंटरप्राइज में। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे अपने आपको उस एंटरप्राइज के साथ एंटरप्राइज नहीं कर पाते हैं, उस में पूरी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। ऐसे एंफसर आप भेजें जो दिल लगा कर काम करें और अपने आपको उस एंटरप्राइज के साथ एंटरप्राइज कर सकें। जैसे आपने एमएएस कायम किया है वैसे ही इंडियन इंडस्ट्रियल सर्विस भी आप बना सकते हैं और इन लोगों को इन एंटरप्राइज का काम सम्भालने के लिए भेज सकते हैं। इंडियन एसएसपीएच जो हमारी हैं, उन्हें हमें रखना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि जो विदेशी कंपनी हैं, वह अस्थायी प्रलोभन देकर इनको खत्म न कर सकें। हमने देखा है कि हमारे उद्योगपति एक गलत तरीका अपनाते हैं और वह यह होता है कि जैसे 1979-80 में 550 लैटर्स आफ इन्टेड इश्यू किये गये, तो कुछ उद्योग वाले सेंटर आफ इन्टेड हासिल कर के उसे कोल्ल स्टोरेज में रख देते हैं। ऐसा वह इनलिये करते हैं कि दूसरा कोई और उद्योग स्थापित न कर सके और उनके कंपटीशन में न आ सके। इस प्रक्रिया की जांच होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये समय निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये कि इतने दिनों में उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये, वरना सेंटर आफ इन्टेड कौंसिल किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर के बारे में जनता पार्टी के जमाने में, लोकदल की सरकार के जमाने में बड़ा जोर दिया गया और हर जगह डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर खोले गये। हमारी डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन फार ग्रांट्स में भी इसका जिक्र है और जैसा इसमें दिया गया है, उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यदि कोई उद्योग लभानस करे तो वह सीधे डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर में चला जाये, वहां पर उसकी सारी चीजें सुईयप कर दी जायेंगी। यह गलत प्रचार है। मैं अपने यहां का अपने जिन्हे और अपने स्टेट का भी बना सकता हूँ कि वहां पर हमें कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है, न फाइनेंस मिलता है, न टैक्निकल को-ऑड क्लियर है और न लाइसेंस व मशीन इत्यादि करने में सहायता मिलती है और न बिजली वहां से मिलती है, सिर्फ जिन तरह से पहले इंडस्ट्रीज एंफिसरों को भेजा करते थे, उसी तरह के वे सब जे फंक्शन कर रहे हैं। अगर इनको कुछ चलाना है,

[श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद]

तो हमें इन्हें कुछ पावर्स डीलिंग करनी होंगी वहाँ के जनरल मैनेजर्स को कि वह इंडस्ट्रीज के महत्व को देखकर उमको यह चीज एलोकेट कर सके।

बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में कहा जाता है कि 246 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने 1970-71 में बैंकवर्ड डिक्लेयर किये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आज महलियत बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को दी गई हैं, जैसे कि रा-मैटीरियल, गार, लाइमेस में प्रायरीटी मिलेगी, फाइनेन्स में महलियत मिलेगी और उसमें सूद वगैरा की छूट मिलेगी, यह महलियतें कतई हमको नहीं मिल रही हैं। जो बैंक है, वह कतई भी सूद में छूट नहीं दे रहे हैं, 11 परसेंट सूद जो और इनाकों में वर्र चार्ज करते हैं, उसी तरह से बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में भी चार्ज कर रहे हैं।

यह जो रिफाइनेन्सिंग है, आई०डी०बी०आई० है, उसमें भी बैंक इन्स्ट्रेट नहीं लेने हैं। यह जो प्लान हमको दिये हैं, उसमें रिफाइनेन्स इग्यू किया जाये।

इसी तरह से यू०पी०एफ०सी० में जो नामल मार्जिन मनी लगना है, उसी तरह में बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में भी वहाँ मार्जिन मनी लिया जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जो आपने वायदे किये हुए हैं बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिये, जो महलियतें दी हैं, कम-से-कम यह तो देखें कि यह हर जगह इम्प्लीमेंट तो हो रहे हैं।

हमके साथ साथ आपने कैपिटल सर्वसीडी के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और घोषित कर दिये हैं जिसमें 15 परसेंट, कैपिटल की इन्वेस्टमेंट पर सर्वसीडी दी जायेगी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह कौनसा पैमाना आपने अद्यतार किया है जिनसे 101 जिले छूटे गये हैं। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा जिला शाहजहापुर, संतापुर ही बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, उनको तो कैपिटल सर्वसीडी स्कीम में नहीं लिया गया, जब कि हमारे आम-तस के जिले जो कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अच्छे हैं, उनको कैपिटल सर्वसीडी स्कीम में ले लिया गया है। हम लोगों को उम स्कीम का हकदार नहीं माना गया है।

इस तरह से पूरे देश में बहुत इकनामिक इम्बैलन्स हो रहा है। कुछ प्रदेश उद्योग के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और कुछ बहुत पीछे हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है, हमारी आवादी और रकबे को देखने हुए हमारे साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उद्योगों का बटवारा जिस तरह से औरों को किया जाता है, उसी तरह से हमारे प्रदेश में भी पूर्ति की जाये।

शाहजहापुर में कारपेट इंडस्ट्री है। मंत्रालय की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि 30 हजार आदमी हमने ट्रेन्ड किये। कारपेट इंडस्ट्री में आपने इतने आदमी अच्छे ट्रेन्ड तो कर दिये परन्तु इसका फायदा क्या हुआ? वह लोग 5, 7 रुपये के मजदूर हैं और वह मिर्फ मजदूरी ही पाने हैं। हमारे शाहजहापुर के अन्दर 2 करोड़ रुपये का कारपेट एक्स्पॉर्ट होता है, जो गरीब लोग इसको बनाने हैं, उनको इसका कोई बैनिफिट नहीं जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक्स्पॉर्ट कार्पोरेशन का इपतर खोला जाये।

आखर में मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि आजादी से ले कर अब तक कोई भी उद्योग वहाँ पर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वह खुद वहाँ चने, अपने अधिकारियों को भी ले चने और एक सैमिनर करें, ताकि सरकार और प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स वहाँ पर उद्योगों की स्थापना करे।

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K., I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. I am happy that this important Ministry, which plays a pivotal role in the economic progress of the nation, is in the hands of a young energetic Minister, who, I am sure will circumvent the Energy constraints which have become the cause of concern for all in the country.

The Government is envisaging an annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the VI Plan with additional investment of 16.6 per cent in a situation of 20 per cent rise per annum. I wonder how the proposed growth rate can become a reality. In the western countries the industrial growth rate is astonishingly high. But our industrial backwardness is high-lighted by the stay-put 18 per cent contribution of the industrial output in the total output of the nation during the past fourteen years. Can we afford to remain under the euphoria of industrial advancement even after this dismal performance?

It is not enough to establish industries. In a nation of never-ending population growth, unless the industries generate employment opportunities the public purpose is not served. The number of persons employed per Rs. one crore of net output in the consumer goods is 3131 and the number of persons employed per Rs. one crore of net output in the capital goods is 2596. These statistics urge upon the need for greater investment in industries producing consumer goods bearing an impact on employment policy of our government.

The Central Government is determined to encourage the cottage sector, which will generate employment in rural areas. But it must be ensured that the products of cottage sector are properly marketed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, without the excuse of paucity of godown space and lack of funds for procurement. The K.V.I.C. should be strengthened adequately. It is a matter of condemnation that the country has to import sugar, cement, oil, steel, aluminium etc. at a cost of several hundreds of crores when it has large idle capacities had abundance of raw materials. Though power shortage is the cause for lesser production, it is mainly because of bad management and improper distribution. The industrial units producing these items should be allowed to utilise fully the installed capacity and even be prompted to expand further. At present only 45 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised. The nation cannot be allowed to be held to ransom of artificial scarcity. Effective steps are the need of the hour to save nation's valuable foreign exchange.

Sir, Periyar District in Tamil Nadu, which has been recently created, is industrially backward. It should be declared as a backward district by the Centre, so that it receives much-needed financial incentives and other amenities for industrial development. In Satyamandalam, all the basic raw materials required or setting up a paper mill are available in abundance.

I demand that a paper mill should be set up in Satyamangalam. The Government of India should pay special attention to the industrial development of Dharapuram, Kangeyam, Bhavani, Bhavanisagar and Andhiyur in this area. Upto 31 May, 1980 the Tamil Nadu Government has forwarded 90 applications from entrepreneurs. So far the Government of India has not approved even one application for setting up an industrial unit.

I have been hearing some hon. Members repeatedly saying that Tamil Nadu has gone down in industrial development. I have to point out that these apprehensions are baseless because no statistics are being given to support this contention. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. is going to organise industries which will generate employment opportunities for 3 lakhs of youth in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have invested Rs. 15,682 crores in public sector industrial undertakings throughout the country and Tamil Nadu's share is just Rs. 616 crores, which is not even 4 per cent. Does this not go to show industrial imbalance prevalent in the country? There is a feeling in the minds of Tamil people that the Centre is callous towards the industrial needs of the State of Tamil Nadu. I request that the hon. Minister of Industry should allay these apprehensions of the people of Tamil Nadu by augmenting the allocations for the industrial development of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude my speech expressing my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Industry Ministry.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry. My friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan expressed some fears that we are changing our basic Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. This fear was express-

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

ed by Mr. Madhukar also. They need have no such apprehension. We are not going to change it. We are going to stick to it and the more fact that we have nationalised five more banks is indicative of our mind.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Six banks.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Mr. Unnikrishnan also said that we are going to have technicians from abroad to run our power plants. It is not so. What Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhry said the other day in this House was that, with the power plants which were imported from outside, there is some trouble and that we would ask the foreign technicians to come here and set them right. No foreigner is going to come over here to run our power plants.

Mr. Jaipal Singh was talking about rural economy, which is a pet theme of his leader, Mr. Charan Singh. The country is moving fast. We want to take the country forward. Actually, the Janata and the Lok Dal Governments have ruined the economy in the past. What Mr. Charan Singh did was the worst that could happen to this country. It is the old debris that we are going to clear now. It is our lot to do so.

The Ministry of Industry apart from being responsible for the formulation of the policy, are also responsible for the development of the industries in this country. The country has already suffered in the past, as I said, just now, due to lack of policies or whatever reasons they are. So, I would like to say that we should learn from the mistakes committed by Janata and others previously. What we should do is to, first of all, identify the problems, identify the needs of the poor people, the needs of the millions, about which we are so much perturbed and for which we are bringing about so many policies and doing so many other things. After identifying the problems, we should look into this industry and try to solve the pro-

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blems of the millions of people in this respect.

Ours is a huge country and we also need an equitable distribution of what we produced. That is also a part of our policy. I expect the new Minister, who has robust common-sense, a lot of initiative and who is very intelligent, to come forward with solutions to the problems and with policies by which we could achieve our objectives quickly.

Coming to the public sector, the concept of State enterprise or the public sector in the Industrial Policy Resolution is that the people of this country will progressively own the means of production. That was our objective and policy. The object was to bring about a social transformation by controlling the heights of our economy. A number of friends were asking yesterday as to what is the policy of this Government. Well, this is our policy. Our objective is not only to produce steel, but to make steel an instrument of change. In our endeavour to achieve our objective, we need to see to so many things. In the public sector, so far, it is the bureaucrats who are running the show. They have a different frame of mind. They are officers coming from, say, the Postal or Railway Departments and they have no experience of business. And you have put them as heads of these public undertakings. Naturally they are not functioning properly. They have a limitation: they have a different frame mind; they cannot be flexible for the exigencies of business; they do not have business acumen. And you have placed them there. The result is that our public undertakings are getting a bad name. So, I would suggest that you have experts from industry and trade to man these public undertakings. I do not think that these bureaucrats will like that. Some experiment was made some time back, but they forced them to leave; they created conditions in which no outsider could come and man those public undertakings. It is the monopoly of the IAS

people. They do not tolerate anybody to be above them. Therefore, I do not think that this scheme will work. But I will give you an alternative scheme, and that scheme is this. You have an Advisory Committee or Council consisting of people from industry, people from Reserve Bank, a man from the Finance Ministry, a man from the Economic Ministry, and one or two MPs; public men should also be attached; these five or six people should act as advisers to that public undertaking. May be, this experiment will be successful.

The second point I want to raise is this. All our friends in the Opposition, CPI and CPM, including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, are very happy when we nationalise a concern. We are all on the same wave length so far as nationalisation is concerned; there is no difference of opinion. But the difference arises in the implementation of it. In the factories there are rivalries among the unions. They are looking at the public undertaking from the same angle as they see the private industry. They must also see that this is a social transformation. We have certain objectives, common objectives, and we want to achieve those. But the same thing which they apply to the private sector, they are applying to this sector also. In some of the factories, I find that the union-dadas are contractors also. That is how thefts are taking place. Therefore, it is not our responsibility alone; it is their responsibility also. If they want to see that the functioning of the public undertakings is successful, then they must mend their ways and see that the labour cooperates with the administration and not fight with them. That is how we will be able to achieve our objective.

With regard to small scale sector, I would only say that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh invested in the small scale sector gives employment to seven people, but if the same sum of Rs. 1 lakh is invested in the big sector, it gives employment to only one man. Therefore, the small scale sector must be

encouraged. Fifty per cent of the total production in the private sector is done by the small scale industries. Therefore, it should be a part of our policy to encourage them. For that, I give you a proposal. Do not permit big industries and monopolies for composite units. You should give them licence only for assembling as in the case of Phillips; Phillips can only assemble, and there are one thousand ancillary units, which are feeding them. But in the case of Birlas and others, you have permitted composite units. They are doing ginning, they are spinning, they are weaving, they are printing, they are marketing. These processes should not be given to the monopoly sector or big sector. This is harming us because they want profit on every side. Therefore, I would suggest that all these big industries should be only assembling units; they should be given only one job. The rest should be given to the small scale sector, so that they produce more and there is no problem about marketability.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I know, while replying to the debate, the hon. Minister will start refuting at the top of his voice that they are not stepping back from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. But may I point out that there is a genuine suspicion among the people from the recent pronouncements—giving power generation to the private sector, dismantling of Sindri Fertiliser and the proposal to hand over Kumardhubi Engineering Works to TISCO—that this Government, in the name of nationalisation, in the name of talking big of socialism, are going to step back and are gradually leaning more and more towards the private sector. The point is not that; what industries or which concerns would be nationalised by the Ministry of Industry. The point is how to nationalise the Ministry of Industry itself. All monopolists, all multinationals have their tentacles in the Ministry of Industry. Officers of different departments are classified with different types of vested interests.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

Then, Sir, you know there is the Bureau of Public Enterprises which recruits the officials for all the public sectors and you know who selects the officers there? The Selection Board of the Bureau of Public Enterprises—who are its members? The Managing Director of the Tatas, Mr. Rasi Modi is one of its members and he sits in the selection board of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and that selects the officers for our public sector. So, Sir, private sector people are sitting and selecting officials for our public sector! Those who have got no faith in the public sector are catering to or are selecting or are choosing our manpower. This is the way the Ministry of Industry is in the hands of the private sector and they are regulating its entire policies and that is why the public sector is cutting somewhere some sorry figure.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is my Dhanbad district. Dhanbad district is to be the industrial capital of the Eastern India. All core sectors are there: coal, steel, fertilisers, firebricks and engineering industry, all these industries are to be there and that is to be the garden of all the industries. To-day it looks like a graveyard of industries.

And among the industries closed is one Kumardhubi Engineering Works about which many hon. Members have already spoken. I would also like to request the Minister to make some categorical statement in this House. That particular industry previously was in the hands of Bird & Co. and with some paper manipulation it has come into the hands of Hilgers group of companies. This is just a paper manipulation and after that, since July 1979 the industry is lying closed and 4000 employees are under starvation. That is an important engineering industry and that industry is indebted to the Allahabad Bank to the tune of Rs. 8 crores and to Bihar Government to the tune of Rs. 2

crores and to the workmen to the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs and they cheated the government and everybody. Now the company, under an order of the Calcutta High Court, is in the custody of the Allahabad Bank. We also had talks and discussions at different levels were held—with the Bihar government, with the Central government and with the Allahabad Bank and we were all assured that the Government of India either directly or through some public sector will take charge of that particular engineering unit and run it. Now we are getting this alarming news that they are going—there is a conspiracy going on—to hand over that factory to the TISCO or some other monopoly house. That is why we say that that will be a glaring example that these people are going to dilute the Industrial Policy Resolution so far announced at the top of their voice. That is why I make an appeal to the Minister that while replying to the debate he should categorically say what he is going to do with regard to the Kumardhubi Engineering Works and how he is going to set free the Bureau of Public Enterprises from the guardianship of the Managing Directors, etc. of these monopoly Houses as I have already referred to.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The Government, in the name of revision of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, are inviting the multi-nationals to loot, the monopoly capitalists to exploit the public sector and to restrict their expansion and the small and cottage industries to ruination. My friends have mentioned that the government is inviting the private sector to construct thermal power stations. But, still, about 100 collieries are functioning at the hands of the private sector, My hon. friend, Shri A. K. Roy, mentioned that Government have decided to nationalise Kumardhubi Engineering Works. Now, they are going to hand over the concern to Tatas. This shows which way the Government is going; how they want to revise the industrial policy against the people, against the nation, against the country

Sir, you know that N.T.C. was incurring a loss. At present, of course, it has earned a profit. Now one unit of NTC in West Bengal has been closed down. I would request the Minister to reopen it as early as possible. The N.T.C. has been entrusted to produce controlled and coarse cloth. On the other hand, the private sector mills have been entrusted to produce fine and superfine cloth. At the same time, the Government is importing cotton for the private sector and financing the export varieties. The monopoly textile mills are producing less and are earning more money by monopolising the market with the price hike. In textiles both the private sector and the public sector produce nearly fifty per cent of the produce while the rest of the fifty per cent is produced by the handloom and cottage industries. But what we see is that credit given by the commercial banks to the private sector companies, both the private and public sector textiles is about Rs. 500 crores yearly. Only 100 crores is given to the handloom and cottage industries. If more money is allocated for the handloom and cottage industries, they can produce more than 50 per cent thereby more people can get employment.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate more money for the handloom and the cottage industries. Protection has been given to the handloom industries in the form of rebate. But, it is just symbolic and the traders get the rebate. It does not actually help the weavers. I would suggest that the real help will be by abolishing the excise duty and it should be passed on to the weavers by the public distribution system of yarn.

Smallscale industries of West Bengal are not getting adequate raw materials quota from the Centre such as paraffin, yarn, steel etc. Smallscale industries around Durgapur, Raniganj, Asansol are not getting sufficient orders and they are starving. I would request the hon. Minister to coordinate with the Steel Ministry, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Coal and

Energy so that they can get the orders from the D.S.P., A.S.P. and Eastern Coal fields and smallscale industries which are facing crisis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I give you two more minutes. Kindly conclude. This is the extended time.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I know that. But do not ring the bell. I am concluding.

So, steps should be taken to develop the smallscale industries in the backward districts of Bankura and Purulia. I would suggest that public sector should undertake to set up industries in the backward areas.

Sir you know in all the units of the Instrumentation Ltd. the workers are on strike for more than four months most of whom are casual; though they are working here for three to twelve years, they are not getting their wages properly and there is no regularisation of the service for them; they are not given the benefits of the labour legislation and the ministers are not intervening. I request the Minister to intervene and solve the problems.

The Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur is in a bad shape. An expert committee was formed for introducing a continuous process technology for the manufacture of ophthalmic glasses. I would request that steps should be taken for expansion to save the concern. Indian Paper Pulp Company of Titagarh which employes 1,800 to 1,900 employees can produce 45 tonnes of good quality paper daily. It is going to be closed. For the last two years its economy is in bad shape. The Chairman of the Hindustan Paper Corporation was appointed by the Government in the Board for its revival but an impression was there that it will be taken over. Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Prime Minister for assuring the supply of raw material and the Unions are ready to cooperate for revival of this company.

Sir, in regard to the Motor Machinery Manufacturers Company Ltd. of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Dum Dum, the management is threatening to close it from 26th July. The company was taken over on 9th October 1974 under IDR Act. The company retrenched many employees and the Union is demanding that fifteen days gratuity should be given instead of thirteen days to retrenched employees and in future when new recruitment takes place the retrenched employees should be given employment first. They are demanding that dues in respect of pre-take over should be paid immediately.

Sir, a word about Logur Jute Machinery Ltd. It is the only concern which produces jute mill machinery. It was a viable concern. It was nationalised but it was subsidiary of M/s. James Mackle & Holding Belfast Ltd., U.K. The management is sabotaging production. The Karamchari Samiti, the recognised union, is ready to cooperate. I would like the Minister to go into the details and to take proper steps to make it viable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, just one minute more. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Ltd, Asansol, has declared a lock out. We had a talk with the hon'ble Minister and apprised him of the fact as to how Thapars have entered the management and company also. They violated MRTP Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. So, I would request that an inquiry should be done immediately and measures should be taken to open it up immediately. Sen Raleigh group of industries employ about 5,000 workers. All the production units were taken over in 1975. There was improvement till 1978 but after that production is coming down seriously. Nationalisation of the group of industries under a single integrated administration is urgently necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I wanted to say a word about Kanpur. In Kanpur three concerns are closed. The names are: J.K. Rayon, Kanpur, Kanpur Chemicals, and J.K. Manufacturers Limited. Regarding all these concerns, proper steps should be taken for reopening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have sufficient opportunity for the next 4 1/2 years to speak on this matter. You will be given every chance.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I demand nationalisation of the foreign capital. I demand nationalisation of all the concerns of the Indian monopoly capital. All of them should be nationalised. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): I represent a major industrial town. I got my name deleted even from the general budget, speech list because I wanted to speak specifically on the Industry Demands. If you don't allow me, it is somewhat unfair to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. The time allotted has already been exhausted. What to do? I have already said that the Minister will have to reply now.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The Minister has agreed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he agree, it is my decision.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: He has agreed....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. You go on. Only 5 minutes.

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कल इसी सदन में माननीय सदस्य श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने बड़ी शिकायत की थी कि इस सरकार ने अपनी औद्योगिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई घोषणा नहीं की है। श्रीमन् में मानता हूँ कि यह सरकार किसी दुर्घटनावश जन्म में नहीं आयी है। इस सरकार का जिस वंश से जन्म हुआ है उसका

96 साल पुराना इतिहास है। महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू द्वारा स्थापित परम्पराएं हैं। इसलिए श्रीमन् हमारा प्रेरणा स्रोत भारत का संविधान है, हमारा प्रेरणा स्रोत 1946 में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था, 1956 में जिस औद्योगिक नीति से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था, वह है।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय राज्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमें उस नीति पर सख्ती से कायम रहना चाहिए। श्रीमन् हमारी नीति जो उस समय से चली आ रही है उसी पर हम कटिबद्ध रह कर समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगे। श्रीमन्, उसी वक्त से हमारी नीति है कि ऐसे बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे, बुनियादी उद्योग धंधे जिनमें कि पूंजी की जरूरत हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कायम किये जाने चाहिए। श्रीमन् यह उस वक्त से हमारी नीति है और माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस नीति पर ज्यादा तेजी से चला जाए।

श्रीमन् मैं कानपुर से आता हूँ और वहाँ का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। कानपुर ऐसा शहर है जिसे मैनेज्मेन्ट आफ ईस्ट कहा जाता था। लेकिन आज वह बीमार उद्योग धंधों का केन्द्र बन गया है। माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी के इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। श्रीमन् मैं पहले भी प्रश्न उठाया था कि वहाँ एक नही चार-चार, पांच-पांच उद्योग धंधे कानपुर में बंद पड़े हुए हैं। जब हम बंद उद्योग धंधों को देखते हैं तो दो साल पहले स्वदेशी काटन मिल की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाता है जहाँ दो सौ मजदूर मार डाले गए थे। कानपुर का मजदूर आज कहता है कि ठीक है दो सौ मजदूर मारे गए लेकिन पांच हजार मजदूरों को नौकरी तो मिल गई। अगर दूसरी बन्द मिलों को भी खुलवाने के लिए कुछ मजदूर जान दे दें तो कोई बुराई नहीं है। ऐसी नौबत न आने पाए इसकी और उद्योग मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कानपुर में टैफको एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि उसमें आज के दौर में भी पिछले तीन साल से जार्ज फर्नान्डीस साहब की मेहरबानी कुछ ज्यादा रही है, उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा किया कि जो ज्यादा एक्सपर्ट है, किसी खास काम को करने के, उन लोगों को वहाँ भेज दिया और वहाँ के मजदूर को आज भी बारह आने रोज पर मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है। उसे बारह रुपये डी० ए० तो मिलता है लेकिन उसे मजदूरी बारह आने ही मिलती है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस दौर में हमको खास तौर से इन मजदूरों की किस्मत को संवारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

पिछले तीन साल में कोशिश की गई छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों के नाम पर इस देश की प्रगति और विकास के पहिये को मोड़ने की। किसलिए? वे लोग इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल ले कर

आए मजदूरों के अधिकारों को खत्म करने के लिए। गांवों की ओर चलने का नारा लगाया गया। यह सब इसलिए किया गया ताकि वह मजदूर जो शहर में आ कर बड़े उद्योग में लग कर अपने अधिकारों से परिचित होता है, अपने अधिकारों की लड़ाई लड़ता है, वह लौट कर गांव वापिस चला जाए और उस दल के जो समर्थक है, जो बड़े भूमिपति हैं, उनके बंधुभा मजदूर बन कर वे काम करे। मेरा निवेदन है कि उस सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं बड़े उद्योग धंधों को बढ़ावा देने वाली, मजदूरों के अधिकारों का हनन करने वाली और जिन को पिछले तीन सालों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लागू करने की कोशिश की गई थी, उनको खत्म किया जाए। उद्योगों का विस्तार किया जाए। बिना उद्योगों के विस्तार के प्रगति और विकास संभव नहीं है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ मजदूरों के अधिकार भी सुरक्षित रखे जाने चाहिये।

एक मजैशन दे कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। बीमार मिलों की समस्या एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन कर हमारे सामने खड़ी हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बीमार मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने से पहले जो ग्रुप इनको बीमार करते हैं उनको नये लाइसेंस देने से वंचित किया जाये। ऐसा आप चाहे तो कानून में संशोधन करके कर सकते हैं। उनको नया लाइसेंस बिल्कुल नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। जो मैनेजमेंट किसी मिल को बीमार करता है वह अपनी अक्षमता को सिद्ध कर देता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि बीमार मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने के साथ साथ उस ग्रुप की जो अच्छी मिले भी हैं उनका भी अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिये ताकि घाटे में ऐसी मिलें न चल कर फायदे में चले।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता कि आपका मुझे समय दिया और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर कार्रवाई करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA): Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grate-
ful to my friends on both my party
side and on the Opposition side for
having analysed and constructively
criticised the situation of the indus-
try in the country today.

With a few exceptions where people
tried to base things more on verbosity
and blackmailing, I would like to
point out with due regards to the hon.
Members on the Opposition, that they
have now started realising that poli-
tical discipline has to follow different

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

principles altogether. It is no more the time, no more the situation which our country is passing through as far as industry and as far as economic growth of our country is concerned, that we involve ourselves only in political prostitution. Let us not have any phobias at all. I am not talking much about Mr. Fernandes because I just got a letter from him that he is not well. I am sorry that he is not well and he has not been able to come. As for the type of slanderous language that he used, I told him when he was a Minister, when I was on the Opposition benches, that one who is fond of that hobby forgets one thing that the other side has the potential to rebut also. But our limitation is that our party people work under a discipline and that limitation in fact regulates our behaviour and our character also. That does not exclude the hon. Members on the other side. We have friends like Shri Halder, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and others who do not unnecessarily get excited... (Interruptions) We welcome that criticism; sometimes I provoke friends like Shri Bosu to criticise. Criticism is not bad at all. Criticism is, in fact, a very healthy parameter in democracy.

17 hrs.

While Shri George Fernandes does not deserve a reply on the negative points that he made, I would definitely refer to those points that he raised and which generated suspicion in the minds of the people in the opposition. I only find that he tried to develop friction and he imagined friction and said that something is happening the basis of which was either whispers in the corridors or he was trying to pick up some press cuttings without any connection with them at all and he was quoting. I am not referring to them at all. I am referring to a few other things that he mentioned. The hon. Members would agree with me when I give them the data that he owed more for what he said to the lack of economic intelligence or may

be that it was convenient for him to quote only a part of the data. He did not go through the whole of the performance budget or the reports which have been given to the hon. Members.

The first thing that he said and the hon. Members from the opposition followed him also was that we have generated a tilt towards monopolies and FERA companies. It would be of interest to know that during the thirty-three months of the Janata Government and its offshoot, Lok Dal which, also, more or less, represented them, they granted a total of 209 Letters of Intent and fifty letters of intent were issued to foreign major companies and this is a record issuing of these letters. This only shows that we should get rid of this language of FERA phobia or MRTP phobia. MRTP and FEPA were introduced by our Government. And as far as its application is concerned its implementation is concerned, the only thing is that we did not only try to lean on a slogan, or a hollow slogan, we meant business and we mean business. Here are the statistics not generated by us, but generated by the 33 months of the Government which was a miscellaneous Government, and with which, I am sorry, some friends sitting on the other side, who were also criticising, were associated.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hero of the public sector yesterday also spoke of the thirty three months of the public sector undertakings. But unfortunately, whatever data is available on the performance of the public sector during those thirty three months is a very unfortunate one. I would only quote the public sector performance data published by them in their own days. The hon. Members would recall that I had raised a calling attention motion on the mal-performance of the public sector during the Janata rule and at that time, Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister, refused to reply to that because I would understand, there was a very unpleasant data. I

would only mention that they converted the profit earning units into the loss accruing units. I would like to mention one thing that it is not essentially a good symptom of the public sector performance that when it is losing, it is giving service to the people. This is because we must understand that public sector belongs to us. The public undertakings survey shows that the total net profit of the public sector which was Rs. 183.89 crores in 1976-77 declined in 1978-79 and became a net loss of Rs. 31.96 crores. Would this data provoke you to make a particular person hero of the public sector who talks of the public sector and says that we are going to damage the public sector? I am not going into details of the other data; I have the data also. Then I would like to remind the hon. House and particularly my friends on the opposite that MRTP was brought on the statute book by our party only; we are sticking on to that. Then the hon. member has talked of some figures of cement industry and of paper industry. They are figures which are partial figures. He talks of the investment of a particular industry. I would just bring to your kind notice that that particular data is regarding the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Now Mr. Fernandes spoke of an investment which, in fact, was loan of Rs. 38.38 crores. Now he only read page 24 of the Performance Budget. I would only like you and like him *in absentia*—of course, he has promised that he would read whatever I speak tomorrow—to note this thing that page 21 gives another thing, because investment does not mean investment out of your own pocket; investment also includes the loan. So, the Hindustan Paper Corporation had an investment, had a budget of Rs. 38.13 crores given on page 21 as investment and Rs. 38.28 crores on page 24. The total is Rs. 76.51 crores and not as mentioned by Mr. George Fernandes yesterday Rs. 38.34 crores. Now I would not like to accuse him of picking up these statistics for his convenience. I can only say that probably this budgetary

process is a discipline in itself and the hon. member may have to get orientation in this; and then next time when he speaks about this, he should be cautious about it. Similarly, on the Cement Corporation of India, he has again given only half figures and the other half, in the same way, he has forgotten about it. Now the Cement Corporation of India's figure that he talked of was only on page 21 and he forgot to read another page; and the amount that he mentioned was only Rs. 17.69 crores. On page 21 of the same document, there is further provision of Rs. 11.56 crores under the major head 5-6 under capital outlay. This represents the equity investment in the Cement Corporation. The two together, that is loan and the equity add up to nearly Rs. 30 crores. There are other figures also on the Cement Corporation of India. I would only request that the hon. Member should go through the whole thing and if need be, he can come and discuss the whole thing with me and we will give him orientation, as far as going through this is concerned.

I would not like to devote much more time on his speech, which he made yesterday. I would only like to clarify a few things. I am not fond of going abroad very much, because I had been many a time to different countries; and after I have become Minister, if I go as Minister, I do not go on a holiday trip. I do not have other complexes at all; I have only one complexion and that is the national complexion. Our team, along with the Ministry team, went abroad on the official invitation of the Government of Indonesia; and the result that we had was this. The agreement of understanding that we had was a very objective one. I have already mentioned about it in a Press Conference. The hon. member only switched over and resorted to the convenient figures of his.

Now the other members have talked about a few disciplines. In fact, first of all, industry is a multi-disciplinary concept. So, I would not say anything

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

about sugar industry or vegetable oil industry to which some hon. Members have referred. The Industries Ministry does have a forum which is a coordination forum, that is the Directorate-General of Technical Development. Otherwise, the administrative Ministries are different. So, I am not replying to the questions regarding, for example, the National Textile Corporation to which some hon. Members have referred. I am not referring to the individual cases to which I have already replied in the House. The suggestions made by the hon. Members even in individual cases have been taken down by me and I will see to it that I take the maximum advantage out of the constructive suggestions made by the hon. Members on both sides of the House. I want to mention one thing, that is not with a complex of guilt at all; it is only for the enlightenment of the Members of the House who often try to claim as if they are the only spokesmen of the workers...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You better cover the growth of socialism after the industrial policy resolution.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Before I start reading the statement on industrial policy, I would like to say that most of the Members have raised problems and issues which in fact are covered by the statement which I am going to make; may be we are on the same thinking wave length and perhaps all the points are covered by the statement that I am going to make. There is a fiction which the hon. Members tried to raise and I am just trying to clarify and confirm. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 was a resolution built by our party; and at that time many of the Members sitting on that side probably could not digest that also. The Industrial policy resolution of 1956 has served as a cornerstone of the Congress government policy-frame for the past quarter of a century. The industrial policy announcement of 1956 in fact reflects the value sys-

tem of our country and shown conclusively the merit of constructive flexibility. In terms of that resolution the task of raising the pillars of economic infrastructure in the country was entrusted to the public sector for reasons of its greater reliability, for the very large investments required and longer gestation periods of the projects crucial for the economic development. The 1956 resolutions therefore forms the basis of this statement of mine.

Coming to take-off stage, industrialisation in a developing economy has two aspects, namely, optimum utilisation of installed capacity and expansion of industries. The industrial progress of India during the past three decades can be attributed to the policies pursued by the Congress government. While the country had reached the take-off stage towards mid-seventies, both the growth channels, optimisation of utilisation of installed capacity as well as expansion of industries were choked off by the 33 months rule of the Janata Party and its successor government. The runaway of the economy has been damaged by the last two governments and the entire process of development was put in the reverse gear.. (*Interruptions*).

I am glad the hon. Members have raised one question; before I go to the next para I shall refer to it. Hon. Members yesterday talked of delay in the announcement of the policy. It was very interesting when I got the diagnosis from another colleague of mine here who said that the Janata government made the announcement of industrial policy after 9 months. A friend of mine, a doctor, said therefore that Mr. Fernandes was looking to the whole thing from a gynaecological point of view. We were in these six months trying to see how much damage has been done by the past governments, and we were correcting those damages. In fact it was a huge task before us and we are on that particular thing... (*Interruptions*) We should have, therefore, revival of the

economy which is presently inhibited by infrastructure gaps and inadequacy in performance. This put the economy into a various cycle of shortage of shortages of major industrial inputs like energy, transport and coal. To normalise the situation, Government are working on war-footing, to break this vicious circle and to put the economy again on its feet.

Industrialisation and Economic Progress

Industrialisation is a *sine qua non* of economic progress. Our Government is committed to rapid and balanced industrialisation of the country with a view to benefiting the common man in the shape of increasing availability of goods at fair prices, larger employment and higher per capita income. A higher standard of living implies that more of industrial goods go into the consumption basket of the people. Industrialisation is also essential to provide the much-needed support for agriculture and for the development of infrastructural facilities like energy and transport. The net economic impact of industrialisation must travel down ultimately to the maximum number of people in the country.

Distribution of benefits of industrialisation

The pattern of distribution of benefits of industrialisation should be such as to cover as large a segment of the country's population, both rural and urban, while avoiding economic concentration in a few hands. New thrusts need to be made to establish a dynamic industrial economy as indicated in the election manifesto of the Congress Party. Now that the Congress Party has been entrusted with the responsibility of the Government, what is needed above all is a set of pragmatic policies which will remove the lingering constraints to industrial production and, at the same time act as catalysts for faster growth in the coming decades, within the following socio-economic objectives:

Optimum utilisation of the installed capacity.

Maximising production and achieving higher productivity.

Higher employment generation.

Correction of regional imbalances through a preferential development of industrially backward areas.

Strengthening of the agricultural base by according a preferential treatment to agro-based industries, and promoting optimum inter-sectoral relationship.

Faster promotion of export-oriented and import substitution industries.

Promoting economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment and the dispersal of returns amongst widely spread over small but growing units in rural as well as urban areas.

Consumer protection against high prices and bad quality Role of Public Sector:

An unfortunate development during the recent political vacuum in the country has been an erosion of faith in the public sector which has been reflected in its rather poor performance in recent years. Public sector, which was conceived to provide the pillars of the Country's economic infrastructure, was rendered hollow. The gigantic task before us, therefore, is to rehabilitate faith in the public sector. We have not only to restore people's faith in the public sector but also evolve effective operational systems of management in the public sector undertakings. The public sector has to be identified as people's sector and not as "No body's sector" as was rendered by the last Government. Public sector constitutes a substantial segment of industrial activity in the country and its contribution in terms of generating surpluses and employment for further growth of the economy needs to be improved.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

Unit-by-unit examination for corrective stops:

Government have decided to launch a drive to revive the efficiency of public sector undertakings. Industrial undertakings in the sector will be closely examined on a unit-by-unit basis and corrective action will be taken in terms of a time-bound programme wherever necessary. Some of the units were allowed to get into chronic problems and instead of contributing surpluses tended to put a drain on the public exchequer. Priority will be accorded to convert losing concerns into viable ones through broad restructuring of the system and by providing dynamic and competent management.

Management Cadre: On the positive side, public sector will continue playing an increasingly important role. Part of the reason for unsatisfactory performance of some of the units in the public sector has been the absence of proper management cadre. It is proposed to take effective steps to build the public sector undertakings and emphasis will be placed on developing management cadres in functional fields such as operations, finance, marketing and information system.

Role of Private Sector: The Government would pursue the goal of a vibrant, self-reliant and modern economy in which all sectors and all segments of the society have a positive role to play. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 assigned a role for industrial undertakings in the private sector within the framework of socio-economic policy of the State and subject to certain regulations in terms of relevant legislations. Government recognises that it would be, in general, desirable to allow private sector undertakings to develop in consonance with targets and objectives of national plans and policies

but shall not permit the growth of monopolistic tendencies or concentration of economic power and wealth in a few hands.

SHRI A. K. ROY: On a point of order, Sir. If it is some announcement of policy, the Minister may read from the papers. But while replying to the debate, can he do it?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know if there is any infringement of any rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: While replying to the debate, the Minister cannot resort to reading from papers. So many points have been raised and he should reply to those points.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It will be Government's endeavour to reverse the trends of the last three years towards creating artificial divisions between small and large-scale industry under the misconception that these interests are essentially conflicting. While making all efforts towards integrated industrial development, it is proposed to promote the concept of economic federalism with the setting up of a few nucleus plants in each district, identified as industrially backward, to generate as many ancillaries and small and cottage units as possible.

Nucleus Plants: A nucleus plant would concentrate on assembling the products of the ancillary units falling within its orbit on producing the inputs needed by a large number of smaller units and making adequate marketing arrangements. The nuclei will also ensure a widely spread pattern of investment and employment and will distribute the benefits of industrialisation to the maximum possible. The nucleus plants would also work for upgrading the technology of small units. Small is beautiful only if it is growing. Just as

the phased manufacturing programme with a view to reducing reliance on imported components and materials played an important role in diversifying our industrial structure, a carefully worked out time-bound programme for greater ancillarisation in certain industries will contribute considerably towards dispersal of industry and growth of entrepreneurship.

Ancillarisation Effect: The proposed nucleus plants in industrially backward districts would generate a spread-out network of small-scale units or the existing network of small scale units in an area would acquire a faster growth by the coming up of a nucleus plant in the area. Such a two-way traffic would create an ancillarisation effect in terms of larger employment, more equitable distribution of the benefits of such an industrialisation in the shape of higher per capita income for the larger number of people in the area.

In between the nucleus large plants and the satellite ancillaries, the Government would promote a system of linkage for an integrated industrial development. The Government would evolve scheme of phased development of industrially backward areas through ancillarisation.

Redefining of small scale units: In order to boost the development of small scale industries and to ensure their rapid growth, Government have decided:

- (i) to increase the limit of investment in the case of tiny units from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs;
- (ii) to increase the limit of investment in the case of small scale units from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs; and
- (iii) to increase the limit of investment in the case of an-

ncillaries from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs.

This would eliminate the tendency to circumvent the present limit by understating the value of machinery and equipment, falsification of accounts or resort to 'benami' units. The enhancement of the limit in terms of investment in plants and machinery will also help genuine small scale units particularly those being set up by young and technically qualified entrepreneurs, to come up. This measure will also facilitate long over due modernisation of many of the existing small scale units.

One of the major constraints to the growth of de-centralised sector has been the difficulties of finance experienced particularly by industrial entrepreneurs in small, cottage and rural sectors. Although, there is adequate network of institutional finance, yet there is need for coordinating the flow of capital, both short term and long term. Government would evolve a system of coordination to ensure the flow of credit to the growing units in the de-centralised sector at the right time and on appropriate terms. Government proposes to strengthen the existing arrangements and make such changes as may be necessary to facilitate the availability of credit to the growing units in the small scale sector.

In order to assist the growth of small scale industries, it is proposed to introduce a scheme for building up of buffer stocks of essential materials which are often difficult to obtain. For this the existing set-up such as Small Industries Development Corporations in the States and the National Small Industries Corporation in the Centre will also be utilised. Special needs of States which rely heavily on a few essential raw materials will receive priority.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

Policies regarding marketing support to the decentralised sectors and reservation of items for small scale industries, shall continue to be in force in the interest of growth of the small scale industries.

Government is determined to promote such a form of industrialisation in the country as can generate economic viability in the villages. Promotion of suitable industries in rural areas will be accelerated to generate higher employment and higher per capita income for the villagers in the country without disturbing the ecological balance. Handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and other village industries will receive greater attention to achieve a faster rate of growth in the villages.

Industrialisation will play an important role in correcting the regional imbalances and reviving the industrial growth to lead the economy once again to the take-off stage.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Especially in tribal areas.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Yes. For the achievement of this goal, Government have decided to encourage dispersal of industry and setting of units in industrially backward areas. Special concessions and facilities will be offered for this purpose and these incentives will be growth and performance oriented.

EVALUATION OF INCENTIVES.

In the past, numerous incentives had been provided to industries from time to time. It is Government's considered view that all incentives given to industry must be performance oriented. It is, therefore, proposed that a regular periodic assessment will be made of the impact of these incentives to see the extent to which they have fulfilled their initial purpose. Unless it is apparent that the purpose is being served, Government will review the system of incentives.

Generation of Employment and higher Production:

Industrial development has to be viewed in the broader context of generating higher production and employment. Overcoming the problems of poverty and backwardness need a multi-pronged approach. An integral part of this approach would be to create new focal points of industrial growth which have the maximum effect on the quality of life. This will have to be based essentially on the utilisation of local materials and locally available man-power. The ripple effect of substantial investments in backward districts in the past has in many cases not been adequate, mainly because such investments did not have effective linkages with local resources. Government, therefore, propose to encourage investment by public and private sector which will meet these criteria and would also promote a network of spread out ancillaries.

Endorsement of Licences to reflect existing productive capacity.

In 1975, Government had taken certain decisions in regard to the recognition of additional capacities as a result of replacement and modernisation of equipment, liberalisation of investment procedure for stimulating production in a certain selected industries and for endorsement of excess production over licensed capacity on the basis of a simplified procedure. Government feels that in several industries which are important from the point of view of national economy or are engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption, the productive capacity endorsed on the original licences or as amended in terms of the 1975 notifications may not reflect the full productive potential of the unit. As a result of increased labour productivity or technological improvements, the productive capacities may have increased.

Government propose to recognise such capacities on a selective basis. It would not be in public interest to per-

mit licensing procedures or a rigid locational policy to stand in the way of maximising production. The necessary notifications listing the industries, and spelling out the simplified procedures for such endorsements will be issued separately.

Provision for Automatic Growth:

In view of the constraints on resources in a developing country like ours, and also taking into account the considerable increases in the prices of capital goods, particularly those required to be imported, it is necessary to ensure that no avoidable restrictions are placed on the fullest utilisation of the existing industrial capacities. This is particularly true of the core industries, of industries which have direct linkages with the core sector, and industries which have a long-term export potential. All these industries are of basic, critical and strategic importance for the growth of the economy. In February 1973, Government had announced a list of such industries, following the classification of industries, mentioned in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Later in 1975, Government had permitted the facility for automatic expansion in respect of 15 industries. The extent of increased capacity permitted in respect of these industries was limited to 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent in a five-year plan period and could be undertaken in one or more stages. This expansion was to be in addition to the normal permissible expansion in production by 25 per cent of the approved capacity. Government have now decided that this facility will also be extended to other industries included in Appendix I. In this behalf, the necessary notifications will be issued separately.

Export Oriented Units : Industry must contribute its share in creating a more favourable balance of trade by catering to the ever increasing foreign markets. Government would sympathetically consider requests for

setting up 100 per cent export oriented units, requests for expansion of existing units exclusively for purposes of export and for allowing higher production for exploiting fully the emerging export opportunities.

Advanced Technology for economies of scale : In a number of cases Indian industry has not been able to compete in markets abroad because the scale of output which is related to the level of domestic demand is too small to give them the advantages of modern technology and economies of scale. In cases where a larger production base would increase the competitiveness of Indian Industry abroad, Government will consider favourably the induction of advanced technology and will permit creation of capacity large enough to make it competitive in world markets, provided substantial exports are likely. The purpose of introducing such a policy would be not only to encourage exports but also to enable industry to produce better quality products at lower costs which will ultimately benefit the consumer in terms of price and quality.

I would just briefly mention a few things. Research and Development would in fact be promoted. Transfer of Technology would be promoted. "Modernisation Packages" will be evolved to suit the requirements of each industry and will include all aspects, i.e., appropriate location and optimum use of energy and the adoption of the right kind of scale and technology in order to minimise costs and improve efficiency in the use of scarce materials, the supply of which come from non-renewable sources.

Energy-Industry dovetailing would be done. Energy-saving and energy-conserving units will be given a promotional approach. The pollution control will also be promoted. While the location of industry comes in the picture, we would see to it that ecological balance is maintained and the industry does not add to the pollution in air or water.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

Streamlining licensing procedures: There has already been considerable simplification and streamlining of licensing procedures. Never-the-less, there is scope for further improvement and we are working on that.

Monitoring system and data bank: It is also proposed that in future, the agencies connected with the issuance of letters of intent/industrial licences will not merely concern themselves with letters of intent/industrial licences but would also evolve a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the schemes. For this purpose, it is proposed to build up a Data Bank on the progress of various licensed/registered investment schemes. The objectives of this scheme will be to have in respect of all major investments proposals so that nobody sits on the investment sector.

Industrial Sickness: Devising an early warning system. The Government are concerned at the growing problem of sickness in a large number of industries. Many friends showed concern about industrial sickness. What we inherited was nearer the industrial epidemic rather than industrial sickness. We will see that industrial sickness is set right and take all possible steps to cure it.

Merger and Amalgamation: I have already said about it.

Taken-over to be in exceptional cases. It is also Government's policy to ensure that the State Governments, the financial institutions and the labour cooperate effectively for the revival of the sick units. Recourse to take-over of the management under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act will be taken only in exceptional cases on grounds of public interest where other means for the revival of sick undertakings are not considered feasible. Where such take-over becomes necessary the State Governments will also be involved in that.

Industrial relations: Deteriorating industrial relations in the last three years affected a number of important sectors of economy and led to fall in the industrial production. Government attach great importance to the interests and welfare of labour, but they also consider that the maintenance of constructive and cordial industrial relations in which both labour and management have to cooperate in a responsible manner is essential for the sustained growth of economy. Government have decided to revive the tripartite labour Conference and it is hoped that through an attitude of mutual understanding and constructive cooperation it will be possible to establish higher standards of productivity and industrial harmony.

Industrial Pricing Policy: It is Government's policy that while all reasonable facilities and incentives will be provided to industry, it must recognise and accept its social responsibility particularly in terms of maintaining the price line, avoiding hoarding and speculation, and maximising production on an efficient basis. It is proposed to start a dialogue with the industry to ensure that within a stipulated period of time, the prices are rationalised to the benefit of the consumer.

Government have revised the scheme of district industries centres which has not produced benefits commensurate with the expenditure incurred. Government therefore propose to initiate more effective alternatives.

Industrial Investment: An Inter-Disciplinary Concept. Industrial development is an inter-disciplinary concept. It pertains not only to the manufacturing activity but to all related infrastructure development: licensing and corporate policies; financial, fiscal, trade and pricing policies; industrial relations and management; scientific and technological developments; and broad socio-economic policies. As such, the implementation of the industrial policy requires

close and effective coordination and monitoring at various levels at the Centre as well as between the Centre and the State. Its ultimate success will also depend on the extent of co-operation that Industry receives from the other sections of society.

The Government of India trust that the objectives set out in this Paper and the measures outlined herein to achieve them will receive the support of all sections of the people to enable the country to attain its larger goals, namely, faster economic growth, prosperity to its citizens and the establishment of an egalitarian society.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, we had raised some points in the course of our speeches. We would like that some answers should be given to them. He has not answered. And we do not deserve to be ignored like that. The whole House has been ignored.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: This is an astonishing performance. It has never happened before like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to seek a clarification. I am not going to discuss. Whatever the Minister has done. The House will sit in judgment on that whether the Minister was duty-bound to reply to the points raised or not. You are the custodian of this House, Sir, and I expect you to make suitable observations on the same.

What I want to know from the hon. Minister is this. The other day the Prime Minister, in her wisdom, had given an assurance to the House when we had raised this issue of allowing a collaboration between Brooke Bond and Gillet blade company—it is a low priority and highly profitable area—the Prime Minister had given a specific assurance on the floor of the House, that they would look into the matter and tell the House. Now, we want to know whether you are allowing this multi-national to come and destroy all our small scale industries which are producing blades and are providing employment—it is a low priority and highly profitable area.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while talking of the policy now, I would not go in to specific cases like Gillet blade case or Coko Cola case. I have already talked of the MRTP and FERA, and I have assured the House that all the provisions of those Acts, which were introduced by us and which were put by us on the Statute Book, will be implemented. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister gave a categorical assurance during Question Hour that she did not know about the Gillet blade case and that she would look into the matter and apprise the House. I would only ask the Minister to reply to that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I want to know whether the Government is considering diluting the 'Industry' Policy Resolution. Some of the industries reserved for the core sector are being thrown open to the public sector. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No; to the private sector.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: To the private sector..

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would only request the hon. Member, first of all, to be sure about whether they are being thrown open to the 'X' sector or 'Y' sector. I have already replied to the question raised by the hon. Member.

The hon. Member had raised the Gillet question in the House and he was replied to that. In the policy matter we are not going to reply about some paper pulp unit which an hon. Member had raised or about NTC, etc We have talked of the policy matter, and within that policy matter. . *(Interruptions)* Let me reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister had given a specific assurance. *(Interruptions)* He should reply to it.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I will reply, Sir.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am constrained to say that the hon. Minister has made a totally disappointing reply. It is conceivable, Sir, that all the points raised cannot be answered in the course of the debate. But this is one of the extraordinary occasions when the hon. Minister has ignored the points raised by the Opposition and indulged in casuistic talk of gynaecology and industry and industrial gynaecology; that was an index of the standard to which he wanted to lower the debate. We are totally disappointed with the fact that he does not care to answer to the points that we have raised....

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know whether the Kumardhubi Engineering Works about which the hon. Minister has already assured the House once, will be taken over by the Government, ...

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What are you doing? Why are you not sitting? ...

(Interruptions.)

SHRI A. K. ROY: Secondly, I want to know whether the representatives of private sector and representatives of the monopoly houses would be removed from the selection Board of the Bureau of Public Enterprises ...

(Interruptions.)

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The constitution of this Board is not done by my Ministry at all. The hon. Member should know better that the constitution of this Board is not within my orbit. It does not fall within my Ministry. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, it was never done like this. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I wanted to know whether the public sector will undertake the industrial development of the backward areas. I want your answer to this simple question..

(Interruptions.)

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: The hon. Minister does not want to answer questions. In view of the fact that the reply has been flippant and unsatisfactory, we would prefer to walk out...

(Interruptions.)

17.55 hrs.

Shri Ravindra Varma and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote together, unless any honourable Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put all the cut motions moved to vote together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 60 relating to the Ministry of Industry.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-9-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
58.	Ministry of Industry	1,27,91,000	..	2,00,92,000	..
59.	Industries	14,43,48,000	89,31,64,000	14,94,12,000	190,77,29,000
60.	Village and Small industries.	9,84,39,000	71,33,000	19,17,05,000	1,42,67,000

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Karnataka State I want to know whether the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is going to be implemented or not.

MR. SPEAKER: No question now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am putting the question because it is not coming up.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all over now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Still we have one minute. We will discuss some demands.

MR. SPEAKER: Not one minute. Only thirty five seconds are left. Now I shall have to go ahead because we are nearing six.

I am sorry—not one minute now, only ten seconds are left. I wanted to hear Shri Banatwalla. But, what can I do? We have only ten seconds left. Please bear with me.

18 hrs.

(ii) **MINISTERS OF IRRIGATION, CIVIL AVIATION, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC. ETC.**

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants to vote.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

- (1) Demand No. 10 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation;
- (2) Demand No. 14 relating to the Ministry of Civil Supplies;
- (3) Demands Nos. 15 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Communications;
- (4) Demands Nos. 26 to 29 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture;
- (5) Demands Nos. 32 to 43 relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- (6) Demands Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (7) Demands Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

[Mr. Speaker]

- (8) Demands Nos. 64 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Labour;
- (9) Demands Nos. 66 and 67 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;
- (10) Demands Nos. 68 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers;
- (11) Demands Nos. 71 to 73 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (12) Demands Nos. 75 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;
- (13) Demand No. 79 relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare;
- (14) Demand No. 80—Department of Steel and Demand No. 81—Department of Mines relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal;
- (15) Demands Nos. 83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;
- (16) Demands Nos. 86 to 89 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;

- (17) Demands Nos. 90 to 94 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;
- (18) Demands Nos. 95 to 97 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (19) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Electronics;
- (20) Demands Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Science and Technology;
- (21) Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Space;
- (22) Demand No. 103 relating to the Lok Sabha;
- (23) Demand No. 104 relating to the Rajya Sabha;
- (24) Demand No. 105 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (25) Demand No. 106 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81 in respect of Ministries of Irrigation, Civil Aviation, Communications, etc. etc. voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant to voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION					
10.	Ministry of Irrigation . . .	11,35,93,000*	1,93,61,000*	21,03,38,000	7,45,89,000
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES					
14.	Ministry of Civil Supplies . . .	2,94,20,000**	1,79,08,000**	7,63,71,000	4,10,67,000

*Amount voted on account was against Demand 'Department of Irrigation.'

**Amount voted on account was against Demand 'Civil Supplies'.

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
15. Ministry of Communications	83,25,000	3,32,00,000	1,69,91,000	6,65,00,000
16. Overseas Communications Service	5,52,70,000	10,30,44,000	11,35,11,000	16,60,88,000
17. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	264,49,51,000	..	561,55,03,000	..
18. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	79,81,94,000	..	140,39,50,000	..
19. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	148,52,91,000	303,05,84,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE				
26. Department of Education	81,23,000	..	1,16,71,000	..
27. Education	75,32,00,000	1,78,47,000	162,74,63,000	3,56,93,000
28. Department of Culture	3,93,45,000	..	8,32,75,000	..
29. Archaeology	2,29,33,000	..	4,74,67,000	..
MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
32. Ministry of Finance	15,17,83,000	47,13,000	22,78,56,000	94,27,000
33. Customs	16,36,89,000	2,08,33,000	24,44,77,000	4,16,67,000
34. Union Excise Duties	20,53,33,000	..	32,33,60,000	..
35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	21,79,60,000	..	34,28,53,000	..
36. Stamps	6,93,40,000	31,14,000	12,77,68,000	71,28,000
37. Audit	27,36,46,000	..	40,06,36,000	..
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	15,76,32,000	8,11,91,000	28,74,98,000	16,23,83,000
39. Pensions	21,51,39,000	..	45,72,57,000	..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	23,63,54,000	29,03,000	7,22,18,000	58,04,000
41. Transfers to State Government	448,21,05,000	..	522,67,11,000	..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	421,84,55,000	322,66,93,000	840,26,77,000	577,40,39,000
43. Loans to Government Servants, etc	31,33,60,000	..	50,67,22,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE					
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		40,62,000	..	67,40,000	..
45. Medical and Public Health		57,82,45,000	24,37,86,000	111,92,21,000	48,46,67,000
46. Family Welfare		51,87,22,000	..	103,22,44,000	..
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING					
61. Ministry of Information and Broad casting		35,10,000	..	55,50,000	..
62. Information and Publicity		8,09,87,000	36,82,000	14,66,64,000	1,79,86,000
63. Broadcasting		26,03,29,000	5,46,79,000	47,40,60,000	9,72,88,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR					
64. Ministry of Labour		33,63,000	..	54,53,000	..
65. Labour and Employment		21,04,26,000	5,25,000	43,78,26,000	10,50,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS					
66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs		9,20,22,000	..	33,000	17,37,31,000
67. Administration of Justice		16,07,000	..	55,11,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
68. Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers		41,29,000	..	67,10,000	..
69. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries		44,46,04,000	32,04,57,000	46,11,10,000	70,18,17,000
70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries		122,78,30,000	110,28,03,000	55,56,61,000	214,26,05,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
71. Ministry of Planning		1,30,000	..	2,62,000	..
72. Statistics		5,49,59,000	..	11,18,68,000	..
73. Planning Commission		1,61,44,000	..	3,43,60,000	..

1	2	3	4
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,35,54,000	..	2,08,44,000 ..
76. Roads	38,39,49,000	34,97,53,000	81,61,91,000 78,87,35,000
77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	27,97,63,000	69,45,51,000	40,06,34,000 134,04,35,000
78. Road and Inland Water Transport	50,43,000	13,58,48,000	96,89,000 27,16,97,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE			
79. Ministry of Social Welfare	18,62,40,000	31,00,000	52,27,27,000 62,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL			
80. Department of Steel.	5,45,93,000	130,76,00,000	15,63,62,000 356,56,90,000
81. Department of Mines	21,51,71,000	26,21,00,000	34,57,58,000 69,42,00,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83. Department of Supply	9,90,000	..	15,16,000 ..
84. Supplies and Disposals	3,11,48,000	..	4,78,66,000 ..
85. Department of Rehabilitation	8,47,41,000	3,46,37,000	16,06,05,000 6,69,38,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	20,55,000	..	41,12,000 ..
87. Meteorology	5,86,46,000	2,76,24,000	11,62,92,000 3,87,48,000
88. Aviation	10,10,95,000	14,71,17,000	23,81,90,000 44,81,33,000
89. Tourism	1,69,09,000	2,51,58,000	3,39,46,000 5,03,15,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90. Ministry of Works and Housing	51,44,000	..	78,86,000 ..
91. Public Works	38,08,46,000	9,70,95,000	72,57,51,000 20,25,40,000
92. Water Supply and Sewerage	22,16,30,000	..	87,81,70,000 ..
93. Housing and Urban Development	7,46,96,000	17,97,42,000	14,63,64,000 36,27,34,000

1	2	3	4	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
94. Stationery and Printing	15,86,94,000	..	29,02,28,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
95. Department of Atomic Energy	20,84,000	..	42,70,000	..
96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	32,00,45,000	22,44,66,000	64,70,90,000	67,17,01,000
97. Nuclear Power Schemes	19,64,86,000	19,62,72,000	39,35,30,000	41,74,96,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
98. Department of Electronics	3,78,00,000	2,16,00,000	7,56,59,000	4,33,50,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
99. Department of Science and Technology	11,82,02,000	35,00,000	24,00,50,000	70,00,000
100. Survey of India	9,55,75,000	..	16,37,24,000	..
101. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	79,16,69,000	..	34,98,38,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
102. Department of Space	14,66,84,000	12,23,49,000	26,10,99,000	43,79,82,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
103. Lok Sabha	2,15,17,000	..	4,24,07,000	..
104. Rajya Sabha	73,05,000	..	1,46,10,000	..
105. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	8,18,000	..	15,19,000	..
106. Secretariat of the Vice-President	2,10,000	..	4,19,000	..

18.02 hrs.

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

18.03½ hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**PER CAPITA INSTALLED CAPACITY, AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani): Sir, today's half-an-hour discussion pertains to a question which I had raised concerning the problem of availability, total generation and consumption of power throughout India including Bihar.

In the first place, I would like to point out that the reply did not cover all the points and was totally evasive. The questioner wanted also to know *per-capita* generation, availability and consumption of power in North

Bihar and the rest of Bihar. This has been evaded. I would request the Minister to give these figures during his reply. The problem of power has become a national problem. Power crisis has assumed proportions of national crisis.

18.05 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

In such a situation, we are searching for various sources of energy. One traditional source is thermal. There the difficulty is, how long, to what extent, in what quantity, coal will be available in the country. Secondly, attached to this subject, is the problem of the transportation and supply of coal. Many a time we find, Sir, that many trains have to be abandoned because of the non-availability of coal. The country for long cannot be dependent upon thermal power for its onward march to modernisation. For nuclear power we are striving. Regarding solar power, we are waiting for it some time in the future. So, the only source is hydel and that is the cheapest source of energy, it is the most dependable source of energy. I would like the House to give its due attention to this matter. In our country up till now, we have neglected the most beneficial and cheapest source of energy, the one project which would supply energy in abundance for our country. This project has been surveyed for four long years. There was site survey for four long years. After that survey a project report was finalised. I am reading out from that official document. It says:

‘After extensive surveys and investigations at site over a period of about four years a comprehensive project report was prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1950.’

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, dated 23-7-80.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

—this was prepared as long ago as 1950. Then it says:

‘....This project comprised:

- (a) a dam of 783 ft. height above foundation rock to impound 8.9 M.A.F. in the reservoir, of which 3.1 M.A.F. will be dead storage to provide silt reserve and minimum head for power generation....’

Now, this high dam over river Kosi would give an assured irrigation to about 38 lakh acres of land. This will entirely eliminate the scourge of floods of major parts of North Bihar. Again we have begun facing this problem, Sir. This will stop the shifting of the river course which has been happening endangering the embankments. This could generate 18 lakh kW of electricity. But that project was not undertaken. Here again I am quoting from a letter which I received from the then Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He is now Secretary, C.C. Patel. In that letter he has stated this. It is dated 11-12-75.

“The construction of the high dam was postponed to a later stage as at that time there was no market for the huge block of power and stored water was not required for irrigation.”

For such a huge block of power there was no market in our country—this is what they said. This was the sort of combined judgment of the administrative, technical and political leaders of our country. We are paying very dearly indeed for that judgment! On the basis of that judgment, this project was given up. Had it been taken up, this country would have been in a different condition at present. But, now, Sir, after this issue was taken up in this very House, after several years, in 1974, the Government of Bihar formed a Kosi Board of consultants headed by that noted engineer Mr. Kanwar Sain and that Board submitted a provisional report on 30th September, 1974, in which

they said that it is high time that this Barakhshetra high dam project is taken up. The Board felt that the time was now ripe to take up the high dam project in hand. But, Sir, again nothing was done. In Bihar, there has been a popular movement irrespective of party affiliations and political views that an all-party State-level High Dam Committee be formed. Accordingly a high Dam Committee was formed and this Committee held conferences and on behalf of that Committee on 27th August 1979. I was invited by the Power and Water Minister of Bihar Government in which all the Chief Engineers, the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Bihar, were present and then it was decided that a formal report would again be prepared. Then on the basis of that report a conclusion was arrived that 7000 megawatt of hydel power can be obtained from the dam on river Kosi. So, 7000 megawatt from one project, that is, the Kosi project, can be obtained. It is not like the Bakhra Nangal Dam where you will have to raise water and then generate power. Here it is a natural fall, the biggest in Asia and water is directly coming from glaciers into the Kosi river. There is no dearth of water ever.

Sir, the reply that has been given to me here in this House from which this discussion has arisen, is that they are yet to prepare a preliminary report and for 4 years site survey had been undertaken in as long back as in 1950. But now again they are trying to shelve the matter. That is my presumption. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a project which is not meant for only averting floods in the major part of Bihar; definitely, water will be available for irrigation in North Bihar for an area of about 38 lakh acres, but also for power generation, which is a matter of national importance. Another thing I would like to say is that there is a danger to our Calcutta port. The Central Irrigation Minister, Mr. Kedar Panday, had been to Bangladesh and the talks

are going on because Calcutta port will have less of water, I am not going into the Farakka Agreement. I am not going to deal with that agreement although I have also known that the previous Government sacrificed a bit of national interest in arriving at that agreement. But Barahkshetra dam on Kosi river will bring down the natural maximum flow of water from 9.5 lakh cusecs to 2 lakh cusecs. That means it will come down to one-fifth of the maximum flow. During lean months, Calcutta port requires water of about 40,000 cusecs. If we construct this dam, we can give one lakh cusecs. This will solve the problem of Calcutta port during April-May. So, again, it is a matter of national importance.

Again this reply states that generation and availability of power in such a quantity in Bihar is attributed to industrial backwardness. This is putting the cart before the horse. Industrial backwardness is mainly because of lack of availability of power. But here it is stated that because of industrial backwardness, this is the position with regard to availability of power. Here I would like to say that this power generation of 7000 mw. will be sufficient for generations to come. not only for Bihar, not only for a major part of Nepal, not only for West Bengal, but for the whole of the country. So, this will be a boon to the whole of the country. I would like to know whether the Government is serious enough to undertake this project. whereby the supply of energy, from the cheapest source in our hands, would become available.

Again the question of funds has been raised here. Whatever may be the present estimate, if it is further delayed, the cost estimate will go up because of the constant inflationary trend. The capitalistic path that we are pursuing will never stop this. But if we only take into account the power that will be generated by this project, it will be the cheapest project. If we forget about the flood

control and the irrigation benefits of this project and talk of only the power generated by it, even then this would be the cheapest project; the cheapest project which we had ever undertaken. The cost should not come in the way and should not act as a hurdle in implementing this project. We have got various sources of credit for such big projects. Last year, the Soviet Leader, the Prime Minister of one of the Republics, Kirgizistan had come here and at Delhi he had stated that in the sphere of hydel projects also our two countries can have cooperation. They do not generally want to use the word of aid or help. We can have cooperation with the Soviet Union, if necessary and they would be very happy for this. Sometimes, we have got help from the World Bank and other international sources. Funds should not come in the way of implementing project. The Government should seriously undertake this project at the earliest in the interest of our national agriculture, industrial production and overall development of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member regarding the construction of the Kosi High Dam; he has put forth his views that it should be constructed forthwith and as early as possible. We are also trying our best to have an agreement with the Government of Nepal so that it could be constructed early. The hon. Member, however, must understand that the entire project site lies in the Nepalese territory which is a sovereign State and we can only construct this dam when the Government of Nepal also enters into an agreement with us.

The hon. Member has put forth certain surveys, for example, there was a survey in 1950 and there was a project report. I know that there was a survey in 1950 and the capacity which was estimated at that time was 1800 megawatts and the

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

irrigation projection was 6.5 lakh acres in Nepal and 13.45 lakh acres in Bihar. The estimated cost at that time was Rs. 177 crores, but a number of problems were there. For example, a part of Nepalese territory had to be submerged which the Nepalese authorities were not willing to let it be submerged. Then, there was the question of silt load and we were trying our best for this project to come through. But in spite of our best efforts, we could not achieve the goal. In 1979 again, the Secretary, Irrigation went to Nepal and had certain discussions with them, because we are interested in construction of this dam; it will control floods, generate power and it will help the Bihar State. The Nepalese Government was interested in constructing another dam, few miles above the site where we were interested. If that particular dam was constructed, the question of Kosi High Dam could never arise. That is why, a very high power team went there and emphasised the importance of Kosi High dam on them. They were interested in constructing a dam at Mulaghat site in Nepal. We said that if they constructed that dam, the question of Kosi High Dam could not arise. We said that this will harm the interests of Nepal as well as India, and we must agree to construct Kosi High Dam. The high officials of the two Governments met and discussed this problem. After considerable persuasion in December 1979, the Nepal side agreed to have a second look at the Kosi Dam Project. Accordingly, the Central Water Commission has been asked to update the project in the light of the additional hydrological and silt data which has been collected during the last several years. The updated project report is expected to be available in September, 1980.

Now from the studies which we have carried out till today from 1950 onwards, we have found that the silt load will be much more than what

was anticipated in 1950. Therefore, it became necessary to raise the height of the dam which automatically raised the cost also. The latest study indicates that the height of the dam would be raised by 100 feet, and cost of the height would be approximately Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3500 crores. The power generation expected is 2800 MW and the storage capacity will be raised to 12 million acre feet, whereas the original was 6.9 million acre feet. So, practically everything is double. The original survey says it is 1800 MW. The present study indicates that it can be raised to 2800 MW. (Interruptions) That is what we are trying to do. Apart from that, the Chairman of the Central Water Commission has reviewed the project in a meeting in January 1980. They say for the additional survey of this project approximately Rs 2.4 crores will be needed. But we will only enter into these investigations after the Nepal Government has agreed on the construction of the dam. It will be seen that India is making all efforts to make some progress regarding the Kosi high dam and we hope that the Government of Nepal will cooperate with us. Thus, there is neither negligence nor laziness on our part, but we are making every effort; and Nepal being a sovereign state, we can go through the whole procedure only by cooperation and by persuasion. We are trying to do it and we hope that ultimately we will succeed.

So far as other projects are concerned, the Bihar Government had given us a report only, but there is no data to back it up that the entire system of Kosi can probably generate about 7000 odd MW. As I have said, there is no data to support the claim of the Bihar Government, but we will try our best to examine the whole thing so that the maximum power can be generated from this particular river. I can assure the hon. member that we fully share the sentiments which he has expressed and we hope that with the cooperation of the members of the House and the

cooperation of the Nepal Government, we will be able to achieve this objective.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What about the consumption of power? The question of submerging is not for barrage dam; that was for the lower dam. For Barakashetra dam, there was no danger of submerging and the Government of Nepal has never objected to it. With your permission, I would like to lay** on the Table of the House a booklet on that very issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As far as Bihar is concerned, I will give you the figures of *per capita* consumption. In the main answer to the question, we had already given the figures. But for the benefit of the hon. members. I am repeating them again. As far as Bihar is concerned, in 1978-79, it was 88.63. As far as power generation in Bihar is concerned, Bihar seems to be one of those few States in Bihar. Pdrattu, the power generation has been comparatively very poor. If Bihar power plant could generate at the all India level, whatever it is at the All India level today, then there would be no difficulty, so far as supplies are concerned; they will meet the demand. Now, for example, I would like to give to the hon. Member's benefit the position in Bihar. Pdrattu, the power generating capacity is 620 MW but production today is hardly 115 MW lowest in the country... (*Interruptions*) Machines have been purchased from friendly country, Soviet Union. We have a team of Russian experts; we have requested them to look through the whole thing again and they have promised to give us help. Another plant is Barauni; the capacity is 145 but generation is hardly 40 or 50 MW. It is very poor according to All India figures. If we can go from 45—48 per cent to the plant

load factor which was in 1976-77, 66 per cent, there will be no problem of power in Bihar. Apart from trying to do these things in respect of the existing capacity, we have sanctioned many new projects which will add about 725 MW before 1985, double the existing capacity. With the improvement in the existing capacity and the addition of new projects, we hope to meet the basic demand of Bihar. Still I would like to add that for that purpose we need the co-operation of other parties because generation is low; there are troubles in labour union; there are troubles in maintenance which again are caused by inter union rivalries. If the hon. Members help us I can assure them that Bihar's problem can be solved.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Just now I heard the answer from the hon. Minister and I had also gone through the answer to the main question. It is an undisputed fact that utilisation capacity and power production is not uniform in the country. Our entire economy, agricultural as well as industrial, depends upon power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put a question, not make a speech.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Records go to show that for two years generation or production is not keeping with the growing demands of the country. Apart from hydel, coal and oil, there are other projects based on solar energy and tidal energy. That cannot be controlled by the States because it involves research and development and it involves investment of money also. The Centre is shifting the responsibility to the State and the States are shifting the responsibility to the Centre saying that the Centre had not cleared some projects. The senior-Minister made a statement that this would be taken away by the Central Government. In these circumstances, I want to know

**The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri K. Mallanna]

from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is going to take power projects in hand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha has placed some paper on the Table of the House; we shall examine it.

श्री राज बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारे क्षेत्र का मामला है, इसलिये मैं बड़ा अधिक समय आपसे लूंगा।

विद्युत की खपत के बारे में मैं कुछ देशों के आंकड़े देखा रहा था कि वहाँ पर प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत की खपत कितनी है। कनाडा में 11,000 किलोवाट, स्वीडन में 9,000 किलोवाट, रूस में 4,000 किलोवाट, स्पेन में 2,000 किलोवाट, भारत में 133 किलोवाट और बिहार में 66.50 किलोवाट। हम लोगों के देश की उत्पादन क्षमता 30 हजार मेगावाट है और देश को जरूरत है 27,000 मेगावाट की। जितनी उत्पादन क्षमता हमारे देश की है, यदि उतना उत्पादन होना शुरू हों जाये तो कोई प्राबलम नहीं है, लेकिन देश में क्षमता का कुल 45 परसेंट ही उत्पादन हो रहा है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 हजार मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन है। इस तरह से 12 हजार से ज्यादा मेगावाट की शॉर्टेज है।

6 मार्च 1979 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रति व्यक्ति खपत बिजली की इस प्रकार है—मणिपुर में 11 किलोवाट, त्रिपुरा में 17 किलोवाट, मिजोरम में 9, आसाम में 42, नागालैंड में 42, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 46, मेघालय में 58, बिहार में 69, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 81, मध्यप्रदेश में 106, उत्तरप्रदेश में 108, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 112, उड़ीसा में 117, राजस्थान में 119, केरल में 122, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में 125, पश्चिम बंगाल में 147, कर्नाटक में 189, तमिलनाडु में 219, गोआ-दमन-दीव में 133, गुजरात में 264, हरियाणा में 265, महाराष्ट्र में 268, पांडिचेरी में 268, पंजाब में 373, दिल्ली में 426 और चंडीगढ़ में 717 किलोवाट है।

एक तरफ 9 किलोवाट से शुरू होती है, बिहार में जाकर 69 तक पहुंचता है और दूसरी तरफ 717 किलोवाट है। यह है रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स, जिसको कहते हैं क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन।

जो जल विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता है, वह इस प्रकार है :—हरियाणा में 659.51 मेगावाट, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 110.32, जम्मू-काश्मीर में 176.92, पंजाब में 1082.26,

राजस्थान में 648.73, उत्तरप्रदेश में 1147.54, गुजरात में 300.00, मध्यप्रदेश में 193.00, महाराष्ट्र में 1197.30, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 877.93, कर्नाटक में 1334.80, केरल में 1011.50, तमिलनाडु में 1369.00, बिहार में 85.00, उड़ीसा में 664.42, पश्चिम बंगाल में 38.51 दानोदर घाटी निगम में 104.00, सिक्किम में 14.55 मेगावाट।

मैं इसलिये भी यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो अभी नार्थ ईस्ट जोन में समस्या बड़ी है, उसका एक कारण नहीं है। बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल की जो समस्या है या दूसरे राज्य हैं, उनका एक ही कारण आन्दोलन का नहीं होता है। उनके साथ कितना अन्याय किया जा रहा है, यह भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already the hon. Minister has said that he is in agreement with Shri Bhogendra Jha. Are you still convincing him?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : इस तरह से अरुणाचल में 7.12 मेगावाट, मणिपुर में 0.60, मेघालय में 126.71, मिजोरम में कुछ नहीं, नागालैंड में 1.50, त्रिपुरा में 10.00 और अंडमान निकोबार में कुछ नहीं।

इसी प्रकार अगर आप क्षेत्रवार देखेंगे तो इनकी कंजम्पशन है—उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 3945.28 मेगावाट पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में 1790.30 मेगावाट, दक्षिणी भाग में 4593.23 मेगावाट, पूर्वी भाग में 906.48 मेगावाट और उत्तरी-पूर्वी भाग में यह है 145.93 मेगावाट।

जब यह स्थिति है तो आन्दोलन क्यों नहीं होगा। एक तरफ तो आपके पास इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी नहीं है, और जब कैपेसिटी है, तो उसके मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं होता। पिछले 6 वर्षों के आपके आंकड़े हैं जिस अनुपात में आपकी उत्पादन क्षमता होनी चाहिये थी, उसमें कमी आई है लेकिन आप दोष देते हैं राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को। राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड केन्द्र को दोष देता है। इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ठीक बोला कि अगर यह नहीं होगा तो राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड को अपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। आप देखें कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के बिजली घर हैं, वहाँ क्या हो रहा है आपके बगल में बदरपुर पावर हाउस है, उसकी क्या हालत है प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नई बात कही है कि बिजलीघरों को ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों से जोड़ कर एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड बनाया जायेगा। सरकार सब कुछ करे, लेकिन एक दूसरे पर

बोझारोपण करण से कानै नहीं चल सकता है । हमारे वहाँ जल-स्रोत हैं, जो कि बिजली के लिए सबसे अच्छे स्रोत हैं । उनसे छोटे छोटे बिजलीघर बनाये जा सकते हैं ।

हमारे बगल में नेपाल में हिमालय रेंज है । वहाँ से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जल-विद्युत तैयार की जा सकती है । क्या सरकार वहाँ कोई जल-विद्युत योजनाएँ बनाने का विचार कर रही है ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोसी हाई डैम पर बहुत खपया खर्चा, लेकिन उन्होंने वह भी बताया है कि इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोसी हाई डैम को छोटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इनकलूड किया जायेगा । इस समय उत्पादन-क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, most of the points have already been made and I will not take much time. My friend, Shri Paswan has already said about regional imbalances. These regional imbalances cannot be removed unless we are going to increase our power production. This question relates to the *per capita* installed capacity, availability and consumption of electricity. My view is that unless atomic power plants are set up, this crisis of power cannot be removed so easily. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is planning to instal atomic power plants in the country in order to remove this power crisis. Secondly, how much time will be taken in commissioning the Narora atomic power plant in UP? For the last so many years, the work is going on but still it is not complete. Thirdly, may I know whether Government will start coal transportation through pipelines as suggested by some experts? Our thermal plants are not getting continuous supply of coal. So, some experts have suggested that if coal is transported through pipelines in pulverised form, it will reach there easily and transportation cost will be less. At the same time, our railway wagons all the time engaged in carrying coal will be free for other purposes. Will the Government do this or not?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Mallanna wanted to know whether we will take over the State electricity boards which are not doing well. I would like to inform him that electricity generation is in the concurrent list. At present no decision has been taken on this issue. But what we are trying to do at present is to develop expertise which could go to the power plants run by the State electricity boards, study their difficulties and suggest measures. We are trying to help them financially and by giving them expertise. We are also trying to help them to get spare parts if the plant is an imported one. This is the present thinking.

Shri Paswan has mentioned certain facts. He is under a wrong impression that the demand in India is 27,000 MW. The present installed capacity of the country is approximately 31,000 MW. Today, the peak hour demand is approximately 16,000 to 17,000 MW and the supply approximately 14,000 to 15,000 MW. So, the gap is hardly of 2500 MW. From the existing installed capacity, if we can raise the present generation to the 1976-77 plant load factor—today it is 45 per cent and in 1976-77 it was 56 per cent—even then, we are in a comfortable position and there will be no shortage of power in the country. Our installed capacity is much more than the requirement of the country. Therefore, to that extent there is an erroneous impression.

Regarding Kosi High Dam, I have already answered when Shri Bhogendra Jha has made the point that we fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members. We are very much interested in its early construction but there are constraints which we are facing. Nepal is a sovereign country. We have to carry that country with us. We are making every effort to seek the cooperation of Nepal Government. As soon as the Nepal Government agrees for construction, I can assure the hon. Member that it will be immediately considered for inclusion in the Plan.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

I have earlier stated in reply to the question that after a considerable persuasion in the meeting in December, 1979, the Nepal side agreed to have a second look at the Kosi Dam project. Accordingly, the Central Water Commission has been asked to update the project in the light of the additional hydrological and silt data which has been collected during the last several years. The update project report is expected to be available in September, 1980. Thereafter, we will again have a meeting with the Nepal Government and then we will try to persuade them to agree to this project.

Regarding *per capita* data about North Bihar, we have got the data for the entire Bihar. We have not been able to bifurcate the data of South and North Bihar. As soon as we are able to do it, I will pass on the information to the hon. Member.

So far as regional imbalance is concerned, the Prime Minister had indicated that it should be removed and the generation capacity should be 10 per cent more than the demand. We are drawing up a 10 to 15 year plan because the hydel power station take approximately 10 years and the thermal power situation takes four to five years. Therefore, we are drawing a long term plan and we are making every effort to remove the regional imbalance.

I had specifically stated in reply to Mr. Jha's question that if we could double the existing generating capacity in Bihar we would meet the requirement. At the same time, I have stated that there are new projects in Bihar which are under construction and under identification which will further double the capacity in the next five years. In the long term plan, the *per capita* consumption of power will also go up in Bihar.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: By installing more power units.

Coming to Mr. Harikesh Bahadur's question regarding atomic power plants we are trying to expedite the Narora power plant. The present policy is that where there are coal-mines, there should be super thermal power stations, wherever the power can be generated through hydel sources, efforts should be made to put up hydel power plants and wherever there is no possibility of supplying power through either of the source, then we should go in for atomic power plants. This is an integrated system. You cannot say that we will go only for one type of power generation.. All types of generation, coal, hydel atomic and unconventional sources like solar and tidal will be brought in so that we can generate enough power to meet the demand in the country.

18.46 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 24, 1980/Sravana 2, 1902 (Saka).