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Agrahayana 30, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

—
*Wednesday, December 21, 1983/Agrahayana
30, 1905 (SAKA)*
—

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Payment of Revised Pay to Officers
of Tungabhadra Steel Products
Ltd., Karnataka**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum has been given to him regarding payment of revised pay to officers of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Karnataka from 1981 ; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to revise pay of officers of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., on the basis of Bangalore based public sector industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI (S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Proposal has been received from the Company for revision of salary scales of their officers. Orders in this matter are expected to issue shortly keeping in view guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., was started in the year 1960. It is controlled by the State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

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and the Central Government. This concern is engaged in the design, fabrication, supply and erection of hydraulic gates required for the river valley projects and other allied machinery and equipment. The officers of this concern are not given any revision in scales from 1.7.81 though the workmen of the company are given the revised scale from 1.1.81. The officers are urging not only the revision in scales but also pay scales at par with the Bangalore based public sector undertakings. Their demand is reasonable and requires urgent orders, Will the Government pass early orders in this regard ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I have already said in my reply that orders keeping the guidelines given by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in view, are being issued to revise the pay-scales of officers of Tungabhadra.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Why was this undue delay in this matter ? When the workmen have been given and when the officers of other public undertakings have been given higher scales, may I know what difficulty is there to give these poor people not only revision but also higher scales ? Further, it will not be out of place if I mention here will it not be helpful if Vijayanagar steel project is started early so that we can entrust all such steel projects in the area to the bigger steel project, that is, Vijayanagar steel project ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, this was a unit which was incorporated in 1960 and as the hon. Member mentioned, the Government of India have controlling interest in this unit and the Government of Karnataka and the Government of Andhra Pradesh are also partners. It is a fact that there has been some delay in getting these revised pay-scales of officers. Government have realised it and I am sure that this can be resolved in the next few days.

**Foreign Markings Ammunitions Recovered
in Punjab and Assam**

*412. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both in Assam and Punjab large number of ammunitions with foreign markings have been recovered which were being used by the extremists in both the States ;

(b) whether Government have succeeded in locating the source through which these ammunitions are getting inducted into the country ;

(c) whether the existence of an organised agent provocateurs could be located :

(n) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the names of the countries through which these agents are getting encouragement to smuggle foreign arms into our country for creating destabilisation ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Some ammunition of foreign manufacture has been recovered in Assam and Punjab.

(b) to (f) It is suspected that some foreign ammunition is smuggled into the country. Cases relating to recovery of ammunition have been instituted and investigations are in progress.

श्री बाला साहिव बिखे पाटिल : ये जो विदेशी मार्किंग के हथियार मिले हैं यह देश के लिए बहुत गम्भीर बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पीछे क्या किसी विदेशी ताकत का भी हाथ है क्योंकि अखबारों में बयान आया है कि यू. एस. मैन्यूफैक्चर के आर्म्ज बरामद हुए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन जगहों से ये आर्म्ज मिले हैं कौन-कौन से हैं और किन लोगों को एरेस्ट किया गया है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, this question is specifically about the ammunitions. So, on this we have launched combined operations during the raids. After the promulgation of the president's rule in Punjab, I can give some figures. Three Pakistani made cartridges were recovered from some one and also some Pak made cartridges were recovered. This is on Punjab sector. Some ammunitions we have recovered in Assam sector also. Their figures are 65 numbers of short guns, LG cartridges, four numbers of 30³ ammunition, 200 rounds of 38 ammunitions, and 60 numbers of 12 bore shot cartridges. These are ordinary guns-12 bore. So, these are the ammunitions we have recovered.

श्री बाला साहिव बिखे पाटिल : एरेस्ट किया है किसी को क्या ? हिन्दुस्तान का कोई नागरिक इस में इनवाल्ड है या नहीं ? विदेशी ताकतों के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया। जो विदेशी गुड्रज या हथियार यहाँ स्मगल हो कर आते हैं वे देश के लिए अशान्ति पैदा करते हैं। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से कुछ करने की सोच रही है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : कैसिम रजिस्टर किए गए हैं और उनकी छानवीन हो रही है। जहाँ तक विदेशी हथियारों का ताल्लुक है स्मगलिंग में जो कुछ भी थोड़े बहुत आ जागं वे आए हैं और कोई विदेशी ताकत ने हथियार नहीं भेजे हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : जबाब से ऐसा लगता है कि काफी बड़ी तादाद में ये हथियार असम और पंजाब में भी मिले हैं। जबाब में यह भी कहा गया है कि विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ नजर नहीं आता। लेकिन इस जबाब से हमें संतोष नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं जो अस्थिरता पैदा करना चाहती हैं और इस तरह के समाचार बराबर अखबारों में आते रहते हैं। ऐसा लगला है कि मंत्री जी सवाल के जवाब को एवाइड कर रहे हैं। मैं स्पेसिफिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि घुणित प्रचार जो इस देश

के खिलाफ किया जा रहा है उसमें कुछ बड़ी ताकतों का हाथ है जैसा कि अभी कुछ फौज के अफसर पकड़े गये कुछ हमारे आर्मिट्स के बारे में जानकारी वह दे रहे थे। तो इस सड़यंत्र के बारे में क्या आप बड़े पैमाने पर जांच करेंगे और सदन को आश्वस्त करेंगे कि ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होने देंगे ? और कुछ विदेशी दूतावास जो इस काम में संलग्न हैं उन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखेंगे ताकि देश के अन्दर ऐसे हथियारों आ आयात न हो सके और देश के अन्दर अस्थिरता पैदा करने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है उसका कारागार दंग से रोका जा सके ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य दूसरे विषय पर चले गये। जहाँ तक उस लिषय का ताल्लुक है कल उस पर 4 घंटे की बहस हुई है और सरकार ने इह सम्बन्ध में उचित कदम उठाये हैं, और जो लोग इससे संबंधित हैं वह देश छोड़ चुके हैं।

जहाँ तक हथियारों का ताल्लुक है जैसा मैंने बताया बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं आये और कोई विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ नहीं है।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : उनको संतोष नहीं है इससे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Though the hon. Home Minister said that there is no hand of foreign powers, both in Punjab and Assam, it is evident from the reply and the newspaper reports, the news appearing in the newspapers, that even the hon. Prime Minister has said that there are foreign hands behind the extremist activities in Punjab and Assam. The arms and ammunitions which have been recovered by the police or the Government, either in Assam or in Punjab—only a portion of them have been recovered, not all—and this shows that the extremist sections in Punjab and Assam are creating a danger to our national unity and integrity. So, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, especially when

the hon. Prime Minister is also present here, whether they will stop the extremist activities in Punjab and Assam and apprehend those persons. What steps are the Government going to take to solve the Punjab and Assam problem and to stop the extremist activities in both States?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have not said that there is no hand of foreign governments in the promotion of the extremist activity. I have not said that. There are some foreign powers behing the extremists. I have only said that, as far as arms are concerned, there is no organised effort on the part of foreign powers to send arms to India. They are smuggled.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Smuggled by whom ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : That question does not arise out of this.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Since my name has been drawn in may I intervene ? I have not specifically said that there is foreign involvement. I said that there could be.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Whatever that means.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Such matters cannot be proved in courts of law.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In the House of Parliament it can be.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : How can it be ? We know that encouragement is given to some of these people from outside. This is what I had said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You may kindly note that Shri Jyoti Basu has said that you are tilting to the United States. Have you seen that ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have not.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Read today's HINDUSTAN TIMES.

SHRI. KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Why are you diverting her from replying to my supplementary ?

SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the arms recovered from extremists in Punjab are foreign but they are replaced by Indian-made weapons by the police ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No, Sir, I have stated even before that as far as the arms recovered in Punjab are concerned, only a couple of revolvers with foreign markings were recovered and there is no question of police replacing the foreign arms recovered with Indian arms.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the Minister for clearing the air, so to speak. He said there is no systematic attempt being made for infiltrating this country with weapons and he said, the amount is small, and I think the debate about the threats to the country should be based on the background of that. Unfortunately, the public speeches of the Ruling Party members are not in consonance with the facts.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What do you mean ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By that I mean, in the public speeches they say that foreign hand. Opposition and everybody is destabilizing the country. It is not that..... (*Interruptions*). The Minister has gone on record. I would like to know whether it is a fact that in Punjab among the weapons that they have found, they found only one or two with the foreign markings and whether it is a fact that the guns that are being used in Punjab are mostly country-made.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I have said before that most of the arms which have been used in Punjab are mostly country-made or some of them are smuggled across the border and Government has taken ample measures to seal the borders so that no smuggling of arms is possible on the border.

SHRI M. SATYANARARAN RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now as Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma said, I am also not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. Now, this debate is going on. You are also in danger, I was not here on that day when the question was raised. Every day we hear that murders are taking place with foreign ammunition only. The hon. Minister is now stating here, 'it is not proper for me to say from which country these weapons and ammunitions are being imported here' If you are not able to find out, then who is going to find out. If you are afraid of disclosing the country's name. You please tell us ; otherwise please tell us clearly why from these countries the weapons are arranged and they are being encouraged not only by foreign countries, but also just now as our friend said, our own great Mr. Swamy is also encouraging them in this connection. I want to clearly impress upon you about this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Which Swamy ?—Swami Dharendra Brahmachari or Subramaniam Swamy ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Both.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, if the hon. Member means that the extremists are being encouraged by some foreign hands, then to that extent he is right. But if he means to say that some foreign powers are sending regular arms to India, then to that extent his version is not correct.

Circulation of An 'Open Letter, By Akali Leader among Leaders of Commonwealth

*414. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali leader, had circulated an 'open letter' regarding Punjab problem among the Leaders of common wealth who were recently in Delh ; and

(b) if so, the details there of and the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) Government have seen the pamphlet brought out by the president of the Shiromani Akali Dal, but there is no verified information whether this was circulated among the CHOGM delegates.

(b) the pamphlet contains certain allegations. Appropriate legal action would be taken if material contained in it is found actionable.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय ने कैसे कह दिया कि :

“Government have seen the pamphlet brought out by the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, but there is no varified information whether this was circulated among the CHOGM delegates.”

टिब्यून के एडीटोरियल में इमका उल्लेख आया है। कुछ बेमिस होगा तभी इनने बड़े पेपर में उल्लेख हुआ है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय वरीफाई नहीं कर पाये कि मकुलेट हुआ है या नहीं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पैम्फलेट में क्या एलीगेशन्स है। वे लोग इस पैम्फलेट के माध्यम से क्या कहना चाहते थे ? उसमें क्या दोषारोपण किए गए थे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह पैम्फलेट चोगम में कैसे पहुंच गया।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : This pamphlet is with us. The whole thing is under examination. If any action can be taken under the law, we are examining that in consultation with the Ministry of Law. Whether this was distributed among the CHOGM delegates we have no confirmation so far.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उस पैम्फलेट में क्या एलीगेशन्स है। क्या अकाली दल और उग्रवादी

दलों की मंशा विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करने का है ? क्या कोई विदेशी शक्तियाँ या एजेन्सियाँ उनकी सहायता कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन कौन सी हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह पैम्फलेट, जिसकी यह कापी है, सन्त हरचन्द सिंह लोंगाबाल के द्वारा लिखा गया है। यह कामनवेलथ कन्ट्रीज को यह बताने के लिए लिखा गया है कि सिखों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और सरकार युनाइटेड किंगडम को याद दिलाया गया है कि सिखों ने दोनों वर्ल्ड वार्ज में कितना सैन्नीफाइस किया है, इसलिए सिखों के साथ अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन चोगम के डेलीगेट्स में यही पैम्फलेट बंटा है या नहीं, इसकी कोई कनफर्म रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या इस एजीटेशन को विदेशी सहायता मिल रही है या नहीं ? आप बाहर तो यह कहते हैं, लेकिन मदन में इस पर प्रकाश क्यों नहीं डालते ? कौन से देश इस एजीटेशन की सहायता कर रहे हैं ?

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश सेठी : कुछ अकाली लोग विदेशों में— कनेडा, युनाइटेड किंगडम और अमरीका में— हैं और वहाँ से सहायता आती है। जो सहायता चैक के माध्यम से आती है, उमको रोकने का हमने प्रयत्न किया है और रोक भी है। लेकिन जहाँ तक क्लैडिस्टाइन तरीके से सहायता प्राप्त करने का सवाल है, वह उनको मिलती है।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : आज के पेपर में खबर आई है कि एक निरंकारी की हत्या बम्बर खालसा ने की है। उसमें कहा गया है कि उग्रपन्थी संगठन बम्बर खालसा ने स्वीकार किया है कि उसने 1981 से अब तक 35 निरंकारियों की हत्या की है। उन्होंने चेलेंज किया है - और नाम बताए हैं - कि हम ये हत्याएं करते रहेंगे। क्या सरकार को यह

जानकारी है कि ये कौन लोग हैं और इस बारे में उसने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : बम्बर खालसा में कौन लोग हैं, यह बता दीजिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि उसको किसने बनाया है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : बम्बर खालसा और दूसरे संगठनों में कौन लोग हैं, यह डा० स्वामी को ज्यादा मालूम होगा, क्योंकि वह गोल्डन टेम्पल जाते रहते हैं। हमने इस समाचार को देखा है और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कहा है कि वह इस के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट भेजे और जिन लोगों ने यह बयान दिया है, उनके खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उन लोगों को नेशनल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि ये जो वाकिआत हो रहे हैं, उनसे मुल्क की सालमियत को खतरा है और लोगों को भी खतरा है। और अखबार में रोज खबर आ रही है कि आज यहाँ मारे गए, आज यहाँ मारे गए। आज के अखबार में तो यह भी खबर आई है कि वे जहाँ से भी चाहें हथियार हासिल कर सकते हैं, उनको कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप क्या कदम उठाने वाले हैं? वे बोल रहे हैं कि जहाँ से भी चाहें हथियार हासिल कर सकते हैं। आखिर इसका कोई एखिताम भी होगा? आपने इस सिलसिले में क्या अदम उठाए हैं, उन लोगों के खिलाफ जो कि इस देश की यूनिटी को बिगाड़ने पर तुले हुए हैं?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ तक हथियार कहीं से भी प्राप्त करने का सवाल है, हमने बताया कि विदेशों से हथियार नहीं आ रहे हैं और यह दल कहीं से हथियार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेगा तो उसको रोकने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक इस बयान का ताल्लुक है, मैंने बताया कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कहा गया है कि उनके खिलाफ केस रजिस्टर करें और उचित कार्यवाही करें। अभी तक यह रिपोर्ट केवल अखबार में देखी है, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से कोई सूचना नहीं है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, this problem of Punjab has been agitating the mind of the entire country and this House has discussed it not once but twice. The house was rocked twice. You from the pedestal of the Speaker had also expressed your sentiments. Now, Sir, this entire House, all the sections of the House have asked the Government to take prompt measures. Even on that day, I had stated that times are extraordinary, demanding, extraordinary measures. But in spite of all this, the action taken by the Home Minister is falling short of the requirements.

Now, the Prime Minister is present in the House. So far, the Prime Minister has not opened her mouth or taken the House into confidence on this problem. We would like to know whether Government will see up even now, this is a challenge to the entire civilised society. Every day either Nirankari or some-body is killed. When the Speaker of the House is on the hit list and when some of the Members of Parliament are on the hit list, why the Government exhibits this impotency? How long are you going to tolerate this? Does this Government want to act, or not? Will Parliament be given clarifications on this? Will the Prime Minister take this House into confidence?

AN HON. MEMBER : You take action on Your people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : We would like to hear the Prime Minister. The Home Minister has spoken and he is very weak-kneed, I sympathise with him. Let the Prime Minister speak. Strong action is required.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Whatever I have stated, as the Home Minister, I have to answer this.

I have stated in this regard that the details of the action to be taken cannot be spelt out here. That will be, taken at an appropriate time and then there is no question of feeling any impotency on this question. The Government is bound to act at an appropriate time without spelling out the details in the House.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I am astonished that the hon. Member thinks that I have not opened my mouth. Usually, they are complaining that I am talking too much. And I have certainly spoken a great deal.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Not inside the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Inside also when the occasion arises. There is no point in my interrupting a Minister who is giving a proper answer. But the problem is not solved by making speeches within Parliament or outside. Certain actions have to be taken. We have to do it within our

Constitution and within our laws. And if... statements are exaggerated, as they often are, in reporting, then that makes the solution of the problem much more difficult.

**Setting up of Electronics Project
in States during Sixth Plan
Period**

*415. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the decision of Government to set up Electronics Projects in different States during the Sixth Plan Period ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the shortest distance of these Projects from the border area of our Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	NAME OF PROJECT/COMPANY	MAIN PROJECT	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	APPROX. DISTANCE FROM BORDER (KMS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	Defence Electronic Systems and Equipment	To plants to manufacture various Defence Electronic Systems and Equipment. Most of the Products are based on indigenous technology.	(a) Panchkula HARYANA (b) Garhwal UTTAR PRADESH	400 150
	2. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	Glass shells for TV Picture Tubes & B&W TV Picture Tubes.	A plant to produce 1 million nos. of Glass Shells for Black and White TV Picture Tubes per annum at an investment of Rs. 30 crores with Rs. 14 crores in FE. The plant is to be set up in technical collaboration with M/s Corning Glass, France. A plant to produce 500,000 Black and White TV Picture Tubes is also planned at the same location based on indigenous technology.	Taloja MAHARASHTRA	600
	3. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL)	Black & White TV Sets	A plant to manufacture 20,000 Black and White TV sets per annum at a capital investment of Rs. 30 lakhs and based on indigenous technology.	Tirupathi ANDHRA PRADESH	1300

6

5

4

3

2

1

1400

Hosur
TAMIL NADU

A plant to manufacture 8000 nos. of electronic teleprinters per annum at an investment of Rs. 5 crores.

Electronic
Teleprinters

4. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL)

300

Rai Bareilly
UTTAR PRADESH

A plant to produce 200,000 lines per annum of cross-bar telephone exchange equipment. ITI has already tied up collaboration with M/s Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. Belgium.

Crossbar
Telephone
Exchange

5. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)

150

Gonda
UTTAR PRADESH

(a) A plant for producing 500,000 lines of digital electronic telephone exchanges per year in collaboration with M/s CIT-Alcatel of France and at an investment of Rs. 177 crores with Rs. 67 crores in FE.

Digital
Local
Telephone
Exchange

6. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)

1400

Banglore
KARNATAKA

(b) A second plant for the same products with the same capacity and similar investments and with the same foreign collaboration.

Digital
Trunk
Telephone
Exchange

7. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)

1600

Palghat
KERALA

A plant to manufacture principally digital trunk automatic exchanges (DTAX) in technical collaboration with CIT-Alcatel of France and at an investment of Rs. 34 crores with Rs. 16 crores in FE. The plant is to also produce Rural Telephone Exchanges and PABX, both of the digital electronic type, and to have a total capacity of 150,000 equivalent lines.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL)	LSI/VLSI Semiconductors Circuits & modules and sub-systems.	A plant to manufacture Large Scale Integrated (LSI) and Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) Circuits, with an annual capacity of 4.5 million circuits at an investment of Rs. 50 crores. The plant has been set up in technical collaboration with Motorola Inc. system Inc. USA. The plant is also making digital electronic watch modules in technical collaboration with M/s Hitachi Ltd. of Japan.	Mohali PUNJAB	280

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, the world has progressed much in the field of electronics and I am very glad to go through the statement that our Central Government has sanctioned some electronic projects in our country. That is good. But the people of West Bengal are very much anxious for having an electronic industry, specially at Salt Lake (Calcutta). In fact, the entire people of the State are demanding that project. The Government of West Bengal have earmarked the land for that project also.

The State Government have sent the proposal to the Central Government for granting the project. But it appears from the statement given by the hon. Minister that up till now the Ministry has not sanctioned the project. I want to know from the hon. Minister what the position is regard to the project, whether it is under active consideration or whether it has been rejected and, if it has been rejected, what are the reasons thereof.

DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I would like to inform the hon. Member that this question has already been answered by the Defence Minister in the last session wherein he had clearly stated that after conducting techno economic survey, they have selected Panchkula in Hariana and the other one Garhwal. I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Members that there is always an expert committee appointed which goes into minute details and, it is after that only that they take a decision and the Government approves it.

Here, I would like to inform this august House that the aim of the Department of Electronics is to spread the electronics industry throughout the country. Just having a few centres here and there is not enough. That is the reason why we are systematically encouraging the State Electronics Corporation in the field. I am glad to inform that the West Bengal Electronics Corporation is quite active in the field and we have given as many as nearly 20 licences including very heavy industry licences. For example, the PABX is a big project. A big factory can be set up. Like that, a number of licences we have given and, I am sure, the West Bengal Government will appreciate it. At the same time, we have

also given a licence for a Indo-Ashai big project costing nearly Rs. 100 crores because all the infra-structure is there.

Besides all this, I would like to inform the hon. Member that he should see that the State Government goes to other parts of West Bengal also. All the electronics industries are concentrated in Calcutta alone. So, I would request the hon. Member to use his influence on the West Bengal Government to go to other districts of West Bengal.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : From the statement given by the hon. Minister, one will find that some projects have been sanctioned which have got the distance of about 150 km. from the border. I am astonished to know that the West Bengal project has been rejected on the ground of national security as it is a border State. I do not know what is the report of the experts committee. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give a second thought to help the State Government in having a project sanctioned in the Central sector.

DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I would like to inform the hon. Member, as I have already said, that a technical committee takes an indepth study and after taking all the considerations into account, they have selected those sites, not because of security angle alone. That may be one of the reasons. As for as the other Central sector project, is concerned, if and when, they have a proposal for another General sector project, we will look into it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is well known, in the electronics development all over the world, that the mosphere environment in which electronics industry is set up are important. That is one of the reasons why Switzerland's development in electronics was early. The Himalayan region particularly with its clearer atmosphere is very well suited for the development of electronics industry. I have nothing against the highly collected cities and the metropolis. But there is a very clear tradition based on the confirmed scientific principles that electronic industry is particularly suited for the Himalayan region, for the

mountainous region. Will the hon. Minister be tell the House whether in drawing up the Sixth Plan, special attention is given to the States, like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and other mountainous areas where the atmosphere is clearer, where this industry can develop and where people for generations have skills in their hands which can now be developed in this new technology?

DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO : I agree with the Hon. Member. The atmosphere is important. But it is not that important because a highly polluted country like Japan leads in electronics. So, because of the advanced technology available, you can have a perfect atmosphere to start the manufacture of anything you want.

As regards the development of electronics industry in hilly areas, our Prime Minister's aim is that, since electronics is the only industry which is pollution free, which needs very little capital and very little power, this electronics industry should be spread all over the country. That is our aim and we are doing it and I assure you that already we have given lot of assistance to Jammu & Kashmir. We have nearly spent about Rs. 50 lakhs.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I might add that we are paying special attention to the mountain areas with regard to electronics and others industry.

PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL : In view of the Hon. Minister's reply that West Bengal being border State, near to Bangladesh, that is one of the reasons for not permitting the setting up of electronics industry at salt Lake, may I know from the Hon. Ministry whether it is a fact that a number of expert committees, official and non-official considered Salt Lake to be one of the most suitable places and West Bengal to be one of the places most suitable where easy availability of skilled labour and technicians would help a lot to the development of electronics in our country?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is there a Government, first of all?...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANHDI : And also have a lot of labour trouble?

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Berhampur?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about Modinagar in your state?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What about Faridabad? What about Maharashtra?

What about your own State?

(Interruptions)

DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I already answered this question. But, all the same, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Member, that Government, generally the central, Government as a whole, want to go to an area, particularly backward area, not an area where it is already developed. To give you a basic fact, the salt Lake area, I have visited myself, is well-developed, we have given lot of licences for the private sector they started. As a matter of fact, Shri Jyoti Basu has asked me to give a license to Philips, to start deck mechanism, to a big factory, so that more industries come to salt Lake. We have given that licence. As a matter of fact, the Central Government has given much more than the requirement of West Bengal.

“Pollution Caused By Industrial Units
in Visakhapatnam”

*416. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to prevent pollution caused by Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Hindustan Polymers and Associated Cement Company at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the Ministry are aware that nearby Mindhi Villagers were suffering

with lung and eye diseases due to mercury dust of Hindustan Zinc and drinking water is polluted in the Village;

(c) whether villages near Hindustan Polymers factory and A.C.C. were also affected; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift the villages and take remedial measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The steps taken by M/S Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Hindustan Polymers and Associated Cement Company at Visakhapatnam for Prevention and Control of Air and Water Pollution are as follows:—

HINDUSTAN ZINC LIMITED : The industry has established Electrostatic Precipitators, Scrubbers, Cyclones and Bag filters in different plants for control of air Pollution. Adequate treatment plant including Zinc remover has been installed for containing water pollution.

HINDUSTAN POLYMERS LTD : The air pollution problem in this industry is not significant. It has, however, provided stacks of sufficient height to the heaters and boilers and has commissioned mechanical dust collectors in newly commissioned boilers. The treatment facility for effluent waste water has also been provided.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANY : The industry has installed electrostatic precipitators and bag filters to control emission of particulate matter. There is no significant water problem created by the industry.

(b) and (c) Lung and eye diseases have been observed among the villagers. No systematic epidemiological studies have yet been conducted to ascertain whether the pollutants emitted by the factories are significant contributory factors to the diseases. However, the State Government are now taking up such studies.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI K. A. SWAMI : The Hindustan Zinc, the Hindustan Polymers and the ACC are discharging pollutants in air and water and due to that the people in Mindhi and the nearby villages are afraid of getting lung and eye diseases. So many deaths also have been reported in the press. The State Government have not taken any interest. The Government must send a team of experts to the said factories. They are releasing acidic dust in the air and acidic water on the ground, and the villages situated close to the factories are affected ; day by day the villagers are afraid of getting so many diseases. Will the Government takes steps to send a team of experts to these factories and prevent these factories from polluting air and water ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : As I have mentioned in my reply, through epidemiological studies have not yet been conducted although the State Government have been asked to do so. As the hon. Member suggests, the Central pollution Control Board will certainly coordinate with the State Board in going in to these details to give us a detailed report on these problems that the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI K. A. SWAMI : May I know whether the Government will take steps to shift Mindhi and the other nearby villages ? The conditions there are very bad people cannot live there.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I would not contribute to the suggestion of shifting the villages, but certainly I will go into the details of the effect of the air and water pollution, specially air pollution, on the villages and abating the pollution at source.

THE PRIME MINISTRES (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : As my colleague has said, we must first find out whether these particular industries are responsible. The secondpoint is, one does not yet know what distance the effect of this pollution covers. As you know, the acidrain caused by factories in one country are affecting other countries which are quite far away. This is a very serious matter. That is why

we brought the legislation against air and water pollution to the House. But as I have admitted previously, there is so much more to be done, and the first thing is to create public consciousness. Where there is industry there will be pollution. All we can do is to lessen it to the extent possible and safeguard the health not only of villagers but also of those working in the factories.

श्री रामलाल राही : मान्यवर, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब वे स्वयं जानती हैं कि देश में जल और वायु प्रदूषण हो रहा है और इसको रोकने के लिए खुद उन्होंने एक विभाग खोला है, तो क्या सरकार केमिकल सुगर बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियों के मालिकों को, जिनकी कि फैक्ट्रियों का गंदा पानी हमारी पवित्र नदियों में जाकर गिरता है, जिस गंदे पानी को नदियों में जाने से रोकने के लिए इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष दोनों के लोग आवाज उठाते रहे हैं और करते रहे हैं कि हम तरह से जल प्रदूषण न हो, क्योंकि इस प्रकार से जल प्रदूषण से बीमारियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, ऐसे निदेश देगी कि ये अपनी फैक्ट्रियों के पानी को रोकने के उपाय करें, उस पर नियंत्रण करें, और अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो क्या उनको कोई कठोर दंड देने का प्रयाम करेगी ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : As far as the existing industries are concerned, they all have to conform to the water and air pollution rules. As far as those that are already polluting...

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने हिन्दी में सवाल किया है, हिन्दी में ही जबाब देना चाहिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी नया उद्योग लगाने के लिए पोल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड की परवानगी लेनी पड़ती है। उसके बगैर एन ओ सी नहीं मिलती। (व्यवधान)।

श्री रासलाल राही : जो रोग फैला है, उसको कैसे रोकेंगे ?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : इसके लिए कई उद्योगों पर प्रोसीक्यूशन किया हुआ है और दो उद्योग पतियों को जेल की सजा भी दी जा चुकी है, यह मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की जहाँ तक बात है, 26 तारीख को वहाँ के विधानसभा के सदस्यों से मिलने के लिए जाने वाला हूँ। वहाँ पर पर्यावरण मंच बनाने के लिए वहाँ पर मुझे बुलाया गया है।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ, सिर्फ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। नदियों में जो आज प्रदूषण हो रहा है, इसको रोकने का आप क्या प्रबंध कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रबंध हो रहा है, कर रहे हैं। बैठिए।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that particularly because of the cement factories which are being set up in the remote areas, due to the fly ash the soil of the land of the Adivasis, is spoiled and I want to know whether the Government is examining that aspect because I have found in some of the factories large areas belonging to the Adivasis due to the fly ash are spoiled and the Adivasis are totally deprived of their land. I want to know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to this fact and if so what steps are being proposed to stop it ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : As far as fly ash is concerned, the ACC has put up both the necessary electrostatic precipitator equipment and the high chimneys. But the hon. Member wants to ask a general question about the country as a whole. ... (Interruptions) To some extent I do agree with the hon. Member that this problem is there, of suspending this particular matter which emits from the cement

industries. At a conference held about 2 weeks ago at Bangalore of the All India Cement Manufacturers' Association where we had the opportunity of participating, we took them to task because the Association felt that the emission from cement industry is not injurious to health but we feel that it is injurious and we are going to take stern action.

As far as the hon. Member's observation about the fallout of the suspended ash matter on the soil of the Adivasi areas probably he is referring to Sirehi District—I have personally gone there to examine it and we are taking action through the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board.

श्रीमती प्रमिला इण्डवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में चाबना ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सप्लाय स्कीम के बारे में मैंने एक पत्र लिखा था कि उसमें पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स और हिन्दुस्तान इनसेक्टोसाइड्स लिमिटेड अपना गंदा पानी भेज रहे हैं। उसका जबाब दिया गया कि उनके ऊपर केंस चलाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केंस के बाद दोनों कारखानों ने क्या कोई इस तरह की कार्यवाही की है जिससे गाँव के लोगों को शुद्ध पानी मिल सके ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :
Notice is required.

Sir, Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board, by and large, is an active Board and we are trying to make them as active as possible.

स्पेसिफिक बात जो आपने पूछी उसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री रामलाल राहो : हिन्दुस्तान कितना हिन्दी से प्रेम कर रहा है, लेकिन सरकार अंग्रेजी थोपने पर उतारू है।

Third Antarctica Expedition

*417. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE†

DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third Antarctica expedition proposes to set up first manned station to conduct experiments during the expedition ; and

(b) the composition of the team of scientists and the estimated cost of the project ?

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

(a) There are sixteen scientists in the team as per the list placed on the table of the House, The estimated cost of the project is likely to be around Rs. 5 crores.

Statement

S. No.	Name
1.	Dr. H. K. Gupta
2.	Dr. (Mss) Aditi Pant
3.	Dr. (Miss) Sudipta Sen Gupta
4.	Dr. K. J. Mathew
5.	Dr. Madan Lal
6.	Dr. A. K. Bakhshi
7.	Dr. L. S. Rathore
8.	Dr. Ashutosh Singh
9.	Dr. A. K. Hanjura
10.	Dr. S.W.A. Naqwi
11.	Shri M. R. Nayak
12.	Shri M. Manoharan
13.	Shri R. K. Singh
14.	Shri S. S. Sharma
15.	Dr. S.R.H. Rizvi
16.	Shri S.G.P. Matondkar

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस तीसरे अन्टार्कटिका अभियान में दो महिला वैज्ञानिकों को भी शामिल किया है जिससे महिला वर्ग की हमारे देश और विदेशों में महिमा बढ़ गई है। अब यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि भारतीय महिलाएँ वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभा और साहस में किसी भी देश से कम नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मानव संचालित पहले केन्द्र में जो प्रयोग किए जाएंगे, उनका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है? उनका हमारे देश में किन-किन क्षेत्रों में उपयोग किया जाएगा? जो लोग इस स्टेशन पर रहेंगे, वे किन बातों का अध्ययन करेंगे?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यह जो एक्सपीडिशन गया है, वहाँ पर जाकर पहले जो हमारा परमानेंट स्टेशन बनने वाला है, उस जगह का परीक्षण करेगा, कि वह जगह उनके लिए मौजूद है या नहीं। वहाँ के वातावरण के बारे में स्टडी करेगा कि उनका क्या परिणाम होता है, वहाँ पर जो जमीन और बर्फ है, उसका अध्ययन करेगा। जियोलाजिकल और जियो-फिजिकल के बारे में भी स्टडी करेगा। वहाँ पर जो जीव-जन्तु पाए जाते हैं, उनका भी अध्ययन करेगा। रास्ते में समुद्र है, उसमें से भी जीव-जन्तु एकत्र किए जाएंगे। उसी प्रकार से वहाँ की कैमिस्ट्री, फिजिकल, कैमिकल, बायोलाजिकल और रसायन तथा वस्तुशास्त्र की दृष्टि से भी अभ्यास करेगा। अन्य बहुत सारी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका अभ्यास किया जाएगा। उस अभ्यास का उपयोग हम लोगों को यहाँ पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो सकता है।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : क्या इन प्रयोगों में किसी प्रकार की विदेशी टेक्नोलॉजी अथवा विशेषज्ञों की सहायता ली जा रही है। सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम पूरे तौर पर भारतीय है? समाचार

पत्रों में यह छपा है कि आधुनिक यंत्र में पूर्ण फिल्लैण्ड का एक आयस-ब्रेकर भी इस काम में सहयोग दे रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस सहयोग का क्षेत्र और परिधी क्या है? क्या यह विदेशी सहयोग इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रयोगों में भी भाग लेगा?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यह जो हमारा एक्सपीडिशन गया है, उसकी सारी कल्पना भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों और नियोजनकर्ताओं की है उन्होंने उस कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए हमारे देश में जो तंत्र हैं, उनका उपयोग किया है। जो चीजें हमारे पास नहीं हैं, वह हमने बाहर से ली हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसा कोई जहाज नहीं है जो हम वहाँ ले जा सकें। इसलिए, हमने बाहर से जहाज लिया है परमानेंट स्टेशन बनाने के लिए जो घर बनाना है, वह भी हमारे यहाँ के लोगों ने बनाया है। उसको वहाँ पर ले जाकर रख दिया जायेगा। यह देखा जाएगा कि उन हालात में वह अच्छी तरह से रह सकता है या नहीं। तब दूसरी दफा उसका उपयोग किया जायेगा। हमारे वैज्ञानिक जो वहाँ जा रहे हैं उसका रक्षण पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए और उनके लिए हमने बाहर से भी कुछ घर लिए हैं जो वहाँ पर लगाए जायेंगे। बहुत सारा तंत्र और विज्ञान जो भारत में उपलब्ध हैं उसका उपयोग हम कर रहे हैं और जो चीजें वहाँ नहीं हैं वे हमने बाहर से लेने की कोशिश की है।

DR. PRATAP WAGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount spent on the last expedition and have we made use of earlier expeditions' experiences and how far it is going to help us in our scientific advancement?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I have already said that Rs. 1.95 crores were spent on the last expedition. We have collected lot of statistics and data and the same has been given to about 20 national laboratories and other laboratories in our country. They are examining the data and they are trying to arrive at certain conclusions. The

information which we have received here is certainly going to be helpful to us in many many fields and in many many areas.

Juvenile Prisoners in Jails

*418. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMTT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of juvenile prisoners in the jails of various States of the country ;

(b) the nature of work taken from juvenile prisoners in the jails and what type of education they are imparted with a view to reform them ;

(c) whether same type of work is taken in jails from juvenile prisoners of both sexes-boys and girls ; and

(d) if not, the details of arrangements made for them ?

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

(a) The juvenile prisoners are sent to jails only in areas where the Children Acts not in force or separate institutions for their care, treatment and rehabilitation are not available or are inadequate. The number of child prisoners below the age of sixteen Years in the jails of various States and U.Ts of the country as on 31.12. 1982 was 1382.

(b) to (d) prison Administration is a State subject. Therefore in jails, juvenile prisoners are treated in accordance with the provisions of the respective State Jail Manuals. The rules governing the work to be given to children in jails and facilities for their education and training also vary from State to State. Generally, punitive and repressive work is not given to them. Educational facilities upto the primary level are provided and vocational training is also given to them in some places where such facilities exist.

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि बाल कैदियों की संख्या 1392 है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये

बाल कैदी किन किन वर्गों से आते हैं और किस किस प्रकार के अपराध उन्होंने किए हैं या उनको करने पड़े हैं ? क्या इसका ब्यौरा मंत्री महोदय देंगे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सैठी) : बाल कैदियों की संख्या 1392 है जो जवाब में बता दी गई है। ये किन किन वर्गों से आते हैं इस प्रकार के कोई स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं रखे जाते हैं। उनके साथ जेल में उचित व्यवहार किया जाए इसके लिए चिल्डरेंज एक्ट 1960 है जो बाद में एमेंट हुआ है और उसके मुताबिक उनके साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है।

श्री छोटूभाई गामित : बाल अपराधियों के बारे में भारत सरकार सारे देश के लिए क्या कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति तय करने का विचार रखती है और अगर हां तो वह क्या है और कब तक वह बन जाएगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सैठी : प्रिजन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में सुधार करने के सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी जो मुस्ला कमेटी के नाम से जानी जाती है। उनकी रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। उनकी कई सिफारिशों पर अमल भी किया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए दिल्ली में तिहाड़ जेल इस समय बहुत क्राउडिड है और उन्होंने कहा था कि इसको तीन हिस्सों में बांटा जाए। उसको तीन हिस्सों में बांटने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और जो जुवेनाइल प्रिजनर्ज, दिल्ली जेल में थे उनको सैन्निगेट करके दूसरी जगह रखा गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोरिंग कोल का प्रायास

*408. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोकिंग कोल का आयात करने की दरखास्त पर किए गए फंसले का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह फंसला किम तारीख को किया गया था ;

(ख) विदेशों से मंगाए जाने वाले कोयले की अनुमानित कीमत कितनी होगी और यह हमारे यहाँ उत्पादित कोयले से मंहगा है या सस्ता ; और

(ग) क्या आयातित कोयले की कीमत रूपयों में चुकायी जाएगी या विदेशी मुद्रा में और इसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्के) : (क) वर्ष 1981 में स्टील अथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को 33 लाख टन कोककर कोयला आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी और दो आयात लाइसेंस दिए गए थे। पहला लाइसेंस 18.4.81 को 10 लाख टन तथा दूसरा लाइसेंस 1.12.81 को 23 लाख टन कोककर कोयले का आयात करने के लिए दिया गया था। इन लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत 'सेल' ने वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 में कोककर कोयले का आयात किया तथा वर्ष 1983-84 में कोककर कोयले का आयात भी इन आयात लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत किया जाएगा। 'सेल' द्वारा कोककर कोयले का आयात करने में सम्बन्धित कोई भी आवेदन सरकार के पास लम्बित नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में आयातित कोककर कोयले की औसत अनुमानित लागत लगभग 911.98 रुपए प्रति टन बैठती है। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को सप्लाई किए गए देशीय कोककर कोयले का औसत मूल्य लगभग 578 रुपए प्रति टन बैठेगा।

(ग) वर्ष 1983-84 में आस्ट्रेलिया से लगभग 30,000 टन कोककर कोयले का आयात करने की सम्भावना है। इस कोककर

कोयले का भुगतान निर्बाध विदेशी-मुद्रा में किया जाएगा : चालू वर्ष में पौलंड से लगभग 200,000 टन कोककर कोयला आयात किया जाएगा और भारत-पीलंड व्यापार और अदायगी करार के अन्तर्गत इसका भुगतान रुपए में किया जाएगा। कुल 500,000 टन मात्रा के कोककर कोयले के आयात की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 39 करोड़ रुपए (लागत भाड़ा) होगी। ये करार जहाज तक निष्प्रभार आधार पर किए गए हैं, सुपुर्दगी की अवधि मार्च, 1984 तक है और यदि राख, गन्धक तथा नमी का अंश निर्धारित प्रतिशत से अधिक होना तो इसके लिए बण्ड की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

Demand for Bonus to Delhi Police

*410. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give bonus to Delhi Police as has been done in the case of Central Government departments and Defence Services employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether any such demands have been made from any quarter ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Orders have since been issued entitling the Delhi Police personnel to ad-hoc bonus on the same lines as announced earlier for the Central Government employees.

Setting up of Village and Cottage Industries in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Central Government in collaboration with the Government of Orissa have taken or propose to take a survey on the need of the village and cottage industries of the backward regions of that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not when it is likely to be taken :

(c) whether Government are contemplating any proposal to identify the need based rural areas in the country for village and small scale industries ?

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the efforts Government are making to boost the setting up of Viable small scale industries in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) The 13 districts of Orissa are covered under the centrally administered Districts Industries Centres Programme. The main thrust of this Programme is on the development of such industrial units in the rural areas and small towns as would create local employment opportunities. Under this Programme, Action Plans have been prepared for each district based on survey of local resources and available skill as also local needs. The potential industries identified are saw mills, wooden furniture, match, boxes, rice, dal and oil mills, soap, agarbati, pottery, stone-crushing toys, cane and bamboo work, etc.

While it is the responsibility of the State Government to establish village and cottage industries, including industries identified under the Action Plan, the Government of India has given assistance to the Government of Orissa of Rs.340.05 lakhs, Rs.255.56 lakhs as grant and Rs.84.49 lakhs as loan, under the District Industries Centre Programme during the period from 1978 to 1983. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission is also implementing schemes for promotion of khadi and 25 village industries in the State.

The Government of India is assisting entrepreneurs through the Central Invest-

ment Subsidy Scheme in setting up industries including small scale industries, in eight districts of Orissa identified as industrially backward. In addition, in these districts, finance is available on concessional terms from Central Financial Institutions.

Setting UP Growth Centres in Backward Districts of W. Bengal

*413. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Central Government have sent a proposal to the Government of West Bengal for setting up growth centres for development of medium and large industrial units in the backward districts ;

(b) the salient features of the proposal ;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on it ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Minister of Industry has written to Chief Minister of the concerned State to set up Task Forces to identify Growth Centres in No-Industry Districts and assess the infrastructural shortcomings therein. The Government of West Bengal has since constituted Task Forces on 1. 12. 1983 for all the five No-Industry Districts, viz, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling, and the Task Forces have been requested to submit their reports within three months.

Non-Official Consultants in Planning Commission

*419. SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PEN CHALATHIAH :

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any scheme for engaging non-official consultants in Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, its purpose and qualification, experience, back ground etc. for their engagement ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The non-official Consultants should have either a Ph. D. degree or Master's Degree with five years experience in the field in which they are engaged for undertaking specific plan studies of complex nature which cannot ordinarily be undertaking in a Division as a part of its day to-day work.

‘काल गर्स’ का धंधा

*420. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ‘काल गर्स’ का धंधा बढ़ रहा है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिए क्या अविलम्ब कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन 1978 में यथा संशोधन महिलाओं और लड़कियों का अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम 1956 के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी है। इस अधिनियम में अबैध व्यापारियों को दंडित करके, वैश्याओं की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करके और जो वैश्यावृत्ति के शिकंजे से छुड़ाई गई हैं, उनका पुनर्वास करके महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार के दमन की पहले से व्यवस्था की गई है। जैसे ही इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिलती हैं, कानून के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Nationalisation of M/s. Incheck and
National Rubber

*421. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE :

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

(a) whether Government had earlier
assured the workers and deputation of
M. Ps. that the National Rubber and
Incheck Tyre companies in Calcutta would
be nationalised ;

(b) whether it is a fact that now
Government are laying preconditions in-
cluding retrenchment of a large number
of existing workers ;

(c) If so, whether Government would
reconsider the present stand and decide to
nationalise those companies without pre-
conditions : and

(d) whether it is a fact that about 850
workers have already been retrenched,
voluntarily retired, or have died ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c) One of the pre-conditions
for nationalisation of a sick unit as laid
down in the policy guidelines is that the
unit can become viable in a reasonable
period of time. It appears that the
undertaking of Incheck Tyres Ltd. and
National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. will
not become viable without rationalisation
of the work-force. A decision to nationa-
lise these undertakings would be taken
after Government are satisfied that
these would be commercially viable after
nationalisation.

(d) According to authorised person,
759 persons employed in the two companies
either retired or died or resigned or left
under the voluntary retirement scheme
during the years 1976 and 1977.

Launching of Insat-1C

*422. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for launching INSAT-1C in view of successful experiment of INSAT-1B ;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be launched ; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the same ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Government have already approved the proposal for procurement and launching of INSAT-1C.

(b) INSAT-1C is currently scheduled for launching of June 1986.

(c) The approved capital outlay for procurement and launching of INSAT-1C, including launch insurances and project management, is Rs. 103.55 crores.

Conversion of Scheduled Castes to Islam in Tamil Nadu

*423. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a mass conversion of Scheduled Castes to Islam at Madurai, Ramnad, Ramanathapuram and Meenakshipuram districts in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether the reason for such conversion is on the basis of promise of jobs in Gulf Countries or due to severe atrocities on the Scheduled Castes by caste Hindus ;

(c) If so, the steps Government have taken to stop such conversion ; and

(d) steps proposed to eliminate atrocities in such sensitive areas where conversions are likely ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) According

to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, there has been conversion of Adi Dravidars to Islam in Ramanathapuram district. The Adi Dravidars appeared to be largely influenced by the prospects of lucrative employment in some Arab countries which prefer Muslim workers. The District Collector and DIG concerned have visited the villages to study the causes leading to such conversion. Further, the District authorities have launched a special drive to find out the grievances of Adi Dravidars in the area and to take immediate action to redress such grievances. The Collector has also been directed by the State Government to hold fortnightly meetings with all the concerned District officials to review the situation in depth. The State Government has also stressed that the offences under PCR Act should be booked without delay and followed up scrupulously so as to ensure Convictions.

Manufacture of Parts of Black and White TV Sets

*424. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the spare parts of black and white T. V. sets are being imported or they are produced in India ;

(b) the percentage of spare parts imported and the amount involved annually ;

(c) the steps being taken to produce cent per cent parts indigenously ;

(d) the progress made in regard to the manufacture of spare parts for colour T. V. sets ; and

(e) by what time India will be self-sufficient in regard to manufacture of colour T. V. without getting any foreign help ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. Almost all the parts and components required for the manufacture of Black and White (B&W)

TV sets are available indigenously. However, some of the electronics components needed: e.g. Integrated circuits (ICS) which fall under Appendix 5 (Automatic Permissible Items) and Appendix 10 (OGL Items) of the Import Policy (April 1983-March 1984), are allowed for import as per that policy. The Picture Tube is also available indigenously from: M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Bangalore, M/s Teletube Ltd., Ghaziabad, M/s SAMTEL Alwar, M/s Punjab Display Devices Ltd. (PDDL) Chandigarh, M/s UPTRON Anand Ltd., Kanpur and M/s WEBEL Video Devices, Calcutta. Any shortfall in such domestic supplies is met through canalised imports provided by the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC).

(b) The exact percentage of parts being imported for Black and white TV sets cannot be calculated. However, the percentage is quite small.

(c) Government is encouraging the setting up of additional production capacity for B&W TV Picture Tubes, and a number of industrial approvals have been accorded in the recent past. ICS for TV sets are being produced mainly by M/s BEL but with supplies coming from units in the private sector. Additional industrial approvals have been issued here also. As for the other electronic components going into B&W TV sets, Government has encouraged the setting up of further capacities, and Letters of Intent (LI)/ Industrial Licences (IL) have been issued over the last three years for the manufacture of a wide range of components.

(d) Many of the general purpose components going into Colour TV (CTV) sets, like resistors, capacitors, potentiometers etc. are already being made in the country and as indicated above further production capacity is being approved. The same is the case for the Integrated Circuits used in CTV sets. For special components like, CTV Picture Tubes and Delay Lines, steps have already been taken to make them available locally, M/s PDDL, UPTRON and the Andhra

Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation have been issued Letters of Intent for the manufacture of CTV Picture Tubes.

(e) So far, Government has not approved any units with foreign collaboration for the manufacture of CTV sets. However, some critical components like Picture Tubes and Delay Lines have to be imported initially. This is because indigenous manufacture can be taken up only when the annual recurring demand reaches levels which make such manufacture technoeconomically viable; further more, local manufacture of the Picture Tube in particular, is technologically complex and calls for heavy investment and so would take some time to be set up.

Deterioration in Law and Order Position in Delhi

*425. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Criminals go scot free' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' 'New Delhi' dated 29 November, 1983.

(b) Whether a glance at the mounting number of unsolved murder, dacoity and robbery cases suggest that the Delhi Police's crime investigating machinery has completely failed; and

(c) If so, the action Government propose to take to revamp it and instill a feeling of security amongst the residents of the Capital by preventing such day-light dacoities and apprehending the culprits involved in all recent cases referred to in the above news item?

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

(b) It is not correct to say that the Delhi Police's crime investigating machinery

has failed. Out of 13 cases of dacoity reported during the current year upto 31st October, 1983, 10 have been worked out. Similarly out of 210 cases also cases of murder, 130 have been worked out. In robbery cases also out of 183 reported upto 31st October, 1983, 85 have so far been worked out.

(c) In order to improve the Investigating Machinery, a proposal is under consideration to separate investigation work from the general law and order duties in specified Police Stations. To check the crime rate in Delhi, the Delhi Police have taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles of detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-District meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals.

Air Pollution Control

*426. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of existing legislation on air pollution control in the country ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made for coordination among research scientists, administrators and implementation authorities on issues of air pollution control; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is applicable to the entire country and the State Governments are responsible for its implementation. Ten State Governments have initiated measures for the implementation of the Act. The remaining State Governments are being persuaded to take appropriate action to implement the Act.

(b) and (c) According to the provisions of the Air Act, the State Board, which is the major decision making body, generally has research scientists, administrators and implementing authorities as members. As and when necessary, Committees on specific issues are also constituted comprising research scientists, administrators, implementing authorities and others as members.

Separate Development Fund for Electronics Industry

*427. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Experts have repeatedly requested Government to create a separate development fund for the Electronics Industry in the country; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Electronic Component Industries Association (ELCINA) has proposed that the Government should set up an Electronic Components Development Fund of Rs. 15 crores to encourage the implementation of new capacities as well as modernisation schemes by making available to new units, 10% of the cost. A subsidy of 5% could also be provided from the Development Fund to such projects.

(b) Department of Electronics have set up an Interdepartmental Working Group on an Electronic Component Development Fund to prepare a detailed comprehensive paper for setting up the fund.

Lawlessness in Tihar Jail, Delhi

*428. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existing lawlessness in Tihar Jail, Delhi particularly in the Ward No. 2;

(b) if so, details of the said lawlessness; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest lawlessness and improve the situation in the said jail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration have reported that Ward No. 2 is the ward where juvenile prisoners are lodged. Some reports about alleged sodomy with the juvenile prisoners had appeared in the newspapers in September, 1983, Pursuant to publication of these reports, two separate writ petitions were filed in the High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. The writ petition filed in the High Court was disposed of on 14.10.1983 in view, INTER-ALIA of the fact, that the matter was being enquired into by the Supreme Court. The writ petition filed in the Supreme Court is still pending. The Supreme Court had ordered the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi to hold an inquiry. The District and Sessions Judge submitted his report to the Supreme Court on 17.10.1983. The case is now posted for hearing on 6.1.1984.

(c) The Administration have, amongst others, taken the following steps for improving the situation in the Jail:

- (i) Entry to Ward No. 2 where juvenile prisoners are lodged is being controlled strictly. No other convict is allowed to enter in this ward.
- (ii) Elderly and responsible warders, whose character and integrity are beyond doubt, are put on duties in the juvenile ward.
- (iii) A Deputy Supdt. (Gr. I) has been made the Special Incharge of this ward.
- (iv) The juvenile prisoners suffering from scabies and other such diseases have been segregated and provided with new clothings and blankets.
- (v) The jail is being trifurcated to facilitate segregation of different types of prisoners.

(vi) In order to reduce overcrowding some life convicts have been transferred to the jails in Haryana on rotational basis for a period of four months.

Crimes Committed by Criminals of Neighbouring States of Delhi

*429. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to stated :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that criminals from the neighbouring States often entered the capital, committed crimes and escaped ;

(b) whether a decision was taken to effectively seal the borders during night for detecting anti-social elements entering the Capital from neighbouring States ;

(c) whether drop-gates were also constructed at several place in the Capital ; and

(d) to what extent these measures have been successful in checking the crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Some such instances have been detected by the Delhi Police whose efforts have resulted in the apprehension of four major gangs of criminals in the last six months.

(c) Drop gates have been set up on the main roads leading from Delhi.

(d) This has helped to some extent in checking crimes in the Capital.

Services provided by Computer Maintenance Corporation to Maruti Udyog Ltd.

4642. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to news "commotion at Maruti

Raffle" in the Sentinel dated 25 September, 1983 and state :

(a) the specific hardware and software services provided by Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) to Maruti Udyog Ltd., (MUL) for their computerised car allotment held in September, 1983 ;

(b) how much money was paid by MUL to CMC for each item of hardware, software, personnel transport, system installation, etc. ;

(c) the details of personnel of CMC who had been engaged by MUL for computer programming and other personnel who performed other functions and whether CMC performed the job of punching cards, and their transfer on computer tapes ; and

(d) whether a copy of the programme of listing received alongwith the final output in respect of lists for dealer city numbers 1 to 16 will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Computer Maintenance Corporation had provided services in respect of transfer of data to magnetic tapes, use of computer time and printing of intimation slips. No personnel of Computer Maintenance Corporation were engaged by Maruti Udyog Limited. The allotment lists run into over 5000 pages and as such it is not proposal to place them on the Table of the House.

It is not in the commercial interest of the company to disclose details of charges paid to Computer Maintenance Corporation

as well as those of the software programme.

Voice's letter to Maruti

4643. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to letter dated 22 September, 1983 received by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. Regd. office from Consumer, Voluntary Organisation in the interest of Consumer Education (VOICE) and state :

(a) the exact details of seven questions raised by Consumers in the letter regarding (1) Manipulation of Computer programme (2) Names fed in the computer (3) Uniform price for all applicants (4) Directors Discretionary quota (5) Inter-city ratio for allotment of cars (6) Deluxe model (7) Wasteful expenditures ;

(b) the position and/or reply of the company on each of these seven questions which are fundamental to consumer interest ; and

(c) whether those who have raised these questions have been informed about the Company's position and/or reply ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The above position was explained to those who approached the company, However, the company did not consider it necessary to send written replied individually.

Statement

Details of Question	Position
<p>(1) Manipulation of Computer Programme</p>	
<p>To ensure that bungling is not taking place, the management must allow applicants and commonly acceptable experts to scrutinise the computer programme and satisfy themselves about its fairness.</p>	<p>The computer programme was found to be fair on scrutiny by experts including Dr. N. K. Jain, Head of Computer Division of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and a representative of the daily Statesman, New Delhi.</p>
<p>(2) Names fed in the Computer</p>	
<p>There exist possibilities of some consumers being left out because Maruti has so far not sent any acknowledgements to all the applicants.</p>	<p>Allotment letters have been sent out to all customers and instances of errors are few.</p>
<p>(3) Uniforms price for all applicants</p>	
<p>Will the management assure consumers that all registered applicants will be charged a uniform price? Will the management allow consumers to scrutinise the components of Maruti price and costs through independent chartered accountants to ensure that even this price is a fair price?</p>	<p>It is not feasible for Maruti Udyog Ltd. to maintain uniform price over a period of three years for all the applicants since some of the major cost elements are beyond its control.</p> <p>It is not a normal commercial practice for a company to disclose its costing details to consumers.</p>
<p>(4) Directors Discretionary Quota</p>	
<p>Manufacturers' Quota may be a general practice among private sector automobile manufacturers, but such a quota is against the interest of a public sector company.</p>	<p>The criteria for allotments of vehicles from the manufacturers' Quota are based on establishments norms and practices.</p>
<p>(5) Inter-city ratio for allotment of cars</p>	
<p>What will be the inter-city ratio of allocation of vehicles in every year? If the inter-city ratio is not in proportion to the number of applicants in each city then computerised allotment will become an exercise in futility.</p>	<p>The inter-city allocation of vehicles will be broadly in proportion to the bookings subject to providing a minimum number of vehicles to each dealer, in order to enable him to financially break-even.</p>

Details of Question	Position
<p>(6) Deluxe Model</p> <p>On what terms are these models to be sold, to whom and at what price.</p>	<p>The booking for deluxe models is expected to start in early 1984 through Maruti dealers in Phase-I cities. Those who have booked for standard models will also have the option to change over to deluxe models. The price of the deluxe model is not likely to exceed Rs. 75,000/- excluding transportation and local taxes.</p>
<p>(7) It is estimated that one day event of computerised allotment at Hotel Kanishka and Maurya will cost over Rs. 2 lakhs. Will this rising five-star culture not lead to increase in the price of people's car ?</p>	<p>The actual cost incurred for the event was only a small fractions of the amount indicated. The organisation of the computerised allotment was with the object of preparing distribution lists in an open manner.</p>

Forest Cases Connected With Jharkhand Movement Filed Against Tribals in Singhbhum District of Bihar

4644. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of forest cases and the cases connected with Jharkhand Movement filed against the tribals in Singhbhum district of Bihar between 1978-83 with year-wise break up in detail ;

(b) whether many such cases have been stayed by the Supreme Court this year, if so, facts in detail : and

(c) whether the Central Government would make a probe into the background of such cases and suggest Corrective steps by the Bihar Government ?

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

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

Tax on Unauthorised Structures in Delhi

4545. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised structures are to be taxed in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether this will be done immediately without any consideration of the status of the involved person ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove all unauthorised structures/encroachments without any consideration whether temporary or permanent throughout Delhi including Government buildings and recover the cost of such removal and back rent from all concerned after giving a public notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that after examining the legal

position in this regard, the Delhi Administration has directed them that all unauthorised buildings/structures may be assessed to Property Taxes. However, the following stamp is to be affixed on all notices/bills, etc. issued to such property owners :-

"The levy/demand/collection of property tax will not confer any right on the persons paying the tax or any one else to claim validation of any unauthorised construction at later date and the same is without prejudice to the rights of the DMC, DDA, Govt. of India to take any legal action including that of demolition in respect of such unauthorised constructions/structures."

The M.C.D. has issued orders to all its Assessing Authorities to start the assessment of unauthorised buildings/structures immediately.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee has intimated that the unauthorised structures constructed on private land in NDMC area are presently being assessed to House Tax, subject to the condition that the assessment will not confer any legal right on the person paying tax or any one else to claim validation of unauthorised constructions under any relevant provision of law in any manner what-so-ever or from taking any other action as per the provisions of the statute.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that demolition action is being taken after service of property notices as required under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

विडियो कैसेटों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्म

4646. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) देश में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की ऐसी फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जो विडियो कैसेटों का निर्माण करती हैं तथा प्रत्येक फर्म का पूंजी निवेश क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितने कैसेटों का निर्माण किया जाता है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा. एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए एक संगठन बनाया जाना

4647. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों ने अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए एक संगठन बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उभयुक्त संगठन की तरफ से उन्हें एक जापन भी दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ङ) संसदीय कार्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें भूतपूर्व सांसदों के संघ के गठन, उद्देश्यों आदि की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि उसे, भूतपूर्व सांसदों के संघ द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को संबोधित एक जापन हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें उन्होंने निम्नलिखित माँगें की हैं :

- (1) रेल में प्रथम क्लॉस में यात्रा करने की सुविधा ।
- (2) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों, डिस्पेंसरियों आदि में मुफ्त या अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा लाभ की सुविधा ।
- (3) पेंशन की मात्रा में वृद्धि ।
- (4) चौथी और छठी लोक सभा के सदस्यों को किसी प्रकार की पेंशन या पारिश्रमिक के रूप में राहत ।

मामला विचारणाधीन है ।

पिछड़ी जाति की महिलाओं से बलात्कार

4648. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि अधिकांश बलात्कार पिछड़े वर्गों की महिलाओं के साथ हुये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या उनका ध्यान 14 अगस्त, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में "अधिकांश बलात्कार पिछड़ी जाति के महिलाओं से" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) "अधिकांश बलात्कार पिछड़ी जाति की महिलाओं से" के शीर्षक से दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1983 के हिन्दुस्तान में छपा समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में आया है ।

(ग) और (घ) दिनांक 10 मार्च, 1980 के केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री के अर्ध श्वासकीय पत्र में राज्य सरकारों को विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश भेजे गए हैं । इन दिशानिर्देशों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रति किये जाने वाले अपराधों को रोकने के लिये किए जाने वाले अपेक्षित एहतियाती, निवारक, दंडात्मक पुनर्वासनात्मक और कार्मिक नीति उपाय शामिल हैं । उक्त दिशानिर्देशों में बलात्कार के पीड़ितों द्वारा सहन किए जाने वाले मानसिक आघात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता की ओर राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान दिलाया गया है । इन दिशानिर्देशों को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के साथ निकट और निरन्तर सम्पर्क रखा जाता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बलात्कार के पीड़ितों समेत अपराध के पीड़ितों के लिए राहत/पुनर्वास की स्थाई योजना तैयार की है ।

बोकारो जनरल अस्पताल में मनमानी

4649. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 अक्टूबर, 1983 के 'अमृतवर्षा' में "बोकारो अस्पताल जहाँ मनमानी चर्म सीमा पर है" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० लालवे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल का निर्माण किया गया है और इस हस्पताल को चलाने का खर्च बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस हस्पताल का निर्माण मुख्यतः बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों तथा उनके आश्रितों के लाभ के लिए किया गया है। पड़ोस में अर्थात् वास में आम जनताके लाभ के लिए राज्य सरकार का एक हस्पताल है। फिर भी आपात स्थिति में किसी भी मरीज को मनमानी करके बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल में दाखिल करने से मना नहीं किया गया है।

बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल का रक्त बैंक (ब्लड बैंक) स्वेच्छा से रक्त दान द्वारा चलाया जाता है और आपात स्थिति में रक्त बैंक रक्त की आवश्यकता की शत-प्रतिशत पूर्ति करता है, चाहे रक्त की जरूरत कितनी भी हो अथवा ग्रुप कोई भी हो परन्तु लम्बी बीमारी के मामलों में रोगियों को सही ग्रुप का रक्त देने से पूर्व रोगियों के सम्बन्धियों को रक्त देने के लिए कहा जाता है, चाहे उनके रक्त का ग्रुप कोई भी हो। श्री बी० प्रसाद सिंह (थापा), जिनका मामला समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ है, के मामले में समाचार की अवधि (जो छः सप्ताह से अधिक रही) में उनकी हालत गम्भीर नहीं पाई गई थी। प्रभारी चिकित्सा अधिकारी की सलाह पर उन्हें एक यूनिट रक्त दिया गया था। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि उन्हें रक्त देने से इन्कार किया गया था।

श्री लागू मौझी को 17 अक्टूबर, 1983 को बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल में लाया गया था, परन्तु चूंकि श्री मांझी इस्पात कारखाने का कर्मचारी नहीं था और बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने के पात्र नहीं थे और उनकी हालत भी गम्भीर नहीं पाई गई थी। अतः उन्हें घनबाद ले जाने की सलाह दी गई थी। उन्हें घनबाद के मेडिकल कालेज हस्पताल में दाखिल किया

गया था। ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि उनके कुछ सम्बन्धियों ने अपनी मर्जी से उनमें घनबाद के हस्पताल से छुट्टी दिलवाई तथा 20 अक्टूबर, 1983 को साय 5.00 बजे उन्हें पुनः बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल में ले आए। उन्हें पूर्णतया मानवीय आधार पर चिकित्सा करवाने के अपात्र रोगी के रूप में प्राइवेट रोगी की हैसियत से दाखिल किया गया और उनका आवश्यक इलाज तुरन्त शुरू कर दिया गया था। बोकारो जनरल हस्पताल द्वारा भरसक प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद रोगी की 22 अक्टूबर 1983 को रात्रि 11.30 बजे मृत्यु हो गई।

Declaration of Bird Sanctuary in Nellore District as a Tourist Centre"

4650. SHRI PASALA PENCH-ALAI AH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the birds sanctuary located in Pullicat Lake near Nellapattu Village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect birds of Inland foreign origin and develop sanctuary as fulfilled one ; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to declare the birds sanctuary as the tourist centre and provide amenities to attract tourists ?

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

(b) and (c) Sanctuaries are set up and managed by the concerned State Governments under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. In the Pulicat Lake Sanctuary protection measures are being taken by the State Government. Central financial assistance is being provided to the State Government for this Sanctuary. The development scheme prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh provides for the construction of tourist huts, visitor education centre, etc. With a view to promote tourism.

Import of Cement

4651. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Cement imported annually from various countries by India ; and

(b) the names of the countries from which it is imported along with the quantity imported from each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b)

Year	Import (lakh tonnes)
1980-81	19.74
1981-82	15.98
1982-83	15.43

The countries from which imports were effected during these years include South Korea, DPR Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan & Poland.

Lathi Charge by Policemen

4652. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Cops charge leaves man wither son" appearing in the Indian Express of 23 November, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the lathi charge and why was an innocent beaten so mercilessly and whether the boy has been traced now ; and

(c) whether Government propose to rehabilitate a shattered innocent and deal firmly with the erring policemen ?

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

(b) and (c) On 27th October, 1983, a mob of about two thousand persons attacked the office of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee. The crowd indulged in burning furniture, etc. of the Committee and pelted stones and soda water bottles also on the Police. In order to control the situation, it was necessary to resort to tear gasing and mild lathi charge.

On 6.11. 1983. Shri Sant Ram lodged a complaint at police Station Adarsh Nagar about missing of his 13 years old son. Every effort is being made to trace out the boy.

"Preservation of Sundarbans Tiger Project Area"

4653. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'Man-eaters of Sundarbans' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi, dated the 25 November, 1983 ; and

(b) if so the steps being taken to preserve the Sundarbans tiger project area by maintaining its entire ecosystem in optimum condition for supporting its viable population commensurate with maximum carrying capacity of the habitat ?

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

(b) The management of Sunderbans Tiger Reserve is aimed at maintaining the entire eco-system in as natural a state as possible and all efforts are being made to this end.

Import of on Ferrous Metals

4654. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India continues to depend on foreign countries for the supply of non-ferrous metals :

(b) if so, the total quantity of non ferrous metals imported annually and the value thereof ;

(c) to what extent efforts to find out new deposits of these metals in India have succeeded ; and

(d) when the country is expected to be self sufficient in the production of non ferrous metals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The country imports non-ferrous metals from abroad. To meet the gap between demand and indigenous production, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., the canalising agency of the Government imports these metals every year. In addition, imports of these metals take place against REP licences as well as imports of metal scrap under OGL. The following quantities of major non-ferrous metals have been imported by the canalising agency alone during 1981-82 & 1982-83 :

	(Rs. crores/MT)			
	1981-82		1982-83	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Copper	43214	70.38	51410	75.51
Zinc	63209	52.55	52025	41.69
Lead	30882	19.95	51805	26.59
Aluminium	17196	25.91	—	—

(c) Exploratory efforts by various agencies of the Government have succeeded in establishing are potentials like Bauxite (Aluminium) in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Zinc and Lead in Rampura-Agucha (Rajasthan) and Copper in Malanj-kand (Madhya Pradesh).

(d) If the projects for aluminium are implemented fully and if adequate power is available the country likely to be self-sufficient in aluminium metal in the near future. Plans for exploitation of zinc and lead ores have been drawn up and when implemented, and if adequate power is available,

the country can achieve about 80% demand satisfaction in these metals. However, with limited ore reserves the country is not likely to achieve self-sufficiency in copper in the foreseeable future.

District Level Planning

4655. SHRI HARITAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on district level planning ;

(b) if so, the year since when the district level planning exercise has been in operation in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact, that some State Government are facing the problem of lack of personnel to shoulder this responsibility as their planning departments were not adequately equipped ;

(d) if so, the arrangements which are proposed to be made by his Ministry to provide Central staff to monitor district level planning programme ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some efforts towards district planning have been made by the States from 1969 onwards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) A Central scheme for Strengthening of the planning machinery at the district level has been introduced since 1982-83. Under this scheme the expenditure on staffing is to be shared on an equal basis by the Centre and the States.

Letters Received from M.P.s by A & N Administration

4656. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 4693 on 24 August,

1983 regarding letters received from M.Ps by Andaman and Nicobar Administration and state the number of letters received by the Administration in the current year from Members of Parliament and also the ultimate fate of each of these letters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The information has been called for from the A & N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Memorandum of National Instruments Employees Union

4657. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum dated 9 November, 1983 from National Instruments Employees' Union Calcutta,

(b) if so, the salient points of the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the proposals contained in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In its letter dated 9 November 1983, the National Instruments Employees' Union has made certain suggestions regarding provision of full work to all workmen, ensuring prompt supply of raw-materials, components and tools, resolving the problem of marketing, improving labour relations, reconstitution of the Board of Directors, etc. These suggestions will be kept in view at the appropriate time when decisions are taken in these matters.

Training of Apprentices

4658. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to train apprentices in industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the proposed measures would cover all industries in public and private sector, corporate sector, medium and small scale sector, etc.

(d) whether Government would also like to provide jobs for these apprentices; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Consequent on the enactment of Apprentices Act, 1961 (52 of 1961), the training of apprentices in the industries is in vogue since 1963.

(b) and (c) A note giving details of the training programme is enclosed. The act covers all industries in public and private sectors, which fall under the category of industries notified under the Act.

(d) and (e) All the Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments have been requested to advise the establishments under their control to earmark 50% of the vacancies in the establishments for direct recruitment and also provide adequate employment opportunities to passed out apprentices subject to minimum of 50% of the direct recruitment vacancies.

Statement

Apprenticeship Training Scheme under Apprentices act 1961

The apprenticeship training programme in industries was made statutory by the enactment of the Apprentices Act, 1961. The implementation of the Act actually commenced in January, 1963, and provides for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in the industries and matter connected therewith.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 has the following objectives :

(i) To regulate the programme of training of apprentices in industry so as to conform to the syllabi,

- period of training, etc. prescribed by the Central Apprenticeship Council; and
- (ii) to utilise fully the facilities available in industries for imparting practical training with a view to meeting the requirement of skilled workers in industries.
2. Under the Apprentice Act, it is the statutory obligation of all employers in specified industries, both in public and private sector, to engage apprentices in designated trades. So far 217 industries have been specified for the purpose of applicability of the Act.
3. The Act provides for training of 3 categories of apprentices, viz., trade apprentices, graduates and technical apprentices (diploma holders) in engineering and technology.
4. The Central Government is responsible for implementing the Apprenticeship Training pertaining to trade apprentices in Central Government Undertakings/Departments, whereas States Governments implement the Act in the State Government Undertakings/Departments and Private Sector Establishments in the State concerned. Training is imparted to the trade apprentices in 135 designated trades and the period of training in these trades varies from 6 months to 4 years, depending on the skill requirement of the trade. In the case of trade apprentices, the educational qualifications prescribed vary from a pass in 5th class to Higher Secondary/PUC. The industries notified under the Act are obliged to engage trade apprentices in accordance with the prescribed ratio of apprentices to workers other than unskilled.
5. In 1973, the Apprentices Act was amended to bring within its purview the training of graduates and diploma holders in engineering/technology. The responsibility for the implementation of the Apprentices Act in respect of them rests with the Regional

Boards of Apprenticeship Training which are Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Graduate/Technician apprentices are imparted training in 71 fields of specialisation designated under the Act. The period of Apprenticeship Training in the case of these apprentices is one year.

6. During the period of training, the apprentices are paid stipend at the rates prescribed by the Central Government. The current rates of stipend payable are as under :—

TRADE APPRENTICES

During the 1st year of training	Rs. 230/— p.m.
During the 2nd year of training	Rs. 260/— p.m.
During the 3rd year of training	Rs. 300/— p.m.
During the 4th year of training	Rs. 350/— p.m.

GRADUATE AND TECHNICIAN APPRENTICES

(i) Engineering Graduates :	Rs. 450/— p.m. (for post Institutional training)
(ii) Sandwich Course Students from Degree Institutions :	Rs. 320/— p.m.
(iii) Diploma holders :	Rs. 320/— p.m. (for post institutional training).
(iv) Sandwich Courses Students from Diploma Institutions :	Rs. 250/— p.m.

Reason for Less Employment Generation during 1982-83

4659. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the National Rural Employment Programme, while the employment generated in 1980-81 was about 414 million mandays, it came down to 355 million mandays in the subsequent year and still less in 1982-83;

(b) the reasons for being so high in 1980-81 and reasons for falling down more and more each year since then; and

(c) the target fixed for the current year and progress in the first six months ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, it is correct that employment generation under NREP has come down from over 400 million mandays in 1980-81 to 350 million mandays in 1982-83.

The relatively high employment generation in 1980-81 is largely the result of the fact that, till October, 1980, the earlier Food for Work Programme was being continued under which there was provision only for the payment of wages. With effect from 2.10.1980 this programme was converted into the NREP in which several refinements were made based on a study of the Food for Work Programme conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Among others, these refinements included the provision for a material cost component amounting to 40% of the project cost with a view to ensuring durability of the assets to be created under the Programme. In addition there has been increase in the wages over the years leading to a decline in the employment generation proportionate to expenditure.

(c) The target for generation of employment during the current year is 322.2 milling mandays. Although complete figures for generation of employment for the first six months have not yet become available, the reports received so far indicate generation of 111.00 million mandays of employment upto the end of September, 1983.

**Requirement of Caustic Soda for
N. A. L. C. O. Complex in Orissa**

4660. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement-quantum of caustic soda, annually for the complex of National Aluminium Company Limited, Damanjodi in Orissa ;

(b) whether caustic soda industry is likely to be commissioned in Orissa to meet the requirements ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The annual requirement of caustic soda in respect of the Orissa Alumina Aluminium Complex of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) at Damanjodi is about 64,000 tonnes per annum on 100% NaOH basis. The outer limit can be said to be 140,000 tonnes per annum in lye form.

(b) and (c) At the stage of investment sanction, it was envisaged that the caustic soda requirement of NALCO could be imported in the initial years. For the long term requirement, the option is between obtaining supplies from existing/new units and setting up a 'captive' plant.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), the original promoter of the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex commissioned a consultant to draw up a feasibility report for the required caustic soda plant. NALCO is now having this feasibility report up-dated. The findings of the feasibility report in respect of demand, technology absorption, funding, location, etc., are being comprehensively reviewed in order to finalise the most reliable tie-up for NALCO's requirements of caustic soda.

Staffing Pattern Suggested by Programme Evaluation Organisation

4661. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation at the Central level has suggested any satisfactory staffing pattern to the State/Union Territories so as to ensure the smooth and efficient functioning of the evaluation process ;

(b) if so, the nature of the staffing pattern suggested ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, especially because the staff for evaluation of various projects/schemes in the States is hardly adequate for the task ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The report of the Committee for Review and Strengthening of the Central and State Evaluations Organisations set up by the Government of India gives recommendations regarding the nature of the staffing pattern. The copies of the Report were sent to the State Government and Union Territories by the Programme Evaluation Organisation for implementation. Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in J. & K.

4662. SHRI ABDUL RASHID CABULI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units set up by the Central Government/or in collaboration with the J & K State Government in Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) the money invested by the Centre and job potential generated by such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) One Central Government Industrial Unit under the Administrative control of Ministry of Industry has been set up in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As on 31.3.1983 total investment in this Unit was Rs. 6.74 crores and it employed 1267 persons.

Performance of Public Sector Enterprises

4663. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATA NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of poor performance of some public enterprises ;

(b) whether those public sector enterprises have been identified ;

(c) if so, the particulars of those public enterprises ;

(c) the measures taken by Government to upgrade the performance of those public enterprises ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of working of the Public Enterprises for 1981-82 are available in the public Enterprises Survey placed before the Lok Sabha on 25.2.1983. The firm and final figures for the year 1982-83 are under compilation and will be available in the public Enterprises Survey 1982-83 to be placed before the parliament during the ensuing budget session.

(d) and (e) The performance of the enterprises under the administrative control of various Ministries are reviewed periodically by the administrative Ministry concerned. Remedial steps considered necessary to improve the performance are taken on the basis of the outcome of such review meetings.

Details of Mini Cement Plants

4664. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the mini cement projects sanctioned by Union Government State-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the total capacity of such projects ; and

(c) the details regarding their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M.

KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) During the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 approvals were given by way of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licence to 74 parties for setting up of mini cement plants in the various parts of the country. Of these 74, approvals in respect of 7 were treated as lapsed. Details indicating the stages of implementation by the remaining 67 parties are given in Statement I attached. In addition, similar information showing the stage of implementation in respect of 43 mini cement plants registered with Directorate General of Technical Development is given in Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

S. No. State	No. of projects tone into production		No of Projects holding industrial licence		No. of Projects holding letters of intent		Total
	No.	Annual capacity (Lakh tonnes)	No.	Annual Capacity (Lakh tonnes)	No.	Annual Capacity (Lakh tonnes)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3	1.98	2	1.32	5	3.30	6.60
2.. Gujarat	—	—	4	2.64	12	7.82	10.46
3. Haryana	—	—	—	—	1	0.66	0.66
4. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	1	0.66	3	1.98	2.64
5. Karnataka	—	—	3	1.98	7	4.32	6.30
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	0.66	6	3.96	4.62
7. Maharashtra	—	—	1	0.66	—	—	0.66
8. Orissa	—	—	—	—	2	1.31	1.31
9. Rajasthan	—	—	2	1.32	6	3.96	5.28
10. U. P.	1	0.60	—	—	7	4.56	5.16
Total	4	2.58	14	9.24	49	31.87	43.69

Statement-II

Statement showing the stage of implementation of mini cement projects registered with DGTD during the years 1979, 80, 81 & 82.

S. No.	State	No. of projects in gone into production		No. of projects in Various stages of implementations			Total
		No.	Annual capacity (in lakh tonnes)	No.	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	No.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3	0.600	3	0.600
2.	Bihar	—	—	1	0.300	1	0.300
3.	Gujarat	—	—	15	3.720	16	3.720
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	0.430	2	0.430
5.	J & K	—	—	3	0.910	3	0.910
6.	Karnataka	2	0.270	2	0.825	4	1.095
7.	M. P.	—	—	5	1.350	5	1.350
8.	Orissa	—	—	2	0.597	2	0.597
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	1	0.365	1	0.365
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	2	0.450	2	0.450
11.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	4	1.134	4	1.134
12.	Pondicherry	—	—	1	0.396	1	0.396
Total :		2	0.270	41	11.077	43	11.347

Uranium from United States

4665. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to getting uranium from United States;

(b) whether Government are trying to get the supply of uranium from other countries also to run plants smoothly; and

(c) if so, the details of the countries approached and the result achieved ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) Pursuant to the agreement concluded between India and France in November 1982, France in lieu of U.S. has agreed to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement. A commercial contract to enable the supply of enriched uranium was subsequently concluded in March 1983. One consignment of enriched uranium has already been received from France. Government have not approached any other country for the supply of enriched uranium for TAPS.

“Spreading of Desert in Kumaon, Garhwal Region of Himalayas, U.P.

4666. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report concerning fast spreading of desert in Kumaon, Garhwal region of Himalayas in U.P., causing serious ecological imbalances and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are several landslides due to felling of trees, deforestation including over-grazing and haphazard and unscientific construction of roads etc., and

(c) whether Government will act immediately in order to halt serious atrocities such as floods, checking of rivers etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Revision of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List.

4667. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have asked for comments from all the State Governments including Union Territories in this regard;

(c) if so, how many States and Union Territories have furnished their comments; and

(d) whether Government have asked those States who have not given their comments to expedite their comments ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Comments from 15 States and 8 Union Territories have been received in full. The comments of the remaining State Governments have not yet been received or have been only partly received. They are being continuously reminded to expedite their comments.

Recommendations made by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission

4668. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations made by the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accepted by Government and form a part of the brochure issued by Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms ;

(b) the number of such recommendations referred to State Governments and Union Territories; and

(c) to what extent the original brochure has been revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have so far submitted Four Annual Reports to the Government. Copies of the first two reports have already been placed on both the Houses of parliament. The third and fourth Reports of the Commission are under print. The first and second Reports of the Commission contained 273 and 626 recommendations respectively and the final decision on these recommendations has yet to be taken. As far as the brochure issued by the Department of personnel is concerned, it contains only the orders and instructions of the Government on the subject of reservation etc. in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Copies of first two reports of the Commission have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territories for appropriate action.

(c) : The latest edition of the Brochure (Sixth Edition) contains many revised features. The said Brochure is already available in Parliament's Library.

Production, Distribution and Road Worthiness of Maruti Cars

4669. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI DABU RAO PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 244 and 372 on 16 November 1983 regarding production and distribution of Maruti Cars and road worthiness of Maruti Vehicles and state :

(a) the delivery schedule of Maruti Cars/Vans for phase-I dealer cities during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) on what basis, will production of cars/vans be allocated between each dealer city and the reasons as to why production will not be allocated in same proportion as

number of consumers in the waiting list for each city;

(c) specific tests of road worthiness being carried on Maruti Cars and Vans by Automotive Research Association of India (Pune) and results thereof till date; and

(d) whether the road worthiness of the vehicles is being tested with manufacturers claims in respect of fuel consumption, maximum load capacity, kerb weight, engine displacement, maximum horse power, compression ratio, turning and ground clearance, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The citywise delivery schedules are yet to be worked out by Maruti Udyog Limited.

(b) The inter-city allocation of vehicles will be broadly in proportion to the bookings subject to providing a minimum number of vehicles to each dealer in order to enable him to financially break-even.

(c) and (d) Maruti vehicles are being manufactured by adoption of proven technology. The endurance tests being carried out by Automotive Research Association of India (Pune) are with a view to making further improvements to suit local conditions. The fuel efficiency tests carried out by the Association have established correctness of the claims made by the manufacturer in this respect.

Bauxite Reserves in Eastern Ghats

4670. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge deposits of bauxite reserves have been discovered in the Eastern Ghats running from Orissa to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated reserves and action being taken to exploit the bauxite commercially;

(c) the estimated consumption of bauxite by National Aluminium Company Limited complex it goes into production ;

(d) how this bauxite is being utilised presently; and

(e) whether NALCO will also undertake the production of chemicals required for the treatment of bauxite and aluminium; if so, its capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The total reserve of bauxite deposits estimated in Orissa sector amounts to 1163.70 million tonnes and in the Andhra Pradesh sector 578.45 million tonnes. The public sector National Aluminium Company Limited is presently implementing an alumina/Aluminium complex, based on the reserves of Bauxite deposits in Panchpatmali and Pottangi, in Orissa with reserves estimated 377 and 93 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The estimated annual consumption of bauxite by National Aluminium Company Limited will be 2.4 million tonnes, on full production.

(d) Presently these bauxite deposits are not exploited.

(e) One of the chemicals required for aluminium production is caustic soda. At the stage of investment sanction of NALCO's Project, it was envisaged that caustic soda could be imported for the initial years. For the long-term requirement, the option is between obtaining supplies from existing/new units and setting up a 'Captive Unit'.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), the original promoter of the Orissa alumina/Aluminium Complex had commissioned a consultant to draw up a feasibility report for the required caustic soda plant. National Aluminium Company Limited is now having this feasibility report up-dated.

Environment Guidelines to Coal Companies

4671. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) Whether environment guidelines have been sent to coal companies to take steps to suppress coal dust at transportation stage ;

(b) If so, when such guidelines have been sent; and

(c) The steps taken by various coal companies or the concerned organisation in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir, The guidelines formulated by Department of Environment "Integrating concerns with exploitation of minearal resources" inter-alia cover steps for "prevention and control of dust particulates" during transportation of minnerals.

(b) The guidelines were issued in August, 1981.

(c) These following steps are being taken by coal companies to suppress coal dust at transportation stage:-

- (i) Water Spraying at coal handling points;
- (ii) Water sprinkling on haul roads in the mines;
- (iii) Plantation of dense belts of trees to serve as dust arrestors.

Progress of National Aluminium Company Limited

4672. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Mtnister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) Wheather the progress of work in NALCO is in keeping with the time schudule of its completion;

(b) If not, the reason therefore;

(c) When the NALCO constructions will be completed and production will start : and

(d) Whether the NALCO has adopted the latest technology available in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c)

According to the implementation schedule, the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Project of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is to be commissioned during 1985-86 and attain the rated capacity by 1987-88. The time taken in unpackaging the basic engineering package supplied by the French consultants, was more than originally envisaged. Some re-adjustments in the master net work are being worked out. Ordering for most of the critical long delivery/long schedule equipment/civil works has been completed and construction is in progress.

(d) Yes, Sir. The latest technology is being adopted in the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Project.

Closure of M/s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Factory, Lillooah, Howrah

4674. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the closing down of M/s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' factory, Lillooah, Dist. Howrah resulting in unemployment of six hundred workers of this pioneering factory ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that IRCI which was running the factory at the direction of the Government of India did not follow the recommendations of the National Productivity Council leading to financial losses despite hard work put in by the labour ; and

(c) whether Government would take immediate corrective steps with full whole-hearted support of labour by running the factory by BPE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Management of the industrial undertaking of M/s Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, was discontinued from 31st October, 1983.

(b) Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta had submitted a report in July,

1977, also incorporating findings of the National Productivity Council, giving a short-term working plan for attainment of break even level of operations by the industrial undertaking of M/s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited. Implementation of the report required contribution by various concerned organisations including IRCI. In spite of support provided to the possible extent, the undertaking could not be operated upto the break even level as projected in the report.

(c) Nationalisation of the undertaking was considered before management under the provisions of the IDR Act was discontinued, but it was found that the criteria as laid down in the policy guidelines for nationalisation of a sick unit were not satisfied.

Use of Foreign Trade Marks

4675. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for the use of foreign trade marks in India ; and

(b) The procedure of use of foreign trade marks applied to Escorts for using the trade mark "Yamaha" and to Lohias using the trade mark "Vespa"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) As per Foreign Collaboration Policy, foreign brand names are not ordinarily allowed for use on the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(b) No Permission has been given to M/s. Escorts and M/s. Lohia Machines by Ministry of Industry for use of foreign trade marks for their motorised two-wheeler products.

**SC/ST Candidates in Clerks Grade
Examination held in 1981**

4676. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of candidates belonging to SC/ST who appeared in Clerks' Grade Examination held in 1981 and also of those who qualified the said examination ;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of covering candidates marginally below the pass marks by filling up the requisite reserved seats in various Ministries ; and

(c) if so, the number of remaining such SC/ST candidates and the time by which they will be sponsored to the various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 30,930 Scheduled Caste and 4,194 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared in the Clerks Grade Examination 1981, out of which 1701 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 914 to Scheduled Tribes qualified.

(b) and (c) A reserve panel was maintained for filling additional vacancies after the declaration of results of the 1981 examination but before the results of the next examination were announced. While nomination were made against all the 945 additional vacancies for Scheduled Castes so reported, no Scheduled Tribe candidates could be nominated against 329 vacancies reserved for them. The reserve panel has since ceased to be operative on the declaration of the results of the 1982 examination on 30th April, 1983. There is thus no likelihood of covering any future candidate from this list.

Tamil Nadu to Utilize Power Generated by Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant

4677. SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original decision of Central Government to permit the State Government of Tamil Nadu to use the power generated by Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project will fully be kept up ?

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

Allocation of power from central projects like the Madras Atomic Power Station will be between different States in that region. Precise allocations are being worked out.

Withdrawal of booking money for Maruti Cars

4678. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several applicants, who have booked cars with Maruti Udyog Limited have applied for withdrawal of initial deposit amount ;

(b) the number of such applicants, who have claimed refund from Maruti Udyog Ltd. till 30 November, 1983, details category-wise ;

(c) how much of the dues have already been paid back and refunded ;

(d) the reasons for not increasing the production as per original plans ;

(e) the steps Government have taken to maintain the price level of Maruti Cars to the applicants ; and

(f) details of expected yearly production figures for the next five years and the allocation available for sale, yearly at each selling centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to available information, applicants for 765 vehicles (734 cars, 29 vans & 2 pickup trucks) had asked for cancellation of their bookings and refund of the deposit amount till 30th November, 1983.

(c) Refunds had been made to 599 applicants till 30th November, 1983.

(d) Production is progressing according to the original plans.

(e) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has announced a price for the car and the low roof van

which will remain valid upto 31st March 1985.

(f) The production & sale projections for the next five years are given below :—

1984-85	—	20,000
1985-86	—	40,000
1986-87	—	60,000
1987-88	—	80,000
1988-89	—	1,00,000

The year wise allocation for each dealer/city has not yet been finalised.

Batteries manufactured by M/s. Champion Industries Ltd.

4679. SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jansons Limited at Sahibabad is now known as M/s. Champion Industries Limited, and are manufacturing batteries ;

(b) the type of batteries being proposed to be manufactured by them ;

(c) when this Company is likely to commence production in full swing ;

(d) whether they have any collaboration agreement with a Foreign Company ;

(e) if so, whether for having collaboration, they have taken the permission of Government ; and

(f) if not, the action taken against this company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) M/s. Champion Industries Limited were formerly known as M/s. Jansons Electrics Limited. The company was issued industrial licence dated 11. 11. 1971 for the manufacture of dry cell batteries. The company commenced production in 1974, but the unit had to close down in October, 1975 due to certain problems. There has been recent change in the management of the company with a

view to restart the operation and to make the unit viable. The company has not so far reported the re-commencement of production but is reportedly likely to commence commercial production in near future under this new management.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Lock-Out of Metal Box India Ltd.

4680. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Head Office and Factories of Metal Box India Limited have been locked out for over four months ;

(b) if so, the reason for such lock out ;

(c) the steps Government have taken to remove the bottle-necks ; and

(d) whether the State Government have intervened and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Metal Box India Limited have reported that they have declared closure in their Paper and Plastic Factory at Calcutta from 18-7-1983 on account of heavy losses. Workmen of the other two factories of the Company in Calcutta, their Head Office and R&D establishments have gone on strike as a protest.

(c) and (d) The State Conciliation Machinery is seized of the matter. Several meetings have been arranged and the conciliation efforts are continuing to resolve the dispute.

Incentives for Labour Employed for Cheroot/Cigar Industry

4681. SHRI RAJGOPALA RAO BODDEPALLY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are incentives for the labour employed in the hand-made cheroot/ciger industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The various incentives for the labour employed in the hand-made cheroot/cigar industry in the country are available under different Acts & schemes administered by the Ministry of labour, as mentioned below :-

1. Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, which includes :-

- (a) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (b) Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952.
- (c) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (d) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
- (e) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

2. Under the Bidi Welfare Cess Act and Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act different schemes in the area of education, housing, medical facilities etc. are being provided.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तिथि

4682. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से जिनमें गोवा मुक्ति संघर्ष के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी भी शामिल हैं; पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की कोई अन्तिम तिथि निर्धारित की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह तारीख क्या है और क्या कोई अब भी आवेदन कर सकता है और तत्सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान, 131 मार्च, 1982 को स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तारीख निर्धारित की गई थी। उस तारीख के बाद प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर नियम के अनुसार कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है। फिर भी प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब अपवाद-स्वरूप वास्तविक और उपयुक्त मामलों में माफ कर दिया जाता है।

2. भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तारीख को 31-12-83 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है क्योंकि यह अभ्यावेदित किया गया था कि उनमें से कई ने संसद सदस्य के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशन पर प्रतिबंध अधिनियम, 1954 (समय समय पर यथा संशोधित) जो भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को पेंशन के अतिरिक्त सम्मान पेंशन प्राप्त करने का निर्बंध करता है के कारण आवेदन पत्र दाखिल नहीं किए थे। कथित प्रतिबंध को उक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन करके अब हटा दिया गया है जो 17-8-82 से लागू है। इसी प्रकार न्यू-गुयाना और पड़ोसी द्वीपों को भेजे गए भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कामिकों को 31-12-83 तक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय दिया गया है क्योंकि उनकी यातनाओं को मान्यता देने के आदेश जनवरी, 1983 में ही जारी किए गए थे। कोड़े लगाने की यातना पर आधारित सम्मान पेंशन के दावे भी स्वीकृत किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि सम्मान पेंशन के प्रयोजन के लिए इस प्रकार की यातना को हाल में ही मान्यता दी गई है।

Micro Project Report of Puttasingi Hill Near Gunupur (Orissa)

4683. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sent the Micro Project Report for Soura primitive group of Puttasingi Hill near Gunupur for approval of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes identified and included in that report and the estimated cost of the Micro project therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry has examined the project report;

(d) if so, when the project will be cleared and funds will be provided to that State for execution; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Schemes under the various development sectors viz, agriculture, housing education, communication, arrigation animal husbandry, cooperation, health and sanitation, etc., have been identified and included in the report. The estimated cost of the Micro Project Report is Rs. 44,90,000/.

(c) to (e) Detailed examination of the project report has not been completed. Core programmes in the project area are being implemented. Puttasingi Project Report is for Lanjia Soura approved as primitive tribe during Fifth Plan. The Ministry releases fund for the development of primitive tribal groups as a whole including Lanjia Soura, Micro Project-wise allocation is not made by the Ministry and project-wise allocation is done by the State Government.

Benefits of Satellites

4684. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of valuable information received by the scientists from Indian Satellite viz. INSAT-1B, Arya Bhatt, Bhaskar and Rohini; and

(b) how the country benefited by the said information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b) INSAT-1B is a satellite for operational use for delivery of long-distance telecommunication, radio and TV and meteorological service.

THE ARYABHATA, BHASKARA and ROHINI series satellites were intended to develop experience in the design, development, fabrication, tracking and in-orbit performance of satellites and their various sub-systems. Data from the satellites was used for earth resources survey experiments. The launch of the Rohini satellites also helped in measuring the performance of the Satellite Launch Vehicle SLV-3.

पंडाल, मधुबनी में औद्योगिक परिसर की स्थापना

4685. श्री भोगेन्द्र का : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मधुबनी जिले के पंडाल में औद्योगिक परिसर की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है और कितने यूनिटों में स्थापना हो रहा है

(ग) क्या बड़ी संख्या यूनिटें कार्यपूजी उपलब्ध न कराए जाने के कारण उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की स्थिति में नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पूजा, भवा, भूमि आदि बेकार पड़े है ; और

(घ) क्या पंडाल में मधुबनी स्थापना की गई थी व

उसका व्योरा क्या है और उत्पादन के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एन. कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तथापत्त पर रव ही आएगी ।

(घ) नवका (भेज) का स्ट्राज, संशोधित स्ट्राज, तरल ग्लूकोज और निर्दिष्ट उपोत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के लिए 29 अगस्त, 1980 को एक आशय पत्र मैसर्स बिहार स्टेट फार्मास्युटिकल एण्ड केमिकल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के नाम जारी किया गया था । इस एकक को बिहार में मधुबनी जिले के पंडाल क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । आवेदक ने उत्पादन में किसी भी कठिनाइयों के बारे में नहीं बताया है ।

Representation of various Associations on Government Committees

4686. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of committees of the Government on which the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, All India Manufacturers Organisation and Federatton of Association of Small Industries of India are represented ;

(b) whether there is any discrimination while granting seats on various committees of the Government to the above four apex bodies ; and

(c) if not, the reasons as to why representations are not granted to ADMO and FASII on most of the committees in spite of the fact that 45 per cent of the total production today comes from the small scale sector, which is particularly represented by IMO and FAS I ?

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

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases Re Alteration of Vacancy Position by Department

4687. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Service Selection Commission clarified it at the vacancy position reported once is altered by the Departments causing inconvenience to the candidates ; and

(b) whether Government propose to enquire about such cases and ascertain the circumstances under which the number is reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Some instances of Departments reducing the number of vacancies after the declaration of results of the examination, which causes difficulties in nominating the candidates rendered surplus, have come to the notice of Government. However, all possible efforts are made to ensure that all such candidates are nominated to other departments. Government propose to issue suitable instructions in this regard.

Retiring Rooms for Passengers Crossing Hilly Check Post on Bangladesh Border

4688. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no waiting or retiring rooms for male and female passengers who cross the hilly checkpost on Bangladesh border in Balorghat sub division of West Dinajpur district in West Bengal as a result of which passengers face great difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to remove these difficulties ;

(c) whether there is no quarter in the hilly check post area for the officers and other staff who run the work at the check post ;

(d) whether the condition of structures housing the officers are in tottering condition ;

(e) whether there is Government land in the area where all constructions for passengers and staff can be made but has not yet been made ; and

(f) if so, whether Government have any plan to improve the condition of this important check post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f) According to information received in February, 1983, houses at Hilly station where Customs and Immigration officers and staff worked were old and required repairs. No facility was available for stay of incoming and outgoing passengers. Repairing of the old buildings and further construction were under process in consultation with the C. P. W. D. authorities. Some land belonging to Government Departments was available and question of new construction with amenities was under process/examination. Report about further progress in the matter has been called for.

Pay Fixation of Personal Assistants in ISRO

4689. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether on conversion of Indian Space Research Organisation into a Government Department of pay scales of employees were fixed by the ISRO council during 1975 at par with the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission ;

(b) whether it is a fact that group of Personal Assistants (In Administration category) who were promoted from the grade of Rs 425-700 to Rs. 470-750 were not given suitable pay scale by ISRO Council in accordance with the recommendation of Third Pay Commission ;

(c) whether Personal Assistants in the Department under Government of India are fixed at the pay scale of Rs 550-900 ;

(d) if so, whether demand of P. A.'s in ISRO and VSSC will be looked into and placed in the same pay scale as is being paid to P.As in the Department under Government of India ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONIC AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) With effect from 1. 1. 1973 the pay scales of employees of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) were revised broadly based on the orders issued by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. On conversion of ISRO into a Government Organisation with effect from April 1, 1975, the revised scales of pay were continued. On 1,1 1980, on a review of uncommon scales of pay in ISRO, it was decided to have the scales of pay of Rs. 425-700, Rs. 550-750 and Rs 550-900 for stenographic staff in ISRO as in other Government Departments, leaving it to the existing stenographic staff in the scale of pay of Rs 470-750 to retain that scale as 'scale personal' to them as a measure of consideration for historical reasons.

(b) No, Sir. At the time of implementation of orders of Government on the recommendations of Third Pay commission, Personal Assistants (stenographic staff) in the scale of pay of Rs. 210-425 were given the revised scale of pay of Rs. 425-700 as in all other Government of India Departments. The stenographic staff (Personal Assistants) in ISRO, who were in the scale of pay of Rs. 250-450, were given the revised scale of pay of Rs. 470-750 on par with the Third Pay Commission's recommendation relating to the scale of Rs. 250-450.

(c) Personal Assistants in the Departments under the Government of India are now fixed in the scale of pay of Rs. 550-750 or Rs. 550-900 depending on the level of the officers with whom they are attached.

(d) and (e) Do not arise as the scales as available in other Central Government non-secretariat offices are also available in ISRO.

Anomaly in Seniority List of Hindi Translators Group C Posts

4690. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formed the cadre of Hindi post and circulated the seniority list of Hindi Translators (Group 'C' posts) ;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for fixing the seniority of the Hindi Translators included in the list ;

(c) whether some of the Translators who have been appointed earlier, have been made junior to the persons appointed later ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to rectify the anomaly ;

(e) whether any representation against the anomaly has been received by Government ; and

(f) if so, what remedial steps have been taken by Government ?

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

(b) The seniority of the Senior/Junior Translators inducted in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' posts) at the time of its initial constitutions has been determined in accordance with the provisions made in rule 6 (i), (ii) and (iii) and 6 (2) (ii) and (iii) of Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981, published in part II, Section (3), sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India on 19.9.81 under G.S.R.842.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the aforesaid Rules, the departmental candidates appointed on regular basis become senior to those appointed even earlier on deputation/ ad hoc basis.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The matter is at present under consideration.

Supply of Ration To Delhi Police on Subsidised Rates

4691. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Policemen are being given ration on subsidised rates ;

(b) if so, how much is being given ;

(c) the total amount given during 1982 and 1983 ;

(d) if not given, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Government propose to pay the amount in the near future ;

(f) if so, when and how ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (g) A proposal to open Departmental Stores, where the Delhi police personnel could purchase essential commodities at no profit and no loss basis and get a deduction of Rs. 50/- on the monthly purchase bill by way of subsidy was suggested by this Ministry to the Delhi police. The Delhi Police personnel have not favoured the proposal and want to have the subsidy in cash.

Now that the Fourth pay commission has been set up, the commission will go into the question of grant of various allowance to them.

Revision of Salaries of Secretaries and Members of UPSC

4692. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2335 on 7 December 1983 regarding revision of pay scales of Chairman and Members of UPSC and state :

(a) whether both Secretaries to Government of India who were not member of Indian Civil Service and Member of Union Public Service Commission were given same salaries at the rate of 3,000 P.M. till the year 1965 whereafter the salaries of Secretaries to Government of India were revised to Rs. 3,500/- p.m but the salaries of Members of UPSC were raised to Rs.3,250/- P.M. only in 1976 ;

(b) whether such unequal raising of the salaries has been creating an imbalance in the matter of status as Members of UPSC are merely equated with the rank of Additional Secretary to Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for not raising the salary of each and every Member of UPSC to a sum of Rs. 3,5000 to bring at par their status with the Secretaries who till 1965 were holding the same and equal status ?

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

(b) and (c) The Union Public Service Commission being a statutory authority set up under the Constitution, the status of its Members is not dependent merely on the pay received by them and as such the question of any imbalance having been created in the matter of their status does not arise.

Manufacture of Commercial Diesel Engines by Mahendra & Mahendra

4693. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted licence to M/s. Mahendra and Mahendra to manufacture commercial diesel engines in collaboration with PIGEOT company of France ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether these engines are manufactured for their own vehicles only or they are available for general sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra for technical collaboration with M/s. Automobile Peugeot, France for upgradation of technology for manufacture of automotive diesel engines was approved by the Government in October, 1979.

(c) These engines are manufactured by Mahindra & Mahindra for their own vehicles only.

Communal Riots in Gujarat

4694. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal riots took place in Gujarat between June, 1980 and todate ; and

(b) what are the instructions of Central Government to the Gujarat State to prevent communal disturbances in the State and how far they have been carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There have been communal riots notably at Godhra, Dholka, Baroda Ahmedabad and Himatnagar from June 1980 to December, 1982. In the year 1983, there has been no such riot so far.

(b) The necessity of maintaining communal harmony and peace has been emphasised on the State Governments including Government of Gujarat. Specific suggestions regarding the stream-lining of administrative and intelligence machinery, arrest of anti-social elements at the proper time, search and seizure for arms and ammunitions and action against elements inciting communalism have been made. Prompt investigation of communal offences and ear-marking/setting up of Special Courts for disposal of such cases have also been suggested to the State Government. The State Government are aware of the problems and have taken necessary steps at their end.

Murder of J.N.U. Spanish Professor

4695. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) when was the Spanish Professor of JNU murdered ;

(b) what progress did investigation make since then ;

(c) whether Government handed over the case to CBI ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The murder took place on the 22nd February, 1982.

(b) Fingers prints were lifted from the spot and a number of suspected persons have been interrogated. All out efforts are being made to work out the case.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to transfer the investigation of the case to CBI, because the Delhi Police is doing its best to work out the case.

Licence for Tambola to Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

4696. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8789 dated 27th April, 1983 regarding licence for Tambola to Chelmsford Club, New Delhi and state ;

(a) whether the Club has furnished necessary information to Delhi Administration and if so, the action taken thereon ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that according to law, books and records of the company are required to remain at the Registered Office of the company and the required information should be available in the books and vouchers and not in the files but the

company is trying to hoodwink the Government on false pretext in order to evade action for violation of terms of Tambola licence ; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter against the company ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Tambola game was held on the basis of the permission granted by the Delhi Administration. The Club has since rendered an account of the income and expenditure incurred on holding the Tambola Game. After a careful examination of the submissions made by the Club in regard to the utilisation of the receipts of the Tambola Game, the Delhi Administration have decided to close the matter.

Fraud in Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

4697. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fraud took place in the soft bar and mineral department of Chelmsford Club Ltd., New Delhi during the year 1978-79 and matter was reported to Parliament Street Police Station ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss and the outcome of police investigation ;

(c) the particulars of persons involved, action taken against them and present position of the case ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the fraud occurred with the connivence of management of the Club and the Supervisory Staff deliberately ignored to keep any supervision or control over the supplies received by the Department and yet no action has been taken by the Police against the concerned officials ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such swindles in the club's funds/assets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (b) The Administrative Officer Chelmsford Club had lodged a complaint that an employee of the Club had misappropriated stock to the tune of Rs. 18,000/- The shortage of stock had been detected by the auditors on physical verification. A case under section 408 IPC was registered at the Police Station Parliament Street on 29.11.79 The accused was arrested and challaned. The case is pending trial in the court of the Metropolitan magistrate, New Delhi. The accused has also been suspended by the management of the Club.

(d) Investigations conducted by the Police do not establish the connivance of the Club management.

(e) It is for the Club management to take suitable action to prevent such misappropriation.

Disposal of Toshakhana Treasure by Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister

4698. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister was contemplating disposing of the priceless Toshakhana treasure to utilise the sale proceeds for economic development of the State ;

(b) whether the present Chief Minister of the State was also planning the same;

(c) whether the Union Government ; have taken over the charge of this treasure ! and

(d) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to the Press Release issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 20th October, 1983, the Controller Tawaza had deposited in the Srinagar Treasury in October, 1951, eight boxes containing precious stones, royal jewellery, wearing apparel, decoration pieces, antiques, gold, diamonds, rubies, sapphire and ceremonial articles. It has also been mentioned in the Press Release, among other things, that right from the beginning the State Government had the plan to utilise these jewellery items for the public good and the State Government wants to ascertain the views of well-known experts on the subject so that, if possible, they could be displayed in a museum and in the case of a few items like the uncut sapphire, lumps molten silver and gold, they could be auctioned if not found fit for display in the museum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Probe in The Secret Cache of Treasure Found in Srinagar

4699. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had asked the Law Minister to ascertain the facts about the secret cache of treasure found in the basement of the State Treasury in Srinagar ;

(b) if so, whether he had asked the authorities for investigation into the matter and take measures to prevent any tampering with treasure ;

(c) whether the report has been obtained and the Law, Ministry's views have been ascertained in this regard ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to check its misuse by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the Press Release issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 20th October, 1983, the Controller Tawaza had deposited in the Srinagar Treasury in October, 1951, eight boxes containing precious stones, royal jewellery, wearing apparel, decoration pieces, antiques, gold, diamonds, rubies, sapphire and ceremonial articles. They were collected by him from the two Tawaza stores at Jammu and Srinagar before depositing them. The press Release also, among other things, mentioned that right from the beginning, the State Government had the plan to utilise these jewellery item for the public good and the State Government wants to ascertain the views of well-known experts on the subject so that, if possible, they could be displayed in a museum and in the case of a few items like the uncut sapphire, lumps of molten silver and gold, they could be auctioned if not found fit for display in the museum. The jewellery items of the Toshakhana deposited into the Treasury in duly sealed steel trunks have been authentically photographed with a proper inventory of each box.

According to the State Government's letter dated 3rd December 1983, the treasure was a secret treasure and proper records with not regard to it were available. There was no question of tampering either with the records or with the contents of the boxes. A British Expert had a look at the treasure for purposes of evaluation and his report was awaited. No firm decision had yet been taken about the disposal of the jewellery items, etc., and one of the ideas was to put these articles in a museum for display.

In the light of the information furnished the State Government, it does not seem necessary to ascertain the legal views of the Law Ministry at present.

**Report on Dogra Rulers Treasures
from J & K Government**

4700. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has sought a detailed report on the Dogra rulers treasures from the Jammu and Kashmir Government ;

(b) if so, the details sought and received so far ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter and to what best use these could be put to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) According to the Press Release issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 20th October, 1983, a copy of which has been furnished by the State Government, the Controller Tawaza had deposited in the Srinagar Treasury in October, 1951, eight boxes containing precious stones, royal jewellery, wearing apparel, decoration pieces, antiques, gold, diamonds, rubies, sapphire and ceremonial articles. They were collected by him from the two Tawaza stores at Jammu and Srinagar before depositing them. The jewellery items of the Toshakhana deposited into the Treasury in duly sealed steel trunks have been authentically photographed with a proper inventory of each box.

According to the State Government's letter dated 3rd December, 1983, the treasure was not a secret treasure and proper records with regard to it were available. There was no question of tampering either with the records or with the contents of the boxes. A British Expert had a look at the treasure for purposes of evaluation but his report was awaited.

The aforesaid Press Release also mentioned, among other things, that, right from the beginning, the State Government had the plan to utilise these Jewellery items for the public good and the State Government wants to ascertain the views of well-known experts on the subject so that, if possible, they could be displayed in a museum and in the case of a few items like the uncut sapphire, lumps of molten silver and gold, they could be auctioned if not found fit for display in a museum.

However, according to the State Government's letter dated 3rd December, 1983, no firm decision had yet been taken in the matter and one of the ideas was to put these articles in a museum for display.

Acquittal of Persons Languishing In Jail

4701. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "In Jail for kidnap that didn't happen" appearing in the Indian Express of 3, November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that a man has been languishing in jail for an offence which he never committed and steps proposed to be taken to free him and punish the guilty officials ;

(c) what are the reasons that undertrials are still being handcuffed inspite of the directive of the Supreme Court that they are not to be handcuffed when being brought to the courts ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to strictly enforce the directive ?

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

(b), (c) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारत में पकड़े गए विदेशी जासूस

4702. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में 1983 के दौरान कितने विदेशी जासूस पकड़े गए ; और

(ख) ये जासूस किन देशों के थे और देश-वार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) पंजाब सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1-1-1983 से 31-10-1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान 10 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को पकड़ा गया था। असम, जम्मू और कश्मीर, नागालैंड और राजस्थान सरकारों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है। शेष राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रशासनों ने उपर्युक्त अवधि के लिए शून्य सूचना भेजी है।

Illegal Export of Tallow

4703. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Financial Express of 26 September, 1983 regarding illegal export of tallow (both cow and buffalo) to Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi from Mewat for sale to Vanaspati manufacturers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The facts of the report are being ascertained.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion from Group D Post to LDC and UDC

4704. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum qualification and service required for promotion from Group 'D' Post to LDC and UDC; and

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to relax this period of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 10% of the vacancies in the grade of LDCs are filled from amongst Group 'D', employees who possess the qualification of matriculation or equivalent and have rendered 5 years of regular service in Group 'D' post, through a limited departmental competitive examination. There is no direct promotion of Group 'D' employees to the grade of UDC since all the posts in UDC grade are filled by promotion from the grade of LDC only.

(b) No, Sir.

Notices to Persons in Katihar and Purnea Districts of Bihar to Prove Nationality

4705. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an infiltration from Bangladesh into different districts of Bihar ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some persons have been issued notices in Katihar and Purnea districts of Bihar to prove that they are Indian nationals and not infiltrators from Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the number of such persons.

(d) if so, what has been the criteria of issuing these notices; and

(e) what are the certificates or papers acceptable to prove that the person who has been served with such a notice is an Indian national or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Government of Bihar has reported that there has been entry of foreign nationals in some districts.

(b) to (d) The State Government have reported that the Electoral Registration authorities issued 5336 notices involving 18978 persons. This covered not only persons with doubtful citizenship qualifications but also persons having names at more than one place, persons not ordinarily resident at a particular place, etc.

(e) The Electoral Registration authorities are to verify whatever relevant materials are available or submitted in respect of the persons concerned.

Closure of M/s. W.G. Forge and Allied Industries Ltd.

4706. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. W.G. Forge & Allied Industries Ltd. which is a 'select' industry located at Thane and Kudal (Maharashtra), employing about 3500 workers is on the verge of being closed down;

(b) the reasons of sickness of this industry; and

(c) whether the Government of India proposed to take to save the employment of workers and economic activities of ancillary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

M/s. W.G. Forge & Allied Industries Ltd. are on the verge of closure primarily on account of problems of inadequate working capital finance.

(c) IDBI and a Consortium of Banks are exploring ways for reviving this unit.

Permission for use of Loud Speakers at Religious Functions in Delhi

4707. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi, persons and/or institutions engaged in organising religious functions like Bhawati Jagran, Keertan or reading from holy scriptures like Granthasaheb, Quaran etc. have to obtain permission from the Delhi Police in case they want use loudspeakers for the purpose ;

(b) if so, the conditions under which such permission is granted ;

(c) whether the local administration has any effective way of checking that these conditions are not abused ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that the use of loud speakers is strictly restricted for the benefit of the persons who attend these religious gatherings and that they do not become a source of nuisance for the entire locality ?

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

(b) The permission is granted subject to the condition that tone and volume of the loud-speaker shall be controlled so as not to cause annoyance to the residents of the area. The loud-speakers shall not be used before 8.00 a. m. and after 10.00 p.m.

(c) and (d) The Police keeps a check to ensure that the conditions prescribed are not violated. Whenever any violation comes to notice, necessary legal action is taken. During the current year, up-to 15th November, 1983, 248 such cases were noticed and 282 persons in these cases were arrested and challaned.

Issue of Licences

4708. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent for industrial licences have been issued since January 1980 till date and the particulars of parties, State-wise and year-wise figures ; and

(b) the Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement showing State-wise and Year-wise break-up of number of letters of Intent issued since January 1980 to November, 1983 is enclosed. The details, such as, name and address of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, location etc., of the letters of intent issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 provides the basic frame-work for Industrial Policy to be followed by the Government. The socio-economic objectives of the policy have also been re-iterated in the Industrial Policy statement of July 1980. The system of licensing of industrial undertakings which was introduced through the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 provides the mechanism to achieve the policy objectives, which aim at optimum utilisation of investible resources with a view to :-

- (i) meet need-based requirements of industries in accordance with national priorities ;
- (ii) prevent concentration of economic power ;
- (iii) secure balanced development of various parts of the country ;
- (iv) secure widest possible dispersal of entrepreneurship and distribution of income ;
- (v) locate nucleus of economic activity in a dispersed manner so as to achieve widening of the industrial base ;
- (vi) achieve optimal inter-sectoral balance between public sector, organised private sector and small scale sector.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise and Year-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent issued during the years 1980 to 1983 upto (to Nov.)

State	1980	1981	1982	1983 (up to Nov-)
1. Andhra Pradesh	78	68	66	65
2. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	1	4
4. Assam	2	7	5	2
5. Bihar	19	17	22	27
6. Chandigarh	—	1	4	1
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	4	2
8. Delhi	2	9	9	6
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	8	9	11
10. Gujarat	148	131	121	93
11. Himachal Pradesh	11	15	15	11
12. Haryana	59	59	66	51
13. Jammu & Kashmir	12	8	8	7
14. Karnataka	73	58	85	47
15. Kerala	22	25	29	27
16. L.M. & A. Island	—	—	—	—
17. Madhya Pradesh	47	30	63	42
18. Maharashtra	175	144	148	117
19. Manipur	—	—	—	1
20. Meghalaya	—	11	4	2
21. Mizoram	—	—	—	—
22. Nagaland	—	6	1	3
23. Orissa	14	32	43	19
24. Pondicherry	1	3	2	7
25. Punjab	38	46	39	40
26. Rajasthan	45	42	55	19
27. Sikkim	—	—	1	—
28. Tamil Nadu	52	59	66	57
29. Tripura	—	—	—	1
30. Uttar Pradesh	80	77	111	109
31. West Bengal	55	43	37	31
32. State not indicated/	4	6	29	5
More than one State				
TOTAL :	946	1916	1043	807

लुधियाना में चार व्यक्तियों की
कथित हत्या

4709. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक शिष्टमण्डल ने प्रधान मंत्री को 29 अगस्त, 1983 को लुधियाना में चार निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में एक हस्ताक्षरित याचिका दी थी ;

(ख) क्या इस शिष्टमण्डल ने प्रधानमंत्री को शव-परीक्षा को ऐसी रिपोर्ट दिखाई है कि जिस पर यह सिद्ध होता है कि पुलिस ने पहले उन पर अत्याचार किया और उसके बाद उनको गोली मार कर उनकी हत्या कर दी गई ;

(ग) क्या इसी प्रकार के बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से शिष्टमण्डल भी उन राज्यों में पुलिस के अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रजन सास्कर) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ख) शिष्ट मंडल द्वारा दिए गए ज्ञापन में कथित पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की शव परीक्षा की रिपोर्टें शामिल थी ।

(ग) और (घ) विशिष्ट व्योरे के अभाव में सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

समयोपरि भत्ते पर व्यय

4710. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में समयोपरि भत्तों पर व्यय में वृद्धि की दर क्या थी ;

(ख) उस पर बढ़ते हुए व्यय को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में सबसे अधिक राशि का भुगतान नागर विमानन और रेल मंत्रालय ने किया है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी. बेंकटसम्बड्या) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता स्वीकृत करने की शक्तियाँ ऐसे मंत्रालयों/विभागों में संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को प्रत्या-योजित की गई हैं। अतः समयोपरि भत्ते पर किए गए व्यय के संबंध में कोई केन्द्रीकृत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों (मूल) तथा उनके कार्यालयों द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 में भुगतान किए गए समयोपरि भत्ते के बारे में व्यय विभाग द्वारा एकत्रित व्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते पर बढ़ते हुए व्यय को रोकने के लिए अनुदेश पहले ही विद्यमान हैं और सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस संबंध में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करें।

(ग) चूंकि समयोपरि भत्ते पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा किए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीकृत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए कोई तुलना करना अथवा यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि किस मंत्रालय/विभाग ने समयोपरि भत्ते पर अधिकतम व्यय किया। फिर भी, लोक प्रसुविधाओं से संबंधित कार्योत्पादक मंत्रालय भारी संख्या में व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करते हैं इसलिए ऐसी संभावना है कि रेल, डाक-तार विभाग तथा संभवतः नागर विमानन जैसे मंत्रालयों द्वारा किया गया व्यय कुछ अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा किए गए व्यय से अधिक हो।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों (मून) तथा उनके कार्यालयों द्वारा समयोपरि भत्ते पर किया गया व्यय

(रुपये लाखों में)

संगठन	1978-79 (वास्तविक)	1979-80 (वास्तविक)	1980-81 (अनन्तिम)
1	2	3	4
(क) केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय विभाग (मून)	81.82	81.41	*87.51
(ख) वाणिज्यिक एकक	4072.43	5140.81	5508.38
(i) रेलवे (जोन)	1919.57	2304.27	2102.14
(ii) डाक-तार, समुद्रपार संचार आदि	2137.07	2824.63	2898.26
(iii) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	15.79	11.91	*7.98
(ग) उत्पादन एकक	2232.20	2130.78	3474.11
(i) रेलवे वर्कशाप (3 एकक)	103.28	138.63	105.93
(ii) भारत सरकार का टकसाल/प्रेस (6 एकक)	548.19	483.86	*594.68
(iii) मुद्रण निदेशालय	14.46	12.98	34.77
(iv) आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी	1553.32	1481.23	2721.34
(v) विद्युत बदरपुर थर्मल (प्रजेक्ट)	.03	—	—
(vi) परमाणु ऊर्जा (2 एकक)	12.92	14.08	17.39
(घ) अन्य फील्ड कार्यालय	822.55	1009.00	*1147.61
कुल जोड़	7209.00	8362.00	*10217.61

टिप्पणी:—*अनुमानित

**Allocation for Special Component Plan
for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled
Tribes**

4711. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount State-wise, allotted for Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during last three years ;

(b) the actual utilisation of funds under this head in each of these years :

(c) the details regarding the conditions that an area has to fulfil for entitlement to this plan ; and

(d) the number of development blocks in different States, particularly in the State of Bihar, where the plan is under implementation now and in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a)
and (b) The Special Component plan has
been under implementation for the develop-

ment of Sch. Castes. The requisite information is furnished in the statement placed below.

(c) and (d) The Special Component plan (SCP) is not an area plan and all States and Union Territories having substantial S. C. population have formulated such plans and the SCP is not restricted to any particular area in the States/UTs.

The SCP envisages inclusion of schemes in the general sectors of development which would go to the benefit of S. Cs quantification of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector and setting of specific targets as to the number of families to be benefited under each sector, It is envisaged that 50% SC families living below the poverty line should be assisted during the VI Plan to cross the line. The provision of basic services and facilities and of access to the opportunities for social and educational development for are also to be brought into the Special Component Plan. All the States with substantial Scheduled Castes population, Bihar included, have been formulating and implementing Special Component Plans every year during the 6th Plan period and all the blocks are covered by Special Component Plan.

Statement

Statement Showing outlay & Expenditure on S. C. P. 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 Sixth Plan
1980-85 for the scheduled castes

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1980-85			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
		3	4	5	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	
1	Andhra Pradesh	33872.00	4410.00	3667.41	5184.12	3810.73	6366.99						
2.	Assam	1687.00	174.46	133.56	317.21	289.22	430.85						
3.	Bihar	41719.00	3618.00	3207.00	5034.92	2567.73	5876.90						
4.	Gujarat	25946.00	2382.00	1351.93	2506.01	2056.90	1752.17						
5.	Haryana	17785.00	2851.00	2760.99	3470.72	2910.99	2468.14						
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6160.00	679.00	630.28	1169.59	1102.71	1015.50						
7.	Karnataka	34220.00	5995.00	4619.93	5245.41	4459.10	6538.75						
8.	Kerala	11000.00	1728.00	1463.65	2107.52	1567.66	1558.86						
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29761.00	4022.72	3124.77	4376.77	3212.64	4670.80						
10.	Maharashtra	32360.00	2276.00	1289.56	4265.41	2054.12	3100.64						
11.	Manipur	387.00	49.41	46.42	88.66	59.55	90.39						
12.	Orissa	16255.00	1598.76	1417.32	2861.77	1920.58	1157.35						
13.	Punjab	17305.00	2857.00	2162.02	2147.95	1794.26	2049.60						
14.	Rajasthan	24922.00	4010.00	3041.81	3206.84	2699.72	3073.46						
15.	Sikkim	87.00	---	---	27.01	27.01	41.07						
16.	Tamil Nadu	56067.00	6775.00	2876.59	8091.24	7085.12	10341.11						
17.	Tripura	1233.00	190.30	151.02	320.10	222.23	460.70						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	59732.00	6112.00	5232.61	10330.54	8648.86	12099.80	
19.	West Bengal	30479.00	3851.00	2856.64	4385.14	2694.80	2917.20	
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	85.55	
21.	Delhi	5657.00	1044.00	506.08	982.35	977.52	1191.53	
22.	Chandigarh	331.00	—	—	64.43	50.04	99.37	
23.	Pondicherry	1216.00	155.28	122.94	238.91	195.54	269.60	
24.	Goa Daman & diu.	107.00	—	—	—	—	29.59	
Total		448344.00	54784.93	40912.53	66422.72	50417.03	67575.92	

1. Expenditure figures on 1982-83 are not available.

2. S. C. P. for J & K and Goa, made for the first time in 1982-83.

3. There may be slight variation in the figures furnished in table above.

Task Force on Shelter for Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

4712. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Planning Commission has appointed a Task Force on shelter for urban poor for slum improvement and whether it recommended drastic change in the reorientation of all public agencies like Housing Board etc :

(b) their recommendation to quickly serve the poor and supply cheaper and durable housing ; and

(c) what do Government propose for the improvement of housing and slums in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the recommendations made by the Task Force is given in the statement.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force are under examination in consultation with the State/UT Governments and the Ministry of Works and Housing.

As part of planned development, the city of Bombay derives benefits from investments in Housing and Urban Development. However, a specific Shelter Project has been undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra from the current year onward with World Bank assistance, involving an investment of Rs. 260 crores. The main components of the project are :

- (i) Creation of new housing stock (Sites & Services)—85,000 units,
- (ii) Slum upgradation for development of 1 lakh slum units.
- (iii) Urban renewal (Reconstruction of Old Buildings) creating 3000 units in the reconstructed buildings ;
- (iv) Municipal Services and Management (including Solid Waste Disposal)

(v) **Technical Assistance and Training.**

Statement

Summary of recommendations made by the Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

1. The budgetary allocations in the Plan should be used by the State Governments exclusively for schemes of land development and provision of infrastructure to facilitate construction of houses by individuals and appropriate organisations, with emphasis on "Sites and Services" for the urban poor.
2. While drawing up shelter programmes for the poor, priority should be given to water supply, Sanitation and garbage collection.
3. The limited public funds available for construction of houses should be utilised through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), cooperatives and banks.
4. Innovative and unconventional arrangements need to be made within the general framework of the national banking system for small loans for construction of houses or for repair/renovation/expansion to low income people. This could be achieved by setting up "materials bank" through which loans could be given in kind.
5. Public agencies involved in land development should take up rapid releases of land in the market and adopt progressive pricing policies, including systems of cross subsidy.
6. A system of effective monitoring of the housing activities, particularly those related to public investments, should be introduced.
7. While the present approach of environmental improvement of slums be continued, certain factors such as realistic financial norms, proper identification of responsibility of

- various agencies involved, cost recovery, integration of physical improvement programme with schemes for pre-schools, nutrition, health and employment, taking up urban community development, maintenance of assets need to be looked into. The problem of squatters on private land should be tackled on a priority basis.
8. Special Central assistance should be given by way of loan and grant to the metropolitan cities to finance infrastructure and services generally and shelter and services to the poor particularly.
 9. Implementation of schemes to supply more water to slum areas should be speeded up, and a massive programme of pour flush latrines, where water-borne sewerage is not feasible/affordable in the near future, should be taken up.
 10. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India should expedite according permission to the State Governments to carry out improvement works for squatters on Government of India lands.
 11. The State Governments should conduct comprehensive surveys in all cities with a population of over 1 lakh people (to begin with) as per the 1981 census and prepare detailed slum improvement master plans for these cities.
 12. An allocation of a minimum amount of Rs. 750 crores should be made for slum improvement during the Seventh Five Year Plan in order that comprehensive slum improvement is achieved with the provision of basic amenities over the next 15 years.
 13. Urban community development projects, on the Hyderabad model, should be initiated in all areas where public agencies are to take up slum improvement or housing projects, with full involvement of local bodies and voluntary agencies.
 14. Low income people should be encouraged to form cooperatives in order to meet their shelter requirements through positive efforts on the part of the concerned Government Departments by giving them the requisite assistance and guidance.
 15. A full-scale review of slum legislation in India, addressing itself to strengthening the legislation to facilitate improvement programmes in squatter settlements, upgradation of slums in built up areas, speedier acquisition of private lands under slums and grant of tenure to residents of improved slums, should be undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Housing.
 16. The State Governments should make a more vigorous use of the existing legislation on slums, particularly in the matter of acquisition of private land under slums on payment of a multiple of the actual rent.
 17. All concerned agencies should treat security of tenure in shelter programmes for the poor, whether serviced sites, improved slums or formal housing, as an integral and indispensable part of such programmes.
 18. The State Governments/city managements should conduct a realistic review of master plan standards, land use plans and regulations, building bye-laws, infrastructure standards and service standards in order to determine the minimum norms which are compatible with both health and safety as well as the means of the poor. While conducting such a review, city managements may consider exempting whole areas where the poor live from the operation of specific legal measures which may be found to be impractical.
 19. The real impact on the low income groups should be borne in mind while undertaking a review of rent control, urban land ceiling and land acquisition for urban development.

20. All public agencies, like Housing Boards, engaged in shelter as an essential pre-requisite to expanding the scope of housing programmes for the poor, should concentrate on development of land and infrastructure and cut down their house construction programmes to the minimum.
21. The suggested reorientation of public agencies can be assisted by inducing the participation of non-governmental agencies in the provision of shelter programmes for the poor. In organising the poor for self-help, whether for construction of low cost houses or delivery of basic environmental or social services, the non-governmental voluntary agencies, either non-profit professional organisations or small community groups, should be encouraged to play specific roles.
22. With a view to augmenting the efforts currently being made to provide housing finance for the poor through formal institutional channels, organisational arrangements should be worked out for encouraging the housing finance agencies like the Housing Development and Finance Corporation to enter the housing market for this category of population.

Nuclear Energy Plant in Andhra Pradesh

4713. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU : Will the PRIME

MINISTER be Pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to set up nuclear energy Plant in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The site Selection

Committee for recommending suitable sites for locating atomic power stations in different regions of the country has recently been reconstituted. No decision has yet been taken regarding location of atomic power station in the Southern Electricity region.

Colour T.V. Sets Manufactured during 1983

4714. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of colour TV sets manufactured during 1983;

(b) total number of TV sets to be manufactured during 1984; and

(c) Government's policy for granting licences for manufacture of colour TV sets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Regular manufacture of CTV receivers is yet to start in the country. The number of CTV sets to be manufactured during 1984 will be known only after such regular production has started the market response is seen and the CTV manufacturers have firmed up their plans of production for the whole of the coming year.

(c) Government's Industrial and Licensing Policy for CTV Receiver Manufacture was placed on the Table of the House on February 25, 1983. A copy of the text of that Policy is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Industrial & Licensing Policy for Colour Television Receiver Sets*

TV transmission in colour has been introduced in the country. A hallmark was the successful and excellent coverage of the Asiad in colour. It is expected that TV transmission in colour would increase rapidly and cover large area of the country.

*This Policy was laid in Parliament on 25.2.1983.

Government has been considering policy regarding manufacture of CTV sets in the country. With a view to establishing a self-sustaining industry capable of producing quality CTV Receiver sets and providing high level of service support, it has been decided to allow Indian manufacturers to start production within the broad framework of guidelines as under :-

- (a) All sectors of the industry would be encouraged to participate in the industry. However, foreign enquiry companies would not be permitted to manufacture colour TV sets.
- (b) There would not be any upper limit on capacities. A minimum complement of production and test equipment as decided by DOE from time to time, would be required to be installed in each production unit.
- (c) Foreign collaboration would not be Permitted except on considerations of special merit on a case by case basis and should be fully backed up by internal R&D for continual updating of the product line.
- (d) No foreign brand names would be allowed in the manufacture and sale of CTV sets.
- (e) After the one-time ad hoc CTV assembly programme carried out for the Asiad; no further assembly of CTV sets would be allowed based on kit imports.
- (f) Production of quality components at viable levels is considered important. It is essential for reduction of dependence on foreign sources as well as to encourage independent product designs. Critical component such as Picture Tubes and Integrated Circuits etc, would be standardized by the Department of Electronics. Necessity for design flexibility would be kept in view. Modalities of import assistance to approved units would be as decided from time to time.

- (g) Colour TV is a high cost consumer durable item. To provide consumer satisfaction and to ensure long term prospects for exports, it is necessary to ensure quality and reliability of the sets. In order to assist the industry, the Department of Electronics is setting up test facilities at four regional centres (East, West, North and South). These facilities will be ready within the next one year. All manufacturers would be required to obtain quality certificates from the DOE or its designated agencies, for the manufacture and marketing of CTV Receivers.

The policy also covers VCR Monitors sets and their production would also be regulated accordingly.

All applications so far received shall be finally closed. Entrepreneurs are being requested to submit fresh applications in accordance with the policy. All necessary help would be provided by the DOE. Entrepreneurs may also approach ETTDC for import assistance with regard to capital equipment and raw materials and components.

Decline in Domestic Demand of Steel

4715. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic demand for steel has declined and there has been depression in the steel market ;

(b) if so, the main reasons responsible therefor ; and

(c) the specific steps which have been taken by Government to create the domestic demand of steel in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The total domestic consumption of steel as

reflected in the sales during April-November 1983 is slightly lower than in the corresponding period last year. Lower consumption considered is largely due to ready availability of steel leading to reduction in inventory holding by consumers.

(c) Steps taken to promote steel demand include, inter-alia, orientation of the product-mix to better match what the market requires and of close interaction with consumers.

गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन
नेताजी नगर नई दिल्ली द्वारा योग
कक्षाओं का संचालन

4716. श्री तारक धनवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली गत चार महीनों से नेताजी नगर, समाज सदन के लान में योग कक्षाएं चला रही है ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली की उक्त एसोसिएशन ने कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को एक ऐसा अभ्यावेदन भेजा है जिनमें सर्दी के दौरान समाज सदन के हाल में योग कक्षा चलाने की अनुमति मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही को गई है और इस समय समाज सदन के हाल में प्रातः 5.00 बजे से 7 बजे तक होने वाले कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें चलाने वाले संगठन का क्या नाम है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) बैडमिंटन और टेबुल टेनिस जैसे इन्डोर गेम प्रातः 5.00 से 7.00 बजे के बीच अलग-अलग समूहों द्वारा खेले जाते हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश सरकारी कर्मचारी या उनके आश्रित शामिल होते हैं । जिस समय योग की कक्षाएं चलाने के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ

था, उस समय हाल उपलब्ध नहीं था । तथापि, योग की कक्षाएं चलाने के लिए भी कुछ स्थान दिए जाने के बारे में प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में घाटा

4717. श्री बापूसाहिब पखलेकर :

श्री वित्त बसु :

श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री माधव राय सिधिया : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन की भारी वित्तीय घाटा होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस घाटे को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार भारी इंजीनियरी निगम की लगभग 415 करोड़ रुपये की हानि होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार लाने तथा हानि पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सयंत्र के रखरखाव को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है ताकि महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण जल्दी खराब न हों । अतिरिक्त बिजली के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से सहायता की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उत्पाद मिश्र में अधिक लाभ वाले क्रयदेशों तथा श्रेणीबद्ध उत्पादन वस्तुओं को शामिल किया गया है, कार्य संचालन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, सम्बन्ध को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है ।

Development in Industrial Technology

4718. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of processes developed for use in industrial technology, their commercial exploitation and actual use in commercial production ;

(c) the extent of utilisation of the facilities developed by the C. S. I. R. laboratories in public and private sector undertakings ; and

(c) the steps proposed for higher and intensive use of the processes developed by CSIR in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Disposal of Industrial Waste in Scientific Manner

4719. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because some big industries are not taking steps to dispose off their waste in scientific manner, the pollution goes on increasing in the air as well as in water ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of the fly of ash in some Cement factories in Rajasthan, the soil of the fields of Scheduled Tribes is becoming non-cultivable: and

(c) whether Government would make an enquiry into this and prevail upon the industries to see that scientific disposal of their wastes is made in proper way and that defaulting industries are penalised ?

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

(b) and (c) The fly cash from Cement factories does have some marginal harmful effect on the productivity of the land. The Government has enacted the Air (prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981. The Central Government is prevailing upon the Rajasthan State Government to take effective action for the implementation of the Air Act and prevention and control of air pollutants.

Age Relaxation to Employees of N.D. M. C. for Staff Selection Commission Examination

4720. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facility of age relaxation is available for Ministeries and Departments of Government for examination by Staff Selection Commission for the posts of Auditor/Junior Accountant/UDC to be held in 1984 ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the age relaxation to these NDMC employees who have been selected by the Staff Selection Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The upper age limit of 25 years prescribed for the Auditor/Junior Accountant/UDCs Examination, 1984 is relaxable for certain specified categories of departmental candidates. Relevant extracts of the notice for the examination issued by the Staff Selection Commission in September, 1983 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library sec. No CF 7607/183].

(b) No, sir. The Staff Selection Commission does not make any recruitment to posts in NDMC.

Visit of Science and Technological Team from German Democratic Republic to India

4721. SHRI ARVID NETAM ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered science and technological team from German Democratic Republic recently visited India, as reported in the "Economic Times" dated 17 August, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of discussions with particular reference to exploring the possibilities of co-operation between the two countries ; and

(c) who was the leader of the delegation his status and also the names and status of other Members of the team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(a) Coinciding with the visit of GDR's Deputy Prime Minister Dr. G. Weiss during the India Interational Trade Fair, technical symposia were organised by the Chamber of Foreign Trade of GDR in cooperation with Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at New Delhi and Bombay in November, 1983. In the symposia, discussions were held among the participants of both the countries with a view to identifying possible areas of technical cooperation between the enterprises of the two countries.

(c) The GDR expert delegation for the symposia was led by Mr. H. Hoericke, Executive Director of Chamber of Foreign Trade of GDR. The following other senior representatives of the leading GDR industrial organisations participated in the symposia :

1. Dipl.-Eng. Wofgang Meinke
2. Dipl.-Eng. Alfons Dobrindt
3. Dipl.-Eng. Armin Wuntke
4. Dr. Eng. Werner Hauptmann
5. Dipl.-Eng. Wilfried Scheel
6. Eng. Peter Jankowski
7. Dipl.-Eng. Guenter Lohse
8. Dr. Eng. Dieter Kunke
9. Dr. Eng. Juergen Pfothenhauer

10. Dipl.-Eng. Helmut Gillert

11. Dipl.-Jur, Eng. Wolfgang Kretschmer

12. Dipl. Eng. Bernd Fuhge

Stock of Standard and Sub-standard Steel Products

4722. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of the standard and sub-standard steel products available in each Public Sector Steel Plant for the last five years in the country ;

(b) the steps Government have taken to dispose of the available stock ; and

(c) the production of the saleable steel and ingot output of the each steel plants for the last five years and the sale proceed of the same year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) To reduce stocks, SAIL has taken a number of measures as follows :

- (i) Credit facilities have been extended in respect of slow-moving items.
- (ii) Production has been made market oriented and the monthly production programme is drawn up based on firm demands from market : a continuous review of this programme is made.
- (iii) Cash credit limit has been fixed for each steel plant so as to involve plants in the effort to reduce inventories.
- (iv) The number of outlet points has been increased by about 25 Nos. by introducing conversion schemes under which billets supplied by SAIL are converted into bars and rods.

- (v) Package deals have been introduced.
 - (vi) The marketing organisation is increasing customer contact. Greater delegation of power has been given to the field officers to settle customer complaints promptly.
 - (vii) Items which have deteriorated on stock for a long period are being disposed off by calling bids through public notices.
 - (viii) Certain minor price adjustments such as from blooms and slabs, have been carried out so as to remove disadvantages in rolling as compared to other semis.
 - (ix) Inter-stockyard transfers have been permitted.
 - (x) Senior officers have been appointed from the marketing organisation in each of the plants as well as in the four regions to liaise customers demands with plant production and despatch.
 - (xi) A conscious decision to export has been taken to siphon off surpluses.
- As a result of this strategy SAIL stocks that were 1.45 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 have declined to 1.09 million tonnes on 1.12.1983.
- (c) Information regarding production and sale proceeds of the SAIL plants is as follows :—

(1,000 tonnes)

PRODUCTION					
Items/Plants	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
INGOT STEEL					
Bhilai	2200	2108	2041	2115	2130
Durgapur	946	882	740	930	952
Rourkela	1318	1268	1165	1203	1144
Bokaro	1195	1426	922	1793	1829
IISCO	628	565	609	600	624
Total ;	6287	6249	5479	6641	6679
SALEABLE STEEL					
Bhilai	1846	1706	1818	1819	1838
Durgapur	777	605	598	782	812
Roukela	1042	1045	984	1091	992
Bokaro	931	849	844	1471	1529
IISCO	481	430	523	488	500
Total :	5077	4535	4767	5651	5671

Name of the Plant	SALE PROCEEDS		(Rs. in crores)		
	1978-79*	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
INGOT STEEL					
Bhilai	—	—	0.19	0.05	—
Durgapur	0.41	0.98	4.32	2.22	0.97
Rourkela	0.72	1.06	1.69	2.43	4.54
Bokaro	—	—	—	—	0.11
IISCO	—	—	—	—	0.97
*The account in year 78-79 for SAIL was for 11 months from 1.5.78					
Total	1.13	2.04	6.20	4.70	5.62
SALEABLE STEEL					
Bhilai	352.84	388.29	444.06	603.88	646.56
Durgapur	156.01	160.70	145.48	246.21	284.62
Rourkela	291.28	382.49	394.96	443.54	422.66
Bokaro	221.78	270.35	262.56	492.92	600.96
IISCO	97.62	116.42	141.04	205.76	199.99
Total	1119.54	1318.25	1388.10	1992.31	2154.75

Use of Tallow in Soaps

4723. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI ;

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ;

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER ;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that large number of people in India do not like taking bath or washing hands or clothes with soaps etc. which contain tallow ;

(b) if so, will he consider banning use of tallow in soaps etc. or make it compulsory for all manufacturers to display prominently on every wrapper etc. that the product contains tallow; and

(c) if so, by when; if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) No such prejudice against use of Soap containing tallow has come to the notice of the Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Use of Technical Expertise in the field of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

4724. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

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

(a) whether a protocol for use of technical expertise in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy to exploit the available potential in the country had been signed with the USSR;

(b) if so, whether specific projects have been prepared in this regard ; and

(c) the details of cooperation envisaged between the two countries under the protocol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) A protocol of the fifth meeting of the working Group on Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed on 18th November, 1983.

(b) and (c) The projects/schemes in which cooperation is envisaged and the details of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and India under the protocol are briefly as follows :-

1. Alumina Project in Andhra Pradesh

Cooperation in the construction of the bauxite mine and alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh was discussed. Soviet side confirmed its interest in cooperation in the construction of the project on compensation basis for supply to USSR annually of 2.3 million tonnes of bauxite and 3 lakh tonnes of alumina on long-term basis. The Indian side explained its strategy for financing the project and for export of 2.3 million tonnes of bauxite and 6 lakh tonnes of alumina, representing full production of the alumina plant, to USSR annually on long-term basis and suggested that further discussions between the two sides may be held after the Soviet side confirms their acceptance in principle of the proposals of the Indian side.

2. Korba Aluminium Plant

(i) Feasibility reports for production of gallium and special alumina under preparation by Soviet Organisations will be submitted soon.

(ii) Soviet side offered to depute a Specialist to prepare a proposal regarding studies on use of low grade bauxite in alumina processing. Draft contract for studies for

reduction of consumption of electric power and cryolite will be submitted by the Soviet side.

(iii) Feasibility study for energy saving in calcination was carried out by Soviet Organisations and they expressed readiness to continue cooperation on this project.

3. Other subject covered are :-

(i) Training of Indian experts in USSR

Contracts for training in USSR of Indian experts from the public sector undertakings under the Department of Mines and Indian Bureau of Mines have been signed and implementation has commenced.

(ii) Cooperation in production of aluminium and silicon alloys.

(iii) Use of Soviet technology for high-speed shaft sinking, tunnelling and raising in Indian mines.

(iv) Working plans on sampling and beneficiation of polymetallic ores and flotation.

Delay in Plan Implementation

4725. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in Plan implementation has led to a staggering loss in production, employment and exports and National income lagged behind by Rs. 120081.65 crores, exports by Rs. 9600 crores, food grain production by 54 million tons, cement by 13 million tons, the Fifth Plan ended with a back log of 14.4 million unemployed, as per "Plan and Performance" conducted by Economics and Scientific Research Foundation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and what steps are being taken to avoid such delays in future; and

(c) if not, what are the facts ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The methodology adopted by the author was to calculate the output/income that could have been reached at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan if the targets in each of the Five Year Plans, in percentage terms, had been achieved and then compute the shortfall as compared to this figure.

This methodology ignores completely events in the real world which have affected Plan performance in every Plan, e.g. foreign aggression, droughts, cyclones and floods, the two oil shocks and rapidly changing external environment. Besides the targets of any Plan are based on the actual performances of the earlier plans; therefore, they cannot be superimposed on the targets of the earlier Plans, in order to get the hypothetical target of the later Plans.

Foreign Collaboration for Manufacturing Electronic PABX

4726. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have deferred a decision on the choice of foreign collaborators for the manufacture of electronic PABX (Private Automatic Branch Exchange);

(b) if so, whether the Electronics Commission has overruled the unanimous decision of the Selection Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the Department of Electronics favouring two foreign companies for the job;

(c) the main reasons for deferring the decision; and

(d) the recommendations made by the Selection Committee in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not in the public interest to disclose the recommendations.

Production of Paper and Newsprint

4727. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of paper and newsprint in India during 1982 and the anticipated demand of paper and newsprint by the end of the century ; and

(b) The action which is envisaged to meet this requirement and the steps likely to be taken suitably increase the installed capacity of the Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The production of paper and newsprint during the year 1982 was 12.36 lakh tonnes and 1,00,639 tonnes respectively. The anticipated demand for paper and newsprint by the year 2000 is expected to about 30.50 and 5.45 lakh tonnes respectively, according to a study carried out by the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries.

(b) Apart from taking up paper projects in the public sector, Government have taken the following steps to encourage the growth of capacity for the manufacture 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 of capacity upto 30 tonnes per day was allowed till 31.3.81 and resulted in substantial addition to capacity. As sufficient capacity had been sanctioned, and with a view to develop indigenous capacities the scheme was withdrawn after 31-3-1981.

(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.

These steps are expected to result in increase of installed capacity to a level of nearly 25 lakh tonnes by 1984-85 as against the target of 20.5 lakh tonnes set for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Reservation of Posts for SC/ST in
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

4728. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Manager Grade-II (Clearance, Transport and Shipping) advertised vide employment Notification Nos. 3/82, 5/82, 5/83 by Management, Visakhapatnam steel plant;

(b) if these, number of posts reserved and filled by Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates ;

(c) of these, number of posts dereserved (Year-wise) since 1 April, 1980 todate with reasons in each case; and

(d) whether complaints have been made to Government and Management by Members of Parliament and Scheduled Castes uplift union, Visakhapatnam, Representation No, SCU/VSP/RIN/0501 dated 18-11-1983 for not filling reserved vacancies with available SCs/STs candidates observing strictly concessions/relaxations given by Government in reservation directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) There is only one post of Deputy Manager

Grade-II (Clearance, Transport & Shipping). This post was initially advertised for being filled up by a Scheduled Caste candidate: the only candidate fulfilling the job specifications was called for interview but did not turn up. Thereafter, a fresh advertisement was issued inviting applications from general candidates but clearly stating that relaxations with regard to age and experience will be given to SC/ST candidates and that other things being equal, due preference will be given to SC/ST candidates as per Rules. But in response to the advertisement no candidate was found suitable and so the post was again advertised.

(d) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received and is being looked into.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में
अनवांल जाति को अनुसूचित
जन-जाति घोषित करना**

4729. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले के किन-किन ब्लकों में कितनी संख्या में "अनवांल" नामक जाति के लोग रहते हैं ; और

(ख) इस जाति की शैक्षिक, सामाजिक व अनुवांशिक स्थिति को देखते हुए इस जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति घोषित करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) जनगणना करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अतिरिक्त जाति अथवा समुदायों के आधार गणना नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के जिला पिथौरागढ़ में "अनवांल" जाति के क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला पिथौरागढ़ में रहने वाली 'अनवाल' जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में घोषित करने के प्रस्ताव और अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने के मामले में पालन किये जाने वाले संबंधित मानदण्डों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों के प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के संदर्भ में संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संबंधित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और भारत के महापंजीयक से परामर्श करके विधिवत् विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों की टिप्पणियों की अभी प्रतीक्षा है और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (2) और 342 (2) की दृष्टि से संसद् के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

Details of Workmen Employed in Mandhar Cement Factory

4730. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workmen employed at the Mandhar Cement Factory of the Cement Corporation of India.

(b) how many of them are permanent, how many are temporary, how many are casual, and how many are employed through contractors ;

(c) the wages and services conditions of each category of workers ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to end this discrimination in employment conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Cement Corporation of India (CCI) does not follow the system of categorisation of their employees as permanent, temporary or casual. The categories of workers employed, their wages and service conditions in the Mandhar Cement Plant of CCI, are as follows :

Categorie's

Service Conditions

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(i) Regular workers : 806</p> <p>Wages : As per Cement Wage Board/Arbitration Awards.</p> <p>Bonus : As per Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.</p> <p>PF/Gratuity : As per the Rules of Corporation.</p> <p>Earned Operatives : As provided</p> <p>Leave : under Factories</p> <p>etc. : Staff : Act, 1948.30</p> <p>Other : As admissible under Cement</p> <p>benefits : Wage Board/Arbitration Awards.</p> | <p>Medical and Casual leave, and holidays are also allowed.</p> |
| <p>(ii) Employed through contractors for Packing House, unloading and handling of gypsum and coal ; 176</p> | <p>Wages and other benefits as per Cement Wage Board/Arbitration Awards, bonus as per payment of Bonus Act, 1965, and Provident Fund.</p> |
| <p>(iii) Employed by petty contractors on jobs of temporary/casual nature :</p> | <p>Minimum wages as notified by the State Government from time to time.</p> |

(on an average)

The employment conditions vary depending upon the category of employment and the relevant Statutes/Awards as applicable to it.

राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी

4731. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पूरे किए गए कोटे की तुलना में उनके लिए भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के आरक्षित पदों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) कोटा पूरा करने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के माध्यम से भर्ती में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आई पी एस और आई ए एस, में कुल मिलाकर 22.5 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां आरक्षित हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये इस प्रकार से आरक्षित रिक्तियों को इसके बाद विभिन्न राज्यों और सेवा के संयुक्त संवर्गों के मध्य अनुपातिक रूप से वितरण किया जाता है। सेवा में कोटे को वर्षानुवर्ष बार पूरी तरह भरा जा रहा है।

(ख) कोटे में कोई कमी नहीं रही है।

Formation of Regulatory Board

4732. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the names of the Chairman and Members of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the status of the said Board in relation to the Atomic Energy Commission ?

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

(b) The Board is to be chaired by Dr. A.K. De, who is presently Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. The other members of the Board will be Dr. E.C. Subba Rao, Director, Tata Research Development and Design Centre, Pune, Prof. B.D. Gupta, Professor and Chairman, Deptt. of Radiotherapy, Post Graduate Institute of Research, Chandigarh and Shri V.N. Meckoni, Chairman, Safety Review Committee, DAE. The Member Secretary of the Board is Shri P.N. Krishna-moorthy.

(c) The Board will be responsible to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Establishment of Assam Elements Links with Pro-Chinese Elements in Nagaland and Other Adjacent States

4733. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent reports that certain elements of Assam are trying to establish links with pro-Chinese elements in Nagaland and other adjacent States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to round up such elements in these North-Eastern States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Govt. are aware of attempts of certain elements of Assam to establish links with insurgent elements in the North-East.

(b) Efforts to curb extremist activities in Assam are being made in co-ordination with other States & UT Governments in the region.

दोहरा कवार क्षेत्र को आदिवासी क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोहड़ू तहसील के चौहारा खण्ड का अभ्यावेदन

4734. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश की रोहड़ू तहसील में चौहारा खण्ड, विशेषकर दोहरा कवार क्षेत्र, को आदिवासी क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए कई वर्षों से विकास खण्ड समिति और इस खण्ड के जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मांग को अब तक न स्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस खण्ड के दोनों ओर के अर्थात् उत्तर में किन्नौर और दक्षिण में जौसर बाबर आदिवासियों क्षेत्र हैं और इस तहसील के इस क्षेत्र और उक्त दोनों उत्तरी और दक्षिणी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की आदिवासी संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज, रहन-सहन और परम्पराएँ पूरी तरह से एक-दूसरे के पुरक हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस माँग पर कब विचार करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र को कब तक आदिवासी क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन बास्कर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को ऐसे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) और (ग) संविधान की पाँचवी अनुसूची के उपबंधों के अनुसार किसी क्षेत्र को अनुसूचित घोषित करने के लिए मुख्य मानदण्ड उस क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या की प्रमुखता है । हिमाचल प्रदेश में

कुछ क्षेत्रों को अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव की जाँच भारत सरकार द्वारा की थी किन्तु इससे सहमत होना संभव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि इस समय ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या या तो नगण्य है अथवा नहीं है ।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनाई गई एसोसिएशनों/ट्रेड यूनियनों के लिए सुविधाएँ

4735. श्री बनबारी लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1961 के वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर, सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनाई गई एसोसिएशनों/कौंसिलों/यूनियनों/फेडरेशनों के लिए ट्रेड यूनियन जैसी मान्यता के आधार पर यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता/रेल यात्रा भत्ता/विशेष बोनस आदि प्रदान किया था और यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख और वर्ष से उन्हें ये सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की ट्रेड यूनियनों को दी गई सुविधाएँ जाति के आधार पर वापस ले ली गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से ये सुविधाएँ वापस ले ली गई हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें ये सुविधाएँ पुनः प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Conditions for Booking of Scooters and Cars

4736. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy determined for the booking of various auto vehicles i.e. cars and scooters;

(b) whether it is a fact that various companies are adopting arbitrary practices in booking the auto vehicles and neither proper interest for all the time on the deposits as given nor there is any guarantee of production within a specific period, on the other hand they have provided for the confiscation of the deposits also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to(c) A Committee appointed to go into the issue of manufacturers accepting deposits from public against booking of automobiles has come to the conclusion that these deposits are neither violative of company deposits rules nor are they detrimental to the banking operations in the country. However, with a view to ensuring security of public funds taken as deposits against bookings and payment of interest thereon, the Government have issued guidelines on 24-11-1983 to the automotive manufacturers. A copy of the guidelines is attached.

Statement

Guidelines for Deployment of Funds taken by the Companies as Advance for Booking of Vehicles

The question of automotive manufacturers accepting deposits as advance for booking of vehicles has been engaging attention of the Government for some time. While these advances may be essentially in the nature of a civil contract, it is not unusual for the depositors to expect a reasonable return in the form of interest and seek re-assurance about their deposits even through Government intervention. It is,

therefore, essential that amounts received from depositors are deployed in a manner which would enable the company to make prompt refunds of the principal amount alongwith the interest. With a view to maintaining adequate security of depositors money, Government have considered it desirable to prescribe the following guidelines :-

1. Not less than fifty percent of the deposits received should be deposited with nationalised bank/public sector financial institutions/public sector undertakings.

2. The balance amount could be utilised by the company as its working capital or for deposit with private sector companies. However, deposit with the Private sector will not be more than twenty-five percent of the total deposits received by the company.

3. The deployment of funds on the above basis will be relatable to the deposits available with the company on 31-12-1983 and at the end of each of the subsequent quarters i.e. 31-3-1984, 30-6-1984 and so on.

2. The minimum interest payable on the deposits should be seven percent per annum compounded annually.

3 Government trusts that automobile manufacturers will take suitable steps for implementation of these guidelines with immediate effect. The position of deposits and their deployment may kindly be reported to the Department of Heavy Industry every quarter, i.e. 31.12.1983, 31.3.1984 and so on.

Malpractices Indulged by M/s. J.K. Cements, Rajasthan

4737. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain malpractices indulged by M/s. J.K. Cements Numbahera, Rajasthan has come to the surface, leading to the arrest of some of their executives ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration (Food and Supplies Department) have reported that a checking of M/s. J.K. Cement Works at A-91, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi, was conducted by the Food and Supplies Department of Delhi Administration along with Anti-Hoarding Cell of Delhi Police between 19th July, 1983, to 21st July, 1983, and that shortage of 5812 bags of non-levy cement was detected in addition to some other irregularities. F.I.R. against the firm has been lodged. The accused persons are on anticipatory bail from the date of registration of the case. Licence of M/s. J.K. Cement Works issued by the Delhi Administration has been suspended on 29.9.83. In the meantime the Company have moved a Civil Writ Petition in the High Court of Delhi Praying for setting aside the order of suspension of the licence of the Company. The matter is SUB JUDICE.

Losses to Industries due to Natural Calamities

4738. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of industries have been affected and suffered heavy losses due to recent floods, cyclones and other natural calamities in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, estimated losses to the industries ;

(c) whether Central Government have given these industries any relief/aid for their smooth running ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Government, the estimated loss suffered by Industries on account of recent floods and

heavy rains comes to Rs. 130.45 lakhs (approx.). The Industrial Development Bank of India (Hyderabad Branch) is assessing the extent of damage caused for providing assistance.

(c) and (d) Government of India have advised all the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks to render assistance to the victims of the cyclone etc.

Survey on The Progress in Implementing Integrated Tribal Development Project in the Tribal Sub Plan

4739. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments to conduct Bench Mark Survey on the progress made in implementing Integrated Tribal Development Project in the tribal sub-plan areas ;

(b) if so, the name of the States who conducted Bench Mark Survey have submitted the reports in this regard ;

(c) in how many villages of the tribal sub-plan areas in Madhya Pradesh sample survey have been made and when ; and

(d) the details of the progress made in Madhya Pradesh in implementing integrated Tribal Development Project as revealed in the survey snb-mitted before the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Surveys were conducted by the State Government to obtain bench-mark data on socio-economic aspects relating to tribal sub-plan areas and did not specifically envisage collection of data on progress made in implementing Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(b) Reports have been submitted by Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The survey was not taken up in Sikkim. In all other cases, except Madhya Pradesh, field

survey has been completed and reports are under finalisation.

(c) As per present indications, the Government of Madhya Pradesh was to conduct the bench-mark survey in five villages per block in the tribal sub-plan areas of the State, on a sample basis.

(d) The report has not yet been finalised.

Infiltration of Bangladesh into West Bengal

4740. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the volume of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh into West Bengal in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the infiltration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The number of infiltrators from Bangladesh apprehended and sent back during the calendar year 1982 was 13,566, and 18,140 for the first nine months of the calendar year 1983.

(c) 18 additional BSF border out-posts have been established from September, 1983 bringing the total number of BOPs on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border to 258.2 Observation post towers are being erected. Three more bns. RSF have been sanctioned for deployment on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border which will further close the gaps between the BOPs and strengthen vigilance on the border. The Government

have also decided to construct a barbed wire fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border with border roads alongside.

Meetings of The Committee for Development of North Eastern Region

4741. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many meetings have been held of the Committee for development of North Eastern region so far ; and

(b) outcome of subjects discussed in those meetings about the development of Tripura and details thereof ?

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

(a) Eight (8) meetings of the Committee of Ministers for economic development of the north-eastern region have been held so far ;

(b) The Committee of Ministers make recommendations to step up formulation/ implementation of developmental schemes, remove bottlenecks and accelerate the pace of development in the north-eastern region. Amongst various items discussed and pursued are improvement of National Highways including Shilong-Jowai-Agartala Road, expeditious construction of railway line between Dharamnagar and Kumarghat in Tripura and survey for further extension between Kumarghat and Agartala location of small and medium industries in the northeast, increase in transport subsidy, opening of Vayudoot services, T.V. coverage for the north east, transportation of foodgrains to States/UTs in north east, etc. Besides there are other schemes such as construction of BG line to Gauhati, improvement of national highways in the north east, construction of a rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa. building of an institute of medical Sciences etc. which may be of benefit to the whole region.

Reserved Posts for SCs/STs in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

4742. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9899 on 28 April, 1982 regarding reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and state :

(a) the comprehensive Rules, conditions regulating appointment, absorption and repatriation of deputationists/transferees ;

(b) cadre-wise, post-wise deputationist transferees on rolls as on 31 October, 1983 and out of these, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes ;

(c) whether posts are being filled by deputationists/transferees purely to avoid reservations for Scheduled Castes/tribes ! and

(d) details of complaints (item wise) made to Management and Government by Members of Parliament and Scheduled Castes uplift Union, Visakhapatnam, other public against Chief Personnel Manager, Company Secretary alleging corruption, casteism, frauding while recruitment to non-executive posts and selecting deputationists and rejection of Scheduled Castes/Tribes for deputation for executive posts and Government's action against these erring officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, sir. A comprehensive procedure has been laid down for the appointment of personnel through deputation and transfer. These procedures provide that executives (other than graduate engineers and management trainees selected through All India tests and interviews centrally conducted by the Steel Authority of India Limited) will be drawn from plants, units and subsidiaries of SAIL and surplus personnel of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited. The deputation is normally for a period of one year which can be further extended upto a maximum period of 4 years. As regards repatriation and absorption before expiry of the deputation period, cases are considered on merit for absorption or repatriation taking into consideration the willingness or otherwise of the incumbents and their parent department.

(d) As on 31. 10. 1983, there were 373 employees taken on transfer and deputation of which 7 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; categorywise distribution was as follows :—

Group	Total number of employees	Total number of SC/ST
A	356	6
B	15	Nil
C	1	Nil
D	1	1
Total	373	7

As per instructions of the Government of India, Rules for reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe do not apply to the vacancies filled by transfer or deputation.

(c) No, Sir. Some personnel have been drawn from plants, units and subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India Limited on transfer and deputation in order to enable the project to have the services of experienced personnel for the project.

(d) Certain general allegations were received in this regard and on enquiry by the Management they were found baseless. A representation received from the Scheduled Caste Uplift Union regarding alleged malpractices in the recruitment to the post of Deputy Manager Grade II (Clearance, Transport and Shipping) is being investigated.

Disparity in Payment of Freedom Fighters Pension to Male and Female Dependents

4743. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any disparity in payment of freedom fighters pension to male and female dependents of freedom fighters ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) For the purpose of grant of dependant pension on the death of the freedom fighter, family includes widow/widower, unmarried daughters, mother and father.

Special Central Assistance for U.P.

4744. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government has sought special Central assistance of Rs. 712 crores in addition to normal plan assistance ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the special assistance is required ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Uttar Pradesh Government has asked for additional Central assistance of Rs. 289.6 crores for 1983-84 and of Rs. 426 crores for 1984-85.

(b) The additional Central assistance has been sought for rural roads, purchase of buses by the State Road Transport Corporation, rural water supply, power generation, improving power supply in rural areas and irrigation.

(c) Due to constraint of resources at the Centre, it has not been possible to accede to the UP Government's request for additional assistance in the current year. The question of making suitable provisions for the programmes in UP for 1984-85 within the available resources would be considered while formulating the Annual Plan for that year.

Railway Lines Cleared by Planning Commission

4745. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which projects for new railway lines have been cleared by the Planning Commission in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (to date) indicating date of receipt of project proposal value of the project, the State in which it falls the date of clearance ; and

(b) reason for giving it priority ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement giving information in respect of projects for new lines projects of 10 kilometres and above is annexed.

(b) Proposals on construction of new lines received from the Railways are cleared on the basis of the broad criteria of traffic needs, financial returns, strategic requirements and needs of development and taking into account availability of resources and inter-se priorities between different Projects.

Statement

New Railway Line Projects (More Than 10 Kilometres) cleared in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (to date)

S1. No.	Name of the Line	Value of the project (Rs. crores) (Original cost estimates)	Date of Receipt	Date of Clearance	State in which passes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Bhuj - Nalia	22.00	March 1981	May 1981	Gujarat
2.	Koraput—Rayagada	112.10	July 1981	Aug. 1981	Orissa
3.	Chitradurg—Rayadurg	16.98	May 1980	April 1982	Karnataka
4.	Nangal Dam-Talwara	33.49	July 1981	April 1982	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
5.	Alleppey-Kayarkulam	11.10	April 1982	June 1982	Kerala
6.	Brahmaputra Bridge at Jogighopa along with BG line from Jogighopa to Gauhti.	87.73	Spt. 1982	Feb. 1983	Assam Meghalaya
7.	EklakhilBalurghat	45.94	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1983	West Bengal
8.	Mathura-Alwar	34.78	Aug. 1983	Oct. 1983	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan
9.	Adilabad-Pimpalikoti	8.39	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1983	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra

केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण बोर्ड में हिन्दी के पदों पर नियुक्ति

4746. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के उपबंध के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय

जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण बोर्ड में कितने पदों का सृजन किया गया और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और किस अवधि के रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष हिन्दी पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए कुछ लोग चुने गए थे, यदि हाँ, तो इस आधार पर कितने

प्रत्याशियों की नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव किया गया था और कितने मामलों में स्वयं कार्यालय द्वारा अपने प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिए गए थे ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जा रही प्रशासनिक अनियमितताओं के कारण, हिन्दी के पद या तो रिक्त पड़े रहते हैं बचवा यदि वे पद पर भी दिए जाते हैं, तो संबंधित पदधारी इन पदों से त्याग पत्र दे देते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और अनियमितताएं करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वजय सिंह) : (क) जल प्रदूषण के निवारण एवं नियंत्रण के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित दो पद सृजित किए हैं :

हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट 1 पद

(वेतनमान 260-400 रुपए) ;

हिन्दी सहायक 1 पद

(वेतनमान 425-800 रुपए)

हिन्दी सहायक का पद जनवरी, 1983 से रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है ।

(ख) हिन्दी सहायक के पद का चयन पिछले वर्ष किया गया था तथा इस पद पर अभ्यर्थी मई, 1982 में आ गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Formation of a New Research Division and Appointment of two Heads of Divisions

4747. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Indian Institute of Petroleum has issued orders forming a new research division and appointing two new heads of divisions on the 5 September, 1983 ;

(b) whether this was done only ten days before the meeting of the Executive Committee which was due to meet on 15 September, 1983 ; and

(c) whether the action of the Director has been approved by the Executive Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon the departure of the then Head of the Refining Division who was relieved from Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) on 5th September, 1983 to join as Director-General, National Test House, Calcutta, the work of the Refining Division was re-grouped as—

(i) "Synthesis and Structural Chemistry" with Scientist E '11' as its Head.

(ii) The rest of the Refining Division work converging "Refinery Technology and Refinery Process Development" with another Scientist 'E1' as its Acting Head.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These are purely internal administrative decisions in the laboratory, for administrative/functional convenience and officially there is no designation as "Head of Division". This decision will be placed before the Executive Committee of IIP for information.

बस्तर में टिन का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4748. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बस्तर जिले में टिन का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है, यदि हां, तो कुल कितने क्षेत्र में टिन खनिज का पता चला है और इन खानों से टिन प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि टिन की तस्करी और चोरी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और कितने मामलों में दोषी पाये गए व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे): (क) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के भू-भागों में प्राथमिक टिन भंडारों की खोज का एक समयबद्ध (अक्टूबर, 1982-सितम्बर, 1985) कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और इसे भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा मध्यप्रदेश के भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने बोडावड़ा बेधनपाल, कटकल्याण, बोधापाड़ा, कोरपाल, मारजुन और कुदरीपाल में तथा राज्य भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय ने गोविन्दपाल, मुन्डावल, चुईवाड़ा, चितान रीफ चितलनार में कार्य शुरू किया है।

मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने केवल मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम को ही बस्तर जिले के किसी भी स्थान में टिन अयस्क तथा संबद्ध खनिजों के खनन हेतु प्राधिकृत किया है।

(ख) सरकार को टिन की तस्करी और चोरी के बारे में पता है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से झोरा मंगना गया है तथा इसे उपलब्ध होते ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

Recruitment and Promotion Rules in Ministries

4749. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1720 on 3rd August, 1983 regarding recruitment and promotion rules in Ministries and state :

(a) whether model rules for common categories of posts are framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) whether these rules lay down policies relating to various aspects of personnel administration viz. recruitment, training, promotion, conditions of service, discipline and morals and oversees implementation of those policies ;

(c) whether necessary guidance on service matters to all Ministries/Departments for ensuring proper implementation of the policies in laid down by Government ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the model rules for common categories of posts are not applicable to all departments/offices of Government equally whether they be participating or non-participating ones and what steps Government propose to take to implement and oversee these policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Model rules have been framed for some categories of posts such as administrative Officer, Librarian, Work Study posts, Junior Accounts Officer/Accountant, Hindi Officer etc.

(b) No, Sir. They cover only certain limited aspects, which are usually provided for in the recruitment rules e.g., methods of recruitment, age limit and qualification/experience for direct recruitment, eligibility for promotion, period of probation, constitution of DPC etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ministries/Departments also seek guidance/clarifications whenever they are in doubt.

(d) Such model rules are applicable only in respect of posts for which these have been framed. For framing of recruitment rules for other posts in Ministries/Departments, detailed guidelines have been issued.

The term "participating" and "non-participating" is relevant only in so far as participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme is concerned. In respect of other categories of posts not falling in Central Secretariat Service in "participating offices" and in respect of all categories of posts in non participating offices, Ministries/Departments are expected to follow the guidelines issued by this Department in framing recruitment rules.

Steps to revamp the Small Paper Mills

4750. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present crisis in the paper industry is due to the failure of Government to tackle the problems of the industry ; and

(b) the steps which have been taken by Government to revamp the 150 odd small paper mills if paper production plans are to survive and succeed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government are taking steps to increase supplies of inputs such as raw materials, coal and power, to the paper industry. The financial institutions are also working out measures to improve the performance of the small paper mills. Government have also extended various excise concessions to the small paper mills.

Foreign Collaboration in Electronic Sector

4751. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign collaboration agreements were entered in the public and private sector for the last ten years in electronic sector ;

(b) details of the companies which entered into agreements and with which companies and dates of agreements ;

(c) the specific items to be manufactured ;

(d) the parts to be supplied by the collaborators ; and

(e) the royalty agreed to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO

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

Racketing in Opium And Charas by Criminals in Tihar Jail

4752. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMJAR

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in daily, 'Navbharat Times' dated 19 October, 1983 under the caption 'Hatya Ke Do Abhiyukton Ko Mukhya Jail Nahi Le Jaya Gaya' (Two accused in the murder case were not taken to the Central Jail) ;

(b) if so, the officers found guilty therefor and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of cases of racketeering in opium and charas by criminals in Tihar Jail of Delhi in collusion with the officers and Wardens of the Jail have come to light ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to check it ?

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

(b) Government have seen the news-item. The Delhi Administration have reported that the two undertrial prisoners named in the news-item were transferred to the Camp Jail under the orders of the Additional Sessions Judge, New Delhi. However, subsequently the jail authorities filed an appeal in the court of District and Sessions Judge Delhi against the orders of the Additional District and Sessions Judge. The appeal was accepted and the prisoners were transferred to the Central Jail on 2.11.1983.

(c) and (d) No case of racketeering in Opium and Charas by criminals in Tihar Jail in collusion with the officers and wardens of the Jail has come to light in the recent past. The Administration have, amongst others, taken the following steps to check Smuggling of contraband articles in the jail :—

- (a) Interview system has been streamlined and orders issued for keeping strict vigil at the time of interview. Besides prisoners are thoroughly searched after their meeting with the visitors.
- (b) All the prisoners are searched thoroughly while entering or leaving the jail.
- (c) The wardens entering the prison for duty are also searched thoroughly at the gate.
- (d) Special searches are also made frequently in the presence of senior officers.
- (e) Surprise inspections are being done by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates more frequently.

**Khadakwasla Hydro Electric Project
in Maharashtra**

4753. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning

Commission has approved the Khadakwasla Hydro Electric Project in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure, the schedule for completion and benefits to accrue therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning commission approved this project for an estimated cost of Rs. 14.29 crores in October, 1983. It is proposed to instal one set of 8 MW in each of the two power houses located at the foot of existing Panshet dam and Vir Baji Pasalkar dam which is nearing completion. According to the project Report the scheme is likely to be completed in all respects in six years from the commencement of work. The project, after commissioning, will provide an annual generation of 51 million units in a 90% dependable year.

**Instructions to States by Centre
Regarding Communal Riots**

4754. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the recent riots in Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government had forwarded other States also ;

(b) if so, whether Indian and foreign elements wanted to instigate communal riots all over the country were behind these riots in a planned way ;

(c) whether Government have identified those elements ; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The
State Governments are advised and alerted at the proper time keeping in view the occasion and other relevant circumstances from time to time.

(b) to (d) Communal disturbances are generally instigated by anti-social and undesirable characters. The State Govt.s, have been advised to keep close watch on such elements.

Non-Issue of Licences to Industries in Kerala on Account of Atmospheric Pollution

4755. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided not to issue Licences to new industries in Kerala on the ground of atmospheric pollution ;

(b) whether adequate steps have not been taken in that State to check atmospheric pollution ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A letter was addressed on 22.8.83 to Chief Ministers of all States (except Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) requesting them to constitute the State Board and also to notify the rules under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 latest by 30.9.83. It was stated in the said letter that no industrial licence will be issued for any defaulting State after 30.9.83 unless the rules were notified and the State Board constituted. Since Government of Kerala had not taken steps on this direction, the issue of licences letters of intent for setting up of industries in the State of Kerala has been withheld. As per information received from the State Government, the relevant rules are still to be notified. Issue of letters of intent and industrial licences will recommence as soon as the Government of Kerala notify the relevant rules and constitute the State Board for Prevention of Air Pollution.

राजस्थान में खनिज भंडार

4756. श्री बिरवा राम कुलशारिया : क्या इत्यात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सिरोही पिट्ट-वारा, सरूपगंज के आस-पास सीसा, जस्ता और ताम्बे का भारी भण्डार प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में कोई सर्वेक्षण करा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था और कितनी खनिज सम्पदा का पता लगा है ; और

(घ) यदि इस क्षेत्र में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इत्यात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साहू) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय भूबैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले की गई खोज तथा 1969 में राजस्थान राज्य के खनन व भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा किए गए कार्यों के फलस्वरूप आबू रोड़ के निकट डेरी में सीसा, जस्ता तथा तांबा अयस्क के मात्र 0.82 मि० टन निक्षेप पाए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सिरोही क्षेत्र के बंसतगढ़ तथा सपूगंज में तांबा तथा जस्ता अयस्क के 3.58 मि० टन, गोलिया में तांबा अयस्क के 1.00 मि० टन तथा सिरोही जिले पिपाला क्षेत्र में तांबा तथा जस्ता अयस्क के 0.14 मि० टन भंडारों का भी पता चला है। सिरोही जिले में जी.एस.आई. तथा राजस्थान खनन व भूतत्व निदेशालय द्वारा आधार धातुओं की खोज की जा रही है। 1983-84 के फील्ड सत्र के दौरान जी.एस.आई. द्वारा रामपुरा निक्षेप में परीक्षण-ड्रिलिंग की जाएगी तथा पिट्टबाड़ा के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में विस्तृत मानचित्रण कार्य किया जायेगा। जी.एस.आई. ने डेरी अम्बा जी में 1960 तथा 1970 के दशकों में कार्य किया था। बाटेरा क्षेत्र में जी.एस.आई. द्वारा 1980-81 में प्रारम्भ किया गया सर्वेक्षण कार्य अभी जारी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Sanctioning of Freedom Fighters
Pension to M.Ps/Ex-M.Ps.**

4757. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of M. Ps and ex-M.Ps with their names who have been sanctioned freedom fighters pension by the Central Government from the Central Revenues; and

(b) whether these M.Ps/ex-M.Ps have been sanctioned pension after satisfying their

records of suffering and/or recommended by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a)
A statement containing list of 31 M.Ps who have been sanctioned Samman Pension from the Central Revenues so far is annexed. No separate record in respect of ex-M.Ps is maintained.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

List of M.Ps who are in Receipt of Samman Pension

1. Shri B.M. Deshmukh, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
2. Shri Bhola Prasad, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
3. Sh. Bhogendra Jha, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
4. Shri Chandra Deo Prasad Verma, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
5. Sh. C.M. Stephen, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
6. Sh. Digambar Singh, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
7. Sh. I.K. Chavda, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
8. Sh. Jagannath Rao Joshi, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
9. Sh. Jai Ram Verma, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
10. Sh. Jharkhande Rai, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
11. Sh. Kazi Jalil Abhasi, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
12. Sh. Kamal Nath Jha, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
13. Sh. K.T. Kosaram, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
14. Sh. M. Kalyana Sundaram, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
15. Sh. Maganto Ankneedu, M.P. Lok Shabha).
16. Sh. M.A. Vairale, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
17. Sh. M. Nageswara Rao, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
18. Sh. N.K. Bhatt, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
19. Prof. N.C. Ranga, M.P. (Lok Sabha).

20. Sh. Prabhu Narain Tandon, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
21. Sh. P. Parthasathy M.P. (Lok Sabha).
22. Sh. Ramavatar Shastry M.P. (Lok Sabha).
23. Sh. Ramayan Rai, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
24. Sh. Rama Nand Yadav, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
25. Sh. R.V. Swaminathan, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
26. Sh. Robin Kakoti, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
27. Sh. S. Kumaran, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).
28. Smt. Sheila Kaul, Dy. Minister w/o Shri K.N. Kaul (Family Pension).
29. Sh. T.R. Sharma, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
30. Smt. Vidyavati Chaturvedi, M.P. (Lok Sabha).
31. Sh. Yogendra Sharma, M.P. (Rajya Sabha).

राजस्थान को बी गई सहायता

4758. श्री बलुभूज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को विभिन्न शीर्षों के अधीन दी गई सहायता राशि का ब्यौरा और आँकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने उपरोक्त राशि का पूर्णतः उपयोग किया है और क्या विक्षिप्त शीर्षों के अधीन दी गई राशि को वास्तव में उसी के अन्तर्गत व्यय किया गया अथवा उसे किस अन्य शीर्षों को अन्तरित किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने इस

संबंध में कोई जाँच की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय आदि राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए खर्च का विवरण वर्ष के अन्त में उनको आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता देने (रिलीज) के लिए प्राप्त करते हैं । यदि किसी मामले में खर्च में कमी पायी जाती है तो केन्द्रीय सहायता में आनुगतिक कटौती कर दी जाती है । अन्तिम समायोजन महालेखाकार द्वारा प्रमाणित खर्च के लेखा-परीक्षित आँकड़ों के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

शीर्ष	1981-82 (जारी की गई)	1982-83 (जारी की गई)	1983-84 (जारी की गई)
1. समान्य सहायता (योजना) (राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए शामिल है)	107.68	134.30	106.24 (30-11-83 तक जा)
2. विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं	10.15	18.83	18.14 (आबंटित)
3. प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के लिए अग्रिम योजना सहायता (योजना)	65.04	86.12	39.85 (भारत सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किए गए खर्च की अधिकतम सीमा)
4. जन जातीय उप योजना (खर्च)	5.47	5.38	7.22 (आबंटित)
5. विशेष संघटक योजना	5.39	6.35	6.41 (आबंटन)
6. केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम और केन्द्रीय योजना स्कीम	62.92	77.48	60.42 नवम्बर, 1983 तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त
7. प्रारम्भिक घाटा पूरा करने के लिए माध्यमवधि ऋण	—	283.16	—

Zero Industrial Growth

4759. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest analysis by the DGTD of 132 industries, there has been only 'ZERO' growth in April-July, 1983 in 52 industries, 25 per cent growth rate in 17 industries, and 10 per cent to 25 per cent in 23 industries as compared to corresponding period in 1982 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for zero growth ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to step up production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) According to D.G.T.D.'s Industry-wise review of Production Trends in D.G.T.D. industries, the status of number of industries and their weightage in various

ranges of growth observed during the period April-July 1983 was as under :-

Range of Growth	Number of Industries	Weight
Over 25%	17	3.71
10% to 25%	23	4.97
0% to 10%	40	14.11
Below 0%	52	16.91
	<u>132</u>	<u>39.70</u>

(b) and (b) Factors contributing to decline in production include inadequate availability of power, raw materials, dampening effect of severe drought on demand, industrial relations sluggishness in production due to adjustment of supply and demand and some industry-specific reasons.

Government is aware of the need to boost industrial production and several policy measures, including monetary and fiscal measures, are taken in this connection.

Setting up Special Courts for Communal Riots

4760. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had asked various State Governments to set up special courts to expeditiously dispose of cases arising out of communal riots ; and

(b) if so, how many of the State Governments have set up such courts and the reasons for not setting up social courts by the remaining State Government's ?

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

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Bihar have already set up/ear marked Special Courts. The Governments of Gujarat and Delhi Administration have accepted the suggestion and approached the respective High Courts.

Denotification of Sick Industries

4761. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have denotified any sick industry in the country during 1983 and, if so, the number and particulars of such industries ;

(b) the reasons for such denotification ;

(c) the number of employees affected by such denotification ; and

(d) the policy of Government regarding denotification of industries whose management has been taken over by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (c) The Government discontinued management of three industrial undertakings under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the year 1983 which were earlier being managed under the provisions of the Act. Particulars of the undertakings are given below :-

S. No.	Name of the Indl. undertaking	Date from which management under the IDR Act was discontinued	No. of employees in the undertaking
1.	Carter Pooler & Co. Pvt-Limited	30-4-1983	400
2.	Containers & Closures Limited	28-10-1983	828
3.	Indian Rubber Mfrs. Limited	31-10-1983	572

(b) The Management under the IDR Act was discontinued as the undertakings continued to be non-viable inspite of the management and financial support given to them during the IDR Act management period. The track record during the IDR Act management period also indicated that there was no reasonable prospect of the undertakings becoming viable. The alternative solutions i.e. nationalisation, reconstruction, sale as a running concern or takeover by other healthy companies were not found feasible.

(d) According to the present policy guideline for sick industries, the industrial undertakings managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951, are to be denotified if none of the alternative solutions for their final disposition is found feasible.

Special Allocation of Cement for Housing Scheme in Kerala

4762. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has asked for special allocation of cement for the special housing scheme being implemented in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the quantity being released by the Centre and other relevant details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Chief Minister of Kerala in July, 1983 requested for additional special quota of cement to be utilised for works benefitting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) In anticipation of the likely increase in the availability of cement in the year 1983-84, the quarterly allocation of levy cement to the State had already been increased by 4,400 tonnes per quarter effective from Quarter-II (April-June) 1983. Availability of levy cement being limited, any further increase in the basic allocations of levy cement is not feasible at present. However, the position will be reviewed again and if availability of cement improves, the question of increase in the allocations could be considered.

Atomic Power Plant in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli

4763. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli District for which proposals for acquisition of about 200 acres of land was also submitted to Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) A site at Kundankulam in Radhapuram Taluk of Tirunelveli District was suggested alongwith a number of other sites by Tamilnadu Government for setting up an atomic power station. The question of land acquisition will arise only after a final decision on the site is taken.

राज्यों में जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जन जाति के रूप में मान्यता न दिया जाना

4764. श्री इमर लाल बंठा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में कुछ ऐसी भी जातियाँ हैं, जिन्हें केवल कुछ राज्यों में ही अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति घोषित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उसके लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाये गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या एकरूपता के आधार पर देश भर में इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने की बराबर माँग की जाती रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रञ्जन लास्कर) : (क) ऐसे समुदायों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है जिन्हें कुछ राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और अन्य राज्यों नहीं। ऐसे समुदायों की अद्यतन राज्य-वार सूची विधि न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित चुनाव कानून पुस्तिका, 9वें

संस्करण में दी है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विनिर्देशन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्ड इस प्रकार हैं :

अनुसूचित जातियाँ

‘छुआछात को पारम्परिक प्रथा से उत्पन्न अत्याधिक सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ापन’।

अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ

‘प्राचीन विशेषताओं के संकेत, भिन्न संस्कृति, भौगोलिक पृथक्ता, स्वच्छन्द रूप से समाज के साथ सम्पर्क करने में शर्माना और पिछड़ापन’।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण देश में इन समुदायों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का दर्जा प्रदान करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का विनिर्देशन उस राज्य अथवा संघ शासित क्षेत्र, जो भी हो, के सम्बन्ध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (1) और 342 (1) के अनुसार किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी जाति/जनजाती को सामाजिक स्थिति अलग-अलग राज्य में अलग-अलग है और सम्पूर्ण देश में किसी जाति को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के रूप में सामान्य बनाना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा। यह अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 संबंधी संयुक्त समिति द्वारा की गई टिप्पणी है, जिसकी एक प्रति संसद के दोनों सदन में रखी जा चुकी है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सारे देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियाँ समान आधार पर तैयार करना व्यावहार्य नहीं होगा।

Safeguards to Public Servants for Charges of Misconduct Levelled by Disciplinary Authorities

4765. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-
WAR : Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under statutory rules it is incumbent that whenever an inquiry is proposed under Rule 14 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the disciplinary authority is required to draw up substance of imputations of misconduct or misbehaviour into definite and distinct articles of charge together with a statement of imputations of misconduct or misbehaviour in support of each article of charge ;

(b) whether in spite of rules and instructions issued by Government, disciplinary authorities have been framing vague charges and do not indicate a specific charge or allegation which a public servant is to meet ; and

(c) if so, the safeguards provided to public servants in regard to the above and whether the Supreme Court has struck down some cases on the above grounds and the disciplinary authorities are answerable for gross misuse of powers, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Government's attention has not been drawn to any such recent cases or judgements of the Supreme Court. If the concerned Government servant finds that the articles of charge delivered to him are not definite and distinct, he can promptly represent to the disciplinary authority in this matter. If the disciplinary authority ignores or rejects the representation, continues the proceedings and make an order imposing a penalty on the Government servant, the latter can appeal to the prescribed Appellate Authority under rule 23 of the

CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and if the Appellate Authority also does not uphold the appeal, the Government servant can submit an application for revision under rule 29 of the aforesaid Rules to the prescribed Revising Authority. In case the President is the disciplinary authority, under the existing rules the order of the President is passed after consultation with the U.P.S.C. There is, therefore, sufficient safeguards in this matter in the existing rules. If the Appellate/ Revising Authority finds that the contention of the Government servant is justified, and is also of the view that there has been any misuse of powers that authority will no doubt take note of the fault on the part of the disciplinary authority where the latter authority is subordinate to the former and take such action as is considered appropriate.

Report of Commissioner For SC/ST and Tribal Welfare Commissioner on the killing of Tribals at Gua

4766. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the report of Tribal Welfare Commissioner, Ranchi on the killing of the tribals at Gua, district Singhbhum, Bihar on September 8, 1980, if so facts in details giving essence of each Report ;

(b) whether he is aware of the Report of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner, Ranchi on the killing of the tribal leader Kalundia in the same Singhbhum district in 1982 ; if so, essence of the above Report ; and

(c) protection of the tribals being the Central responsibility, steps taken on each of the Report, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The report from Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been received in this Ministry regarding the incident of September 8, 1980. Gist of the

report is given as Statement. The report of the State Tribal Welfare Commissioner, Ranchi has not been received.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Statement

Gist of the Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the killings of Tribals at Gua on September 8, 1980

There was incident at Gua in Singhbhum District of Bihar on September 8, 1980, where the local tribals and the Police clashed. In this incident 11 tribals and 4 policemen died and 17 policemen were injured. As stated by the Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after discussion with the Chief Secretary, Bihar and other officials, the incident was the outcome of the agitation by some political organisations and forest contractors inciting the tribals to indulge in illegal felling of trees in Singhbhum forest area.

2. The Commissioner of SC and ST alongwith his party visited the place of incident in September, 1980 to make on the spot study as well as to find out, the socio-economic causes which led to the unhappy incident of 8th September, 1980.

3. Before proceeding to Chaibasa, the Commissioner had discussion with the State officials at Patna including the then Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar. In Chaibasa he met the Project Director, ITDP and the Divisional Forest Officers. He also met the Superintendent of Police before leaving for Gua. He met Deputy Commissioner on way back from Gua. The Commissioner also had discussions with the officers of IISCO mines. He was also shown the map of Saranda Forest Division and the areas which had been subjected to large scale felling of trees. He, therefore,

decided to visit the forest areas in order to see for himself as to what extent the felling of trees was confined to such areas as were claimed to have been identified by the agitating tribals. The Commissioner visited number, of villages Salai, Jhamkundia, Chhotanagpur and Ghatkuri etc. In the Sarnada Forest Division, in order to get first hand information about the Gua incident and to find out as to why want on destruction of trees has been resorted to the Commissioner also met a number of tribal residents of Gua proper working in Gua mines. The Commissioner also had discussions with Shri Shibhu Soren along with Shri Suraj Mandal, MLA of his party. On return to Patna he met the Chief Conservator of Forests, Dr. Mohammad and Shri Mishra of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation.

4. According to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the agitation in tribal areas has been going on for the last several years. Violent incidents have taken place at many place since 1978. The incident of Police firing at Gua on the 8th September, 1980, cannot be viewed as an isolated incident but has to be viewed as one in the chain of incidents which resulted in clashes between the tribals and the police as well as non-tribals. The State Government has initiated a number of administrative and developmental measures to combat these but it has not been possible to contain the same. The Commissioner suggested a three-fold strategy-political, administrative and developmental to meet the situation.

Board of Director in Public Undertakings

4767. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of Public Sector Undertakings/Enterprises including names thereof, composition of Board of Directors, terms and period of Chairmen/Managing Directors, working results of last five years under this Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : A statement giving the names of Public Sector Undertaking, composition of their Board of Directors, terms and period of Chairmen/Managing Directors is attached.

The working results of individual undertakings are available in Public Enterprises Survey published by Ministry of Finance and laid on the Table of the House by Bureau of Public Enterprises every year.

Statement

Name of the Undertaking DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	Present strength		Name of the CMD/Chairman/MD and terms	Period from to
	Functional/ Official	Non- Official		
1. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	8	1	Shri K.S.B. Sanyal, CMD (Sch.B)	29.7.83 to 28.7.85
2. Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	3	4	1. Shri S.L. Atal, Chairman Part time 2. Shri S.H. Jadhav, M.D., (Sch.C)	24.8.81 to 23.8.84 24.8.81 to 1.6.86
3. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	8	3	1. Dr. S.S. Ghose, Chairman Part time 2. Shri U.K. Roy, M.D. (Sch.D)	2.9.83 to 7.8.85 8.8.33 to 7.8.85
4. Cement Corp. of India Ltd.	9	—	Shri A.P. Maheshwari, (Sch.B) CMD.	20.10.82 to 19.10.84
5. Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	6	—	Shri P. Chakrabarti; CMD (Sch.C)	7.1.81 to 21.1.85
6. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	11	1	Shri S.K. Roy, CMD (Sch.C)	6.5.83 to 6.5.85 (AN)
7. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	7	—	1. Shri P.D. Tandon, Chairman Part time 2. Shri P.R.S. Rao, M.D. (Sch.C)	19.11.81 to 18.11.83 Extension under consideration 27.8.83 to 26.8.85
8. Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	6	1	1. Shri R.V. Subramaniam, Chairman; Part time 2. Shri S.N. Tripathi, Acting M.D.	15.6.82 to 22.9.83 Dir (Fin.) looking after functions of M.D. till regular ar- range ments are made

Name of the Undertaking	Present		Name of the CMD/Chairman/MD and terms	Period	
	Functional/ Official	strength Non-Official		from	to
9. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	6	1	Shri K.K. Shukla, CMD (Sch.C)	18.11.82	17.11.84
10. Instrumentation Ltd.	8	2	Wing. Com. A.K. Dhingra, CMD (Sch.B)	9.8.83	20.3.85
11. National Instruments Ltd.	7	1	Shri P.R. Rao; CMD (Sch.B)	2.11.79	31.12.83
12. National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	6	—	Shri B.C. Goel; CMD (Sch.C)	21.4.83	20.4.85
13. National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	5	—	Dr. R.K. Iyengar, CMD (Sch.C)	3.8.81	2.8.86
14. National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	3	—	Shri I.S. Juneja, Chairman (Sch. 'C')	1.3.82	28.2.84
15. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	8	2	Shri A.D. Singh. CMD (Sch.B)	11.6.80	30.4.85
16. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	3	5	1. Shri Puttadasa, Chairman Part time 2. Shri V.N. Shrivastava, MD (Sch.C)	6.9.83	*AGM in 1985. 31.1.84

*ACM-Annual General Meeting

Name of the Undertaking	Present Strength		Name of the CMD/Chairman/ MD and terms	Period	
	Official	Non-Official		From	To
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY					
1. Maruti Udyog Limited.	1	5	Shri V. Krishnamurthy, CMD (Sch. 'B')	14-1-83	to 13-1-84
2. Scooters India Ltd.,	—	7	Shri L. K. Joshi, M.D. (Sch. 'B')	5-5-81	to 4-5-84
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,	5	2	Shri K. L. Puri, CMD (Sch. 'A')	25-8-80	to 15-11-85
4. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	3	2	Shri M. R. Naidu, CMD (Sch. 'C')	12-12-81	to 11-12-86
5. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited.	2	2	Shri V. Krishnan, MD (Sch. 'C')	7-5-81	to 6-5-86
6. Engineering Projects (I) Limited.	4	4	Shri H. C. Malhotra, CMD (Sch. 'B')	18-1-83	to 17-1-84
7. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.,	3	2	Shri R. C. Pani, MD (Sch. 'C')	29-6-83	to 28-6-85
8. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Ltd.,	2	2	Shri Dayal Roy, MD (Sch. 'C')	25-5-81	to Aug 85.
9. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	2	2	Shri S. Krishnaswamy CMD (Sch. 'B')	9-12-83	to 8-1-85

Name of the Undertaking	Present Strength		Name of the CMD/ Chairman/MD and terms	Period	
	Official	Non-Official		From	To
10. Jessop & Co. Ltd.,	2	4	Shri S.R. Choudhary, CMD (Sch. 'B')	31.1.83 to 30.1.85	
11. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Ltd.,	2	2	Shri A.K. Johri, CMD (Sch. 'C')	7.2.79 to 6.2.84.	
12. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.,	1	6	Shri P.C. Sen, CMD (Sch. 'B')	22-1-82 to 21-1-24	
13. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.,	2	1	Shri R. Datta, CMD (Sch. 'C')	22-2-79 to 21-2-84	
14. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.,	2	1	Shri P.P. Sarangapani CMD (Sch. 'C')	3-8-78 to 31-1-84	
15. Triveni Structural Ltd.,	2	3	Shri S.R. Jain, Chairman (Sch. 'A')	3-4-82 to 2-4-84	
16. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.,	2	4	Shri Y.A. Sastri, MD (Sch. 'C')	23-2-81 to 22-2-84	
17. Heavy Engineering Corporation	3	6	Shri S.R. Jain, CMD (Sch. 'A')	27-7-83 to 26-7-85	
18. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	2	9	Shri D.R.R. Sastri, CMD (Sch. 'B')	14-10-80 to 13-10-85	
19. HMT Limited.	2	6	Shri T.V. Mansukhani, MD (Sch. 'A')	Terms expired on 4-8-83 Extension is under consideration.	

Import Policy for Colour T.V. and Components

4768. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy in regard to import of colour TV sets or the spare parts and components;

(b) whether Government are considering to review the policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Fully assembled Colour TV Sets can at present be imported only by passengers coming from a foreign country by air/sea/rail. Such imports are governed by the Passenger Baggage Rules and Transfer of Residence Rules. The relevant policy in each of these cases is set out in attached statement. As for spare parts/components, these can be imported by Actual Users in accordance with the import policy in force.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

A. Passenger Baggage Rules

- (i) According to these rules, passenger (other than tourists) above the age of 12 years, who arrive from any country other than Nepal are allowed to import articles (including Colour TV sets) and the duty payable on such articles is:

Value	Duty
(1) For the first Rs. 1250/-	NIL
(2) Additional Rs. 2000/- (beyond Rs. 1250/- cleared under zero duty)	130% advalorem

(3) On the balance 200% advalorem

The duty-free allowance in respect of passengers arriving from Sri Lanka is now only Rs. 300/-.

- (ii) Colour TV sets can also be imported as a used article by a passenger holding a valid passport issued under Passport Act, 1967 (15 to 1967) and returning to India after a period of not less than one year of stay abroad, under the duty free imports limit of Rs. 5000/- permitted for used household articles, provided the articles have been in his family's possession and use abroad for a minimum period of 6 months, the passenger has been working abroad for a minimum period of 1 year and is returning to India on termination of such work.

B. Transfer of Residence Rules

Colour TV sets can also be imported as a used article under the Transfer of Residence Rules without payment of duty within the overall duty free allowance under this provision by persons transferring their residence to this country after a minimum stay abroad of 2 years.

Cost Escalation of Steel Plants

4769. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure and value of the capital asset created in the steel industry till 1 April, 1983, facts in details with factory-wise break-up ;

(b) cost escalation due to delay in the schedule with factory-wise break up, facts in details and the total loss incurred due to delay ;

(c) any prospective plan on steel production, consumption and investment in the steel sector for the coming 10 years ; and

(d) any Special role of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited in the present expansion and further construction of the steel plants to use its manpower and expertise, if so, facts in details giving the scheme of its deployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Gross value of the fixed assets in operation and the capital works in progress, held by SAIL and IISCO as on 31-3-1983 was Rs. 5972.70 crores and Rs. 309.34 crores respectively as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	Name of the Plant	Fixed assests (Gross Block)	Capital Works in Progress	Total
1.	Bokaro Steel Plant	1542.83	927.89	2470.72
2.	Bhilai Steel Plant	648.09	1199.97	1848.06
3.	Durgapur Steel Plant	353.01	92.62	445.63
4.	Rourkela Steel Plant	663.74	200.21	863.95
5.	Alloy Steels Plant	85.03	12.99	98.02
6.	Salem Steel Plant	125.85	32.18	158.03
7.	Others	61.61	26.68	88.29
Total : SAIL :		3480.16	2492.54	5672.70
8.	IISCO	294.67	14.67	309.34

(b) Plant-wise and major scheme-wise details of the original and revised estimated cost and delays in the implementation of these schemes are given as under :-

Project	Commissioning Date		Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	
	Original	Likely	Original	Revised
BOKARO STEEL PLANT				
(i) 4 MT Expansion excluding Cold Rolling Mills (CRM)	June ' 79	July ' 84	947.24 (1974 mid)	1637.55 (April ' 82)
4 MT Expension with CRM	Dec. ' 82	Sept. ' 86	Included above	Included above

(ii) Meghahataburu Iron Ore Project	March' 81	June' 84	51.39	112.74*
			(1st Qr.' 77)	(April' 83)
			*Estimates yet to be approved.	

BHILAI STEEL PLANT :

4 MT Expansion Phase-I	Sept.' 81	June' 85	937.70 (1st Qr.' 74)	1600.50 (4th Qr.' 81)
4 MT Expansion Phase-II	June' 83	June' 86	Included above	Included above

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT :

Silicon Steel Project	Jan.' 81	April' 84	109.73 (1st Qr.' 76)	154.81 (April' 81)
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SALEM STEEL PLANT :

Stage-I	Sept.' 81	Sept.' 81 Commissioning minima completed	126.81 (2nd Qr. 1974)	181.19 (March' 82)
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The delay in the project implementation of course, results in some addition to the cost and total loss can be assessed only after the completion of the project.

(c) A Working group for completing projections on steel consumption, production, investment has been constituted by the Planning Commission, and its report is expected to be received shortly.

(a) HTCL has a large share in the on-going projects of the Bhilai, Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project and further work will be undertaken by HSCL on the basis of its expertise.

Evaluation of 20-Point Programme

4770. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made on the progress of 20-point programme till 1 April, 1983, if so, facts in details giving the target and achievement on each point ;

(b) names of the States which have accepted the 20-Point Programme as the National Programme and the same which have not ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in all the districts of Bihar the committee for Implementation of 20-Point Programme is functioning; headed by a President or Chairman ; and

(d) whether he is aware that all the heads of the Committees in the districts of Bihar are arbitrarily chosen from the top and belong to only one political party making it a party affair ; if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement giving targets and achievements under each point is attached.

(b) All the State Governments are implementing the 20-Point Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The district 20-Point Programme Committees in Bihar are functioning under the

Chairmanship of a Minister of the State and comprise (i) Five MLAs from the district to be nominated by the State Government ; (ii) All the MPs from the District ; (iii) Three

other members nominated by the State Government ; and (iv) A district official as Member-Secretary.

Statement

Revised 20-Point Programme-Physical Targets & Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83	
			Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. A	Increase in Irrigation Potential	Lakh ha.	23.50	23.40
2. A	Pulses Production	Million Tonnes	13.50	11.90
2. B	Oilseeds Production	-do-	12.00	11.80
3. A	IRDP-Families to be benefited	Lakh Nos.	31.38	32.60
3. B	NREP-Mandays Employment	Lakhs	3532	3378
4.	Surplus Land Assumed for allotment	'000 Acres	530	255
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	35828	36019
7.	Families to be economically assisted			
	(A) S.C.	Lakh nos.	19.82	21.25
	(B) S.T.	Lakh nos.	5.50	5.20
8.	Problem villages to be covered	Numbers	42342	54526**
9. A	House-sites to be Allotted	Lakh Nos.	10.43	10.07
9. B	Construction Assistance to be provided	Lakh Nos.	7.39	3.77
10. A	Slum Population to be Covered	Lakh	18.40	17.17
10. B	EWS Houses to be provided	Numbers	186000	145000
11.	Rural Electrification			
	(a) Villages to be Electrified	Nos.	25000	235720
	(b) Pumpsets to be energised	Lakh Nos.	4.30	3.02

1	2	3	4	5
12. A	Trees Planted	Nos. crores	195.54	211.71
12. B	Bio-gas Plants set-up	'000	75.00	57.80
13.	Sterilisation to be done	Nos. lakh	45.00	39.81
14. A	PHC established	Nos.	209	188
14. B	Sub-Centres set-up	Nos.	7931	7668
15.	ICDS Blocks opened	Nos.	320	320
16. A	Enrolment to age group of 6-14	Lakh nos.	40.92	40.70
16. B	Adult Literacy	Lakh nos.	45.00	40.27
17.	F.P.S. opened	Nos.	—	14199
18.	VSI Units	Nos.	—	148981

** Including 10376 non-problem villages.

Note : Points Nos. 1(B), 5, 18(A), 19 & 20 are non target items.

Women Burning Cases in Capital

4771. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women burning cases in Delhi noticed during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and in the current year ; and

(b) the number of cases (i) investigated (ii) registered (iii) challaned ; (iv) decided by the court ; and (v) culprits awarded sentence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The requisite figures are mentioned below :-

1980-81 (1.3.80 to 31.3.81) ...421

1981-82 (1.4.81 to 31.3.82).....568

1982-83 (1.4.82 to 31.3.83).....610

1983 1.4.83 to 30.11.83).....371

(b) The break-up of these cases under various crime heads and the progress of investigation/trial etc. are indicated below :-

Crime Head	Reported during the period 1.3.80 to 30.11.83	Cases investigated	Under investigation	Challenged	Decided by the Court	Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302 IPC Murder	82	70	12	53	21	8
306 IPC Abetment to suicide	120	91	29	55	13	2
307 IPC Attempt to Murder	11	9	2	8	3	1
309 IPC, Attempt to commit suicide	230	211	19	13	6	6
174 Cr. P.C. Inquest Proceedings	1536*					
*Filed	892					
Under Enquiry	314					

Minister's Visit to European Countries

4772. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited some European countries ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visits ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions which he held with the Governments and representatives of Trade and Industry of those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c) Since September, 1983 Minister of Industry visited Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Austria and France. Visits to Czechoslovakia and Sweden were in response to the invitation extended by their governments. during the visits to Czechoslovakia and Sweden opportunity was availed of to review the progress of implementation of various programmes of bilateral cooperation

in the industrial sector. As a result of these discussions further possibilities of cooperation have been identified in the industrial sector such as machine tools, textile machinery, transport and communication, agriculture and food processing machinery, new and renewable sources of energy, agricultural implements, automotive industry etc. Discussions also included augmentation of export of Indian engineering goods to these countries.

The visit to Austria was at the invitation of the executive Director of UNIDO. As a result of the discussions between the Minister of Industry and the officials of UNIDO the latter is expected to widen the scope of its assistance to India. The Minister also availed the opportunity for discussions with the representatives of Government and Industry of Austria, on bilateral economic relations.

In France, the Minister of Industry discussed with the representatives of the French Government the possibility of further strengthening technology transfer between french and Indian firms.

Recession in Steel Industry

4773. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is, at present, great recession in the Steel Industry;

(b) the total holding of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);

(c) the total stock yard unsold with the SAIL;

(d) whether the marketing organisation of SAIL needs revamping; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to overhaul the entire structure of SAIL and cut down its administrative and other wasteful expenditure on maintaining a huge rented office and guest houses in the Capital, the amount of monthly or annual rent paid for all buildings rented by it both for office and residential purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Though domestic consumption of steel has been increasing in past years, during 1983-84 there has been some decline due INTER ALIA to the ready availability of steel and reduction in inventories by consumers.

(b) and (c) As on 1-12-1983 the plants and homesales stockyards of SAIL had a stock of 1.09 million tonnes of steel; this was a significant reduction from the stocks of 1.45 million tonnes of steel held on 1-4-1983.

(d) SAIL has taken a number of measures to make the Marketing Organisation more responsive to customer needs.

(e) SAIL is keeping its administrative and other expenditure to the minimum. During 1982-83 and April-November, 1983 SAIL paid Rs. 28.99 lakhs and Rs. 27.46 lakhs respectively as rent for its office buildings in Delhi and Rs. 16.28 lacs and Rs. 16.80 lacs respectively as rent for the residential accommodations leased for use of its

officers. SAIL's expenditure on the leasing of residential accommodation is kept within the Rules and the employees contribute towards the rent of this accommodation in accordance with the Rules of the Company.

Production and Requirement of Heavy Water for 1983-84

4774. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of heavy water for the year 1983-84 and the total production estimated;

(b) the steps being taken to produce more heavy water within the country to meet the demand; and

(c) whether heavy water is being imported to meet the demand; if so, the quantity imported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the amount involved and from which country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY; SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The requirement of heavy water for initial charge is approximately 1 tonne per MWe electricity installed. Thus the requirement of a unit with 235 MWe electricity is around 250 tonnes. In addition, each operating unit needs 10 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per year as make-up. It is not considered to be in public interest to disclose production figures.

(b) As short term steps, operations in the Heavy Water Plants are being streamlined, constraints are being removed and with regard to the plants under commissioning, the same are being expedited and as long term steps, additional Heavy Water Plants are being set up.

(c) There has been limited import of heavy water. There is an existing contract with USSR for import of 256 M. tonnes of heavy water. The quantities of heavy water imported and the total price paid during 1981-83 are as under :-

	Quantity	Price	C.I.F.
1981 ...	40 MT	Rs. 925.79 lakhs	
1982 ...	50 MT	Rs. 1335.749 "	
1983 ...	55 MT	Rs. 1608.42 "	

**Cases of Car and Scooter Stolen
in Capital**

4775. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of cars and scooters stolen registered with Delhi Police during the current year up-to-date;

(b) the number of cases solved and the cars and scooters recovered;

(c) the number of persons arrested;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of scooters and motor cycles are lying with Police unclaimed; and

(e) if so, since how long and the steps taken to dispose them off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the current year upto 30th November, 1983, 624 cases of car thefts and 847 cases of scooter thefts were reported to the Delhi Policy.

(b) 42 cases of car thefts and 75 cases of scooter theft have been solved. 366 stolen cars and 372 stolen scooters have been recovered.

(c) 76 persons in cases of car theft and 104 persons in cases of scooter theft have been arrested.

(d) and (e) The details of scooters/ motor cycles lying unclaimed year-wise are mentioned below :-

Year	Motor Cycle	Scooter
1979	—	1
1980	—	2
1981	—	—
1982	2	1
1983	21	44 plus one Vicky.

If no claimant comes forward to claim the vehicle lying with the Police, within the prescribed period, such vehicle is sent to the Police Lines for disposal through action.

**Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees
in Planning Commission**

4776. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of staff in the Planning Commission; and

(b) the percentage of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the staff with break up of figures for various categories of posts ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The total strength of staff (in position) in the Planning Commission, the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and break up of figures for various categories of posts is given as under :-

Name of the Group	Total No. of Employees	No. of Scheduled Castes	Percentage of the Total	No. of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of the Total
Group 'A'	376	26	7.0	1	0.3
Group 'B'	345	24	7.0	1	0.3
Group 'C'	534	62	11.6	8	1.5
Group 'D'	377	122	32.4	15	4.0

प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास हेतु विकासशील देशों को भारतीय विशेषज्ञ भेजना

4777. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अन्य विकासशील देशों को उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास हेतु विशेषज्ञ भेजने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक किन-किन देशों ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत से अनुरोध किया ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) सरकार ने कई अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ करार सम्पन्न किया है, जिसमें उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए विशेषज्ञों को प्रतिनियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) जिन देशों ने हाल ही में भारत से, इस विषय में अनुरोध किया है, उनमें-जर्मनी, वियतनाम, बंगलादेश, गुयाना, मित्र, श्रीलंका तथा अफ्रीका का आर्थिक आयोग सम्मिलित है ।

रंजीत टेलीविजन का निर्माण करने के लिए सधुएककों को अनुमति दिया जाना

4778. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अनेक सधुएककों को रंजीत टेलीविजन का निर्माण करने की अनुमति दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिनके एककों को यह अनुमति दी गई है, उनके पते तथा ज्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में तथा साह्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री० एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सूचना संकलित की जा रही है तथा सभा-मटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

साहा एटोमिक फिजिक्स इंस्टीट्यूट से गायब रेडियम बेरिलियम न्यूट्रान सामग्री (सोर्स)

4979. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में साहा एटोमिक फिजिक्स इंस्टीट्यूट से रेडियम बेरिलियम न्यूट्रान सामग्री (सोर्स) रहस्यमय ढंग से गायब हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन स्थानों और किन किन व्यक्तियों से इसे बरामद किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि यह बरामद नहीं हुई है, तो इसका पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हाँ । यह स्रोत कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय की एम. एस. सी. की परीक्षा के दौरान 5 सितम्बर, 1983 को गुम हो गया था । इसके गुम होने की समुचित सूचना संस्थान द्वारा भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के रेडियोलाजिकल प्रोटेक्शन डिवीजन को दे दी गई थी ।

(ख) यह स्रोत भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के एक दल ने साहा न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी संस्थान के वैज्ञानिकों और कलकत्ता पुलिस के सहयोग से 9 सितम्बर, 1983 को पुरानी

घातु के कबाड़ की एक दुकान से बराबद किया था। दुकानदार का नाम व पता नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

श्री गाम पल्टन गुप्ता,
295/2-आर, आचार्य प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र रोड,
कलकत्ता-700009

(ग) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

Progress of Paper and Cement Industry

4780. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have made any assessment regarding the number of large and medium scale industries alongwith the

capital investments, number of persons employed, so far as the question of progress is concerned; and

(b) the details regarding the progress of these industries during recent years particularly in paper and cement Industries in Andhra Pradesh and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Statement-I giving All India—all Industries aggregates of number of units, fixed capital and number of employees in respect of large and medium industries is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II giving aggregates of number of factories, fixed capital and number of employees in respect of paper and cement industries in Andhra Pradesh and All India is enclosed.

Statement—I

Principal aggregates in respect of large and medium industries*—all India— all Industries

Year	No. of Units	Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of employees
1976-77	4052 (81277)	1433122 (1617056)	3815881 (6649250)
1977-78	4410 (84924)	1746733 (1946391)	4066416 (7093382)
1978-79	4907 (88077)	2125611 (2288593)	4273451 (7248109)
1979-80	5968 (95126)	2500338 (2682963)	4649579 (7678271)

*Factories having fixed investment in plant and machinery exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs for 1976-77 to 1978-79 and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1979-80.

Note: Figures in brackets relate to all industries—all India.

Statement—II

Principal aggregates in respect of Paper (Ind. code 280 to 283) and Cement (Ind. code 324) industries

Ref. Year	No. of factories Reporting			Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)			No. of Employees		
	Andhra Pradesh	All India	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India	
Paper Industry (Ind. code 280-283)									
1976-77	30	1011	30986	2271	30986	7980	101591		
1977-78	38	1128	35554	2300	35554	8862	111362		
1978-79	49	1173	37379	2576	37379	9212	107399		
1979-80	64	1302	45757	6853	45757	11493	120946		
Cement Industry (Ind. code 324)									
1976-77	19	226	18913	1598	18913	3850	45538		
1977-78	14	247	19911	2209	19911	3936	46335		
1978-79	12	232	22802	2484	22802	3913	47026		
1979-80	15	271	28039	3102	28039	4333	50724		

Source : A. S. I.

Note : (i) Similar data prior to A.S.I. 1976-77 are not available.

(ii) Estimates are based on units registered under the Factories ACT, 1948 and reporting. No adjustment is made for the non-reporting units.

Incentives in Infrastructural Facilities

4781. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central government have encouraged the State Governments for promoting growth of industries and infrastructural facilities in the backward areas ;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives given by the Central Government in this regard during last three years, year-wise and State wise; and

(c) the outcome of these incentives in physical terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Recently the Government of India vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol.III) dated 27.4.83 (copies available in Parliament library) has reclassified the Identified backward areas and the entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are given preference in Licensing, Central Investment Subsidy, concessional finance, consultancy facilities for technical services, hire purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industrg, Special facilities for import of raw

materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, margin money assistance and tax relief. MRTP/FERA Companies have been allowed with effect from 1.4.83 to set up non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for small scale sector with an export obligation of 50% for setting up of industries in category 'B' & 'C' districts and 30% in respect of category 'A' districts.

Government has also decided to assist the State Governments to make infrastructural development in no-industry districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district.

A statement indicating the reimbursements made under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 is enclosed. So far, no infrastructure assistance in backward areas has been given.

(c) The Central Subsidy is reimbursed at prescribed rates on the cost on capital investment in industrial units which are set up in backward areas. Hence, the entire amount has correspondingly generated proportionate investment in physical terms.

Statement

Statment showing the reimbursements made under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and investments generated thereon.

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	Amount reimbursed Rs. in lakhs	Amount reimbursed Rs. in lakhs	Amount reimbursed Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	293.98	167.64	267.00
Assam	2.10	15.92	39.19
Bihar	18.97	—	90.96
Gujarat	407.37	247.12	418.24
Haryana	10.68	91.10	187.04
Himachal Pradesh	16.19	119.72	263.02
Jammu & Kashmir	70.72	43.02	133.69

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	210.37	112.55	275.22
Kerala	205.89	71.42	40.24
Madhya Pradesh	143.68	152.04	114.73
Maharashtra	289.20	122.48	196.66
Manipur	—	16.51	25.31
Meghalaya	—	—	27.63
Nagaland	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	202.52
Punjab	98.38	255.07	146.81
Rajasthan	401.97	204.37	416.86
Sikkim	2.04	—	17.46
Tamil Nadu	539.03	263.27	377.74
Tripura	—	1.72	5.96
Uttar Pradesh	70.42	—	137.77
West Bengal	69.86	46.88	59.23
Andman & Nicobar	13.00	—	16.34
Arunachal Pradesh	3.33	0.49	3.57
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.79	15.36	24.81
Goa, Daman & Diu	148.12	27.34	214.80
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	15.27	—
Pondicherry	—	—	144.82

**Report of the Committee Set up for
Recognition of Associations/Unions
of Central Government
Employees**

4782. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of the JCM has set up a Committee to frame rules and guidelines for recognition of Associations/Unions of Central Government employees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than two years have elapsed of its formation;

(c) whether the Committee have submitted any report ; and

(d) if not, the reasons of delay and the probable date of its submission thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d)
A sub-Committee of the National Council
of JCM was constituted in 1979 INTER
ALIA to go into the guidelines for the
purpose of recognition of Unions/Federa-
tions/Associations. Informal discussions
with some of the members of the Standing
Committee of the Staff Side of the National
Council have taken place from time to time.

The Staff Side had been requested a number of times to furnish their formulations on the subject for consideration in the meetings. Since they were not received, the meetings had to wait. A meeting of the Committee had been held on 18th March, 1983. It had been decided to constitute a small group from amongst committee members belonging to both the Staff Side and the Official Side to draft the said guid-lines/Rules for recognition. A meeting of this Group was also held on 27th August, 1983 wherein the staff side agreed to submit their draft formulations to the Government. But these have not yet been received. The staff side has been reminded both informally and formally. Expeditious efforts are being made to get the Draft Rules prepared by the Group for consideration and finalisation by the sub-Committee.

Regularisation of Employees Working in Directorates of Census

4783 : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary employees getting consolidated pay who have been working in the Directorates of Census throughout the country including Bihar for more than two and a half years, have not been regularised so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether by doing so, the Government have violated the provisions of regularising the employees working for 240 days continuously ;

(d) if so, the justification therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that thousands of such employees in Bihar have been retrenched; and

(f) if so, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (f) About 27,000 employees, designated as Tabulator/Cader, Checker and Supervisor were recruited by the Directors of Census Operations in all the States and UTs for

generation of Primary Census Abstract and Editing and Coding of the Census Schedules. This was a time bound job and these employees were told clearly at the time of their recruitment that the work for which they were being recruited was a time bound job and that they would be retrenched as soon as it was completed. After the work of generation of Primary Census Abstract was over, the bulk of these employees were retrenched in all the Directorates including the Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar. The work of Coding and Editing of the Census Schedules is likely to be over in near future and thereafter, there would be no justification to continue these employees in service.

The orders provide for regularisation of Daily wage employees, who were recruited before 21st March, 1979 and have worked for a minimum period of two years continuously with at least 240 days of service during each of these two years, in Group 'D' posts subject to availability of vacancies. These orders are not therefore, applicable in the case of these temporary census employees on consolidated salary who were recruited in connection with the 1981 census work.

Review of Functioning of Police Forces in Punjab

4784. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would undertake a review of the functioning of the Police Forces in Punjab which have been a poor account of themselves in the recent months in providing adequate protection to life and property of the people on the State;

(b) if so, the nature of review proposed to be undertaken and the likely date by which it would be completed;

(c) if not the reasons therefor and whether Government have any alternate proposals so as to inspire the confidence of the people in Punjab Police ;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons, therefor ?

SCs/STs Population in the Country State-wise and Union Territory-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e) The situation in Punjab is regularly reviewed and various steps including streamlining of police set up have been taken to check criminal activities in the State. These steps include better deployment of personnel, setting up of special squads and mobile patrols and police pickets, organising of raids and nakabandis, intensification of Police patrolling, gearing up of intelligence agencies etc. Various other measures are underway to improve the efficiency of the police forces.

4785 : SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) at present, i.e. as of December, 1983, is not available. Such information as per the 1981 Census is currently in the process of being published. Mean-while, provisional SC/ST population figures, as per the 1981 Census, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Provisional population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India (State/Union Territory-wise) according to 1981 Census.

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Population of	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
INDIA*@	104,754,623	51,628,638
States :		
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,961,730	3,176,001
2. Bihar	10,142,368	5,810,867
3. Gujarat	2,438,297	4,848,586
4. Haryana	2,464,012	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	1,053,958	197,263
6. Jammu & Kashmir@	497,363	—
7. Karnataka	5,595,353	1,825,203+
8. Kerala	2,549,382	261,475
9. Madhya Pradesh	7,358,533	11,987,031

	1	2	3
10. Maharashtra		4,479,763	5,772,038
11. Manipur		17,753	387,977
12. Meghalaya		5,492	1,076,345
13. Nagaland		—	650,885
14. Orissa		3,865,543	5,915,067
15. Punjab		4,511,703	—
16. Rajasthan		5,838,879	4,183,124
17. Sikkim		18,281	73,623
18. Tamilnadu		8,881,295	520,226
19. Tripura		319,384	583,920
20. Uttar Pradesh		23,453,339	232,705
21. West Bengal		12,000,768	3,070,672
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		—	22,361
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2,919	441,167
3. Chandigarh		63,621	—
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		2,041	81,714
5. Delhi		1,121,643	—
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		23,432	10,721
7. Lakshadweep		—	37,760
8. Mizoram		135	461,907
9. Pondicherry		96,636	—

Notes :—

- *Excludes Assam where 1981 Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.
- @Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.
- +This figure would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.
- No castes were scheduled by the President of India for Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- No tribes were scheduled by the President of India for Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh Delhi and Pondicherry.

Silicon Steel Mills at Rourkela

4786. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Silicon Steel Mill at Rourkela ;

(b) if so, the estimate cost of the Silicon Steel Mill proposed to be set up at Rourkela ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Silicon Steel project for the production of 37,500 tonnes per annum of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented and 36,000 tonnes per annum of Cold Rolled Non-oriented Silicon sheets is under implementation in the Rourkela steel plant.

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 154.81 crores.

(c) The project is in an advanced stage of implementation and is expected to commence production in early 1984.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्य दल

4787. श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए एक ऐसा कार्य दल गठित किया है, जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विकास कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धियों और असफलताओं का पुनरीक्षण करेगा तथा उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी देगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दल के सदस्यों का विवरण क्या है तथा उनके चयन के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाये गये हैं ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :
(क) योजना आयोग में सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबंधित एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया है। इसके विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान चल रहे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव की समीक्षा करना है और जहाँ आवश्यक हो सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देना है।

(ख) कार्यकारी दल के सदस्यों की सूची संलग्न है यह देखने में आएगा कि इस कार्यकारी दल के सदस्य, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबंधित केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी हैं और अन्य सदस्यों में वे हैं जो समाज सेवक, समाज वैज्ञानिक, विशेषज्ञ आदि हैं जिन्हें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का ज्ञान और अनुभव है।

विवरण

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना- 1985-90
के लिए पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम
से संबंधित कार्यकारी दल के सदस्यों
की सूची

- (1) डा० भूपिन्द्र सिंह अध्यक्ष
सलाहकार (राज्य योजना)
योजना आयोग
नई दिल्ली।
- (2) श्रीमति पी० पी० त्रिवेदी, सदस्य
मुख्य सचिव,
मेघालय सरकार,
शिलांग
- (3) डा० पी० सी० जोशी, सदस्य
सलाहकार
(आई०ई०)
योजना आयोग,
नई दिल्ली

- (4) श्री एन० डी० जुयाल सदास्य
सलाहकार
(राज्य योजना)
योजना आयोग,
नई दिल्ली
- (5) डा० बी० डी० जर्मा सदास्य
उप कुलपति,
एन० ई० हिल
विश्वविद्यालय
- (6) डा० एच० आर० सदास्य
कालिया
उप कुलपति,
हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि
विश्व विद्यालय
पालमपुर-176062
हिमाचल प्रदेश
- (7) श्री एस० सुन्दराराजन सदास्य
संयुक्त सचिव
(राज्य योजनाएँ)
योजना आयोग,
नई दिल्ली
- (8) डा. डी. एन. सदास्य
वारठाकुर
निदेशक,
भारतीय कृषि
अनुसंधान परिषद
काम्पलेक्स
शिलांग,
मैघालय
- (9) श्री पी. आर. मिश्र सदास्य
कार्यालय प्रभारी
केन्द्रीय झू और जल
संरक्षण
अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण
संस्थान,
सेक्टर-27-ए, मध्यमार्ग
बंडीगढ़
- (10) श्री डी. एन. चर सदास्य
सचिव,
पहाड़ विकास
विभाग,
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,
लखनऊ
- (11) श्री एस. डी. फेने सदास्य
आयुक्त, असम
पहाड़ी क्षेत्र,
असम सरकार
दिसपुर
- (12) डा. एस. वासुदेव, सदास्य
अध्यक्ष,
बिज्ञान और
प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित
राज्य समिति,
केरल सरकार,
त्रिवेन्द्रम
- (13) डा. सी. वी. सदास्य
शेशाहरी
निदेशक,
मुहगम्पा अनुसंधान
केन्द्र, मद्रास
- (14) श्री माधव अशीश, सदास्य
मीरतोला आश्रम,
से पिन्नोला,
अल्मोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश
- (15) डा. एस. पी. सदास्य
नोटिग्राल, के द्वारा
हिमालय, भू विज्ञान
का बाडिया संस्थान,
देहरादून,
उत्तर प्रदेश

- (16) डा. देवकी कुटुंबी सदस्य
चिकित्सा अधिकारी,
शिवानन्द आश्रम,
मुनी कीरेती,
टिहरी गढ़वाल,
उत्तर प्रदेश
- (17) श्री ए. वी. चौधुरी, सदस्य
आई. एफ. एस.
रीजेंट पार्क, सरकारी
आवासीय सम्पदा,
ब्लाक एकम,
फ्लैट-4,
कलकत्ता-700040
- (18) श्री चन्दी प्रसाद भट्ट सदस्य
दशौली ग्राम
स्वराज्य मंडल
डाकखाना गोपेश्वर-
जिला चमौली,
उत्तर प्रदेश
- (19) प्रोफेसर वाई. सदस्य
आर० मल्होत्रा
डीन/अध्यक्ष,
जीव विज्ञान,
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- (20) श्री पी० एच० त्रिवेदी, सदस्य
सचिव,
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कराधान भवन,
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- (21) श्री ए०वी० रामकृष्ण राव सदस्य
संयुक्त आयुक्त
(एस. सी. पी.),
कृषि मन्त्रालय,
कृषि और सहकारिता
विभाग,
कमरा नं. 155,
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- (22) प्रतिनिधि सदस्य
सिंचाई मन्त्रालय,
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- (23) प्रतिनिधि, सदस्य
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- (24) श्री एल. बार. सदस्य
खोडियाली,
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नौवाहन और परिवहन
मन्त्रालय,
नई दिल्ली
- (25) प्रतिनिधि सदस्य
रक्षा मन्त्रालय,
नई दिल्ली
- (26) प्रतिनिधि, सदस्य
ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय,
नई दिल्ली
- (27) श्री पी. सी. रावल, सदस्य
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औद्योगिक विकास विभाग,
उद्योग मन्त्रालय,
नई दिल्ली

- (28) श्री नरेश नारद, सदस्य
निदेशक (आवास)
निर्माण और आवास
मन्त्रालय,
निर्माण भवन,
नई दिल्ली
- (29) श्री ऐयागरी बी. राय, सदस्य
पी. एस. ओ.
विज्ञान और
प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग,
प्रौद्योगिकी भवन,
न्यू महारौली रोड़,
नई दिल्ली-110016
- (30) श्री एस. सी. मुदगल, सदस्य
निदेशक,
पर्यावरण विभाग,
बीकानेर हाऊस, शाहजहाँ
रोड़, नई दिल्ली-11
- (31) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
जम्मू और कश्मीर,
श्रीनगर
- (32) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
हिमाचल प्रदेश,
शिमला
- (33) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
महाराष्ट्र सरकार,
बम्बई
- (34) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
तमिलनाडु सरकार,
या उसका प्रतिनिधि
मद्रास
- (35) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
केरल सरकार या
उसका प्रतिनिधि
त्रिवेन्द्रम

- (36) मुख्य सचिव, सदस्य
कर्नाटक सरकार या
उसका प्रतिनिधि
बंगलौर
- (37) डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार,
परामर्शदाता
(पहाड़ी क्षेत्र) सदस्य-सचिव
योजना आयोग,
नई दिल्ली

**Allotment of Maruti Cars under
Directors Discretionary Quota**

4788. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on 16 November, 1983 regarding allotment of Maruti cars under Directors discretionary quota and state :

(a) the specific "Commercial interests" of the Maruti Udyog Ltd. in terms of its corporate plans which can be promoted by allotment of vehicles from the manufacturer's quota ;

(b) the total number and particulars of the persons who have applied for allotment of vehicles under Directors' discretionary quota up-to-date alongwith their number on the waiting list and reasons for which they have sought such allotments ;

(c) whether persons who have not booked vehicles with the company so far are also eligible for allotment under the Manufacturer Directors discretionary quota ; and

(d) details of the company's procedure for inviting applications and allotment under this quota and whether a copy of an application form will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Commercial interests of Maruti include image building, enhancement of product reputation, enlargement of market share and more efficient management of environment external to Maruti.

(b) It would be an appropriate commercial practice to disclose particulars and correspondence between Maruti and its customers.

(c) and (d) In these respects, Maruti Udyog Limited also proposes to follow the practices already established in the industry.

**Licences for Shotguns, Pistols,
Rifles Etc.**

4789 : SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Government policies permit grant of licences to private industry manufacturers of small fire arms, shotguns, pistols, rifles etc. ;

(b) if so, details of such companies in the country with their licensed capacity and actual production ;

(c) whether the arms manufactured are totally indigenous or do they involve imported components and if so, total foreign exchange released during last three years and for which items ; and

(d) whether any time limit has been given for 100 per cent indigenous manufacture for their arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) manufacture of ML/BL guns only has been permitted in the private sector to a limited extent. Manufacture of pistols & rifles in the private sector has not been permitted.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Installation of Captive Diesel Power
Generating Sets**

4790. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested the entrepreneurs to instal captive diesel power generating sets to meet a part of their requirements ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the entrepreneurs responded to the suggestion so far ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Minister of Industry in his address to the Cement Manufacturers, Association in December, 1982, had requested the cement industry to consider installation of captive power generation at least to the extent of ensuring uninterrupted running of the kilns.

(b) and (c) Cement Manufacturers' Association has reported that since the date of the new policy, namely 28th February, 1982, 17 cement plants have set up thermal/diesel captive power plants aggregating to a capacity of 95.74 MW. The names and locations of the cement plants are given in the Annexure attached.

Statement

**Sl. Name & location of cement plant
No.**

1. ACC, Jamul
2. ACC, Wadi
3. Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh
4. Century Cement, Tilda
5. Chettinad Cement, Madras
6. Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd., Dalmiapuram
7. J.K. Cement Works, Nimbahera
8. Lakshmi Cement, Banas
9. Maihar Cement, Maihar
10. Mangalam Cement, Morak
11. Raymond Cement Works, Janjgir
12. Satna Cement Works, Satna
13. The India Cements Limited, Sankar-nagar

14. The India Cements Limited Sankari Durg
15. Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur
16. Madras Cement Limited, Madras
17. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Banjari.

"Institutes on Environment in the Country"

4791. SHRI MATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of environment institutions that are functioning in the country ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more institutes on Environment in the country ;

(c) if so, the names of the places where such new environment institutes are proposed to be set up ;

(d) the works undertaken by these institutes ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, National Institute of Occupational Health, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre and Indian Institute of Public Health are among the Institutes working on environment in the country. Besides, there are several official and non-Governmental institutes working on one or other specific aspect (s) of environment.

An Ecological Research Centre has been set up in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to carry out ecological research with particular reference to the Western Ghats and Nilgiris as well as to study the environmental impact of the various activities taking place in that area and to train managers, administrators and scientists in the environmental areas.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir, The Institutes on Himalayan Environment and Development at Katarmal (Almora) and on Environmental Management are among the new environment institutes proposed to be set up. The Institute on Himalayan Environment is expected to serve as the focal point of a net-work of organisations on environmental and development problems in the Himalayan region. It will also evolve participative programmes in collaboration with various institutions.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Orissa and other States

4792. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued for the States of Orissa and other States during the period from 1 April, 1977 to 31st March, 1983 for setting up small, mini and large cement plants with details ;

(b) how many cement plants for which letters of intent were issued during the above period, have been commissioned, under commission or outstanding till 15 July, 1983 ; and

(c) the capacity of each plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) 167 letters of intent (including 3 in the case of Orissa) were issued during the period from 1.4.77 to 31.3.1983 for setting up cement plants in various parts of the country. Details of letters of intent issued including the name of the party, address, location, item of manufacture, and capacity are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

During the period from 1.4. 1977 to 15.7.1983, 172 Letters of Intent were issued. Of these, 23 have been implemented, 130 are in various stages of implementation and 19 have lapsed.

Production of Minerals

4793. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for finding out important and strategic minerals to achieve self-sufficiency ;

(b) to what extent the production of various minerals increased during the last two years ; and

(c) the expected production of minerals during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Government have given special attention to the search for strategic and other important minerals in the country. Special Sub-Committees on which concerned State Governments and public sector undertakings are also represented, have been set up under the Central Geological Programming Board of Geological Survey of India to draw up coordinated plans for survey and exploration of these minerals.

(b) The expected production of scheelite manganese ore, copper ore, zinc and lead concentrates in 1983-84 is likely to exceed the production of the minerals in 1982-83.

(c) The expected production of these minerals during 1983-84 is as follows :-

Minerals	Quantity
1. Tungsten (concentrates)	60 tonnes
2. Scheelite	16 tonnes
3. Manganese Ore	4.56 lakhs tonnes
4. Chromite	0.44 million tonnes
5. Copper Ore	4.4 million tonnes
6. Lead (concentrates)	37,100 tonnes
7. Zinc (concentrates)	87,300 tonnes
8. Cadmium	156 tonnes

Proposal to Restructure Industrial Policy

4794. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to restructure their industrial policy to prevent the growth of monopoly and help small and medium industry ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied at the achievements of the first four years of the current plan which had resulted to some extent increase in the Gross National Product annually ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy and programme considering its implementation under the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The industrial policy is already directed to prevent growth of monopolies and to ensure that the small and medium sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self-supporting.

(b) According to data available, the average real rate of growth during the three years 1980-81 to 1982-83 would work out to about 5% which is fairly close to the annual average of 5.2% envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

(c) Point No. 18 of the New 20-Point Programme INTER ALIA refers to liberalisation of investment procedures and streamlining industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. In pursuance of this and also in terms of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, Government have taken several important decisions to improve industrial production. These include :

(1) Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5% per annum subject to a maximum of 25% over a period of 5 years.

(2) Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity

in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

- (3) Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector, etc.
- (4) De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy.
- (5) Special attention to the development of industries in 'No Industry Districts' and notified backward areas. Announcement of a new package of incentives for promoting industrial investment in backward areas.
- (6) Creation of a Special Cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.
- (7) Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production, orientation to the industrial economy on a continuous basis.
- (8) Formulation of a scheme for 100% export oriented units.

Progress of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

4795. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fate of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant, hanging fire for the past 12 years now hinges on the tests being conducted in West Germany about the suitability of the Hospet ore for steel making the German way;

(b) whether it is also a fact that blast furnace technology having been discarded as obsolete and expensive, Government was trying out the West German method, proved to be much cheaper and efficient;

(c) the details regarding the grant so far received from the Central Government for this plant; and

(d) the details regarding its progress and the time by when it is likely to come in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Government's decision to set up a steel plant in Vijayanagar remains unaltered. But a number of studies have established that in the circumstances prevailing in the country, a steel plant based on the blast furnace route will be exceedingly expensive and will lead to heavy losses. So, a number of alternative processes including K.R. process in West Germany are being studied to determine the most suitable cost-effective technology that should be employed for the manufacture of steel in the proposed plant. It is anticipated that an economically viable scheme for implementation of this steel plant will be found very soon.

(c) The Central Government have released funds amounting to Rs. 765.59 lakhs upto the end of October, 83 for the Vijayanagar steel project.

B.H.E.L. Rig Poses Problems for O.N.G.C.

4796. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing under the caption "BHEL, rig poses problems for Oil and Natural Gas Commission" in the Economic Times, New Delhi dated 25 November, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that the performance of contract in recent times by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been fast declining due to growing deficiencies which resulted into failures for various electricity boards within the country where BHEL, supplied power equipments/plants; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The E-2000 drilling rig under reference was supplied by BHEL during 1981 after customer's inspection. This was commissioned in January, 1983 at Bodra near Calcutta. Minor complaints were received after 6 months of operation. These were immediately attended to. BHEL has taken action to provide critical spares including motor and pumps for efficient working of the rigs at site.

(b) No, Sir. Average availability of 200/210 MW sets supplied by BHEL has improved over the year.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Preparation of Select List for Promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service on Annual Basis

4797. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (e) and (f) of Unstarred question No. 8062 on 20 April, 1983 regarding promotion to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service and state :

(a) the specific provisions/clauses of Indian Statistical Service Rules which prohibit the preparation of the select lists for Promotion to Grade IV of the I.S.S. on an annual basis ; and

(b) the specific reasons for not preparing the select list in accordance with para No. 4 (b) of the Office Memorandum No. 22011/3/76-Estt (d) dated 24 December, 1980 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms whereas other provisions/instructions of the said Memorandum have been followed strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Indian Statistical Service Rules do not contain any specific Provision requiring Preparation of select lists for Promotion on an annual basis.

(b) The instructions contained in para 4(b) of the Office Memorandum No. 22011/3/76-Estt (D) dated the 24th December, 1980 issued by the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms are applicable in cases where the select lists to be prepared on an annual basis could not be so prepared for reasons beyond control.

Licences for Setting up of Industries in Orissa

4798. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued during the last two years both in public sector and private sector for setting up industries in Orissa ;

(b) the number of industries set up as a result thereof upto now ;

(c) how many such letters of intent are still pending before Government for clearance ; and

(d) whether Government will consider to establish industries only in the industrially backward districts of Orissa to uplift the people of that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) 75 Letters of Intent were granted during the years 1981 and 1982 for setting up of industries, both in the public and the private sector, in the State of Orissa. 9 of these letters of intent have since been converted into industrial licences, 4 have been treated as lapsed and the remaining 62 letters of intent are still at various stages of implementation. Out of the 9 industrial licences, 3 have already been implemented.

(d) One of the important objectives of Government's policy is to correct regional imbalances and to secure the industrialisation of backward areas of the country. The Government have provided a package of incentives to speed up industrialisation of backward areas. Industrial licence applications for location of industries in backward areas are given preference.

**Families Living below Poverty Line
in Orissa**

4799. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families in Orissa which are living below poverty line particularly in tribal areas; and

(b) the details of various schemes under operation for the benefit of tribal families in Orissa and amount spent thereon including the Central assistance for the uplift of the suffered families?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) For Orissa as a whole, the percentage of people below the poverty-line is estimated to be 66.40 on the basis of the data collected by the National Sample Survey of Consumer expenditure in 1977-78. No separate estimate is available for tribal areas.

(b) Under the Tribal sub-Plan, family-oriented and infra-structure development schemes are being implemented for the benefit of tribal families in the sectors of agriculture, rural development, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest, village and small industries, sericulture, irrigation, cooperation, PWD roads, drinking water supply, education and health. The major beneficiary-oriented programmes, i.e. integrated rural development programme, economic rehabilitation of rural poor and national rural employment programme are being implemented for improving the economic condition of the weaker sections of the society including the scheduled tribes. One thrust of the strategy of the tribal sub-Plan is to provide a package of services to enable scheduled tribes to cross the poverty-line. As reported by the Orissa Government, during the period 1980-83, an amount of Rs.282-64 crores has been spent from the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 33.94 crores from Special Central Assistance. During 1983-84, the State Government expect to spend Rs.111.45 crores from the State Plan and Rs. 14.74 crores of Special Central Assistance.

**Stagnation in Promotion of Assistants
and Senior Assistants**

4800. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistants and senior Assistants (in the grade of Rs.550 to 900 or so) at present in the Government of India at present;

(c) the number of above mentioned persons who have rendered more than 5 years service in the same post;

(c) what are the rules and regulations so far the question of their promotion to higher grade is concerned including the period etc.; and

(d) whether Government would like to remove the stagnation in the above category, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Temporary vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service which is a promotion post for Assistants are filled by the appointment of persons included or approved for inclusion in the Select List for the Section Officers' Grade in the ratio of 1:1 from among:

- (i) Officers of the Assistants' Grade who have rendered not less than eight years' approved service in the grade and are within the range of seniority on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. However, if any person appointed to the Assistants' Grade is considered for promotion to the Section Officers' Grade, all persons senior to him in the Assistants' Grade in that Cadre, who have rendered not

less than five years' approved service in that Grade, are also considered for promotion, notwithstanding that they may not have rendered eight years' approved service in that Grade.

- (ii) Persons selected on the results of the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by the Union public Service Commission open to Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C' with not less than five years' approved and continuous service in the respective grades.

(d) The position is not such as to call for any remedial action.

Manganese Ore in Orissa

4801. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge reserve of rich manganese ore has been discovered recently in Orissa by the Geological Survey of India ;

(b) if so, the estimated reserves; and

(c) the action being taken to exploit these reserves and process this mineral for export or domestic use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) In Orissa, manganese ore occurs in the districts of Koraput, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Bolangir and Sambalpur. During the GSI Field Season 1982-83, investigation for manganese was continued in the Bonai-Koonjhar belt and Koraput districts of Orissa. As a result of the surveys, a tentative reserve of 323,444 tonnes of manganese ore has been estimated from part of the Nishikhal block in Koraput district. A reserve of 0.57 million tonnes of manganese ore of all grades from one block of Dubna area of Bona-Koonjhar belt has also been estimated during 1982-83. Further investigation to assess the resources of manganese ore in Orissa is being continued.

The Nishikhal deposit, in the Koraput district, is being mined by Orissa Mining Corporation Limited. Some quantity of the ore produced is being locally utilised in the Ferro-manganese plant at Rayagada and also being used by the Steel Mills and battery manufacturers. Due to decline in demand, the export of manganese ore from Orissa is practically nil.

Revamping of SAIL

4802. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is contemplating to introduce in the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), the organisational structure of Coal India Ltd. as one of the measures to revamp it;

(b) whether this would mean increase in the powers and autonomy of the individual units at the expense of SAIL;

(c) whether since its inception there has been frequent experimentation and decentralisation of power in respect of the Central Office or the individual Units of SAIL if so, the lessons learnt from this; and

(d) how far revamping is likely to make SAIL an effective and profit-making undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The corporate structure of the public sector steel industry has been and will be determined in its best interests.

Transfer of Staff in the Ministry of Industry and its Organisations

4803. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4674 on 14

August, 1983 regarding transfer of staff in the Ministry of Industry and its organisations and state :

(a) whether the Liaison Officers who are close to his Personal Staff take a permit to enter their rooms and then move about in the Ministry;

(b) if not, whether he will depute some vigilance personnel to check this;

(c) whether in the statement in Annexure II, none of non-technical officers working in the Cement Controller's Organisation have been shifted even though they had been there for the last some years;

(d) the reasons for not rotating the Development Officer dealing with man made fibre industry in the Director General Technical Development; and

(e) the number of officers in the Heavy Industries Department particularly those dealing with scooters and other two wheelers who have been working there for the last more than 3-5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The visitor visiting an officer in the Ministry of Industry is not expected to use the same entry pass for visiting another officer unless he is specifically permitted to do so by the officer visited upon. Thus, the question of moving about by visitors in the Ministry does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The transfers mentioned in the Statement in Annexure under reference pertain to the period from November, 1982 to August, 1983 and during this period no transfers could be made in the Office of the Cement Controller. But during the period from August, 1983 to date four transfers have already been made.

(d) The Directorate General of Technical Development is Primarily a technical advisory organisation and technical officers in the various grades are generally experts in their respective fields. Transfers of

officers in the D.G.T.D. are thus, made from one assignment to another keeping in view the above said consideration and subject to exigencies of work.

(e) In the Department of Heavy Industry, as a whole there are at present ten gazetted and non-gazetted members of staff who have been working in a particular branch for more than five years. In so far as scooters and other two wheelers, industry is concerned there is no officer who has been dealing with these industries for more than three years.

Loss in MAMC

4804. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur is in red by several hundred crores of rupees; if so, the mounting loss sustained by it as per last balance sheet for 1982-83;

(b) whether despite such heavy losses, it continues incur wasteful expenditure to the tune of some lakhs of rupees in maintaining a luxurious Guest house, car and contingent of staff in the Capital;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this account under rent; establishment; staff car and other day-to-day expenses 'what' are these and why the leasee does not provide much as liability of the landlord; and

(d) the steps he proposes to take to check this flagrant waste of public money and direct the MAMC to hire some rooms in the Yatri Niwas of ITDC at concessional rate and close this establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Company incurred a loss of Rs. 10.0 crores during 1982-83 and its cumulative loss upto 1982-83 was Rs. 123.86 crores.

(b) to (d) No Sir, the total expenditure incurred by MAMC in maintaining a rented guest house in Delhi for the convenience of its officers on official visit, was Rs. 101,350

during 1982-83. Having regard to all factors, this cannot be considered a wasteful expenditure. The break-up is given below :-

(i) Rent	Rs. 10,400
(ii) Establishment	Rs. 4,870
(iii) Staff car	Nil
(iv) Other expenses including electricity water charges, etc.	Rs. 16,080

	Rs. 101,350

The external maintenance and repairs of the Guest House is the liability of the landlord.

Slump in Industrial Production

4805. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether there is a slump in the industrial growth at present;

(b) if so, the percentage of growth rate as per latest information available with his Ministry; and

(c) how far it is due to power shortage and inflationary trends in the prices of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) According to CSO's Index of Industrial Production, the growth rate of industrial production in April-September, 1983 over April-Sept., 1982 works out to 4 per cent. This compares with a growth rate of 4 per cent during April-Sept., 1982 over April-Sept., 1981.

Power shortage and rising prices of raw materials are two out of many factors that influence growth rate. However, it is difficult to estimate the precise impact of

any isolated factor on industrial production.

Damage to Crop due to Smoke Emission by Hindalco and Renosagar Power Station in Mirzapur

4806. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn by Political leaders and local newspapers of Allahabad towards the damage to the health and crop of residents of Pipri-Mirzapur area due to emission of constant smoke by the Chimneys of Hindalco and Renosagar Power Station;

(b) if so, details of such representation and the action taken in this regard till date;

(c) to what extent the damage to the crop of farmers has been caused so far;

(d) whether Government propose, to give some compensation to these poor farmers;

(e) if so the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (f) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Treasure of Diamonds and Jewellery Discovered in Kashmir

4807. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a treasure of diamonds and jewellery discovered in Srinagar, Kashmir reported in the press in the month of September, 1983, have been examined by Union Government to assess their historic, artistic and antiquity value;

(b) whether the treasure was brought to light in the month of July but was disclosed only in the month of September and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the treasure discovered was transferred from treasury at Jammu to Srinagar three years earlier and if so, what is the mystery behind it ;

(d) what is the market value of the treasure so discovered ; and

(e) what is the idea of preservation and display of the treasure to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) According to the Jammu and Kashmir Government letter dated 3rd December, 1983, the treasure got the publicity in the month of July, 1983.

(c) The State Government have informed that the boxes containing the precious stones, royal jewellery, etc. were transferred from Jammu to Srinagar some years back, more than three years back.

(d) and (e) The State Government have informed that no avaiuation of the treasure has yet been done and that no firm decision has yet been taken regarding display of the articles in a museum.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

4808. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether SAIL has approved the modernisation scheme of Durgapur Steel Plan recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much time will it take to implement the scheme ;

(c) whether it is a fact that delay in approving the said scheme has caused severe losses to the plant ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for expeditious implementation alongwith the details of expected result therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal submitted by SAIL for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under examination of the appraisal agencies of the Government. The details and the completion period of this scheme will be known after investment approvals are accorded by Government.

(c) Losses to the plant are incurred due to a large number of techno-economic and commercial reasons.

(d) The scheme will be taken up for implementation as soon as a scheme is approved by the Government. The modernisation scheme of Durgapur Steel Plant will aim at improvement in the quality of raw materials, cost reduction for the adoption of approved technology with lower energy consumption better productivity, yields and quality.

Discussion of Plans against Organised Gangs of Inter-State Criminals and Extremists

4809. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Secretarise and Director Generals of Police of various states and Police Commissioner of Delhi met on 22 October, 1983 to discuss plans for cooperation of intelligence and operations against organised gangs of inter-State criminals and extermists operating in the Northern States and the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the meeting ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have offered all help and assistance to these States to stop this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Lt. Governor, Delhi had taken a meeting of the senior Officers, including Police Officers of the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi, to evolve a coordinated approach to tackle the activities of extremists and inter-State criminals. The specific measures taken inter-alia include.

- (1) Frequent exchange of information between Delhi Police and Police and intelligence agencies of neighbouring States so as to apprehend culprits involved in inter-State crimes and extremists' activities.
- (2) Periodic meetings between officers of Delhi Police and neighbouring district level officers of U. P. so as to ensure proper coordination in apprehension of criminals etc.
- (3) Constitution of a Committee to recommend improvements in the communication system between Delhi and other States.
- (4) Coordinated action to check illegal arms and unearth illicit arms.
- (5) Drop Gates have been set up on the main roads loadings outside Delhi and Police presence and vigilance has been increased at vulnerable and strategic points, including at the borders.

(c) Yes Sir.

Licence for Production of Laminated Paper

4810. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :
SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given the licence for production of laminated paper to M/s. Kanth & Co ;

(b) Whether the licence granted to M/s. Kanth & Co. was subsequently withdrawn ; and

(c) if So, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY ((SHRI S. M. KRISHANA) : (a) to (c) There is no official record of an industrial licence having been issued to M/s. Kanth and Company for manufacture of laminated paper and subsequently having been withdrawn.

Losses made by Public Sector UNITS

4811. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that planning Commission has been able to identify a number of public sector units in the Central Sector which have been making huge losses :

(b) if so, to what extent and since when and what are the details regarding these units, unit-wise ;

(c) the steps Government have taken and whether these aspects are being looked into to incorporate them in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the scheme and programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has not undertaken any specific study to identify loss making public sector units in the central sector units in the central sector. However, the Bureau of Public Enterprises conducts such exercises and compiles details of profit or loss made by each central Public sector enterprise in

the Public Enterprises Survey which is placed before Parliament every year.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group to assess among others, the resources contribution of public sector enterprises for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

Fire Works "Srikalishwari" Magic Flower Pot

4812. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons that Government have not paid any attention to some of the fire-works items such as Srikalishwari's Mighty Magic Flower Pot which are dangerous to use at, since they have no ground base to stand and generally fall while being lighted thereby causing injury and fire ; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to review the items of fireworks sold at Diwali eve with a view eliminating cases of fire and injury ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Explosives Rules have since been revised to provide that a caution or warning indicating the method of firing and the precautions to be taken should be Printed on each piece of fireworks and, where this is not possible for want of space, such caution or warning and precaution should be painted on a separate label and inserted in each packet or carton. Chief controller of Explosives has reported that M/s. Srikalishwari are now providing wooden base to their Mighty Magic Flower Pot to prevent them from falling sideways while being lighted.

Industrial Development of W. B.

4813. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently assured that the Union Government would

do every thing possible to promote industrial development in West Bengal in the background of charges that the Centre tended to neglect the States' needs ; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps the Government proposi to take for promoting industrial development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) It is the constant endeavour of the Central Government to do every thing possible to promote industrial development of all States including the State of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के पायनीयर विभाग में पदोन्नतियां

4814. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के पायनीयर विभाग में मेसन कारपेन्टर, फिटर वेल्डर, प्लम्बर, इलेक्ट्रीशियन आदि के पद हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त विभाग के अधिकारी अपने लोगों को एक ट्रेड से दूसरे ट्रेड में पदोन्नत कर रहे हैं हालांकि उन्हें दूसरे ट्रेड का ज्ञान नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव ऐसे निदेश जारी करने का है कि एक ट्रेड से दूसरे ट्रेड में पदोन्नति करने के लिये एक परीक्षा ली जाये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल रंजन साहकर) : (क) ऐसे पद केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की विशेष शांति स्थापना बटालियनों की पायनीयर प्लाटूनों में विद्यमान हैं ।

(क) और (ग) पायनीयर प्लाटूनों में उच्च पदों पर अभी तक कोई पदोन्नतियाँ नहीं की गई हैं। इन प्लाटूनों में तैनात किये गये व्यक्ति उसी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। जिस पद पर वे अन्य बटालियनों में सेवा करते समय कार्य कर रहे थे। व्यक्तियों को उस पेशे की पूरी जानकारी है जिसके लिये उन्हें नियुक्त किया गया है। पायनीयर प्लाटूनों में विभिन्न पदों के लिये भर्ती नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं। इनको बहिःसूचित करने के पश्चात् इन पदों पर भर्ती और पदोन्नति इनके अनुसार की जायेगी।

Talks with Phizo

4815. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open talks with Phizo ;

(b) if so, whether any condition has been attached ; and

(c) if so, the conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The question of talks with Mr. A. Z. Phizo who is now a foreign national, about any issue relating to the State of Nagaland should not arise, more so when there is no indication that he wants to talk within the framework of the Shillong Agreement of November 11, 1975 signed by representatives of the underground organisations.

Corruption Cases Registered against Police Officials of Delhi

4816. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints of corruption have been received against Police Officials (from Sub-Inspector to Commissioner rank) of Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted upon Police Officials w. e. f. 1 January, 1982 uptill now and the cases registered against them ?

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

(b) From 1st January, 1982 to 14th December, 1983, 22 such raids were organised by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Delhi Administration, on the basis of complaints received against officials of the rank of Sub-Inspector and above. Two raids were also conducted by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police. As a result of these raids, 5 cases have been registered.

Running of Lotteries by State Governments U.Ts Public Sector Under takings Etc.

4817. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of (i) State/U.T. Governments (ii) Public Sector Undertakings and (iii) Institutions or Bodies running lotteries/rafflets etc. in the country;

(b) the total collection from the public, the prize money distributed and capital gains tax collected by each in part (a) during 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto October ;

(c) whether the Central/State Government have received complaints about faked tickets malpractices, undistributed prize money and lottery mafia operated in the lottery business ;

(d) whether in public interest Government are thinking of new regulation and central methods for lottery business in the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) All States (except Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa) and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi are running lotteries.

The information regarding lotteries organised by public sector under takings and other institutions/bodies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The question of review of operation of State Lotteries is under consideration of the Government.

Sale of Lottery Tickets within Concerned State

4818. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to allow sale of various lottery tickets only within the State concerned and not outside !

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Central Government have a proposal under consideration to make an amendment to Indian Penal Code, which would make the sale or distribution or offering or advertising for sale or distribution or possession for the purpose of sale or distribution of lottery tickets of a State Lottery or a lottery authorised by a State Government, in any State (not being the State where such lottery has been organised or authorised), without the permission of the Government of that State, a penal offence. No definite time schedule can be indicated at present for a final decision in the matter.

Complaint Regarding Subversive Activities by Foreign Organisation

4819. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a complaint regarding subversive activities by a foreign organisation called Music and Meaning with Box, 4254, New Delhi-48 and Box 8047, Bombay-54 ;

(b) whether this organisation is working amongst the impressable school and college children in Delhi and students into permissible life and free sex inducing them to consume drug and revolt against traditional values of Indian society ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against this foreign organisation and whether an appropriate legal action has been initiated against them ?

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

(b) No such specific complaint have been received.

(c) Due vigilance is kept by the authorities against undesirable activities of foreigners.

Clashes During D.C.M. Final Football Match

4820. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in D.C.M. final football match between East Bengal and Mohammedan Sporting in 3rd week of November, 1983, disorder and clashes occurred resulting in police intervention ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mohammedan Sporting Club officials and players instigated people for hooliganism ; and

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

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

(b) when the scoring of goal by the Mohammedan Sporting Club team was disallowed by the referee, the players of the team walked out from the field in protest. This set off a violent demonstration by their supporters who had filled the stadium.

(c) A case has been registered at the Police Station Darya Ganj and the same is under investigation. 43 persons were arrested in the case.

**Special Courts for Cases of Atrocities
on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled
Tribes**

4821. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of special courts to deal with the cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country has since been finalised by the Government of India;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which this proposal will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) As one of the measures for checking crimes against Scheduled Castes, it was, inter-alia, suggested in the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980, addressed to the States, that Special Courts may be set up for speedy trial of cases both under IPC and PCR Act. In pursuance of this suggestion, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have set up Special Courts.

Rubber Manufacturing Units

4822. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of rubber manufacturing units functioning in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake research and development programme on rubber ;

(c) if so, the schemes proposed to be implemented therefor during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Precise information about the number of rubber goods manufacturing units is not available. However, in the organised sector, there are about one hundred and ten such units.

(b) Rubber Board, Kottayam under the administrative control of Ministry of Commerce is responsible for Research and Development on Natural Rubber.

(c) and (d) Schemes for research and development on natural rubber being implemented by the Rubber Board include the following :-

1. Extension of rubber technology;
2. Setting up of Regional Research Centres;
3. Mobile soil testing laboratories;
4. Establishment of high altitude research stations;
5. Trial Plantations;
6. Holding of seminars and symposia;
7. Training programmes;
8. Research promotion; and
9. Rubber Plantation Development Scheme.

संघटक योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये निर्धारित धनराशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

4823. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघटक योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये निर्धारित की गई धनराशि का उनके लिये उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपने अपने राज्य में उन पर खर्च की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि संघटक योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये रिहायशी बस्तियों के वास्ते निर्धारित की गई धनराशि को अन्य रिहायशी बस्तियों के लिये खर्च किया गया है और यदि हाँ तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लागू की जा रही स्कीमों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के संसद सदस्यों को एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम, विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न विभागों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों और संबन्धित क्षेत्रों द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं, कुछ राज्य सरकारों

ने विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित संसद सदस्य का सहयोग लिया है ।

सीमेंट कारखानों में बिजली के जनरेटर

4824. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सीमेंट कारखानों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अपने कारखानों में अपने बिजली जनरेटर स्थापित कर लिये हैं, और इन कारखानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या रियायतें दी गई हैं और इन रियायतों के परिणाम स्वरूप कारखानों के मालिकों को क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुये हैं ; और

(ख) बिजली के जनरेटरों को स्थापित करने में इन कारखानों द्वारा कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि 31 अगस्त, 1983 तक, जैसाकि संलग्न सूची में दिया गया है, 29 सीमेंट कारखानों ने केप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्र (तापीय तथा डीजल चालित दोनों ही) स्थापित कर लिए हैं। नई नीति की घोषणा के पश्चात् डीजल चालित जनित्रण सेटों की स्थापना करने वाले ऐसे सीमेंट कारखानों को डीजल चालित जनित्रण सेटों की स्थापना से होने वाले संभावित अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के 22.63% के बराबर अतिरिक्त सीमेंट को गैर-सेवी बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति देकर प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। यह फायदा केवल बिजली कटौती की अधिसूचित अवधि में ही दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) सीमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने सूचित किया है कि नई नीति के बाद उद्योग ने 50 करोड़ रुपये लागत की केप्टिव विद्युत जनित्रण क्षमता स्थापित कर ली है। इसके

अलावा लगभग 110 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त क्षमता भी अधिष्ठापित किये जाने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

बिबरण

केटिच विद्युत संयंत्रों (तापीय तथा डीजल-चालित दोनों ही प्रकार के) की स्थापना करने वाले कारखानों के नाम :

क्र. सं.	कारखानों के नाम
1.	ए. सी. सी. लखेरी
2.	जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड, सवाईमाधोपुर
3.	मंगलम सीमेंट्स, मोराक
4.	बिरला सीमेंट्स, चित्तौड़गढ़
5.	जे०के० सीमेंट्स, निम्बाहेड़ा
6.	उदयपुर सीमेंट्स, उदयपुर
7.	लक्ष्मी सीमेंट्स, बनास
8.	ए. सी. सी. केमौर
9.	ए. सी. सी. जामुल
10.	मेहार सीमेंट्स,
11.	सतना सीमेंट्स, सतना
12.	सेन्चुरी सीमेंट्स, तिलदा
13.	रेमण्ड सीमेंट्स, जांजगीर
14.	ए. सी. सी. खलारी
15.	कल्याण लाइम एण्ड सीमेंट्स, कम्पनी
16.	सोन बैली पीटलैण्ड सीमेंट्स, कम्पनी
17.	ए. सी. सी. द्वारिका
18.	ए. सी. सी. सेवालिया
19.	इण्डिया सीमेंट्स, शंकर नगर
20.	इण्डिया सीमेंट्स, शंकरीदुर्ग

21. डालमिया सीमेंट्स, (बी) लिमिटेड, डालमियापुरम्
22. चेट्टीनाडु सीमेंट्स, कन्नूर
23. मद्रास सीमेंट्स, तुलुकापट्टी
24. ए. सी. सी. बाडी
25. ए. सी. सी. शाहाबाद
26. मैसूर सीमेंट्स, ओसासान्द्रा
27. के. सी. पी. लिमिटेड, मछरैला
28. इ. सी. सी. मछरियाल
29. दुर्गापुर सीमेंट्स, दुर्गापुर

Cut in Duty on Rayon Industry

4825. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rayon industry of the country has demanded a cut in the duty not only on the indigenously produced yarn ;

(b) whether Government are going to concede the demand ; and

(c) if so, details of the said concessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requirement of the industry is kept under constant review taking into consideration the needs of the indigenous manufacturers of rayon grade pulp. production and demand for rayon yarn as well as other economic factors, and appropriate corrective action taken.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में अग्रणी रहने वाले राज्यों को पुरस्कार

4826. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में अच्छा कार्य करने वाले राज्यों को कुछ पुरस्कार अथवा प्रशंसा पत्र देने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों का ब्योरा क्या है जिन्होंने इस संबंध में 1982-83 में सबसे अच्छा कार्य किया है ; और

(ग) किसी राज्य के अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदण्ड अथवा मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत अपनाये जाते हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० ब्रह्मान) :

(क) इस समय सम्पूर्ण 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में, अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन के लिए राज्यों को पुरस्कार या प्रशंसा-पत्र देने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। तथापि, वित्त मंत्री ने वर्ष 1983-84 के अपने बजट भाषण में केन्द्रीय योजना परिषद के अलावा 300 करोड़ रु० की अतिरिक्त राशि की व्यवस्था की थी, जो विशेष रूप से 6 स्कीमों के लिए है, जिनमें 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की 5 मदें शामिल हैं, और जो राज्यों को कार्यान्वयन में उनके कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर दी जाती हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अपनाए गए वर्गीकरण के लिए तदर्थ फार्मुला के आधार पर, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और गुजरात 'बहुत अच्छे कार्य निष्पादन' श्रेण के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किए गए।

(ग) चूंकि सभी सूत्रों के अन्तर्गत प्रगति का मासिक प्रबोधन करना संभव नहीं है, निम्नलिखित 16 कार्यक्रमों को कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है : स्वीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, भूमि आबंटन, बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास, अनुसूचित जाति का कल्याण, अनुसूचित

जनजाति का कल्याण, पेय जल, रहने के लिए जगह का आवंटन, निर्माण सहायता, गरीब बस्ती में सुधार, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों के लिए आवाज, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, पंप सेटों को बिजली चालित करना, पेड़ लगाना, बायोगैस संयंत्र और नसबंदी। प्रत्येक सूची में, वास्तविक लक्ष्य के संदर्भ में कार्य निष्पादन को 3 श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, 90 प्रतिशत या अधिक वास्तविक लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए श्रेणी "क", 90 प्रतिशत से कम या अखिल भारतीय औसत प्रतिशतता से अधिक वास्तविक लक्ष्य की उपलब्धि के लिए श्रेणी "ख" और अखिल भारतीय औसत प्रतिशतता से कम उपलब्धि के लिए श्रेणी "ग"। कुल कार्य निष्पादन को प्रत्येक श्रेणी "क" मद के लिए 2 अंक, प्रत्येक श्रेणी "ख" मद के लिए 1 अंक और प्रत्येक श्रेणी "ग" मद के लिए 1 अंक के आधार पर निर्धारण किया जाता है।

देश में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन

4827. श्री छोटू भाई नाथित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से आयात किये जाने वाले अखबारी कागज, जिसका मूल्य अब बढ़ गया है, की तुलना में कम मूल्य पर अखबारी कागज शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध कराने के लिये देश में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने के लिये कोई परियोजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी दायग क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) तथा (ख) अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाले देश में तीन मिल विद्यमान हैं। अखबारी कागज बनाने

के लिए और प्रयोजनानाओं की स्थापना हेतु भी स्वीकृत दी जा चुकी है। देशी अलबारी कामज कीमत का संबंध उत्पादन लागत से है जबकि आयातित अलबारी कामज की कीमत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में इसके क्रय-मूल्य पर निर्भर करती है।

Non-Official Consultants in Planning Commission

4828. SHRI PUCHALAPALLI

PENCHALAJAH :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a retired Government Official has been engaged as non-official consultant for preparation of an approach paper on financial resources for Seventh Five Year Plan and progress made thereof;

(b) whether he has been given regular duties and powers of a Government servant viz. Adviser (MPD) Advisor (FR); and

(c) reasons for depriving the opportunity for promotion to the regular officers ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The approach paper is under preparation.

(b) and (c) He has been requested to look after the work of Adviser (MPD) and Adviser (FR), temporarily. As per the recruitment rules, these posts are required to be filled through the Senior Staffing Scheme and not by promotion. We have already selected an officer for the post of Adviser (MPD) and he is likely to join by the end of December, 1963. As regards the post of Adviser (FR), action is under progress for filling up the post.

Indian Nuclear Scientists Serving in Foreign Countries

4829. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indian Nuclear Scientists have been serving in various foreign countries since long;

(b) if so, their particulars and the names of countries where they have been serving;

(c) whether Central Government propose to offer them better incentives to bring them back to utilise their Services in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No list containing names of Indian scientists working in the areas of nuclear sciences and living abroad is maintained.

(c) and (d) While the Government welcomes the Indian scientists working abroad in the areas of nuclear sciences/nuclear power plants, no special schemes as such have been formulated.

Infiltration of Pak Spies into the Border Areas of Punjab

4830. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA

BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been growing large scale infiltration of Pakistani spies into the border areas of Punjab ;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such spies who have since infiltrated; and

(c) the steps taken to check these infiltrations and to stop influx of Pak spies into Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Punjab, there has been some

infiltration of Pakistan spies into the border areas of Punjab. As a result of strict watch and vigilance 11 Pakistani spies have been caught during the period from 1.1.1983 to 30.11.1983.

(g) Strict watch is being maintained in the border areas by Police and C.I.D. units especially in the border areas.

पीको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्पनी के ब्रांड नाम का दुरुपयोग

4831. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि लघु उद्योगों को क्षति पहुंचाने के लिए फिलिप्स/पी को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्पनी वीडियो कैसेट/टेप रिकार्ड कैसेट बेचने के लिए अपने ब्रांड नाम का दुरुपयोग कर रही है जबकि इसके द्वारा इनका उत्पादन किया ही नहीं जाता ;

(ख) कैसेट निर्माता एसोसिएशन द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग को भेजे गए अभ्यावेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) जनता को इस प्रकार धोखा दे रही कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग में तथा साक्ष्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवा राव) : (क) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग को इस मामले की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) भाग (क) में उल्लिखित मामले के सम्बन्ध में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग द्वारा कैसेट विनिर्माता संघ से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Aluminium Deposits Discovered throughout the Country

4832. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge deposits of aluminium have been discovered throughout the country during 1983 ;

(b) if so, the places in each State where deposits of aluminium have been found ;

(c) the quantity likely to be got ; and

(d) the time by which exploration/digging of mines will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Aluminium as such does not occur in nature. However, the source for aluminium is bauxite which has been located, in recent past, at a number of places in India. The important known deposits of bauxite are in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The residual work for exploration of bauxite in East Coast area of Orissa and in Ranch-Palamau area of Bihar for continuing. In Orissa investigation is bauxite was continued in Sijimali plateau and expected to be completed during the Field Season 1983-84. In Anptipani-Jobhihat area in Ranchi district, Bihar, exploration work has been completed by Geological Survey of India in 7 blocks, and reserves of approximately 5.00 million tonnes of bauxite with average grade of 40.47% Al_2O_3 and 5.59% SiO_2 has been estimated in 5 blocks covering an area of 1.75 sq. kms. Computation of reserve for other two blocks is in progress. The exploitation of these blocks will depend upon the techno-economic viability of the deposits.

Self-employment Schemes

4833. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister announced a Special Self-employment Scheme on the last Independence Day ; and

(b) if so, progress of the implementation of the scheme till date ; Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise progress of the scheme in respect of States which have sent reports is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing progress of implementation of Self-employment Scheme based on reports received from State/UTs., upto 30-11-1983

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs with total No. of DICs.	No. of DICs reported	No. of applications received	No. of cases recommended to banks	No. of cases sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (22)	14	15500	8	NA	NA
2.	Assam (10)	1	163	81	NA	NA
3.	Bihar (33)	33	10000	3000	2000	NA
			(Approx)	(Approx)		
4.	Gujarat (17)	5	66	26	NA	NA
5.	H.P. (12)	1	22	22	NA	NA
6.	Haryana (12)	5	80	NA	NA	NA
7.	J & K (14)	2	80	31	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka (19)	19	47749	4837	409	Amount 36.50
9.	Kerala (12)	12	27153	1087	16	2.32
10.	Maharashtra (29)	15	851	302	30	3.38
11.	Orissa (13)	13	3449	26	NA	NA
12.	Punjab (12)	12	3724	863	1	NA
13.	Rajasthan (26)	2	3236	NA	NA	NA
14.	Tamil Nadu (14)	14	6464	134	5	0.82
15.	U.P. (56)	56	10959	2422	78	15.22
			(Screened by Task Force)			
16.	West Bengal (15)	4	1921	5	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1)	1	30	NA	NA	NA
18. Chandigarh (UT) (1)	1	3	NA	NA	NA
19. Pondicherry (1)	1	10	10	NA	NA
Total :	210	130818	12873	2569	58.24

Source : Reports received from States/UTs.

Legislation to take Industrial Sickness

4834. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to enact a special legislation tackle industrial sickness ; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T. Tiwari, Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to examine the legal and other difficulties being faced by banks and financial institutions in rehabilitation of sick industrial units and to suggest remedial measures including changes that may be necessary in the existing statutes. The Committee in its interim report recommended inter-alia, enactment of a special legislation to deal with the problems of sickness. Recommendations made by the Committee with respect to special legislation are briefly as under :-

- (1) To effectively deal with the problems of sickness in industries special legislation should be enacted to comprehensively provide for various remedies like reconstruction, merger, leasing

out, sale as running concern etc. for revival of sick units. This however, would not divest the banks and the financial institutions of their responsibility to tackle the problems of sick units assisted by them.

- (2) A quasi-judicial authority should be setup to consider and finally decide various proposals relating to reconstruction, merger, leasing, sale or liquidation of the sick industrial units.
- (3) The procedure to be followed by the above authority should be simple and summary in nature.

Industrial Production

4835. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the industrial production for the last five years; year-wise figures;

(b) the annual target of industrial production of Sixth Plan; and

(c) the reasons for the difference between target of industrial production and the actual industrial production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) According to C. S. O., the

Index of Industrial Production (Base 1970=100) during the last five years was as under:—

**INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION (Base 1970=100)**

1978	147.7
1979	149.5
1980	150.6
1981	164.6
1982	172.0
1983	177.1

(Upto Jan-Sept.)

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an average annual rate of growth of 8 per cent.

(c) Several factors like shortage of power, raw materials, dampening effect of severe drought on demand, industrial relations, sluggishness in production due to adjustment of supply and demand and some industry-specific factors contribute to the gap between the target and the actual industrial production.

**Representation for early Meeting
of National Integration Council**

4836. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation for an early meeting of the National Integration Council to consider the Punjab and Assam situations as well as the activities of communal and other divisive forces in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are not in favour of activating the National Integration Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) No, Sir. No representation has been received in this regard.

(b) No, Sir. A meeting of the National Integration Council has been fixed on 21st January, 1984.

**Use of Foreign Brand Names by
M/s. Pieco**

4837. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign brand names can be given to products manufactured in India without Government's permission;

(b) if not, whether Government have taken any action against M/s. PIECO for surreptitiously marketing under their foreign brand names Button Cell batteries manufactured by another firm; and

(c) whether PIECO is also seeking entry through the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation for manufacturing about 10 million fluorescent lamps under their brand name ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M.
KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The use of foreign brand names by Indian manufacturers attracts provisions of Section 28 (1) (c) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 only when some consideration, direct or indirect, is involved.

(c) No collaboration has been approved between PIECO and Punjab Industrial Development Corporation for manufacture of 10 million fluorescent lamps.

**Assent to Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment)
Bill, 1982**

4838. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 is pending for President's assent;

(b) if so, salient features of the Bill; and

(c) the reasons for delay in refusing assent to this Bill ?

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

(b) The Bill seeks to vest powers in the Executive Magistrates to try petty offences under I.P.C. and offences under other Acts to enable them to discharge their responsibilities in regard to maintenance of law and order effectively.

(c) The Bill is pending for disposal as the clarifications sought on certain clauses of the Bill are yet to be received from the State Government.

Robberies in Capital

4839. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late, the incidents of robberies in Delhi have increased much;

(b) if so, the number of robberies committed in Delhi during the last three months, the amount of cash other valuables, looted in each such dacoity and the number of persons injured;

(c) whether any of the robbers has since been apprehended;

(d) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to check the crime and apprehend the robbers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the last 3 months i.e. from September to November, 1983, 45 cases of robbery were reported to the Delhi Police as against 42 such cases in the corresponding period of last year. There is, thus a slight increase in the robbery cases. The value of the cash/jewellery/goods looted is about Rs. 7,05,800/-, besides two taxis, one scooter,

one TSR, six wrist watches and one revolver. The number of persons injured is 7.

(c) and (d) 44 persons have been arrested in these cases.

(e) To check crime rate in Delhi, the Delhi Police have taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals.

Losses Incurred by SAIL

4840. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 3 November, 1983 wherein is has been reported that according to the Central Controller of Iron and Steel, the Steel Authority of India is incurring losses worth rupees one crore every day ;

(b) the main reasons for this loss ;

(c) measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make any changes in regard to the important

policy decision for liberalising licensing policy besides implementation of recommendations of Sarkar Committee in regard thereto to avoid continuous loss to this organisation and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The main reasons for the losses of SAIL are a high opening inventory of saleable steel, shortfall in production due to low availability of power and coal (and of coal of the requisite quality), lower off-take to steel particularly by larger buyers, increase in the prices of various inputs and increased interest burden.

Steps have taken to alter the product mix of SAIL plants so as to better match market requirement and to reduce inventories of saleable steel from 1.452 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 to about 0.86 million tonnes on 1.4.1984 by vigorous marketing. SAIL has also been asked to reduce stocks of stores and make every efforts to achieve cost reduction in all areas.

(d) The Sarkar Committee was appointed by the Government in August, 1980 to report on the status of the re-rolling industry and recommend measures for its development. The recommendations of this committee were accepted by the Government in 1981. The Report (and the recommendations) of this Committee do not have any direct bearing on the performance of SAIL.

Industrial Licensing Policy is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry ; the Industrial Licensing Policy in force at present is set out in the Guidelines for Industries 1983-84 issued by the Ministry of Industry.

Changes in the Industrial Licensing Policy are announced by the Ministry of Industry on behalf of the Government of India after these are approved by the Government.

Number of Robberies in Trains during the last three Months

4841. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHAR MA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of robberies in running trains has increased much in the recent past ;

(b) the total number of robberies committed in running trains in the country during the last three months ;

(c) the amount of cash and property belonging to train passengers looted in these robberies ;

(d) whether any of the running train robbers has been arrested ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the effective measures which are being taken to check the crime in running trains to make the railway journey safe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) There is no specific report or information with the Government to conclude that there has been increase of robberies in running trains in the recent past.

According to available information (provisional) there were 62 cases of robberies in trains from August, 1983 to October, 1983. No data regarding the amount of cash and property belonging to train passengers looted and arrest of running train robbers is compiled centrally on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State Subject.

The Railways are taking the following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on railways :—

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

doors of compartments, improvement in vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

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

Safeguards to Central Government Employees on Harassment under Rules of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules

4842. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rule 3 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules is an omnibus rule and needs to be used very carefully and sparingly ;

(b) if so, what safeguards have been provided to the Government servants that they are not harassed or charged under this rule unnecessarily ;

(c) whether there are any orders giving safeguards to the employees ;

(d) if so, whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table ;

(e) whether the disciplinary authorities can disagree with the inquiry report in departmental proceedings and impose penalty even though not warranted by the outcome of the inquiry report ; and

(f) if so, what safeguards are available to Government servants in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d) As the very title of Rule 3 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, indicates, it

is intended as a general code of conduct for all Central Government employees. However except for Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 3 all the other sub-rules under this rule are quite specific. With a view to ensuring that the aforesaid rule is not invoked in cases of a trivial nature, Government have issued necessary instructions to all concerned VIDE the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M.No. 11013/18/76-Estt (A), dated 7.2. 1977 and O.M.No. 25/2/72-Estt (A) dated 10.1.1973, copies of which are laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7608/83]

(e) Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965, the disciplinary authority is vested with the power to impose any of the punishments mentioned therein for good and sufficient reasons. Further, if the disciplinary authority disagrees with the findings of the inquiring authority on any article of charge, it has to record its reasons for such disagreement and thereafter record its own findings on such charges if the evidence on record is sufficient for the purpose-VIDE rule 15 (2) of those Rules.

(f) Under the aforesaid Rules, the documents of which copies are required to be supplied to the concerned Government servant along with the order made by the disciplinary authority include a copy of the report of the Inquiring Authority and a statement of the findings of the disciplinary authority together with brief reasons for its disagreement, if any, with the findings of the Inquiring Authority-VIDE rule 17 of the Rules. The concerned Government servant has also the right to appeal against an order imposing any of the penalties made by the disciplinary authority-VIDE rule 23 (ii) of the aforesaid Rules.

Unsolved Murders in Capital

4843. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unsolved murders in the Capital during each of the last three years ; and

(b) the steps taken to solve these crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Year-wise break-up of unsolved murder cases reported to Delhi Police are as under :

Year	Cases reported	Unsolved cases
1980	185	40
1981	199	48
1982	238	46
1983	226	64
(upto 30.11.1983)		

(b) Every possible step is taken to identify the victim, ascertain the motive behind the crime and to establish the identity of the accused persons and to apprehend them.

Ban on Political Parties for Opening Offices in the Places of Worship

4844. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put a ban on the opening of offices by political parties in places of worship and the use of religious funds for political purposes ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal as such. However the Government desires that the managements of religious organisations and places of worship will themselves restrain non-religious activities from their premises or out of their funds. Government also hopes that all political parties would also themselves refrain from using religious places for political purposes.

Meeting of Police Officials of Haryana, UP and Delhi

4845. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check criminal activities in Haryana, U.P. and Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that joint meeting of Police Officials of above three States UT was held at New Delhi on 22 October, 1983 ; and

(c) if so, details of proposals formulated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Lieutenant Governor, Delhi, had taken a meeting of Senior Officers, including Police Officers of the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi, to evolve a coordinated approach to tackle the activities of the extremists and inter-State criminals. The specific measures taken inter-alia include :

(1) Frequent exchange of information between Delhi Police and Police and Intelligence agencies of neighbouring States so as to apprehend culprits involved in inter-State crimes and extremists 'activities'.

(2) Periodic meetings between officers of Delhi Police and neighbouring district level officers of U.P. so as to ensure proper coordination in apprehension of criminals etc.

(3) Constitution of Committee to recommend improvements in the communication system between Delhi and other States.

(4) Coordinated action to check illegal arms and unearth illicit arms.

(5) Drop gates have been set up on the main roads leading outside Delhi and Police presence and vigilance have been increased at vulnerable and strategic points, including at the borders.

Pak Agents Committed Sacrilege on the Eve of Birth Anniversary of Guru Ram Das

4846. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani agent trying to commit sacrilege when a procession on the eve of the birth anniversary of Guru Ram Das was held ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been enquired into ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of Pakistani agents have infiltrated into India and are behind the recent spurt in extremist activity in Punjab ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A person arrested in connection with this incident is reported to be a resident of Amritsar. A case has been registered against him u/s 295 IPC. During interrogation, he has been found behaving in an eccentric and abnormal manner.

(c) and (d) Government have come across some reports in this regard. The authorities are keeping vigil and close watch.

Import of Sophisticated Technology

4847. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing the national productivity and improving the living standard of the people ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for import of sophisticated technology with a view to increase the national productivity and improve the standard of living of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Considerable research has been done to increase production in agriculture as well as in the dairy products resulting in availability of food and food products. Production of all basic and consumer goods needed by the people has steadily increased through policies for increasing indigenous manufacture and self-reliance. The year 1982 was designated as the productivity year, creating greater awareness role of productivity in nation building. National Productivity Council has taken several steps to increase productivity in major sectors.

(b) Import of technology including sophisticated technology is permitted on a selective basis where need has been established, technology does not exist within the country, and the time taken to generate the technology indigenously would delay the achievement of development targets. Aspects of employment, energy efficiency and environment are kept in view.

Renaming of Streets, Roads after Names of Traditional Heritage of Different Regions, Groups :

4848. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN : MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider to rename the streets, avenues, roads and localities of the city of Delhi to erase the names which trace the countries colonial past ;

(b) whether in order to promote the integrated cultural ethos of the nation whether streets, roads, localities are considered to be renamed after names of traditional heritage of different regions and different ethnic groups ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to name the streets and localities of Delhi after the names of persons of different parts of the country who sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom of India ;

(d) whether any outlook or approach reflected in national capital region project spelling out expansion of Delhi to counteract regional alienation and ethnic isolation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The naming/renaming of streets/roads etc. in Delhi comes under the purview of the local bodies like MCD/NDMC. Sometime back the Government had however issued guidelines that the names of the existing streets/roads etc. should not be changed. Only new street/roads etc. and such old streets/roads as are in existence without any specific names may be named after prominent personalities local, national or international to honour them. As at present there are very few roads etc. in Delhi which could be said to trace the country colonial past.

(d) and (e) The basic objective of the National Capital Region Plan was to reduce the pressure on the Metropolitan city of Delhi by de-centralising and distributing economic and other activities away from Delhi into the rest of the region and to achieve the balanced growth of the region.

**Water and Air Pollution Caused by
Factories in Bombay**

4849. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is increasing pollution of water and air caused by industrial plants and factories in the city of Bombay ; and

(b) what steps will be taken to ensure proper environment and to see that air and water are not polluted so as to endanger the health of people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the pollution problems of Air and Water caused by industrial plants and factories in Bombay. The Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board is taking appropriate measures to regulate the water pollution from industrial sources and factories. A Monitoring Committee has been established in the Department of Environment to monitor the implementation of new projects in Bombay.

**Plan Allocation for 20-Point Programme
for 1983-84**

4850. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised plan allocation for 20-Point Programmes for 1983-84 for States ;

(b) the allocation for Maharashtra State for development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, drinking water and slum ; and

(c) whether any target is given to Maharashtra State for these points if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no separate allocation for the 20 Points Programme. From out of the total Plan outlay, the outlay for each item of the Programme is derived.

(b) and (c) Financial allocations and physical targets for 1983-84 in Maharashtra for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Drinking Water and Environmental Improvement of slums are shown below :

Head		Outlay (Rs. crore)	Target	
Scheduled Castes	}	13.57	110953	} families to be assisted
Scheduled Tribes			70000	
Rural Water Supply		60.00	3563	problem villages to be covered
Environmental Improvement of Slums		4.50	450000	persons to be covered

Appraisal of 20-Point Programme

4851. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high level appraisal of the implementation of 20-Point Programme has been made since 19 June 1982 ;

(b) if so, a statement of the appraisal ; and

(c) a statement of the Quarterly Progress Report received from Maharashtra

Government sent to the Monitoring Agency of the Progress of programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the targets and achievements under the 20-Point Programme during 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84 and achievements upto October, 1983 is attached. (Statement-I).

(c) Statement-II (attached) gives the targets for 1983-84 and achievements in the first and second quarters of 1983-84 in Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Revised 20-Point Programme—Physical Targets & Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83		1983-84	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement April-Oct., 83.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. A.	Increase in Irrigation Potential	Lakh ha.	23.50	23.40	23.70	*
2. A	Pulses Production	Million Tonnes	13.50	11.90	13.00	*
2. B	Oilseeds Production	-do-	12.00	11.80	12.50	*
3. A	IRDP-Families to be benefited	Lakh Nos.	31.38	32.60	30.54	11.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. B	NREP-Mandays Employment	Lakhs	3532	3378	3215.53	1253.58
4.	Surplus Land Assumed for allotment	'000 Acres	530	255	284.18	92.53
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	35828	36019	28804	6549
7.	Families to be economically assisted					
	(A) S. C.	Lakh nos.	19.82	21.25	24.98	9.85
	(B) S. T.	Lakh nos.	5.50	5.20	7.63	2.68
8.	Problem villages to be covered	Numbers	42342	54526**	48846	21204
9. A	House-sites to be Allotted	Lakh Nos.	10.43	10.07	8.74	4.97
9. B	Construction Assistance to be provided	Lakh Nos.	7.39	3.77	5.56	1.38
10. A	Slum Population to be covered	Lakh	18.40	17.17	21.20	7.24
10. B	EWS Houses to be provided	Numbers	186000	14,5000	404722	44554
11.	Rural Electrification					
	(a) Villages to be Electrified	Nos.	25000	23,572	23.631	5105
	(b) Pumpsets to be energised	Lakh Nos.	4.30	3.02	3.62	1.09
12. A	Trees Planted	Nos. crores	195.54	211.71	225.00	216.82
12. B	Bio-gas Plant set-up	'000	75.00	57.80	75.00	32.59
13.	Sterilisation to be done	Nos. Lakh	45.00	39.81	58.12	16.03
14. A	PHC established	Nos	209	188	405	287
14. B	Sub-Centres set-up	Nos.	7931	7668	9010	4423
15.	ICDS Blocks opened	Nos.	320	320	200	193

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. A	Enrolment to age group of 6-14	Lakh nos.	40.92	40.70	47.02	*
16. B	Adult Literacy	Lakh nos.	45.00	40.27	51.57	*
17.	F. P. S. opened	Nos.	—	14199	—	11130
18. B.	VSI Units	Nos.	—	148981	—	71919

*Achievement figures will be available only at the end of the year.

**Including 10376 non-problem villages.

Note : Points Nos. 1 (B), 5, 18 (A), 19 & 20 are non-target items.

Statement-II

Physical Targets/Achievements of 20-Point Programme in Maharashtra 1983-84

Pt. No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1983-84	Achievements	
				April-June Ist Quarter	July-Sept. IInd Quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Irrigation Potential	'000 ha.	200	NA	NA
2.	A. Production of Pulses	'000 T	1048	NA	NA
	B. Production of Oilseeds	„	1250	NA	NA
3.	A. IRDP	No. of families	177600	21672	36407
	B. NRDP	'000 Mandays	29538	1258	1828
4.	Surplus Land	Acres	9886	702	2834
7.	A. S. C. Families	Numbers	110953	9083	153129
	B. S. T. Families	Numbers	70000	4809	21832
8.	Drinking Water	No. of Villages	3563	1346	163
9.	A. House-sites	Numbers	11946	9142	930
	B. Construction Assistance	Numbers	19737	12518	1419
10.	A. Slum Improvement	No. of Persons	450060	31000	9000
	B. EWS House	Nos.	16050	238	630
11.	A. Villages Electrified	Nos.	1360	216	143
	B. Pumpsets Energisation	Nos.	38500	10493	9574

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	A. Tree Plantation	Lakhs	1380	4.97	1791.19
	B. Bio-gas Plants	Nos.	6000	1244	1136
13.	Sterilisation	Nos.	501000	53634	50602
14.	A. P. H. Cs	Nos.	228	Nil	228
	B. Sub-Centres	Nos.	700	700	—
15.	ICDS Blocks	Nos.	17	17	—
16.	A. Elementary Education	'000	436	NA	NA
	B. Adult Literacy	,000	350	NA	345
17.	F. P. S. opened	Nos.	—	234	73
18.	VSI Units	Nos.	9840	4083	4045

Price Rise of Cars and Trucks

4852. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the trend of rise in prices of passenger cars as well as trucks separately during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the causes for rise in the said prices and action Government took to control them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement indicating prices of popular makes of trucks and cars over the last five years is attached.

(b) The increase in prices upto the year 1981 was on account of increase in cost of inputs and overheads etc. Government have, since then held a series of discussions with

the manufacturers on the issue of price rationalisation of automobiles including trucks and cars. Government have also taken a note of the recommendations made by the BICP on the price structure of automobiles.

Entry of Maruti Udyog Ltd, in the field of passenger cars and vans, is expected to have a salutary effect on the quality & prices of cars marketed by other manufacturers. Also new licences have been issued for manufacture of commercial vehicles with a view to improving availability and containing prices.

As a result of these measures, prices, of trucks and cars, by and large, have remained stable over the past two years. The Government have also announced reduction in excise duties on trucks w.e.f. 1.10.83 and the resultant reduction in the prices has been passed on to the consumers.

Statement

Figures rounded to thousands of rupees

ITEM	RETAIL PRICE IN DELHI AS ON						
	1.1.79	1.1.80	1.1.81	1.1.82	1.1.83	1.6.83	1.12.83
TRUCKS							
Ashok Leyland	121	154	175	187	187	187	175
Tata	113	143	161	177	177	177	166
CARS							
Ambassador	38	51	58	74	74	74	74
Premier	39	51	63	69	71	74	72

**“Pollution Control and Proper Utilisation
of Industrial Waste”**

4853. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the growth of Industry and the rise in population have aggravated the problem of urban waste and have become a nuisance in urban as well as rural areas;

(b) whether schemes have been prepared to utilise waste and convert it into bio-gas, electric power, fertilizers and similar things; and

(c) whether Government would consider this matter on a priority basis to control pollution and transform waste into wealth and the details in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes Sir, some scheme have been finalised.

(c) The Government are aware of the importance of this area and are taking appropriate measures.

**Merger of Public Sector
Undertakings**

4854. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering merging some public sector units with one another to make them more viable ;

(b) the details of the units that are being considered for such mergers and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any principles have been evolved in this matter and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A Committee set up to recommend measures for improving Viability of some of the public sector undertakings of Department of Heavy Industry has submitted reports on some undertakings and in some cases, suggestions include merger. Government is yet to formulate proposals on these reports.

**Development of Districts Industries
Centres**

4855. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by
Government for the development of
District Industry Centres;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance
allocated and release for different
States for implementing of the above programme ;

(c) the various measures taken by the
Centre and various States for the development
of DIC ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance released to
various State/UT Governments for implementation
of DIC Programme during the years 1978-79 to
1982-83 and first two quarters of 1983-84 are
given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The District Industry
Centres are being restructured in order to make
them more effective by giving them the required
technical edge so that they can become a nucleus
of project activities. Substantial powers have
been delegated to the DICs by the State
Governments and other concerned agencies.

Statement

Central Assistance released to various States/UTs Under DIC Programme during
the year 1978-79 to 1982-83 and the first and second quarters of the year 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
							(1st & 2nd Qr.)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A.P.	110.00	72.55	14.39	63.63	83.25	38.50
2.	Assam	51.75	24.50	6.08	25.00	30.60	13.50
3.	Bihar	273.25	74.50	49.02	126.00	100.59	57.75
4.	Gujarat	155.02	48.36	57.02	71.94	67.18	37.75
5.	Haryana	103.00	28.90	NIL	33.42	33.78	19.00
6.	H.P.	82.20	28.80	6.41	38.80	40.04	19.00
7.	J & K	97.25	34.00	16.37	32.30	69.65	24.50
8.	Karnataka	80.05	43.17	25.17	50.12	85.61	39.25
9.	Kerala	103.00	45.91	40.54	43.20	48.55	24.00
10.	M.P.	357.75	108.00	17.11	104.24	134.91	56.25
11.	Maharashtra	212.85	60.00	37.50	74.60	92.00	35.00
12.	Manipur	56.00	14.40	8.88	27.00	29.48	10.50
13.	Meghalaya	9.80	20.50	Nil	9.75	11.25	2.00
14.	Nagaland	37.50	17.10	12.08	23.36	35.19	12.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Orissa	132.00	43.93	40.62	58.50	65.00	24.75
16. Punjab	65.50	29.30	Nil	30.75	27.00	19.00
17. Rajasthan	141.25	38.78	39.00	87.50	94.55	49.50
18. Sikkim	9.25	2.40	Nil	1.95	2.25	1.25
19. Tamil Nadu	128.50	33.60	51.31	59.66	66.23	30.50
20. Tripura	28.00	7.20	1.76	9.75	6.75	2.25
21. U.P.	134.00	226.45	65.11	217.25	201.95	98.00
22. West Bengal	143.80	42.74	31.62	57.24	46.50	33.75
Total States	2510.72	1044.99	519.99	1245.86	1359.01	648.25

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (1st & 2nd Qr.)
UTs with Legislature							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.25	12.00	Nil	9.75	14.50	6.25
2.	Mizoram	16.25	5.55	5.99	7.50	14.00	7.00
3.	Pondicherry	9.05	4.22	3.70	11.12	8.50	3.25
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.75	2.40	Nil	—	—	—
Total		73.30	24.17	9.69	28.37	37.00	16.50
UTs without legislature							
1.	A & N Islands	8.10	1.00	4.00	3.42	7.05	4.77
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.50	2.40	2.46	3.33	3.45	1.30
3.	Chandigarh	—	7.70	3.85	2.42	3.62	1.52
Total		16.60	18.10	10.31	9.17	14.12	7.59
Grand Total		2600.62	1087.26	539.99	1283.40	1410.13	672.34

Amendment of National Security Act

4856. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI P.M. SAYBED :

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the National Security Act keeping in view the worsening law and order situation in Punjab and Assam States;

(b) if so, which Section is to be amended and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in exercising the general laws of the country, the law and order situation in these States can be controlled;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which it is necessary to amend the NSA; and

(e) if not, the specific incidents under which the general laws of the country are not applicable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) Although some State Governments have suggested certain amendments to the National Security Act on the basis of difficulties experienced by them in the implementation of the provisions thereof, Government do not at present consider it necessary to amend the said Act. Due to extremist activities in Punjab it had become necessary to enact Punjab Disturbed Area Act and Armed Forces Special Powers Act to give additional powers for arrest, search, seizures to police and Security Force in areas declared disturbed in order that hit and run tactics of extremists and their hide-outs could be effectively conducted. In Assam similar Acts in existence have also been involved by State Government to deal with disturbed conditions and extremist activities.

सरकारी उपकरणों के लिए सोवियत संघ की सहायता

4857. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई पेशकश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस्. एम्. कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग) सोवियत संघ की सरकार सोवियत सहायता प्राप्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा निर्यात किये जाने के लिये सोवियत विशेषज्ञों की प्रतिनियुक्ति करने सोवियत संघ में भारतीय विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षण देने, फालतू हिस्से-पुर्जों का संभरण करने, जिन उत्पादों का निर्माण किया जायेगा उनकी प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करने, उत्पादों की डिजाइन को उन्नत बनाने, संयुक्त अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम चलाने, सोवियत संघ को उपकरणों की आपूर्ति के लिए क्रयदेश देने, तथा सोवियत संघ से अपेक्षित प्रलेखों भेजने एवं हिस्से-पुर्जों का निर्माण पूरा करने, कच्ची सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने आदि जैसी सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के साथ उन वस्तुओं/उपकरणों के उत्पादन में सहयोग देने के लिए एक समझौता भी हो गया है जिन पर दोनों पक्षों की सहमति होगी।

जेल सुधार सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट

4858. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री ए० नीलालोहियादसन नाडार : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व सरकार ने जेलों में सुधार की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर जेल सुधार सम्बन्धी मूला समिति का गठन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट की प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रिपोर्ट की जाँच की है ; और

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

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

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) से (ङ) चूँकि जेल प्रशासन राज्य का विषय है इसलिए प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियाँ राज्य सरकारों को उनकी टिप्पणियों के लिए भेजी गई हैं। प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों का राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके जाँच करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके बाद ही इसको सदन के पटल पर रखा जाएगा ।

Issue of Letters of Intent to M/s.
Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and
M/s Hindustan Wires Ltd.

4859. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs have informed his Ministry that M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Wires Ltd., are the MRTP Companies;

(b) whether his Ministry has granted any letters of intent to the said industries during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) if so, full details thereof and the number of such letters of intent which have not been cleared by the MRTP Act; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against the said companies for violating the MRTP Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Department of Company Affairs have informed Ministry of Industry on 24.11.1983 that from the information available, it prima facie appears that M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. is inter-connected with M/s. Hindustan Wires Ltd.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There letters of intent have been granted to M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and one to M/s. Hindustan Wires Ltd. during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and in the current year. All these were issued before 24-11-1983. Details are given below :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking and Location	Item of manufacture and Annual capacity	LI No. and date
1.	Vam Organic Chemical Ltd. (Hasanpur, Moradabad, U.P.)	Vinyl Acetate monomer=10,000 tonnes (after expansion)	LI: 334/80 dt. 28-7-80
2.	Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. (Hasanpur, Moradabad, U.P.)	Polyvinyl Acetate =4,500 tonnes, Polyvinyl Alcohol =2,000 tonnes.	LI : 677/82 dt. 4-9-82
3.	Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. (Nainital, U.P.)	Ethylene Glycol = 20,000 tonnes Ethylene Oxide = 2,000 tonnes Di-Ethylene = 1,500 tonnes Heavy Glycol = 100 tonnes	LI : 583/83 dt. 3-9-83
4.	Hindustan Wires Ltd. (Kadi, Mehsana, Gujarat)	Industrial Ceramic products 600 tonnes	LI : 442/81 dt. 13-7-81

When the Industrial Licence proposals from all companies are considered by the approval committees, on which Deptt. of Company Affairs is represented, all angles including the MRTP angle are taken into account.

(d) Department of Company Affairs have advised that M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Wires Ltd. are not yet registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. The registrability status of the above two companies was examined by the Department of Company Affairs and the companies have been advised vide their letter dated 3-12-1983, to get themselves registered under Section 26 of the said Act. Accordingly, establishment of any new undertaking by or substantial expansion of the existing activities of these two companies on or after the said date i.e. 3-12-83 would be subject to prior approval of the Central Government under Section 22/21 of the MRTP Act.

As regards the question whether the said two companies were registerable under the MRTP Act even prior to 3-12-83 and if so whether there has been any violation of the provisions of the said Act by these

companies, the matter is still under consideration of the Department of Company Affairs. Subsequent action, if necessary, will be taken accordingly.

Government Servants Under Suspension in the Department of Space

4860. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to implementation report laid on the Table of the House in respect of Unstarred Question No. 3839 dated 17 August, 1983 regarding Government servants under suspension in the Department of Space and state;

(a) whether the details of the employees, their designations; place of working reasons of suspension, the date of their suspension/date of review of subsistence allowance/date of review of suspension and present position thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) the reasons for violating the provisions of the statutory rules i.e. Central Civil Services (classification Control and Appeal) Rules and Fundamental Rules in the matter of not reviewing their cases; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such lapses do not recur in future besides taking corrective action in the above cases ?

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

**Industrialisation of Backward Areas
in Tamil Nadu**

4861. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the places which are classified as backward areas in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the follow up action Governments, both Centre and State, have undertaken for their speedy industrialisation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The following areas have been classified as backward by the Government of India;

Area-I Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Kurai-kudi and Thirupathur taluks (from Ramanathapuram district), Melur Taluk (from Madurai District), Pudrikkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulthur Taluks (from Puddukkottai district).

Area-II Comprising 11 taluks, viz., Dharmapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Dankanikottah, Krishanagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharmapuri district), Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).

Area-III Comprising 10 taluks, viz., Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Raja-

palayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram District), Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakethai, Dindigul and Vedasandur (from Madurai district).

Area-IV Districts of Dharmapuri (excluding Dharmapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Dankanikottah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai and Harur taluks), Kanyakumari, Mudurai (excluding Melur, Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedasandur taluks), North Arcot (excluding Tirupathur), Vaniyambadi, Vellore, wallajapet taluks), Ramanathapuram (excluding Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karai-kudi, Thirupathur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Sivillipathur, Rajapalayam taluks), South Arcot, Thanjavur, Thiruchirapalli, Puddukkottai (excluding Puddukkottai Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur taluks).

(b) The incentives for industrialisation of backward areas have recently been streamlined and enlarged. The areas at I, II and III above have now been made eligible for Central Investment Subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. The areas at IV above are eligible for 10% Central Investment Subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. All the areas are also eligible for concessional finance from term lending institutions.

The State Government have also notified 24 taluks not covered by Central Investment Subsidy wherein 15% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided out of the State's own resources. Apart from the Central Investment Subsidy the entrepreneurs setting up industries in the backward areas are eligible for tax concessions, hire-purchase of machinery for small scale industries, consultancy facilities for technical services etc. MRTP/FERA companies have also been allowed to set up Non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for small scale sector with an

export obligation of 50% in all the categories of districts. The industrial unit certified as nucleus plants are also entitled to certain relations such as convertibility clause, inter-corporate investments, etc.

Large Industrial Houses running below Capacity

4862. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the large industrial houses are running far below their licensing capacity;

(b) if so, out of them how many units are of Tata, Birla, J.K. Singhanian; and

(c) whether any fresh licences have been issued to these Houses in 1983 inspite of their non-utilisation of full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There is no centralised collection of date regarding capacity utilisation of individual industrial undertakings. As the reasons for under-utilisation of capacity vary from industry to industry and unit to unit, it is very difficult to have any precise information of the capacity utilisation of individual industrial undertakings. The efforts to collect this kind of information is also not considered commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) The following types of industrial licences have been granted to companies belonging to or controlled by Birlas, Tatas and J.K. Singhanian during the period January-October, 1983.

No of Industrial Licences issued during January-October 1983

	New Under-taking	New Article	Substantial expansion
Nirla	1	1	5
Tata	1	3	1
J.K. Singhanian	—	—	1

हरियाणा सीमा में लाल बजरी का खनन

4863. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फरीदाबाद में लाल बजरी के गैर-कानूनी रूप से खनन कार्य को बन्द करने हेतु हरियाणा सरकार के प्रधान सचिव को पत्र लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके बावजूद वहाँ लाल बजरी का गैर-कानूनी रूप से लगातार खनन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) दिल्ली-हरियाणा सीमा पर हो रहे गैर कानूनी खनन की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए श्रम मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा के मुख्य सचिव को लिखा है ।

(ग) हरियाणा सरकार से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) तथा (घ) गैर कानूनी खनन रोकने का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का है तथा खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 21 के अन्तर्गत उन्हें पर्याप्त अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ।

Cases against Maruti Ltd. in Courts

4864. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) how many legal matters involving Maruti Udyog Ltd. are pending in various District Courts, High Courts and Supreme

Court giving details of each case and Subject matter under litigation;

(b) whether any matter is pending in any High Court, or Supreme Court involving distribution and allotment policy for Maruti cars;

(c) if so, the issues involved; and

(d) the details of the petition against Maruti Udyog Ltd. pending in the Orissa High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The following court cases involving Maruti Udyog Ltd. are pending :

(i) Sixty-eight cases for recovery of outstanding amounts from debtors of Maruti Ltd. (in liquidation);

(ii) Two cases filed by Banks, in which Maruti Udyog Ltd. is one of the respondents, for recovery of loans advanced to Maruti Limited (in liquidation).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No petition against Maruti Udyog Ltd. is pending in the Orissa High Court.

Computerised Allotment of Maruti Cars

4865. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 239 on 16 November, 1983 regarding computerised allotment of Maruti cars and state :

(a) particulars and qualifications of personnel of Electronic Data Processing

Deptt. of Maruti Udyog Ltd. who wrote the computer programme for random number generation and whether a copy of the programme will be placed on the Table of the House ;

(b) whether persons who signed allotment lists were qualified to understand the programme language, if so, qualifications which enabled each of these persons to understand programme;

(c) dates on which requests for scrutiny of programme were made by 'The Statesman' and Dr. Sri Ram Khanna, the date on which the Company informed them for scrutiny, the particulars of persons who scrutinised the date and place at which this was made; and

(b) reasons why, Dr. Khanna was not allowed to scrutinise programme ?

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

(b) Dr. M.K. Jain, D.Sc., FNA, Head of the Computer Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, one of the five persons who signed the allotment list, is competent to understand computer programmes. The other four persons signed the lists in order to validate them as authentic

(c) and (d) The Statesman made a request for scrutiny of the computer programme on 24th September, 1983, and the programme was scrutinised by its representative, on 26th September, 1983. Dr. Sri Ram Khanna was advised that the computer programme is available at Gurgaon and as such scrutiny at the Head Office was not possible.

Statement

Particulars of Maruti Udyog Ltd, personnel who wrote the programme

Name and designation	Qualification
1. Shri B.S. Ram Das, Sr. Manager (EDP).	1. Degree in Mech. Engineering. 2. A.M.I.E. (Mech). 3. M.I.E. (Mech.) 4. Post graduate courses in EDP systems at Military College of Telecommunications, MHOW.
2. Shri G.V.N. Sastri, Dy. Manager (EDP)	B.E. (Electronics). M. Tech. (I.I.T. Kanpur).

Setting up of Chemical Industry by Kanorias West Bengal

4866. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta-based Industrial Houses are not setting up industries in the State, particularly in the field of Chemicals ;

(b) if so, the particulars of letters of intent which were issued since 1979 but have not so far been acted upon by these houses ;

(c) whether the Kanorias were issued a letter of intent in 1979 for setting up a Chemical industry in W. B. and they have not so far done anything ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to set matters right and tame these defaulting industrialists who were not implementing the Letters of Intent already issued to them and also prevent the flight of industries from West Bengal, where there is vast unemployment already ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI G.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The term 'Calcutta-based Industrial Houses' referred to in the question is not clear. It is,

therefore, not possible to comment in this respect.

(c) M/s. Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd. were granted a letter of intent in 1979 for setting up a new undertaking at Midnapore, West Bengal, for the manufacture of Nitrobenzene, Aniline, etc. The Company have reported that they have taken steps regarding procurement of land on long-term lease and are taking action to finalise their foreign collaboration agreement and have initiated formalities for obtaining C. G. clearance for import of equipments.

(b) Requests for change of location from one State to another are considered on merits in consultation with the State Governments concerned. It is the responsibility of the State Government concerned to watch the progress of implementation of letters of intent and industrial licences and to provide necessary infrastructural inputs to facilitate the setting up of industries.

Safety for Passengers at Howrah Station

4867. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what really prevents the Railway Police from making the Howrah Station safe for the passengers ; and

(b) the steps taken against the incidents that took place on the 20th September, 1983 evening at the station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to available information. Howrah station is safe for the passengers. Lakhs of passengers are travelling through the station daily. There are occasional crime like lifting of packages or pickpocketing. These are also controlled. No untowards incidents happened at Howrah station on 20. 9. 1983. There were large number of people at the station who come to attend a Left front rally. There was a clash between 2 groups of anti-socials by the side of Ganges under the bridge in the evening. Over this Golabari P. S. Howrah registered case No. 10, dated 21-9-1983 under section 147/148/149/307-I. P. C. read with 6 (3) I. A. Act. This created some panic amongst the people waiting at the platform. 3 special trains were run by the Railways in the night to clear the accumulated people.

**Brain behind The Killings of
Nirankaris in Punjab**

4868. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10 november, 1983 stating that Mrs. Amarjit Kaur whom intelligence agencies in their reports have held to be the brain behind the killings of Nirankaris in Punjab :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the news-item. Smt. Amarjit Kaur, is the head of Akhand Kirtani Jatha and this organisation is

suspected to have a hand in violent incidents. The authorities are vigilant and are keeping close watch on activities of extremist elements.

**Seizure of Guns with Spanish
Markings in Jammu**

4869. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether several hundred guns with Spanish markings were seized in some factories in Jammu;

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

(c) whether a licence from the Central Government is required for setting up a factory for the manufacture of guns if so, whether such a licence was obtained by the person concerned; and

(d) whether the import of guns is required to be canalised through his Ministry before the licence is issued and whether in this case, this procedure was followed ?

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

(b) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have reported that on 18th November, 1983 information was received in Police Station Gandhi Nagar, Jammu that foreign made barrels and other parts in

large quantity had been illegally stored in a room in Shed No. 6 of M/s Shiva Gun Factory, Industrial Estate, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu. On this case FIR No. 364/83 under Sections 3/25, Arms Act, 1959 was registered by the Police and a raid was conducted. The search conducted in the first floor of the Shed No. 6 yielded recovery of 500 barrels & same number of firing mechanism body actions of 12 bore shot guns made in Spain, The Manager of the firm Shri Laxman Choudhury Storekeeper Shri Joginder Jha and partner Shri Dharam Chand failed to produce any documents in respect of these firearms, and these were there for seized by the Police and the above named persons were arrested on 19th November, 1983. They were subsequently released on bail under the orders of Chief Judicial Magistrate Jammu on 23rd November, 1983.

During the course of investigation of the above mentioned case, it was revealed that foreign made double-barrel and complete body actions were also in the illegal possession of M/s Khairuddin & Sons, Jammu. Therefore, their premises were also raided by the Police and 115 barrels and 40 body actions of Spanish make were recovered. In this connection case FIR No. 366/83, Police Station Gandhi Nagar, under sections 13/25 Arms Act, 1959 was registered. Investigation in both the cases is in progress.

(c) Yes Sir. M/s Shiva Gun Factory holds a licence issued in Form IX for manufacture of 3000 ML/BL guns per annum. M/s Khairuddin & Sons holds a licence issued in Form IX for manufacture of 600 ML/BL guns per annum.

(d) Apart from the formalities prescribed under the Import Trade Control Act under the Arms Act, 1959 a licence from the Ministry of Home Affairs is required for import of firearms falling in Categories I(b) I(c) and I(d) mentioned in Schedule, I of the Arms Rules, 1962. The components of firearms allegedly imported by the aforementioned manufacturing units do not fall in the categories of firearms for which the Ministry of Home Affairs is the authority for issue of licence for import under Section 10 of the Arms Act, 1959.

Allotment of Flatted Industrial Units to SCs and STs

4870. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of SC/ST persons who have been allotted flatted industrial units by D.D.A. during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications pending; and

(c) whether Government propose to further invite applications from SC/ST candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) D.D.A. does not allot flatted industrial units. However, according to Delhi Administration, 63 flatted factories/modules were allotted to SC and ST entrepreneurs.

(b) Nil.

(c) As and when the flatted factories complex is ready, applications will be invited from the entrepreneurs including those who belong to the SC & ST.

Controlling the prices of Biscuits

4871. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present the manufacture of biscuits is the monopoly of a few companies in the organised sector viz., Britannia India, Parle ; Dalmia and they are selling their products at a very high profit ;

(b) whether these manufacturers are supplied maida and suji by State Governments at controlled rates ;

(c) if so, reasons for not controlling their prices ;

(d) whether Government had at any time got the cost-audit of these companies

done and fixed their margin of profit ; if so, when and quantum thereof ; and

(e) if not, whether Government will have the needfull done and ensure that some relief, by cutting down their high incidentals, in price is passed on to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) There are a large number of units engaged in biscuit industry both in the small scale and in the organised sectors. Manufacture of biscuits has been reserved for the small scale sector. There is therefore no question of monopoly of a few companies in the organised sector as mentioned in the question. As regards profits it may be stated that there is no price control on biscuits

(b) According to the information furnished by the Department of Food, State Governments are authorised to control the prices and distribution of maida and suji produced by Roller Flour Mills. The bulk consumers like biscuit manufacturers are also allotted these products by the State Governments at the ex-mill prices fixed for these products by those State Governments.

(c) As there is adequate competition in the industry both in the organised and small scale sectors, there appears to be no need for price control.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Illegal Mining of Red Sand Near Mehrauli

4872. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister for STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether influential contractors have extended mining of red sand and 500 trucks of red sand are being extracted and transported illegally from all over Mehrauli (Delhi) daily ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken (i) to stop illegal mining and (ii) to extend departmental operations of scientific mining from Bhatti to other areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Instances of illegal mining and transportation of red sand from Mehrauli area have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Delhi Administration has indicated the steps taken by them to stop illegal mining and extend departmental operations to other areas. These include (i) boundary demarcation on the inter-state border between Delhi and Haryana. Boundary pillars have been placed on the ground. Demarcation of boundary is expected to make the ground situation clear to the enforcement staff.

(ii) Concerted efforts are being made by the Delhi Administration for combing the area and for stopping/detecting illegal operations.

(iii) Raids already carried out to check illegal mining have yielded results as 18 defaulters are being proceeded against under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957.

(iv) The Delhi Administration have decided to departmentalise the operations in all Bazri Mines and instructions have been issued to Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in this regard. DSIDC have started departmental mining at Bhatti and this is going to be extended to all other areas.

Persons belonging to SC and ST Communities Working in Budget Press, Ministry of Finance

4873. **SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI :** Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received in the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, R. K. Puram, New Delhi requesting to defend the rights of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities, working in the Budget Press Ministry of Finance, New Delhi since January, 1982 ; and

(b) the action taken by the Office of the Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe and by the responsible officer in the concerned Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, R.K. Puram, New Delhi have received two representations from S/Shri C.L. Barolia and Mansha Ram working in the Budget Press, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi since January, 1982, Shri C.L. Barolia, Machine Operator had represented against his harassment by the Manager of the Budget Press. After examining the allegations and the remarks of the Manager of the press, it was decided to file the representation but the Manager of the Press was verbally advised to ensure that harmonious relations are maintained in the Budget Press.

Shri Mansha Ram, Peon had represented regarding his promotion as Binder. Ministry of Finance have intimated that he was appointed as a Binder in the Press on purely ad-hoc basis. As his performance as binder was not found satisfactory, his ad hoc appointment as binder was not continued beyond 5.7. 1983. Moreover the vacancy of binder against which Shri Mansha Ram was appointed was purely ad-hoc and therefore, the question of his regular appointment as binder would not have arisen. The other allegations made by Shri Mansha Ram against the Manager of the Press have been carefully looked into and found without substance.

Final withdrawal from G.P.F. in connection with Betrothal/Marriages of Female Relations

4874. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present G.P.F. final withdrawal can be made only after completion of 20 years service for meeting the expenses in connection with the betrothal/marriage of the subscriber, his sons, daughters and other female relations actually dependent on him under rule 15(A) (b) of the G.P.F. (CS) Amendment Rules, 1977 ;

(b) the reasons for not including the above purpose in rule 15(b) of the Rules ibid particularly because the subscriber has to incur such expenses much earlier than the period of 20 years of his service in case of his own marriage and the marriage of female relations. such as his own sisters actually dependent on him ; and

(c) whether Government now propose to allow the subscribers to have GPF final withdrawal for meeting the expenditure in connection with the betrothal/marriage of their female relations actually dependent on them after completion of 15 years service as has been done in a number of cases under Rule 15 (B) of the Rules ibid keeping in view the reasons given in (b) above ?

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

(b) Rule 15 (b) has been so framed as to take care of any financial need of a Government servant for acquiring housing accommodation only. For purposes mentioned in part (a) of the Question a Government servant even with less than 20 years of service can take advances from provident fund, and in deserving cases relaxation for withdrawal can also be granted,

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Demand of Tyre Industry for allotment of Imported Rubber Duty Free

4875. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSIRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tyre industry has sought allotment of imported rubber duty free, to compensate partially the loss suffered by tyre manufacturing units after they had rolled back tyre prices ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in actual practice, the tyre manufacturers have not passed on any benefit to the tyre users in cutting down their prices even with the grant of relief in excise duty and are indulging in numerous malpractices ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the tyre manufacturers' new demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Automobile Tyre Manufacturers' Association has reported to the Government that the benefit of excise duty reduction on the categories of tyres for which excise duty has been allowed has been fully passed on to the consumers and the alleged 'Malpractices' in terms of discount on bulk purchases, special discount to preferred dealers etc. are normal trade practices justified in any competitive market.

(c) Import duty was reduced on an ad hoc basis from 31.5 per cent to 35 percent ad-valorem.

Request of UP Government for Central Assistance

4876. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government had sought Central

assistance of rupees 450 crores for construction of roads repairs of tube wells and purchase of buses for State Transport Corporation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has asked for additional Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores for rural roads, Rs. 39.6 crores for irrigation and Rs. 100 crores for purchase of buses by the State Road Transport Corporation in the current year. Besides, it has requested additional Central assistance of Rs. 60 crores' Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 100 crores respectively for these purposes next year over and above the normal allocation of Plan assistance to the State.

(b) Due to constraint of resources at the Centre, it has not been possible to accede to the UP Government's request for additional assistance in the current year. The question of making suitable provisions for the programmes in UP for 1984-85 within the available resources would be looked into while formulating the Annual Plan for that year.

Paper Manufacturing Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4877. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dalvi Committee has recommended to set up projects in Madhya Pradesh State for the Manufacture of paper ; and

(b) if so, whether the plan projects have since been finalised and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Dalvi Committee had recommended that forest based industries in Bastar should be taken up as joint ventures between the Forest Development Corporations, the entrepreneurs and tribal producers and collectors

of raw materials. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have accordingly been advised that the setting up of a paper mill in Bastar should be considered in the context of a cooperative venture and with the participation of tribals, and stress should be laid on the use of bamboo as raw material. The capacity of the proposed paper mill should also be examined and reviewed in the light of the availability of bamboo in the area. The State Government are to process the proposal in accordance with these recommendations.

**Permission to M/s. Pure Drinks
(New Delhi) Ltd. to run Factory
in Connaught Circus**

4878. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1068 in Rajya Sabha on 2 March, 1983, and state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has allowed Messrs Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., to run a factory in the Connaught Circus area where there are no other factories ;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances for permission being given ;

(c) steps taken to remove the factory to an industrial area ; and

(d) progress as yet of the above steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) In fulfilment of an assurance given in the Rajya Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1068 on 2nd March, 1983, the Ministry of Works & Housing has already stated that M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. hold a Registration Certificate granted under Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of soft drinks in its unit at Connaught Place, New Delhi. According to New Delhi Municipal Committee, this aerated

water factory has been licensed under the provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and rules framed thereunder as it conforms to the requirements of the relevant rules. The factory is located in the area earmarked for flatted factories in the relevant Zonal Development Plan.

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

इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया)

**लिमिटेड कर्मचारी यूनियन,
नई दिल्ली का शापन**

4878-क. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि० कर्मचारी यूनियन कलाश, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 से 25 अगस्त, 1983 को कोई माँग-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें उल्लिखित माँगों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हाँ, 1 ई० पी० आई० की कर्मचारी यूनियन द्वारा ई०पी०आई० के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक को सम्बोधित दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1983 के अम्यावेदन की प्रतिमाँ सरकार को मिल गई हैं ?

(ख) अम्यावेदनों में उठाये गए मुद्दों का सम्बन्ध मंहगाई भत्ते के विलय, अन्तरिम सहायता, पदोन्नति की युक्तिसंगत नीतियाँ, परिवहन राजसहायता में संशोधन, प्रबन्धवार्ता समिति तथा शिकायत समिति का पुनर्गठन से है। इन प्रश्नों को हल करने के लिए ई०पी०आई० के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है।

Foreign Visits by Officers Holding
Office in Sports Organisations

4878-B SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL : Will the Minister
of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of IAS/IPS officers holding office in various sports organisations at the State/national level ;

(b) the number of visits abroad made by each of the officers mentioned above for the last 3 years, the time spent and the expenditure incurred together with the purpose of these visits ; and

(c) the norms laid down by Government to regulate such visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b)
The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have not laid down any norms to regulate the foreign visits of officers in their capacity as office bearers of sports organisations.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) : The hon. Home Minister is here. I would like to know why the Akali Dal leaders are not allowed to go to...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. Nothing is going on record. Don't record. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो विदेशों में बहुत दौरे करते हैं, मैं तो नहीं करता इसलिए मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं थी। लेकिन यह जानकर ताज्जुब हुआ कि एयर इंडिया के मैनु में

MR. SPEAKER : allowed.

Now, only papers laid.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF
ANDRAW YULE AND COMPANY
LIMITED, CALCUTTA AND BHARAT
HEAVY PLATE AND VESSELS LIMITED,
VISAKHAPATNAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
S. M. KRISHNA) : ON BEHALF
OF SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

I beg to lay on the table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 855 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18 A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951,
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 872 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18 A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7471/83]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 7472/83]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7473/82]

(द्वयवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आज की बात है क्या ? आज नजर आया आपको ?

बैठ जाओ ।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TERRITORIAL ARMY ACT, 1948 AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED, BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of

section 14 of the Territorial Army Act, 1948 :—

- (i) The Territorial Army (Amendment) Rules 1981 published in Notification No. S. R. O. 55 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1981.
- (ii) The Territorial Army (second Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S. R. O. 168 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.
- (iii) The Territorial Army (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S. R. O. 192 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981.

- (2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the Notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7474/83]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7475/83]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGER, HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LIMITED, NEW DELHI, CENTRAL PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRADUN, COIRS BOARD, CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF TOOL DESIGN HYDERABAD ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and paper Mills Limited, Napanagar, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Napanagar, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited, Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7476/83]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan paper Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon,
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7477/83]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun.

for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7478/83]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1982-83 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7479/83]

- (4) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7480/83]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7481/83]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7482/83]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7482/83]

- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with audited Accounts.

- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, Central Tool Room and Training Centre Calcutta, Tool Room Training Centre, Delhi and Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7484/83]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI. CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LIMITED, NEW DELHI, PADMAJA NAIDU HIMALAYAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK, DARJEELING, INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION CALCUTTA, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IMMUNOLOGY, NEW DELHI, SAHA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS, CALCUTTA, MEMBRIAL CENTRE, BOMBAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : ON BEHALF OF SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL.

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:—

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7484A/83]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7485/83]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7486/83]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7487/83]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7488/83]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7489/83]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7490/83]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7491/83]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7492/83]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7493/83]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC, OF HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED CALCUTTA AND INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED, CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7494/83]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7495/83]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND ORDERS ISSUED UNDER DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA RULES, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :-

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Third Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 886 (B) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1983.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 962 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1983.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 931 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1983.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7496/83]

- (2) A copy each of 78 Orders (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 from 1st January 1975 onwards.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Above Orders.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7497/83]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC, OF INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT CATERING AND NUTRITION, NEW DELHI, INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT CATERING TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION, BOMBAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS

AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH)
ON BEHALF OF SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT :
I beg to lay on the table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New-Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7498/83]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7499/83]
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7500/83]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7501/83]
- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar (Kashmir) for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7502/83]
- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7503/83]
- (vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7504/83]
- (viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7505/83]
- (ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Patna, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7506/83]
- (x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7507/83]
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Srinagar and Food Craft Institutes, Chandigarh, Bhopal; Tiruchirapalli, Patna and Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7507/83]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER COINAGE
ACT, 1906**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative coins of 20 paise of hexagonal shape containing magnesium 3.5 to 4 percent and remainder aluminium on the theme "FISHERIES") Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4356 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7508/83]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF COMPUTER MAINTENANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, SECUNDERABAD AND SEMICONDUCTOR COMPLEX LIMITED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. S.M. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(1) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-7509/83]

(2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. I.T-7510/83]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir. I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

"In accordance with provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting Held on the 19th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1983.

12.04 hrs.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their fourteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members of the periods mentioned against each :-

1.	Smt. Indira Kumari	—	2nd August to 26th August, 1983
2.	Shri A.M. Velu	—	10th August to 26th August, 1983
3.	Shri Bapusaheb Parulakar	—	25th July to 26th August, 1983
4.	Shri Qazi Saleem	—	21st August to 26th August, 1983 15th November to 22nd November and 1st December to 22nd December, 1983.
5.	Km. Kamla Kumari	—	15th November to 22nd November and 1st December to 22nd December, 1983.

Is it the pleasures of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR-SPEAKER : The leave is granted The Members will be informed accordingly.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी अबल की बात भी किया करो। हर वक्त शोर किया करते हो। कल नाम था। आये नहीं, आज आ गये शोर करने के लिये... (श्रवणान) कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री होगा उनकी रक्षा की जायगी। ऊल जलूल बात क्यों करते हो। यहां यह बात करने वाली नहीं है।

12.06 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND AND HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Hundred and Seventy-second Report relating to Ministry of External

Affairs on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and sixteenth Report of the Committee regarding Purchase Operations of of the Supply-wing in the High Commission of India, London.

- (2) Hundred and Seventy-third Report relating to Ministry of Rural Development on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninetieth Report of the Committee regarding Food for work Programme.

12.07 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY EIGHT REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY (Bengal): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :-

- (i) Fifty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Railways Transportation of perishable commodities by Railways and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Fifty-eight Report on the Ministry of Finance-Re-structuring of Demands for Grants Nos.

54 and 55 of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

tion of the Government in regard thereto."

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.08-1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EN MASSE RESIGNATION BY SCIENTISTS, DAIRY PROFESSIONALS AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported EN MASSE resignation by the officers of National Dairy Development Board and the reac-

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, a number of officers of National Dairy Development Board submitted their resignations to the Secretary, National Dairy Development Board on December 13, 1983 who forwarded these resignations along with his own on 14th December, 1983 to the Chairman, National Dairy Development Board. These resignations were as a reaction to the reply given by the Government in response to the Unstarred Question No. 1339 on 2-12-1983 in Rajya Sabha. On December 17, 1983, the Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, Dr. Kurien wrote to Secretary, National Dairy Development Board, declining to accept their resignations and asking him to advise the officers not to press the matter any further. Secretary, National Dairy Development Board, has brought the Chairman's letter to the notice of the officers and requested them to continue with their work.

The Government have, on more than one occasion, stated in Parliament that the National Dairy Development Board have done good work in connection with the dairy development programmes included in our Five Year Plans and Government has been giving full support to the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board in their implementation. The decision to evaluate the working of Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board referred to in the reply to the above mentioned Unstarred Question on December 2, 1983 is intended to assess the achievements of the programme and to improve its implementation by suggesting measures to remove any shortcomings and bottlenecks in the course of its implementation. An evaluation with similar objective had been done with regard to Operation Flood I.

I need hardly say that the evaluation will be objective and impartial and there should be no room for any misunderstanding or misgiving on this account. The decision to evaluate the programme had been taken before the publication of the article in the Illustrated Weekly of India and had nothing to do with it.

In the light of these facts the Government consider that the action of the officers of the National Dairy Development Board to resign en mass was an over reaction to the statement given by the Minister in Parliament. The Government are glad that the Chairman has not accepted the resignations and are confident that the officers would continue to work with dedication for the success of the dairy development programmes.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record...Not allowed. ...Disallowed....I am going to name you. Sir down...Take your seat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; do not shout...I have not allowed anybody. An important thing is going on in the House and you are shouting.. There is no question of zero hour...sit down.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ना बैठिये, खड़े रहिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कहा है कि मैंने आपको एलाऊ नहीं किया है । न आपका कोई मोशन है, न प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है । I have not allowed it. No question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask any questions.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर दीजिए ।
Give me in writing.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with business. Not allowed. I am not allowing him. Nothing will go on record. If you want to say anything you have to give me in writing. And if there is a law and order problem, it has to be dealt with accordingly.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर प्रधान मंत्री की सिक्युरिटी की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on... record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bambay North East) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of a point of a order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will tell you the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the Question Hour is over. And before you take up any business, there is....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have already taken up.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Longowal group is not being allowed to caste its vote. Is it not a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you at this juncture to raise a question on law and order. If you give in writing, I will consider. I have never disallowed any discussion, but it should be according to the law, according to the rules. Doors are always open, That is so simple.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए। इसको 377 में कर देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए। अखबार की बात में नहीं मानता। आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिये। मैं बात करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको मालूम है कि हमें क्या से यह प्रथा रही है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि मेरे लिए ज्यादा न रोका जाए। जो भी प्रधान मंत्री हों, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हों, शास्त्री जी ये या श्री मोरारजी देसाई थे, सब के लिए वह व्यवस्था की जाती है। यह सरकार की, सिक््युरिटी फ़ोर्सिज की व्यवस्था होती है। यह बात यहां करने की नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं बोलने नहीं दे रहा था।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात यहां करने की नहीं है। आप पेरे पास आइए। मैं आपको बताऊंगा। इसीलिए मैं आपको रोक रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे साथ बलिए और मुझसे बात कर लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता था, आप आकर मुझसे बात

कर लीजिए। तीन-चार दिन के बाद आप और शास्त्री जी यहां पर आए हैं। जो गरमी थी उसे इस हाउस में उतार रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको समझाया, फिर भी आप नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण जदिया (उज्जैन) : किसी के अपमान की कीमत पर किसी का सम्मान नहीं हो सकता है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़े-लिखे हैं और वे शास्त्री हैं, इस बात को आप हाउस में क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?

(At this Stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
Shastry left the House)

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I do not know. I seek your guidance, Sir. I do not know what is happening in the House. I have been trying to very carefully watch the proceedings of the House. You allowed one hon. Member to put a Calling Attention Motion. The Motion was put. The hon. Minister made a reply. Supplementaries were going on. I do not know what happened in between. Unfortunately, it seems a couple of Members are bent upon creating a publicity stunt in this House. Everything what has happened to-day, is happening outside every day. I do not know why they have picked up the last but one day of the Session, to create a sensational news; and looking at the Press galleries, they are making all sorts of wild charges, and about things which have not happened. (Interruptions) I am sure this will not go as part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

This will not go as part of the proceedings. I request you to expunge all this.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
पोलिटिकल स्टण्ड तो आप बना रहे हैं।
(व्यवधान) क्या आप चाहते हैं कि कोई
महत्वपूर्ण विषय इस हाउस में न उठाया
जाए ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : उसके लिए उचित
तरीका नहीं है। कार्लिंग अटेंशन के दम्यान
आप नहीं उठा सकते हैं। आज आप कहां से
आ गए, पहले कहां थे ? स्पीकर साहब
इजाजत दें तो उठाइये, कौन रोकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : बूटासिंह
जी ने जो आक्षेप लगाया वह भी ठीक नहीं
है। इस सदन की गरिमा के लिए जितने आप
चिन्तित हैं, उतने ही हम भी चिन्तित हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही (सिसरिल) : हमें
इस बात से इन्कार नहीं है, लेकिन हम सदस्यों
की मर्यादा का भी ख्याल रखें। *(व्यवधान)*।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadaupur) : ROSE

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Somnath
Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir,
I am on a point of order. I am not saying
one word about the merits, because I do not
know about them. There is no doubt about
the fact that the Prime Minister's security
has to be very zealously safeguarded. The
only point I want to raise is that the
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should
not impute motives to another Member.

This is what I say Don't impute motives
to another Member. You may not approve
of his conduct.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee
this was a thing which was to be discussed
in the light of the present circumstances,
and the tense situation. Hon. Members are
also responsible. They should realize what
is happening.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I
am not raising any question about your
ruling. I only request the Minister of
Parliamentary Affairs not to impute motives.

MR. SPEAKER : It is such a trivial
matter. It can be sorted out inside. There
is nothing to be raised here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
Whosoever may be the Prime Minister, I will
say that for Prime Minister, steps have to
be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : In every country, it
is the same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You
have rightly mentioned it. But the detention
of Members for 15 or 20 minutes is not
correct.

MR. SPEAKER : No; it is an exaggera-
tion. Now look here...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
But he should not impute motives when
they genuinely complain to you. That is
the only objection. Otherwise, you are
perfectly right in observing what you did.

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you. I myself
have passed through those lanes which the
Prime Minister passes through. And I also
have been stopped there. But it is incumbent
on the security forces to ensure that thing.
If I am not to help my security people,
then who else will do it ? If the Members
of Parliament do not help the security staff,
who else will ?

(Interruptions)

श्री राम लाल राही : उनके लिए एक अवकाश गेट क्यों नहीं कर दिया जाता है। वे एक गेट से निकलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राही जी, आप दस दिन में एक दिन आते हैं। क्यों यहां आकर यह काम करते हैं। आप सज्जन आदमी हैं आप इस बात को सोचते क्यों नहीं हैं। जो आप कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं संसद सदस्य होकर आया हूँ। मैं सम्मान के लिए आया हूँ यहां पर। मैं सम्मान नहीं खोना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका ही सम्मान है।

श्री राम लाल राही : दूसरों का सम्मान करता हूँ, तो अपने सम्मान की रक्षा भी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सम्मान जो करते हैं, वह हाउस का सम्मान है। जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनता है, चाहे वह विरोधी दल हो या पक्ष के हों।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सही बात है। वह अपनी ओर से प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बने। हाउस ने बनाया है, लोगों ने बनाया है। किसी को शोग बनाते हैं, जितने दिन बनायें। जब तक वह प्रधान मंत्री होते हैं, आपका फर्ज बनता है कि अपने सिक्योरिटी फोर्सों की मदद करेंगे।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं यही तो आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ। उन के लिये एक स्पेशल गेट कर दीजिए। हम दूसरे गेट से निकल जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने खुद आपको बताया

श्री राम लाल राही : हमारे आने में अवरोध डाला जाता है, तो हम को तकलीफ होती है। हमारे संसदीय कार्यों में अनुरोध पैदा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभायें, जो जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर डाली हुई है। आपकी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स भी निभा रही है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : प्रधानमंत्री सामान्यतया गेट नं० 5 से आती हैं। हम भी वहीं से जाते हैं... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री आपका सम्मान नहीं चाहती हैं। मेरे सामने बात हुई है। मेरे सामने कहा है कि वे कैसे करते हैं। उनको कहो कि वे क्यों रोकते हैं। हमें तकलीफ होती है। लेकिन वह बेचारा मजबूर है। अगर कल कुछ हो जाता है, तो उनका गरेबान पकड़ोगे। न आप पकड़े जायेंगे, न मैं पकड़ा जाऊंगा। पकड़ा जाएगा; वह जो कि जिम्मेदार होगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम लाल राही : हम इससे इन्कार नहीं करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सम्मान लोगों ने उसी दिन कर दिया, जिस दिन आप बहाना मंत्र बनकर आए। आपको सम्मान नहीं दिया होता तो आप यहां नहीं बैठते। दस लाख जनता के आप नुमाइन्दे बन कर यहां आए हैं। आपको भगवान ने और लोगों ने प्यार दिया है। उसकी इज्जत को संभालिए। सदन में आपका सम्मान है। आपका सम्मान किसी और का नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका तो है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Today is the last day of the session. What about my privilege motion regarding Kalkaji flats ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एलाउ नहीं किया है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh) : I have written back to you. They are still making wrong statements.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या पूछ रहे हैं । कोई बात नहीं है, यह चलता रहता है । इसमें कोई लास्ट नहीं होता है । पालियामेंट को इसके साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I have got my evidence and the photographs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कुछ देख करके करायेंगे ।

It is always going on.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He is an astrologer.

He is under misapprehension that today is the last day. Today is not the last day of the session. He has predicted dissolution of Parliament.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया । मैं देख रहा हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : कल इस सदन के सत्र का एक दिन बाकी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे फिर सत्र आएगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ, वह तो सुन लीजिए ।

श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पता अगली लोक सभा बैठे अथवा नहीं लोक सभा की नीबत आये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चिंता मत करो ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में सरकार ने कहा था.....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the House is grateful to you that in the interest of the farmers you have been kind enough to admit this Calling Attention motion. Today, Anand Dairy of National Development Board has almost become a household word in our country and a pride of our cooperative efforts encouraged by our government and a pride of the farmers because of its rapid strides and achievements. Originally, it was Paulson Butter Dairy. It was a foreign interest when they tried to get milk from the farmers of Gujarat at a very cheap price. The valient farmers of Gujarat resisted it and now we can pay tributes to late Sardar Patel who led many peasants' movements in Gujarat and came to assist these farmers in Gujarat ; and then these farmers formed a cooperative and now this has come into being as Anand Dairy and then the National Dairy Development Board, and all these things were formed.

Now this is one place in Asia where a well advised co-operative set-up covering almost 25 lakh farmers' families, which means a population of 10 million, have come into being with the devotion of our scientists and the professional dairy workers there. This has influenced even the neighbouring countries. And some countries like Philippines, Malaysia and even China are interested in taking assistance of the experts of Anand Dairy and the National Dairy Development Board.

The hon. Minister in his statement has rightly stated that the Government have on more than one occasion stated in Parliament

that the National Dairy Development Board have done very good work in connection with dairy development programme included in our Five Year Plans. Hon. Prime Minister also visited this Anand Dairy and appreciated the commendable work of the scientists and the professional dairists who are engaged in this work there. Last year even President Zail Singh visited this Dairy and had a word of commendation for all the scientists who are working there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किनी और पर कुटारा-घात होता है न। जिन की जब कटती है और जो लूटते हैं, उनकी बजह से ऐसा हो जाता है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

This background shows the achievements the scientists there have made. Now, supposing we make a statement in the House there is a screening committee—I am sure that the Government is aware that there is a screening committee—and every time a report of the National Dairy Development Board also comes to the Committee. They get the operation flood report and also the Government must be looking into such reports also, and on the basis of such reports the Government announces that they are doing commendable work. So, the screening committee looks into these things. Someone might have given some suggestion to the hon. Minister of the Minister of Agriculture if there is any deficiency noticed anywhere. But here there were no deficiencies and nothing could have been reported to the screening committee. What was the urgent need for this? You can understand one thing. Our scientists are very sensitive. If we say one word, they may feel it. They are not politicians. They are devoting their whole time, and energy because with the investment of the Government they want to see that it becomes a complete success.

Now, some statement based on some kind of a report which has nothing to do with the actual facts or the work which the National Dairy Development Board and the scientists are doing seems to have been made. What happens is, it only maligns everybody because, because of this Dairy

Development project and Anand Dairy the milk contractors who used to exploit the farmers like anything, are trying to get help of some sources so that they can malign the many scientists working there and we may also fall prey to that kind of maligning. Therefore, I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that they have commended—Government has commended to us—their work and they have asked the screening committee to look into these things. I am sure that the Screening Committee can take care of it safely. Everybody knows that milk products worth Rs.800 crores are sold through this Dairy and the Mother Dairy scheme.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any Board meeting has ever taken place in Anand. It has always been taking place in Delhi but not in Anand. Why should they not hold the Board meeting at Anand so that they can go there and find out the difficulties of the farmers and others involved in the work there? How many officers have visited Anand so far? How many officers of the Ministry of Agriculture have visited Anand during all these years? Had there been a systematic approach to assess their work as there is already an in-built machinery and they always send the report, this thing would not have arisen. But when some such statements are made, that affects the morale of the scientists. Our Prime Minister takes so much interest that she wants that all those scientists who have gone abroad should come back. But when the scientists are maligning like this, it will greatly affect them. Even Mr. Makwana, our young and energetic Minister, visited Anand along with 12 hon. Members of Parliament. Did he find any deficiencies there? A fresh team of our Members can go there again. There is a definite information that the interest of those multi-nationals who are in the field of dairy development in the country are affected by the decision of the NDDB that private effort would be allowed in this field. And there is always a combination of interests of multi-nationals and the bureaucrats to sabotage any great cooperative effort. You must be remembering that Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Anand in 1965 after visiting it he commented that between capitalism and socialism he found that

this cooperative effort was the only answer in solving the problems of Indian farmers.

Sir, you are taking so much interest in the welfare of the farmers. Why do you not send a parliamentary committee under your chairmanship to see whether the scientists are doing good work or not? I think, the scientists have great faith in the Members of this House and in you. They have great faith in the Prime Minister also. We are grateful to the Prime Minister that she had bifurcated the Ministry. This was done with the sole purpose that there should be somebody with independent charge of development of dairy so that more programmes could be undertaken, which would be beneficial to the farmers and the country.

I am happy to note that all those officers who have resigned have withdrawn their resignations. It was said how the news leaked out to the press. Let there be a CBI inquiry to find out how this was leaked out to the press. But if you combine together all these incidents that are happening, you will find that there is a definite attempt on the part of multinationals and the milk contractors to sabotage that great national effort of the farmers, who have formed themselves into cooperatives and to discourage those scientists who have devoted their entire life and energy to this cause. Many countries are interested to see that this achievement of ours does not succeed.

It is good that in this statement the Minister has commended the work of the scientists. I think, it should be left to the Prime Minister herself to find out whether is any deficiency because our scientists have great faith in the Prime Minister. Or I request you, Sir, to appoint a committee of the Members of this House under your chairmanship. Let that committee take 15 days time and see whether the scientists are doing good work. If they are doing good work, they should be commended.

Thirdly, I would request the hon. Minister because this is expanding cooperative efforts of our countrymen and of our farmers, whether he is aware that National

Dairy Development Board is now going to take up all-seeds projects? In Gujarat, you know, this groundnut, MOONGPHALI, generates great political upheavals from time to time. Eighty per cent of the farmers grow MOONGPHALI and five years ago they used to get only Rs. 2 per kilo. Now, because of the National Dairy Development Board having decided to take up the oilseeds programme, they are getting Rs. 4.50 per kilogram. Is it not a great benefit to the farmers of Gujarat? The best judge of all these things would be Mr. Makwana. I must tell him, since he hails from that area itself if to make a statement here today, after the hon. Minister makes a statement, since he visited that area and the Dairy, whether they are doing very bad work? Therefore, I would submit that let us not malign the scientists who are engaged in this good work from any report which appears, by any man who is affected and who wants to sabotage the whole thing. Therefore, this is my submission. I would pray to the hon. Minister let not our scientists be prey to those vested interests who are trying to sabotage our efforts.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have given the reaction of the Government on what was desired by the hon. Member while moving this Calling Attention motion and I have given Government's intention also behind this evaluation that was decided upon. There is no question of taking note of any malicious or motivated articles against any of Government's corporations or departments and least of all, against the National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation which are under discussion now. The object of this evaluation is to properly assess the impact of the programme which has been going on for the last 18 years or so. Earlier also, there was an evaluation of Flood I programmes. So, I fail to understand why my friend is taking exception to the decision of the Government to evaluate a programme which, to our mind, is a very important programme. This has been approved by this Government, this is supported by this Government even the oil-seeds project was approved by this Government and it is being implemented with all the funds that we can place at their disposal. Now, the

question is whether Government should accept responsibility for looking into the successes, the achievements of a programme. They should also be able to find out if there are any shortcomings or any bottlenecks. As I have stated in my statement read just now, any criticism if it is misdirected, if it is malicious and mischievous, can also be properly met if the Government is fully aware of all the achievements and of the progress that has been made. There is no intention on the part of the Government just to find fault with any programme. It is Government's programme, we are responsible to this Parliament and it is Government's duty to be aware of all the achievements of the organisations working under the Government, under any Ministry. I have stated time and again in this House that this is a very beneficial programme and a lot of work has been done under it. Indian Dairy Corporation was established with the object of helping the milk producers. We have also been wanting to ensure that the milk producers who mostly belong to the weaker sections of the people, they also get good price for their milk. This has been one of the object of the Indian Dairy Corporation also. We also want to see that the metropolitan cities get milk for their inhabitants.

That is why these four large dairies were set up.

I cannot understand how the hon. Member has come to think that the Government took this decision because this article in question appeared in THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY and it came to our notice. In fact, this decision was taken much earlier and it is not based on any criticism from any side. It is a normal Government decision. Earlier also an evaluation was carried out.

We thought the Government and the people should know what achievements have been possible, how far the programme can be extended, how many States have not been benefited from this, which States have not taken advantage of this, whether the money that is made available to the States has been utilized for the benefit of the programme, particularly the milk producers. There is no doubt about the utility of the

programme and the benefits accruing out of it. Milk production has increased: there is no doubt about it. The consumers are getting their milk supplies, though earlier there were some difficulties. The milk processing and chilling plants have been set up in many parts of the country and the capacity has increased tremendously through these programmes. So, I would submit that the misgivings in the mind of the hon. Member are unfounded. I hope what I have stated should be sufficient to clarify the position.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

I have referred to the Standing Committee, which is meant to look into these affairs. Every time it studies and screens the whole effort. What were the recommendations of the last Standing Committee, what reports came from it and did it point out any deficiency? Because, the Standing Committee is meant for that work. What is it doing?

12.42 hr

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There is no Standing Committee as such; I do not know what the hon. Member means. There is a Steering Committee at the Governmental level, which meets from time to time. For proposals, Policy matters, approval for new projects to be taken up, or when some directions have to be given, they come before the Steering Committee on behalf of the Government. This Steering Committee does not evaluate the impact of the programme all over the country. The National Dairy Development Board generally meets in Anand. Government of India officials are associated with it. But this is something apart from the Government. Even the Planning Commission takes up evaluation of the programmes of the Government of India. There has been no evaluation of Flood-2 programme, whereas the other programmes have been evaluated by the project Evaluation Cell of the Planning Commission. That is why we thought we should have some proper evaluation, because this programme has been going on for very long time.

श्री जैनुल बखार (गाजीपुर) : यह ध्यान। कर्षण प्रस्ताव, 30 अक्टूबर, की इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली में से निकाले गए एक आर्टिकल से शुरू होता है। आर्टिकल में यह बताया गया है कि जितने क्लेम नेशनल डेरी डवलपमेंट बोर्ड या इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन ने किए हैं, वह सब झूठे और गलत हैं। जब इस पर रिएक्शन पूछा गया तो राज्य सभा में माननीय मकवाणा जी ने जबाब दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक इवेल्युशन कमेटी बनायी जाएगी जो यह पता लगाएगी कि कितनी तरक्की इस फील्ड में हुई है। मेरे स्थान में इस बात से सारे नेशनल डेरी डवलपमेंट बोर्ड के साइन्टिस्ट अधिकारी और यहां तक कि सेक्रेटरी आदि भी नाराज होंगे कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य आनन्द डेरी की बात कर रहे थे। उनके भाषण का ज्यादातर भाग आनन्द डेरी की प्रशंसा में लगा है मैं भी आनन्द डेरी का प्रशंसक हूँ। लेकिन सबजैकट मैटर आनन्द डेरी नहीं है बल्कि नेशनल डेरी डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड और इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन हैं। आनन्द डेरी एक कोऑप्रैटिव संस्था है जो इन दोनों से लाभान्वित होती हैं। आप्रेशन प्लड 1 खत्म हुआ और दूसरा चल रहा है। इस दस बारह साल के अर्थ में इस देश में आनन्द डेरी के बाद क्या उसी प्रकार की कोई दूसरी आनन्द डेरी कायम हो सकी है? आनन्द डेरी बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है अपने फील्ड में, यह ठीक है। लेकिन अगर उस तरह की कोई दूसरी डेरी देश के किसी दूसरे भाग में कायम नहीं हो सकी है तो क्या यह नेशनल डेरी डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड या इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन की असफलता नहीं है?

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही : गुजरात में और चार डेगियां अलग हैं।

श्री जैनुल बखार : मैं जानता हूँ कि उस तरह की कोई दूसरी डेरी पंजाब में, यू. पी.

में या देश के किसी दूसरे भाग में कायम की गई है? आनन्द डेरी लाभ उठाती है, यह सही है। लेकिन क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस आप्रेशन प्लड का सबसे अधिक पैसा गुजरात में लगा है जहां आनन्द डेरी भी हैं और उस तरह की कुछ कम अहमियत की, कम महत्व की दूसरी डेरियां भी हैं? जैसा कि इलेस्ट्रेटेड वीकली में आया है क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि गलत है या सही कि गुजरात में पिछले तीन वर्षों में दूध की पैदावार में कमी हुई है और पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा देश के कुछ दूसरे भागों में इन पिछले तीन सालों में दूध की पैदावार में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है जबकि नेशनल डेरी डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड का अधिकतर पैसा, अधिकतर परिश्रम और अधिकतर तकनीक गुजरात में खर्च हुआ है? गुजरात में पैसा खर्च हो हमें एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उसी प्रकार का ध्यान देश के दूसरे भागों में भी दिया जाए तो निसन्देह दूध की पैदावार में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। यह कार्यक्रम बहुत अच्छा है, किसानों को लाभ देने वाला है। लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना नहीं दिया जाता है। इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली को आप अलग रख दें। मैं आपको अपने तजुबों से बताता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर आई आर डी पी के अन्तर्गत किसानों को गाँवों में भैंस और गाय खरीदने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। उन्होंने इसका लाभ उठाकर गाय और भैंसें खरीदी भी हैं। लेकिन वहां पर दूध की मार्किटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं अपने यहां की बात जानता हूँ। बहुत से किसानों ने बैंकों से कर्ज लिए हैं और वे उन कर्जों को लौटा नहीं पा रहे हैं और वे उनसे नबे हुए हैं हमारे यहां पर एक रुपए से लेकर उड़ रुपए तक दूध गाँव का किसान बेचने के लिए मजबूर है। हमारे वहां जो खोया बनाने वाले हैं वे महाजन की तरह हो गए हैं। वे

पैसा दे देते हैं और सस्ता दूध खरीद लेते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि कोई कोओप्रेटिव की एफर्ट उधर कायम नहीं की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन वहां कोई एफर्ट नहीं की गई है। वहां दूध की मार्किटिंग का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है, कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। भंस और गाय बहुत से किसानों ने बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता लेकर खरीद ली है लेकिन दूध को बेचने की, सही कीमत पर, लाभकारी मूल्य पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नेशनल डेरी डिवेलपमेंट बोर्ड ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्रवाई की है, ताकि लाखों की संख्या में किसान लाभान्वित होते? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सारा ध्यान सिर्फ एक आनन्द डेरी और उसके आसपास की डेरियों पर ही लगाया गया है? इलेस्ट्रेटिड वीकली ने जो लिखा है वह मैं आपको बताता हूं। अगर वह गलत हो तो मंत्री जी बताएं कि गलत है।

एक व्यक्ति जो कि नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड का भी चेयरमैन है और इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन का भी चेयरमैन है और दोनों संस्थाओं से वह अपनी तनस्वाह नहीं लेता, 1 रु. टोकन तनस्वाह भी नहीं लेता तो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट कैसे हो गया? और वह आदमी आनन्द डेरी से अपनी तनस्वाह लेता है, वहां का कर्मचारी है। और एक ही आदमी तीनों संस्थानों को चलाता है—नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन और आनन्द डेरी। क्या नतीजा निकलेगा इट इज ऐनीबडीज गैस। इन सारी संस्थाओं का लाभ कहाँ जाता होगा, किसको मिलता होगा? मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि मदर डेरी जो इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन और नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत चल रही है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गुजरात से जो मिल्क पाऊडर आता है डेरी कोओपरेटिभ्स से उसको उदादा दाम दिया जाता है और हरियाणा, पंजाब और यू. पी. से जो मिल्क पाऊडर आता

है उसको कम दाम दिया जाता है? मंत्रीजी बतायेंगे कि क्यों ऐसा होता है, क्या कारण है?

औपरेशन फ्लड की जो स्कीम है वह किसानों के लिए बहुत लाभकारी है। लेकिन कहां कहां इसका और प्रसार प्रचार हुआ है? मैं केवल एक चीज कोट करना चाहता हूं, श्री जी. बी. सिंह, जो रिटायर्ड मिल्क कमिश्नर हैं पंजाब के उन्होंने कहीं पर लिखा है:

"There are 5,76,000 villages in the country. Out of these 4,12,000 villages fall in ten participating States. In as long a period as ten years Operation Flood I could only reach 9199 or 2.21% As a matter of fact artificial insemination facilities which are supposed to increase production were made available in 2291 villages only out of 9199 villages. Excluding the two States of Gujarat and Tamilnadu, these facilities were extended to 349 villages in the remaining eight States of the country. It is difficult to understand how an organisation claims the credit just by working in 349 villages of eight States and 2642 of two States viz., 1202 in Gujarat and 1440 villages in Tamilnadu."

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कोई इसका ऐक्सपर्ट नहीं हूं, मेरी जानकारी में जो बात आयी है उसके बारे में मंत्री जी से पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि नहीं जैसा कि यह लिखा हुआ है? अगर नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड या इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन इस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, एक ही व्यक्ति तीनों संस्थानों का कर्तव्यता है तो फिर यह आर्टिकल हमको सही मालूम होता है। फिर तो कोई अचीवमेंट नहीं दिखाई देता है और इसका इवेलुएशन होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी करा रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं तो समझता हूं माननीय मन्त्रिजी ने भी ठीक जबाब दिया और राब साहब

ने भी ठीक जवाब दिया क्योंकि हमारे किसानों की प्रोसेपरिटी के लिए ओपरेशन फ्लड प्रोजेक्ट बहुत आवश्यक और अच्छा है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और जो कमियाँ हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आई. आर. डी. पी. के अन्तर्गत जो भैंस, गाय या दुधारू जानवर खरीदने के लिए लोन दिया जाता है, क्या मंत्री जी उनके दूध की मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड से कहेंगे, क्योंकि उसका ध्यान कुछ जगहों पर ही सीमित है? ऐसा लगता है कि वह उससे हटकर काम नहीं करना चाहते।

दूसरे, क्या यह राष्ट्रीय हित में है और स्वयं आपरेशन फ्लड प्रोजेक्ट के हित में जरूरी है कि एक ही व्यक्ति तीन-तीन संस्थानों— इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन, इंडियन डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड और आनन्द डेरी— का कर्ता-वर्ता हो? क्या मंत्री जी इस बारे में भी बतायेंगे।

क्या यह भी सही है कि गुजरात की डेरी से जो मिल्क पाउडर, दिल्ली की मदर डेरी खरीदती है, उसका अधिक दाम दिया जाता है और पंजाब, हरियाणा व उत्तर प्रदेश से जो दूध आता है या मिल्क पाउडर आता है, उसका दाम कम दिया जाता है? अगर ऐसा है तो क्यों और इसको दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिससे पूरे देश के स्तर पर डेरी डेवलपमेंट का काम किया जा सके? इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय बतायें।

राज धीरेन्द्र सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय सदस्य को जो थोड़ी

सी कुछ गलतफहमी मालूम होती है, जो हमारे माननीय साथी श्री मकवाना जी ने राज्य-सभा में जवाब दिया, उसके मूलांकिक है, वह दूर करना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ पर श्री मकवाना जी ने यह नहीं कहा कि हमने इवैल्यूएशन का फैसला किसी आर्टिकल के बिनाह पर किया है यह हमने उसका कोई नोटिश लिया है। जब क्वेश्चन पूछे गए कि इस तरह का आर्टिकल आया, है इसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट का क्या विचार है—तो उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया कि हम इवैल्यूएशन करा रहे हैं सारे प्रोग्राम की, जितनी सक्सेस है और इस तरह की बातें जितनी भी हैं, जो लोग उठाते हैं, उनका भी उनमें फैसला हो जायेगा, निर्णय हो जायेगा कि असलियत क्या है। यह सिर्फ इनका जवाब था, जिसको कुछ लोगों ने गलत समझ लिया और शायद एन. डी. डी. बी. के एम्पलाइ ने भी गलत समझकर ओवर-एक्शन दिखा दिया और उन्होंने इस्तीफा देने की बात सोच ली लेकिन मैं यह बात साफ कर चुका हूँ कि किसी आर्टिकल बिनाह पर गवर्नमेंट कभी इस किस्म का कदम नहीं उठाती, और ना ही सोचती। यह गवर्नमेंट का अपना फैसला है, अपना प्रोग्राम है, हर चीज की जाँच करना चाहते हैं, जायजा लेना चाहते हैं, कि हमारी कहीं तक कामयाबी है, कहीं तक रुकावट है या कमी है।

यह बात भी मैं साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडीविजुअल्स की ओपीनियन मुश्किलफ हो सकती है, राय अलग-अलग हो सकती है। बेशुमार आर्टिकल्स गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ में निकलते हैं और बेशुमार आर्टिकल्स गवर्नमेंट के प्रोग्राम की नुकताचीनी में निकलते हैं माननीय सदस्य मुझ से जो राय पूछना चाहते हैं कि किसी इंडीविजुअल या किसी प्राइवेट व्यक्ति के मूलांकिक भेरी क्या राय है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई इन्साफ की बात नहीं है, उचित नहीं है। बहुत से

लोग अपनी-अपनी राय रखते हैं। हमारी राय तो वह है जो कि हमारे अपने जायजे से बनी है या बन रही है या जिस तरीके से हम सोचते हैं। उसके मुताबिक मैंने कहा है कि हमारा यह प्रोग्राम हमारी निगाह में बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है, अगर इसमें कहीं कोई त्रुटि मिलेगी तो उसको भी दूर करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। सिर्फ इतनी सी बात है।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you have to reply only to the points raised by Shri Zainul Basher.

श्री राम लाल राही : अपनी निगाह की बात आप कर रहे हैं, पर देश की निगाह को पहचानने की जरूरत है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम भी देश की जनता से ही ताल्लुल रखते हैं, बाहर से नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on replying to him, he will be getting up every now and then.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि गुजरात से जो दूध आता है, उन्होंने मिल्क पाउडर की बात कही यह मिल्क पाउडर की बात नहीं है, शायद कहना चाहते थे कि जो दूध गुजरात से आता है, सप्लाई होता है, उसकी कीमत कुछ मदर डेरी ज्यादा देती है। दूध की कीमत फासिले पर डिपेंड करती है। अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा से दूध आएगा, तो चूंकि फासिला कम है, इस लिए किराया कम लगेगा, दिक्कत कम होगी और वह जल्दी पहुंच जाएगा। अगर गुजरात से दूध आएगा, तो उसके लिए कुछ पैसे फालतू देने पड़ेंगे। इस मामले में सरकार की पालिसी यह रही है कि पिछले सालों में हमने ताजा

दूध की कीमतें बार-बार बढ़ाई हैं, ताकि दूध पैदा करने वाले गरीब किसानों को फायदा हो। चाहे हरियाणा हो, झू.पी. हो या पंजाब राजस्थान और गुजरात हो, हमारी पालिसी यही रही है।

इसी तरह दूध पैदा करने वाले किसानों को नुकसान न हो, दूध की कीमतें ज्यादा नीचे न गिरें, इसके लिए हमने यह बन्दोबस्त किया है कि दूध तैयार करने के लिए डेयरीज को जो बाहर से आया हुआ स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर सप्लाई किया जाता है, उसकी कीमत हमने 8,000 रुपए टन से बढ़ा कर 12,000 रुपए टन की और फिर बढ़ा कर 14,000 रुपए टन की। हम डेयरीज को बाहर से आया हुआ यह मिल्क पाउडर जितना सस्ता देंगे, उतना ही कम वे ताजा दूध की कीमत देंगे। अगर यह मिल्क पाउडर उन्हें मंहगा पड़ेगा, तो वे ताजा दूध ज्यादा लेंगे और उसकी कीमत भी ज्यादा देंगे। हमने यह कदम इसी लिए उठाया कि स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर का इस्तेमाल कम हो, ताजा दूध की पैदावार बढ़े और दूध पैदा करने वाले किसानों और गवालों को ज्यादा पेंसा मिले।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या नेशनल डेयरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड और इंडियन डेयरी कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन अमूल के चेयरमैन हैं या नहीं। जहाँ तक मेरी इत्तिला है, बहुत सालों से वह आनन्द डेयरी, अमूल के चेयरमैन या अधिकारी नहीं है। वह गुजरात की कोआपरेटिव मिल्क मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन के चेयरमैन और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर रहे हैं। 28 अक्टूबर, से उन्होंने इस फेडरेशन की मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर शिप से इस्तीफा दे दिया है।

श्री जंनुल बशर : वह दस साल तो रहे हैं।

राज बोरेण्ड सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या सिर्फ एक डेयरी को लाभ पहुंचा है या और भी डेयरीज स्थापित हुई हैं। गुजरात में आनन्द की तरह से कितनी ही बड़ी बड़ी कोआपरेटिव डेयरीज बन गई हैं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं 4-5 बड़ी बड़ी डेयरीज हैं। इसी तरीके से सारे देश में 23 स्टेट्स और यूनियन टेरिटरीज में फ्लड (टू) प्रोग्राम चालू है। उनमें से बहुत स्टेट्स के साथ एग्रीमेन्ट हो चुका है और काम शुरू हो गया है। बहुत सी स्टेट्स के साथ फार्मेलिटीज बाकी हैं, उनमें भी जल्दी काम शुरू हो जाए, इस बात की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं। इस तरीके से हजारों कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज देश भर में फैली हैं और जहाँ फ्लड (टू) प्रोग्राम लागू होता है वहाँ वह किसानों को सुविधा देने के लिए लागू किया जाता है। आई आर डी प्रोग्राम और दूसरे तरीके से जिनके पास मवेशी हैं दूध देने वाले, उनका दूध बेचने का बन्दोबस्त किया जाता है। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज कायम करने का मतलब यह है कि जिनके पास मवेशी हैं, चाहे आई आर डी पी से खरीदे हैं, या उनके अपने हैं, उनको अपना दूध बेचने की सुविधा हो। गाँवों के अन्दरूनी इलाकों में भी किसानों को उचित दाम दिलाये जा सकें। इस तरह से कोआपरेटिव का सारे देश में जाल बिछाया जा रहा है और यह काम किया जा रहा है। केवल भारत सरकार, नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट या गुजरात कोआपरेटिव मिल्क फ़ेडरेशन को ही इससे फायदा नहीं है, सारी स्टेट्स ऐसा काम करके इस का लाभ उठा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं पक्ष और कोई चीज कहने के लिए बाकी नहीं रह गई है।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैंने इस संस्था के सारे संबंधित डाकूमेंट देखे हैं। हर एक संस्था की एक आडिट रिपोर्ट होती है और संसद की

जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी है वह उसकी जांच करती है। मैंने आज सुबह लाइब्रेरी में जाकर पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी की 78 वीं रिपोर्ट देखी और इसकी लेटेस्ट आडिट रिपोर्ट भी मेरे पास है। जैसी कि मेरी आदत है, मैं यह खोजता हूँ कि उसमें गलती कहां है लेकिन सारी आडिट रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद मुझे कहीं भी कोई गलती दिखाई नहीं दी। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी, जिसके चेयरमैन हमारे राजस्थान के श्री नमल किशोर शर्मा जो थे, उसकी रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी है। मैंने यह भी देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी वहां गईं। मैंने पढ़ा है :

“This is one of our success stories of which we are proud. Congratulations on the excellent work.”

The word is ‘excellent’.

“done and good wishes for the future. May the spirit of Amul movement spread far and wide in our country and help and inspire our farmers.”.....Smt. Indira Gandhi.

उनके अलावा हमारे मेम्बर्स भी वहाँ गए। राजदा जो भी वहाँ पर मौजूद थे, उनकी फोटो भी मैंने देखी है मैंने नोट किया है, बड़ी सुन्दर हिन्दी में लिखा है कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। भारत अखंडता और सरदार की कर्मभूमि के लिए भी विख्यात है। सरदार पटेल देश की अखण्डता के लिए विख्यात हैं। अमूल डेरी भारत को जोड़ने का अदभुत काम कर रही है। यदि एक शब्द में कहा जाओ तो यह कहा जायेगा कि यह सहकारी पद्धति यदि सम्पूर्ण देश में अपनाई जाए तो भारत में पुनः घी और दूध की नदी बह सकती है। हम सभी लोगों की मिशनरी जील और सहयोग की भावना की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करते हैं। राजदा साहब आपने भी दस्तखत किए हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मूलबन्धु डागा : बहुत से लोगों के उसमें दस्तखत हैं। काँग्रेस के भी सबस्य हैं। उधर के लोग भी हैं और इधर के लोग भी हैं। श्री बुद्धिचन्द्र जैन जी भी हैं। श्री कृष्ण सिंह जी भी हैं और बहुत सारे नाम हैं। मंत्री जी के जबाब से लगता है कि उनका जबाब बिल्कुल नया तुला जबाब है। मैं आपसे दो तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने ट्रिमेंडस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। क्योंकि हमारे राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जाँच के बिना इस तरह के शब्दों को प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं। उनका फोटो भी है, इस किताब में। बहुत ही सुन्दर फोटो है। बस फर्क इतना है कि आज इन्होंने टोपी नहीं पहनी हुई है और उस वक्त टोपी पहनी हुई थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot exhibit any photograph, including that of Minister. You have not taken my permission.

श्री मूलबन्धु डागा : साइंटिस्टों के काम की आप सराहना करते हैं। यदि आपने इस बात की जाँच करा ली होती, जैसा चिन्तामणि जी कह रहे थे कि इसके इनचार्ज श्री मकवाना जी हैं। मकवाना जी आप ही यदि बोल सकते हैं, तो बतला दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From Cabinet Minister you have come to the Minister of State.

श्री मूलबन्धु डागा : क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा है कि ये इनचार्ज हैं। जिन बातों की आपने जानकारी की है, वे कृपया आप पढ़कर ही बतला दीजिए।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छा घोड़ा तो आवाज से चलता है। चाबुक यदि उठा लिया जो नहीं चलता है। एक जमाने में मेरे पास भी घोड़ा था। वह मुझे पहचानता

था, लेकिन यदि किसी दूसरे ने चाबुक उठालिया तो वह उनको जमीन पर उठा कर पटक देता था। हम राजनीतियों का ऐसा करेक्टर नहीं होना चाहिए। राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह का उत्तर बिल्कुल सही है। जिन्होंने ये आर्टीकिल्स दिये हैं, उन आर्टीकिल्स के लिए क्या आपने कमेन्ट्स मंगी हैं। जो आर्टीकिल्स इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली में या दूसरी मैगजीन्स में निकले हैं, उन आर्टीकिल्स को लेकर क्या आपने कमेन्ट्स के लिए उनके पास भेजा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं इतनी सी बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आप ने पूरे कदम उठाए हैं। आज का जो भाषण है, उसको अगर सुना होगा, तो मेरे क्याल से वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी के दिल में वही प्रेम है, जो पहला था और आज भी है। अखबारों में इस तरह से चीजें को उछालना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बातों का जबाब दें और यह बताएं कि इन्वेलुयेशन करने से पहले क्या आप जाँच करते हैं। जो आडिट की रिपोर्ट है, मेरे पास तीन साल की रिपोर्ट हैं, उन के बारे में आप ने क्या किया और अखबारों में जो लेख निकले हैं, उनके बारे में आप ने उन से कमेन्ट्स मंगी और उन्होंने क्या उन को नहीं दिया ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह कालिग एटेंशन सिर्फ एक बात के लिए था कि गवर्नमेंट का इस बारे में क्या रिएक्शन है। इसमें सारे प्रोग्रामों के बारे में अगर कोई बहस करे और मेरी राय हर चीज के लिए जानना चाहे, तो मिनिस्टर के लिए या सरकार के लिए यह मालूम करना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि किस प्रोग्राम में किस हद तक हमारी सक्सेस हैं। डिटेल्स के अन्दर में कहीं से कहीं पहुंच गए और कहीं से कहीं का इन्वेलुयेशन चाहते हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी राय बनाते हैं सब चीजें देख

कर और उसके मुताबिक जहाँ तक हो सकता है, कर्मचारियों के उत्साह को बढ़ाते हैं और उसके पहले कभी इबेलुयेशन की बात नहीं सोचते। जब तक एक्सपर्ट्स के जरिए से सारी ब्रीच नहीं आ जाती है, तब तक सारे क्रिटीसिज्म का पूरा जबाव नहीं दे सकते। सरकार के लिए ऐसा करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इबेलुयेशन की बात जो कही, वह तो एक नार्मल बात है। मालूम नहीं डागा साहब, इस में यह क्या बात ले आए कि पहले मिनिस्टर जांच करे और तब इबेलुयेशन की बात सोचनी चाहिए। रोज गवर्नमेंट इबेलुयेशन कराती है अपने काम का। जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं, उनका इबेलुयेशन होता रहता है। मिनिस्टर के काम का भी इबेलुयेशन होता है। किस के काम का इबेलुयेशन नहीं होता है मगर इस में इस के ब्रीच पढ़ने की कोशिश न करें। इस में और कुछ बात नहीं है। बात यह है कि जहाँ कहीं काम अच्छा दीखता है, तो चाहे वह मिनिस्टर हों, चाहे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट में और चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, उस काम की सराहना की जाती है और जहाँ कोई कमी नजर आती है, उस कमी के बारे में हम कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहते, जिससे किसी का उत्साह टूटे। उसके लिए भी अपने ढंग से, सरकारी तरीके और दूसरे तरीके से कोशिश की जाती है कि वह ठीक हो उसके और हमारे तरीके होते हैं और हम किसी के क्रिटीसिज्म के ऊपर चल कर उस को नहीं करते हैं बल्कि अपने आप जांच करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल (बलसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में एन० डी० डी० बी० और आई० डी० सी० के जरिए आपरेशन फ्लड द्वारा 30 हजार गाँवों के 10 मिलियन ग्रामीण किसानों को सरकारी प्रवृत्ति के द्वारा जोड़ा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार किसानों के हित में चलने वाला इससे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट दुनिया में कहीं नहीं चल रहा है। इसके द्वारा अभी भी 800 करोड़ रुपये का दूध और दूध से बनी हुई

चीजें देश के बाजार में रखी जा रही हैं। उनका अच्छा जो कार्य चल रहा है, इसे देखते हुए इस ढंग से अपने देश में व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए दुनिया के दूसरे देश जैसे पाकिस्तान, फिलीपीन और अब चीन ने भी माँग की है।

ऐसे अच्छे कार्य करने के बारे में इससे पहले भी देश और विदेश की एजेंसियाँ द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया गया है। फिर भी किस लिए झूठे तथ्यों पर आधारित लेखें देख कर इसका मूल्यांकन करने की जरूरत हुई ?

क्या इस बारे में "आपरेण फ्लड एन रियलिटी" नाम की पुस्तक अभी अभी आपके मंत्रालय में छपाई है ? उसमें सब भ्रामक बातों का जबाव दिया गया है। फिर क्या जरूरत हुई कि इस प्रकार का कमीशन गठित किया गया ?

इस कार्य को अमल में लाने के लिए स्टीअरिंग कमेटी सचिव और दूसरे लोगों की बनी हुई है। इसकी जांच करने वाले उनके नीचे के अधिकारी न हों, क्या इसका ध्यान रखा जायेगा ?

एन० डी० डी० सी० के द्वारा आपरेशन फ्लड के जो मिलकशेड एरिया बनाए गए हैं उनमें प्राइवेट लोग, वेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुट्स वाले लोग, फैंडिट्रियों के मालिक लोग नहीं घुस सकें, क्या ऐसा नियम बनाया गया है ?

हमारी सेना में दूध प्राइवेट कर्ट्रिक्स द्वारा न लिया जाए, बल्कि वह कोआप्रेंटिव संस्थाओं द्वारा लिया जाए क्या इसका ध्यान रखा जाएगा ? अभी अभी ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया था कि प्राइवेट लोग, झट्टी वेज्मनल्स वाले लोग जो दूध के वितरण के क्षेत्र में घुसे हुए हैं, वे कहीं मूल्यांकन के नाम पर इस समिति में भी न घुस जाएं, क्या इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा ?

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, डागा साहब ने भी वही पूछा था कि मूल्यांकन की क्या जरूरत थी। उसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। अब माननीय सदस्य ने भी यही पूछा है कि मूल्यांकन की क्या जरूरत पड़ी। सरकार की जकाबदेही होती है पार्लियामेंट के सामने बातों को रखने की। पार्लियामेंट हर चीज के लिए पूरी तरह से पूछताछ कर सकती है। आनरेबल मेम्बर्स भी रोज हमसे सवातात करते हैं। अगर मैं अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के काम की सराहना करने लग जाऊं तो क्या आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को यह यकीन आ जाएगा कि जो काम मैं अच्छे कह रहा हूँ वे अच्छे हैं, या बुरे कह रहा हूँ वे बुरे हैं? डागा जी को भी यकीन नहीं आएगा। इसलिए कभी कभी निष्पक्ष ढंग से एक्सपर्ट्स के जरिए से जाँच कराना जरूरी हो जाता है, ठीक लगता है। ताकि हम लोगों को यकीन दिला सकें कि यह काम इस तरीके से हो रहा है और इसकी एक्सपर्ट्स के जरिए से, आब्जेक्टिव ढंग से, निष्पक्ष ढंग में हमने जाँच कर ली है।

इतना सा मुद्दा था जिस पर हमने इसका फैसला किया था। इस पर सारा बाबेला मचा। बात कुछ भी नहीं थी जिसका राई का पहाड़ बन गया। जरा-सी बात को भी लोगों को उछालने में मजा आता है। इसलिए मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर्स से दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे इस चीज को उतना ही समझें जितना कि मैंने समझाने की कोशिश की है और न समझें। अपने को बहुत दूर तक न पहुँचाएँ जिससे कि गमत रास्ते पर चले जाएँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Jagpal Singh. Not here. Now, we take up the next item.

13.25 hrs.

ALUMINIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF ALUMINIUM UNDERTAKING) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up Legislative Business-introduction of Bill, Shri Salve.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited in relation to its undertaking at Jaykay Nagar, near Asansol (West Bengal) for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of aluminium and aluminium fabricated products which are essential to the needs of the community and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) of article 39 of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited in relation to its undertaking at Jaykay Nagar near Asansol (West Bengal) for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of aluminium and aluminium fabricated products which are essential to the needs of the community and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) of article 39 of the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, I INTRODUCE the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, matters under 377. Shri Panika.

13.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO PROVIDE FUNDS UNDER N.R.E.P. TO MIRZAPUR TO RELIEF WORKS

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (राबट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिर्जापुर जनपद के सूखा एवं बाढ़ पीड़ित किसानों के लिए गहरी चिंता का प्रश्न हो गया है कि उसके सामने इस समय जीविकोपार्जन के लिए कोई धंधा नहीं है। एन० आर० ई० पी० के अंतर्गत इस समय कोई कार्य न चलने के कारण विशेषकर सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हरिजन, आदिवासी, छोटे किसानों में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस वर्ष जो भी धनराशि यहां से दी जा रही है वह पिछले वर्ष के कार्यों में दिखाकर विभिन्न विभागों में आवंटित कर दिया जा रहा है। जिन विभागों को खासकर बन, सिंचाई एवं सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को जो धनराशि इस योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित हुई थी उसका सही सही हिसाब न होने तथा धनराशि के उस मौके पर खर्च न होने की शिकायत के कारण नया कार्य लेना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है।

अतः मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए मांग करता हूँ कि वे अविलंब एन० आर० ई० पी० के अंतर्गत धनराशि उपलब्ध कराकर राहत के कार्य चलाने का निर्देश प्रदेश सरकार को दें।

(ii) NEED TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF BANKS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRESSIVE PROGRAMMES

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Sir, India has never had so many specific schemes for the 'Sarvahara' or those below poverty line, as we have today. Under the progressive policies of our Prime Minister, the I.R.D., N.R.E.P. and Trysem Schemes greatly benefit those below the povertyline. Loans for the 'Sarvahara' without any security, 1/3 of which are non-returnable-in the case of Harijans and Adivasis, 50% non-returnable-and on very low interest rates, is a far-reaching policy measure without parallel in the world. Loans of Rs:25,000,25% non-returnable are provided for the educated unemployed, and old-age pensions given to all those above 60 years with no means of support.

How far, in many cases, it has been found that slackness of nationalised banks is eliminating in greatly delayed implementation of these schemes. Sometimes this slackness is deliberate, and sometimes due to negligence. The Finance Minister must take effective steps to improve the working of these banks with regard to implementation of these progressive programmes. An effective method of carrying out quick, deterrent punishments in cases of officers of nationalised banks found guilty, should be devised.

Proverty cannot be accepted and under, Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, we are pledged to narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. The benefits of India's progress must reach the home of every 'sarvahara.' Only then would we have given concrete shape to the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

(iii) NEED TO CONSTRUCT AN OVER-BRIDGE NEAR BHUBANESWAR RAILWAY STATION

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAJK (Cuttack) : Sir, the existing overbridge on the south of Bhubaneswar Railway Station was constructed with provision for 2 lanes

traffic. Now, with growth of traffic on this road, the State Government have found it necessary to convert this road to four lanes from old town to Raj Bhavan situated in the heart of the capital. Another overbridge parallel to and by the side of the existing one is an absolute and immediate necessity.

The Government of Orissa has requested the Railway authorities to share the cost of the above project. But, the Ministry of Railways has not conveyed their approval in this regard so far.

In view of the above I urge the Ministry of Railways to undertake sympathetic consideration of the above matter and provide necessary financial allocation for the above overbridge to be constructed by the side of the Bhubaneswar Railway Station as early as possible.

(iv) NEED TO ENHANCE THE WHEAT QUOTA FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS OF ORISSA

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Sir, the Government of India had reduced the wheat allocation from Central Pool to Roller Flour Mills and Chakies in Orissa from 26,130 M. Ts to 12,306 M.Ts per month, from August, 1980. Subsequently the allocation was further reduced to 7600 M.Ts per month from December, 1980 and the same allocation is continuing till to-day. The present allocation is 38% of the total licensed milling capacity of 19,900 M.Ts per month of the existing 13 Rolling Flour Mills. Besides, the State Government at the instance of Central Government have issued milling licences in favour of four new Rolling Flour Mills whose total licensed milling capacity comes to 3,000 M.Ts per month.

The State Government of Orissa has been facing difficulties in allocating wheat to the new Rolling Flour Mills from the

existing quota as per Government of India's instructions to accommodate the new Rolling Flour Mills from the existing Rolling Flour Mills quota. The State Government, finding no other alternative have requested Government of India to allocate 15000 M.Ts more to accommodate new Rolling Flour Mills from the month of January, 1983. But so far no allotment has been received from Government of India with the present allocation, which is only 33.33% of the total licensed milling capacity of 22,900 M.Ts of all the 17 Rolling Flour Mills (Old and new), the economic viability of the Mills will be seriously affected.

In view of this, I request the Central Government to realise the difficulties of the State of Orissa and enhance the wheat quota for the Rolling Flour Mills forthwith.

(v) NEED TO CONTROL DECLINE IN ELEPHANT POPULATION IN NATIONAL PARK, SIMLIPAL (ORISSA) AND NEED TO STOP IVORY TRADE

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj) : Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance. It is a matter of great concern that the elephant population in Simlipal National Park, Orissa has been diminishing day by day. The indiscriminate hunting by a group of poachers in collaboration with the ivory traders is the main reason of the decline in the elephant population in that National Park. During the last three months as many as 4 healthy elephants with tusks worth several lakhs of rupees, have been gunned down and sold to ivory traders.

The most unfortunate thing is that the poachers not only hunt down tuskers but also kill the elephants to collect femur bones which are sold as ivory. Instead of catching the poachers redhanded, the forest officials are trapping the local tribals in false cases.

Unless immediate steps are taken to protect the elephants and the local tribals their survival will become very difficult. The elephant population has already been

*Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

reduced to 375 as against 648 three years ago.

In view of this, I request the hon. Prime Minister to launch a special elephant project at Similipal in Orissa to ensure the survival of elephants. I also request that the ivory trade should be stopped without further loss of time to check poaching.

(vi) NEED TO CONSTRUCT BRIDGES ON VARIOUS RIVERS IN AROUND SITAPUR

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उत्तर भारत में नेपाल की तराई के नीचे जिलों में सीतापुर भी अनेकों नदियों से घिरा जनपद है। दुर्भाग्य से इन नदियों पर अभी समुचित मात्रा में मुख्य मार्गों पर भी पुल नहीं बन पाये हैं। जिनके कारण जहाँ जनपद देश व प्रदेश की जनता को कठिनाई होती है वहीं इसी पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास में एक प्रकार का अवरोध है। जहाँगीराबाद से बहराईच जाने वाले मार्ग पर घाघरा नदी पर पुल बनाने के संबंध में करीब दस वर्षों से मांग की जाती रही है पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इसी प्रकार गाजरी क्षेत्र के तहसील बिसवां व तहसील महमूदाबाद में अनेक नदियां हैं जिनके मुख्य मार्गों पर पुलों के बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

गोमती नदी जो जनपद शाहजहाँपुर, हरदोई और सीतापुर का सीमांकन करती है, पर तो मुख्य रास्तों पर पुल बनाना नितांत आवश्यक है। एक तो सीतापुर से हरदोई जाने वाले मार्ग पर गोमती नदी में कुलहाघाट पर पुल का निर्माण आवश्यक है, दूसरा सीतापुर से सिधौली, मनवा होते हुए हरदोई के लिए जाने वाले मार्ग पर गोमती नदी पर ही भटपुरघाट पर एक पुल बनाया जाना अति आवश्यक है। इन पुलों के बनने से इन क्षेत्रों के विकास में अपार वृद्धि होगी। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि लोक महत्व के इन कार्यों को करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार उ०प्र०

सेतु विभाग निगम को अविलम्ब आर्थिक सहायता दे और यह निर्देश दे कि वो इन पुलों को बनाने में अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करें।

(vii) NEED TO DIVERSIFY AND DEVELOP BHARAT BRAKES AND VALVES LTD., CALCUTTA AND TO RETAIN ITS SEPARATE IDENTITY

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, it is most disturbing to note that time and again the question of amalgamation of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. Calcutta with another public sector unit is being raised by some interested quarters with a view to run down this viable and vital unit. It has come as a severe shock to all those concerned with its further development. In fact the hon. Minister of Industry in a letter dated 13.10.63 to Shri Samer Mukherjee, M.P. categorically stated that this unit is up-dating its technology and that action has been initiated to diversify it by undertaking the manufacture of LPG cylinders, Air Brake and slack adjustments and that these measures would improve company's operations. The reported dropping of the plan on acquired land at Kalyani to establish another unit of BBVL clearly indicates how the expansion plan of this unit is being scuttled. Further, I would like to mention here the effort to undermine the public sector unit be non-implementation of agreements are: HRA/CCA/LTA etc. thereby trying to create labour unrest, strike, etc. Therefore, I urge upon the Government not to disturb the separate identity of BBVL. On the other hand, Government should ensure that this unit gets adequate orders from Government Undertakings like Railways etc. and the original plan to diversify and develop this unit should be implemented in public interest and in the interest of the country's economy and to implement the agreements.

(viii) DELAY IN RUNNING THE ANNOUNCED 'SABARMATI EXPRESS' ON GUNNA MAKSI LINE

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Under Rule 377 I wish to make

reference to the following matter of urgent public importance

About two years ago the Railways announced the running of a fast train called "Sabarmati Express" on the Gunna-Maksi line. During the last 2 to 3 years, several fast passenger and goods trains have been diverted on this line and tracks have been found much improved. There is a persistent demand from the general public to run a fast train between Ujjain-Gunna-Bina, connecting Delhi. This will help quicker industrialisation of the backward district of Rajgarh, Gunna, Shajapur etc.

Recently it was announced that one "Shanchi Express" will run between Indore and Delhi. This will not cover the underdeveloped areas. There are already a dozen fast trains going through Bhopal to Delhi. On the contrary it will create further confusion at Bhopal which is already over-congested. Hence, running of a fast train on Gunna-Maksi line is the correct decision and will satisfy the general public. During the last one year "Action Committees" have been formed at Bioora, Shajapur, Maksi and Gunna, agitating for this demand. The delay in announcing the running of Sabarmati Express may lead to Satya-graha and agitations by early 1984 which should be avoided.

Even at Indore, the people are insisting on developing the Gunna-Maksi line. Any further postponement of this will result into frustration in the Madhya Bharat Area and may lead to agitational approach which can be avoided.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to direct the Railway Board to come to a quick decision.

(ix) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PERSONS IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla)
Under rule 377 I wish to make a reference to the following matter of urgent public importance :—

Cultural exchange programmes between our country and the rest of the world offer

innumerable advantages of sponsoring cultural programmes to and from India and we have certainly benefited from these programmes in the past and surely enough we must continue to maintain the interest in such activities. Teachers, artists, intellectuals and technocrats must have opportunities of going abroad so that their mental horizon widens and they become more useful citizens of India. There is, however, a problem in that we do not seem to have laid down any scientific criteria for selections. There is a growing sense of deprivation with numerous Indians that even when they qualify for participation in various programmes, they do not find themselves lucky as they do not possess 'access' to higher echelons of authority. There is also imbalance in so far as sharing of such opportunities is concerned. There is a widespread feeling that certain States and Union Territories, possibly U. P. and Delhi, are getting a large share of the available opportunities. The Jammu and Kashmir State must find its place in the scale of preferences. The Union Minister of Education must come out with statistics to show Statewise distribution of opportunities offered to bonafide citizens of India.

13.40 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388—CONTD.

SUSPENSION OF FIRST PROVISIO
TO RULE 74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion under rule 388 moved by Shri Janardhana Poojary on the 20th December, 1983.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has cited certain portions from the Recommendations of the Era Sezhiyan Committee, the Estimates Committee and also some portion of the speech of late Shri CD Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, at the time of passing of the Bill at that time. I would only like to say, in

the first instance, that Prof. Madhu Dandavate has quoted only portions which were convenient to him, and he has left those portion which were inconvenient to him.

I would like to quote here from the speech of Shri CD Deshmukh he gave at the time of passing of the Bill in 1956. He stated :

"If we find that one autonomous corporation does not work satisfactorily, then it would be open to us to change over from it to a number of autonomous corporations. This process would be easier than the reverse process."

What he meant at that time was that if five corporations were set up at that time, it would be difficult to amalgamate them into one corporation later on, but if after some years it was found that the corporation has to be split up into various independent bodies, that would be easier to be done. That is what he meant at that time. Thus, the contention of Prof. Madhu Dandavate stands repelled by this.

Further, Prof. Madhu Dandavate did not refer to those recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings which did not suit his arguments. I would like to quote from the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. the relevant portion :

"Tardy growth of business and deterioration of service to policyholders are ascribable to the present size and centralised organisation of the Corporation...Its present zones must be constituted into completely independent corporations.

I would also like to submit that the rural business of LIC was five per cent in 1956 and thirty-two per cent in 1982-83. Therefore, the charge that the rural insurance business has not developed is not correct.

That is what he has stated. As on 1980, as stated earlier, there were about 90 districts which were untouched by the LIC

Corporation Business. Now, as on 31st March, 1983, 67 districts were not covered by the LIC offices. Independent corporations alone, with determined area for intensified development, will facilitate tapping of full potential. Now there are areas even in Taluk headquarters which are not having today the branch offices. Even in my constituency, there is none. That may be the position in your constituency also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur) : That is the punishment.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
After all, we have to intensify the development of the business. Now, this message should reach the rural areas and the benefit of the LIC should go to the rural areas. That way the business should be developed. As in the case of the Banking sector, prior to 1969, there were about 8,321 branches as on July 1969 Now, we have got 42,027 branches. As a result there are now more promotional opportunities to the employees. For example if their is going to be one branch at block-level, that means at least one Branch one Manager should be there. To that extent more promotional opportunities will be there. Not only that more employment opportunities will be created. Besides, business will be going to the rural areas and in this way expansion will take place. Of course, there is substance in their argument that there should be decentralisation, not centralisation. They are now quoting the example of the State Bank of India, which is having more than six thousand branches. Similarly, I can also say that there are twenty nationalised banks. There are State Banks and its subsidiaries. That means there also the banking sector has been decentralised. There was one proposal coming from a different quarter that all these nationalised banks should be centralised. Why should there be Vijaya Bank, why should there be the State Bank of India, why should there be Canara Bank, the Central Bank of India, the Union Bank of India ? All these banks should be merged. That proposal was also coming from a different quarter. But we said there should be decentralisation. Now, a beginning has been made here also. Some of the employees who did not know all this approached me and I explained this to them that it is in their interest, they agreed and went away. Here also, at least

the Hon. Members like Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is an eminent lawyer should be at one with me that the interests and benefits will accrue to them because of this measure. Therefore, I say the Hon. Members from the other side should have supported this provision. Still I don't understand why it is being opposed by them.

Sir, he has mentioned about the recommendations of the Era Sezhiyan Committee. There also let us see what Mr. Era Sezhiyan has stated. According to the committee's recommendations interests of policy holders have to be safeguarded. Policyholders should have choice between serving the organisation and availability of schemes for weaker sections. Separate corporations will promote consumer consciousness, which operational infra-structure and personnel and development policies. Now, Sir, we have to safeguard the interests of the policy holders. Ever some Editorials have appeared in newspapers and some criticism have appeared in the papers on the performance of the LIC. Some of the Hon. Members have also criticised the performance of the LIC employees. I myself have paid surprise visits and have come to know that its efficiency is going down. Therefore, I say, when the corporation is divided into Five Corporations, the process of supervision and the system of monitoring will be intensified and the service to the policy holders will be improved.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made one more point. He said interests of employees are not protected and collective bargaining is being taken away. In this connection I would say that intensive development of business by each corporation will generate more business, consequently more employment opportunities. Smaller corporations will promote more harmonious employer-employee relations, because they will be coming closer to the Management.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Then why have four, Statewise it should be done.

SHRI JANARDHANA FOOJARY :
If the proposal is coming from the Hon.

Member, then such a proposal will be in conformity with this principle.

Therefore, I say when there are more corporations, there will be an intimate contact between the Management and its employees. Then it cannot be said tomorrow that the person who is working in Gauhati has to go to Bombay. Here there will be five corporations at five places having one apex body. Therefore, my submission is that by this way interests of the employees will be better served.

Now, I come to another point that has been raised. The Bill does not provide for healthy competition between the five corporations as mentioned in the Finance Minister's speech of 28th February, 1981.

Apart from intensive development of business in the areas of lead responsibility, each corporation can step out to establish business in other area also. That option is there. They can go to an area which is not within their jurisdiction even. There also they can expand their business. Therefore, these employees who are working in those branches will not be shifted. They will be there only.

Further, there will be a separate actuarial valuation for each corporation.

Each corporation will have freedom to evolve new life insurance scheme for development of the business.

Each corporation will report direct to the Government.

Future of each corporation will depend on the efficient service to policy-holders.

This is my reply to Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for

reference of the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, a Joint Committee of the Houses."

The Motion was adopted.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL

MOTION TO REFER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) ON BEHALF OF
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I
beg to Move :

"That the Bill to provide with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the more establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Satish Agarwal
- (2) Shri M. Arunachalam
- (3) Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
- (4) Shri Mool Chand Daga
- (5) Shri Nurul Islam
- (6) Shri Bh'ku Ram Jain
- (7) Shri Kamal Nath Jha

- (8) Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan
- (9) Shri Sunil Maitra
- (10) Shri K. Mallara
- (11) Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty
- (12) Shri Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy
- 13 Shri Ram Pyare Panika
- (14) Shri Janardhan Poojary
- (15) Shri Ram Lal Rahi
- (16) Shri K. A. Rajan
- (17) Shri Ratansinh Rajda
- (18) Shri M. S. K. Sathiyendran
- (19) Shri Natvarsinh Solanki
- (20) Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur

and 10 from Rajya Sabha :

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of Budget (1984) Session of Lok Sabha ;

that the other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : After listening to the reply of the hon. Minister, now I am more convinced that it has fallen his fate to pilot a useless and retrograde measure. I am sure that in his own heart of hearts,

he has very serious reservations. At least the employees of LIC all over India have almost unanimously rejected this proposal and from yesterday, they are on strike. It has been the most successful strike all over India. These employees have given their thought to it : responsible all-India organizations employees are there, and they have taken this decision, and their decision is being implemented though a 48-hour strik, to protest against this pernicious attempt to split up this organization. Therefore, this great concern shown by the Minister for the employees which the employees are unable to understand for themselves-we don't accept it.

The Bill, according to us, seeks to introduce in the Statute Book a constitutional monstrosity according to us ; and makes perversity of the concept of collective bargaining. This is the position. We find that in our country, this independent country, more and more people are brought under bondage. More and more restrictions are being put in, trying to denude them of their very minimal, right of association, right of demonstration, right of movement right to get what they can get by means of normal, ordinary, legitimate trade union activities.

The whole Bill is conceived for the purpose, not of benefitting the policy-holders because we would like to know whether the hon. Minister can cite in India, since Independence, an example of another organization which has increased its activity be such a vast magnitude in such vast proportions as LIC has done.

When I had taken part in a calling Attention motion, I believe last year, I had given particulars of how the business had expanded; and how the strength of employment was going down because natural vacancies werenot filled up in any case. And the position is this-that to-day in LIC, if one goes by efficiency it is on record that compared to the British Life Insurance Organization our LIC has a much better working result, which has never been disputed. There are people who think that the British standard of efficiency is very high. If ours is still higher, at least in LIC business, "We cannot but hold that the object of this split, the

object of this division is not for benefitting the policy-holders, not to make possible intimate relationship-I don't know whether the hon. Minister fully appreciates this term intimate relation-between the employer and the employees, between the management and the employee.

14.01 hrs

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*)

Therefore, we are certain that this has not been conceived for the benefit of the people or for the benefit of the employees ; and it is nothing but an expression of the well-known attitude of this Government attitude of anti-working class, and antil people attitude of this Government-another manifestation.

I am thankful, Sir that you called me late, because I could hear hon. Minister's laboured attempt to give a reply to Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He quotes Mr. Chintamani Deshmukh, i.e. one sentence from his speech, viz. "if the working is staisactory". Obviously, if the working was not satisfactory, nobody would have come and tried here to support it. We should have criticized it, have had a proper discussion on the functioning of LIC ; but the solution is not necessarily a division and splitting of this organization. What is meant by "not satisfactory performance" if the business has increased, the number of policy-holders has increased the area of operation has increased ? Then, what is the basis of saying that it has not satisfactorily worked ?

The hon. Minister has to-day become a great votary of decentralization, a great supporter of decentralization. He says that it is an attempt to decentralize the business and he says that all over India, 53 districts are not covered. So to cover these 53 districts are these four units being brought into being ? Why don't you give a directive because under the Act you can give a directive to LIC that at least the Minister's district should be covered specifically ? The Minister's district is not covered ; so, you can say that there is a deliberate attempt to ignore the rural sector. Now, who is deliberate attempt to ignore the rural sector. Now,

who is deciding policy matters ? Policy matters are not decided by employees. Your officers will decide that. When you have regional LICs, wherefrom will you import these officers ? What type of officers will you have ? Why this sudden great faith in and infatuation for top bureaucracy, and top-level administration ?

We don't accept that this is a genuine reason for bringing in this Bill. The hon. Minister said that it would be such a nice thing ; there would be more employment, more promotions and more Jobs . For every office opened, more people would be employed. I would request him to let us know : after the break-up of LIC if that unfortunate thing happens-- inspite of the united protest of the working class and the employees of LIC, and our various other organizations and also inspite of the opposition based on merit--if that unfortunate thing happens, this serious thing happens, how many Class III and Class IV employees will be appointed or how many new officers will be appointed ? There will be Chairman for each organization, Managing Director for each organization, a Board for each organization, then every tier of officers will have to be brought in for each zonal organization. Instead of one Chairman, there will be five Chairmen. Very nice. Having these people will mean greater employment in this country ; When 2 crores of people are registered in the employment exchanges, there will be five more Chairmen. Will the Minister put himself on the back ?

That is why we say :

That is why we say, that this is nothing but a complete surrender to some bureaucratic scheme only to help the top echolons of the administrative set-up of this country. It may not be for the benefit of the policy holders. In a vast organisation like this, it is not difficult to find four, five, ten, twenty or even one hundred people having some grievance. If that is the excuse for disbanding this organisation, then this Ministry should be disbanded first. People are aggrieved. There are so many complaints coming. And this decentralisation, this efficiency if it is based on this concept of decentralisation that the Minister is postulating today then in the Finance Ministry/Department

why Banking is given to Mr. poojary, why insurance is given to him, why currency is given to him, why not have separate Deputy Ministers or Ministers of state ? This type of analogy, I respectfully submit, is totally out of place. Now he has mentioned about State Bank of India and other banks and decentralisation. The State Bank of India is being managed with 6,000 branches. The hon. Minister says, "how can you give it as an example the functioning of the State Bank because there are other banks ?" But is it not a historical fact that those banks have been nationalised recently and that they are functioning ? How can you compare the State Bank of India and the other nationalised banks which have been nationaiesed much after the State Bank came into being ? And is not correct that they are there ? The question is, one unit, namely the State Bank of India is supervising, and managing the 6,000 branches. That is the point. Then, are you thinking of decentralising the Stat Bank of India ? And so far as the analogy of State Bank and other banks is concered, should you not make them one unit ? Here you are trying to disrupt one unit, that has been functioning. This is not a case where other units have been brought into the LIC. You are disrupting the existing LIC and trying to bring into effecr separate organisation.

Now the hon. Minister says that the emphasis will be on zonal operation and zonal efficiency -- sort of an effective zonal improvement. Now, when it is seen that with four zones there is difficulty there cannot be any question of healthy competition between two zones because they will be operating separately. Now, my answer is, well they will go into other's territories also. They will go into other zones. One zone will operate in another zone also. Now only one thing that is felt zonal is top level, that is top changes. There will be more opportunities for top level administrators, bureaucrats and managers and so on and so forth.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill. According to us this Bill should not become a law. There is a deliberate attempt to take away the minimal rights of the workmen employed. Collective bargaining becomes a matter of maternal dispensation. The political rights of the employees are being taken away which have been now conceded even by the

supreme court of India that this type of right cannot be taken away. Every citizen, even an employee will have a right to participate or to hold political views. Now this type of restrictions are being brought. The object of this legislation even if it is under a facade of a zonal policy of functioning, is the dilution of the strength of the employees, cutting at the root of their minimal rights and providing some more jobs to their favourites which cannot be for the benefit of the country or for the life insurance organisation as a whole.

Therefore, I submit that there is no need for sending this Bill to the Select Committee. It should be withdrawn wholly or it should be buried, lock, stock and barrel.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : At the outset, let me clear my doubts. The Government proposes to refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee. A Bill is generally referred to a Joint Select Committee when there is a consensus on the principle of the Bill. Now it has been made quite clear that there has been no consensus on the principle of the Bill. Outside this House, the entire LIC employees have not only protested but have also started protect action. There is a vast difference between protest and protect action. The action has taken the shape of 48-hour general strike all over the country and it has become a grand success as per the reports now available. I am opposed to the very principle of the Bill. Therefore, I do not find any reason for the reference of the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. Rather it should be withdrawn.

Why opposed to this Bill? Certain laudable objectives have been stated for this enactment like development of life insurance in rural areas, manageable size of the administrative apparatus, increase of operational efficiency, reduction of expenses healthy competition and a greater degree of dynamism. As Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out I also say that none of these objectives will be fulfilled by this Bill. It will not lead to reduction of the expenditure. On the other hand, it will increase the expenditure. It will not

increase operational efficiency. Rather there is an apprehension that there will be further complication in the administration. Therefore, the sole objective of the Bill is to weaken the unity of the LIC employees, who have gained this through their struggle. The LIC employees' unity does not speak of the struggle of LIC employees only but it is a source of strength for the entire working class of our country, because on earlier occasions the unity and struggle of the LIC employees has roused the entire working class in the matter of trade union rights of the working class, on the right to collective bargaining. By this Bill the Government seeks to take away the right to form association and the right to collective bargaining. If by this method the Government is successful to take away the right to collective bargaining from a large section of organised employees, it will follow in other areas also. Therefore, we oppose the objective of this Bill on behalf of the entire working class, who feel that after the enactment of this Bill similar or in some other form attacks are likely to be made on their rights also. Therefore, my conclusion is that this Bill will not confer any benefit to the policy holders, the Corporation or its employees. This Bill, on the contrary, will give birth to parochialism, regionalism and other fissiparous tendencies which are already very much evident. As a matter of fact, it will strengthen the strange hold of the bureaucracy over the administration of the LIC. It will give rise to unethical practices and corrupt methods on the plea of encouraging competition. Therefore, none of these objectives, as has been stated earlier, is going to be fulfilled by this Bill. Therefore, I oppose it and I feel this proposal of splitting the LIC is pernicious, perverse and fraught with greater consequences on the economy, the industry and the rights of the working class.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Like my predecessors. I also rise to oppose this proposal of sending this Bill to a Joint Select Committee.

What is the purpose of splitting the LIC? During 70s I came to Delhi once. After coming over here I saw on almost every second building on the third floor

there was a signboard of some corporation or the other, I exclaimed : 'Oh God, we have so many corporations in our life but we do not feel the working of them.' I asked from my friend who was accompanying me and who was not a politician, about these corporations. He gave me a straightforward answer: 'Take the name of any corporation and find out its Chairman. You will invariably see that most of these corporations are created to give berth as Chairman to some favourites of the ruling party.' That was his summing up of the working of many of the corporations. Whether I agree into to with that or not is another matter. I do not think setting up a corporation is a bad idea. But doubtless there is an element of truth in what he said that in many of these corporations, actually the favourites of the ruling party are in the saddle as Chairmen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Discarded.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
...favourites because they are accomplice in certain criminal acts.

About increasing the efficiency I was trying to imagine what efficiency would be increased by its splitting up. There will be employment of some more discarded people at the highest level. But at the lowest level, the appointments will be very few. When the Corporation is one Corporation, the fact remains that in the last few years there were a few appointments. If the Minister is eager to spread it to his own home district, let the Corporation give more employment to the people from that area.

Nobody was prevented. So, one or two more additions in each one will not improve the situation in my opinion.

Now, I would like to raise one thing. Firstly, it is all accepted that among the Government undertakings or Corporations, LIC is one of the relatively more efficient organisations though I never say that, that is the be all and end all. All our organisations should try to raise their efficiency more. That is another thing altogether. But this is one of the relatively more efficient ones. Now if even this organisation is to

speed more, then he should think over what is actually preventing. Is it just because it is not split? I do not think so because I also have some experience of the villages as he has. I have worked in the village. My constituency is entirely rural. In my constituency, also in my working place for longer and longer years I find that there are several other organisations which are doing business, not that they are not tempting with more lucrative offers. For example, this Pearlless, with more lucrative offers, are catching more and more people not because they are not an agency of LIC but because some more lucrative offers are being made. And then, if this Sanchaita kind of business cannot be prevented, I can definitely say if this is encouraged by different ways, then again giving some money and berth to certain persons and remaining quiet about it till the disaster will not do any good. That is again one of the things which is preventing the spread of LIC. So, instead of really hitting there, and noting these kinds of evils by firstly making LIC's policies more lucrative, secondly, hitting at the fraudulent practices and later on the organisation putting the depositors in jeopardy, if these things are not done, just splitting up of this organisation will never increase the efficiency.

Lastly, I would say another thing. I now remember while listening to other friends also, that since we came into this House, this Lok Sabha itself we are hearing about one thing that there is a reason from many of the measures that Government are taking. You will remember that while introducing the National Security Act, one of the reasons in the Statement of Objects and Reasons was given as labour unrest in the country. So many new Bills are pending before the House— Hospitals and Other Institutions Bill, some other Trade Union Bills. These are not unrelated things. Now, these things are being done in order to directly prevent the employees from enjoying the right to organise, right to mobilise and right to struggle. These are some other ways of disrupting because if there is a big chunk of employees in one organisation, well-organised, then they can fight back the Government offensive tooth and nail. By doing that, they not only fight for themselves but they also inspire others who

may not be, because of their circumstance, in a position immediately to fight. Actually, the attack on the LIC employees on this score is not only for cowering the present LIC employees but also the break up all congregation of workers which can inspire the other workers to an organisation fight. Therefore, I fully support the voice raised by the LIC employees who are on strike today also. Even the Government machinery could not deny that the strike was very good. They did not say very good like me but even by the figures given out by them, it is clear that the strike is really very widespread. So, fully sympathising with them and also to tally negating to the fictitious reasons advanced by the Minister, I thoroughly oppose this measure and I want that the Bill be withdrawn.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I have given reply to the points raised by hon. Member Shri Dandavate. Some identical points have been raised by hon. Member Shri Chatterjee. I know also that it is impossible to satisfy the hon. Members sitting on the opposite side... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Not always. Sometimes you can satisfy us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can try now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I think we have an open mind.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : About the quality of the service that is prevalent in the LIC, number of Committees and Commissions have been appointed. The Estimates Committee submitted its report on 14-4-1961, the Committee on Public Undertakings submitted its report on 24-3-1965, the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted its report on 10-12-1968. Morarji Committee submitted its report on 30-4-1969. Era Seziyan Committee submitted its report on 30-9-1980. All these committees and commissions agreed regarding the deficiencies in the working of the LIC... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Can he cite one example of one institution which does not have deficiency ?

Does it follow automatically that therefore it should be split up ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : They differed so far as the remedy is concerned. Now, let us come to the recommendations date-wise. The Estimates Committee favoured maintenance of the existing unitary structure but reduction in the size of the central office and greater autonomy for the zonal units. It also advocated elimination of one of the two tiers in a zone—either zonal office or the divisional office. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this quotation and what is its date ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is Estimates Committee's recommendation. They submitted their report on 14-4-1961. Then, in the year 1965, on 24-3-1965 as I have submitted earlier, the Public Undertakings Committee of the Parliament submitted its report and according to that report, they felt that nothing short of major reorganisation of the Corporation to convert its present zones into completely independent Corporation would do. I quote :

"If the standard of efficiency in Corporation is to be improved with better service to the policyholders the Corporation is to expand its business on a massive scale."

That had been stated by a responsible Committee of Parliament in the year 1965.

Now, coming to Morarka Committee and the Administrative Reforms Commission, both of them had favoured maintenance of the existing unitary structure but within the structure, they advocated creation of a three-tier set up by abolition of zonal offices and effective decentralisation of functions and powers to lower levels.

Then let us come to the Era Seziyan Committee. That is the latest report which was submitted on 30-9-80. After having gained more experience about the deficiencies, after finding deterioration in the quality of service in the LIC the Committee observes—I am told he was an ex-employee of the Corporation—the Committee points out:

“Despite LIC’s achievements in various areas of operation, it had not been able to fulfil most of its Primary objectives and, the present unitary structure had been a major factor inhibiting progress.”

Therefore, the Committee recommended that the existing Zonal Offices should be set up as independent competing corporations with the jurisdiction of the present areas. It also recommended that the Zonal Corporation should work on the basis of common premium rates and policy conditions. The Committee further recommended that the Zonal Corporation should have a common actuarial valuation and uniform bonus rates, at least to start with.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Are you aware that when the LIC Bill was being debated in this House in the year 1956, the All India Insurance Employees’ Association had submitted a memorandum to the Government of India, which was taken up by no less a person than the late Shri Feroze Gandhis. In that memorandum the All India Insurance Employees’ Association had requested the Government to make the Branch unit as the servicing unit, not the divisional office or zonal office, which today, in the matter of decentralisation of LIC, has already been introduced. There is complete decentralisation. You must know the meaning of decentralisation. By that you mean, from the stage of underwriting a proposal right up to the stage of payment of claim. Now all those stages are tackled by the branch office. So, there is already decentralisation in the LIC now. It is in the process of being done for the last two years. For your information, you may check it up from the official box.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the efficiency of the service is concerned, it has not come to the satisfaction of the people of this country, to the expectation of the people of this country. Like in other organisations, in the LIC also the quality of service has gone down. There is no doubt about it.

So far as growth of business is concerned, there has been no spectacular performance, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee said, I

did not say it, that the Unit Trust has done very well.

We have to render better service to the policy holders and there should be close monitoring. All these things should be taken into consideration... (*Interruptions*).

A responsible committee like the Public Undertakings Committee has given its verdict. The Era Seziyan Committee went into the matter in detail, toured the country obtained evidence and after evaluating the performance has come to the conclusion that there should be an independent organisation, there should be decentralisation. These are the recommendations that have been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Decentralisation would mean functional decentralisation.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the functions are concerned, there will be decentralisation. There is no doubt about it. Is it the stand of the hon. Members that there should be decentralisation ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, so far as power is concerned.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Are you for centralisation or decentralisation ?

(*Interruptions*)

An important advantage of this re-organisation is that, instead of the present four-tier set up—Central Office, Zonal Office, Divisional Office and Branch Office—which is wasteful and cumbersome, a three set-up is contemplated, where there will be the head office, divisional office and branch office. Then it will be more compact.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The only effect will be that your Board will be transferred from Bombay to Delhi. That is what is intended by the Bill. You are not informing the House correctly.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Shri Chatterjee is an eminent lawyer and he knows how to argue. He wanted to trap

me by asking, after this measure comes into effect, what will be my stand, how many branch offices will be opened and how many more people will be covered. I want to make it very clear at this juncture that if the employees and the management do not penetrate into the rural areas, if they are not going to expand business, if they are not going to be useful to the people of this country...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then the LIC would be abolished :

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No abolition. Their performance will be reviewed. It is not a question of once again going in for rationalisation. I will make it very clear that it is the responsibility of employees, the management, even of the union leaders, to go in for expansion of business. If there is more business, which requires more branch offices, if it requires more employment, it will be given. Otherwise, if there is no business, no expansion, there will not be any more opportunities for further employment. So, they should go in for more business and for expansion. I want to make it very clear that Government is very serious on this point and that we will see to it that business penetrates into the rural areas and more expansion takes place. That is our intention.

We have come with this measure in order to serve the people of this country, to serve the policy-holders, at the same time, to give more employment opportunities and promotional avenues. That is also one of the factors.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you going to improve the service conditions ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have been improving them ; there is no doubt about it. If I compare them the employees in other undertakings, if you want me to do that...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If you compare them with the bank employees; they are getting Rs. 300 less at the first stage...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is a complaint, it has been alleged, that the LIC employees are living in high wage islands; this is the complaint we are receiving. We are not touching this now.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If he does not know the facts about it, is there any rule to shut him out ? If there is no rule...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is also no rule to force him to say anything.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Then why is he saying that ? Is it fair ? He is not aware of the fact. He said that the LIC staff is getting more than the bank employees.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are not at all against the employees.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In the first stage he is getting Rs. 69 lacs. Is he aware of it ? And he is saying that LIC employees are getting more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not said that they are paid more than the bank employees.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How does he say about high wage island ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am not yielding. I have yielded to him earlier, but now I am not yielding.

Now, my point is, we are not against the employees. On the contrary, we are for the employees. As I have stated earlier when Mr. Sunil Maira has pointed out, it may not be palatable to some of the union leaders, but I can say that this measure is in the interest of the employees. Not only that. We are always talking about the organised sector. I appreciate. I have seen in the newspapers this morning one news item that they are to organise this unorganised sector also. We have to do that, I appreciate it. But if we have to say that we are for this institution or corporation

and everything is for employees, there we do not agree. These institutions are for the people of this country, particularly the weaker sections. Then only we have to take into consideration this organised sector. Let them not be under the impression that these corporations are meant for employees only. It is not the intention; even I don't think that it is the intention of the people of this country. This is why I have stated it and I went to make it very clear also that we are not, anti-labour, we are for the employees of the organisation also. We will take care of them also and according to me, it is the interest of the employees, the policy-holders and also in the interest of the efficiency of the organisation. We want to give a better service. That is why I have come with this measure. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Janardhana Poojary to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Bill to provide with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House namely :—

- (1) Shri Satish Agarwal
- (2) Shri M. Arunachalam
- (3) Shri Dildeep Singh Bhuria
- (4) Shri Mool Chand Daga
- (5) Shri Nurul Islam
- (6) Shri Bhiku Ram Jain
- (7) Shri Kamal Nath Jha

- (8) Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan
- (9) Shri Sunil Maitra
- (10) Shri K. Mallanna
- (11) Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty
- (12) Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy
- (13) Shri Ram Pyare Panika
- (14) Shri Janardhana Poojary
- (15) Shri Ram Lal Rahi
- (16) Shri K.A. Rajan
- (17) Shri Ratansinh Rajda
- (18) Shri M.S.K. Sathiyendran
- (19) Shri Natvarsinh Solanki
- (20) Shrimati Sukhbun Kaur

and 10 from Rajya Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

“That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of Budget (1984) Session of Lok Sabha;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs

**CRIMINAL LAW SECOND
AMENDMENT BILL**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** Mr. Chair-
man, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, the growing number of dowry deaths, particularly in Delhi, has been a matter of serious concern to the Government. Sustained action on different planes legislative, administrative and social—is necessary to meet the situation.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, as a punitive measure, has not proved effective. Comprehensive changes in that law on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee constituted to examine the working of the Act are separately under the consideration of the Ministry of Law. The general criminal law at present does not contain specific provisions to deal with a situation in which a woman is subjected to harassment or cruelty for inability to meet demands of her in-laws and it is often as a result of such harassment that a woman is driven to committing suicide. It is, therefore, considered that effective and deterrent provisions be made in the law to deal with cases of cruelty and harassment so that the process that sometimes ends in tragic death can be checked in its early stages.

The Bill thus seeks to plug certain loopholes in law and is limited in scope. It is not based on the recommendations made by the Joint Committee on the working of Dowry Prohibition Act. The proposals to amend Dowry Prohibition Act is, as I stated earlier, at an advanced stage of consideration and efforts are being made

to bring the Bill before Parliament as early as possible.

The Bill inserts a provision in the IPC to punish the husband or any relative of the husband of the women who subjects her to cruelty with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and fine. Cruelty is defined as wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive a woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health, (mental or physical), of the woman and harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her, or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand. To make the provision effective the offence is being classified as cognizable and non-bailable, but the police will take cognizance of the offence only if the information of the commission of the offence is given to the officer-in-charge of the police station by the person aggrieved by the offence or by any person related to her, or in the absence of any such relative, by any public servant or such class or category as may be notified by the State Government in this behalf. This provision will cover cases of cruelty on account of dowry or otherwise.

The Code of Criminal Procedure is being amended to provide for compulsory post-mortem in all cases where a woman commits suicide or dies in circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence or where a relative of the woman makes a request for such examination in case of her death within seven years of her marriage. This provision will help in finding the cause of death of the women, in apprehending the guilty and in the proper conduct of such cases in the court.

In order to see that such cases are not hushed up, it is being provided that in all cases where a woman has committed suicide or has died in circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence within seven years of her marriage, an inquest will be conducted.

Another important provision made in the Bill relates to the law of evidence, which provide that where a women has committed suicide within a period of 7 years from the date of her marriage and it is shown that her husband or any relative of her husband had subjected her to cruelty, the court may presume that such suicide has been abetted by her husband or such relative of her husband.

Government are aware that a social evil of this kind cannot be eradicated only by making the criminal law more stringent but it is hoped that the changes proposed in the Bill will help in creating a situation, which will curtail, if not completely stop, the incidence of dowry deaths. I hope, this Bill will get unanimous approval of the House. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) ; I am happy, at last, the Government has come forward at least with a piecemeal legislation to deal with the after-effects of dowry because dowry deaths and harassment emanates from the evil system of dowry. That is why when there was an increase in the incidents of dowry deaths in Delhi, Shrimati Dandavate brought a Bill in this House and asked the Government to pass that. But because the scope of that Bill was limited it was given to the Select Committee and it took two years for the Committee to present its recommendation. That recommendation was brought in this House one year and four months back. Dowry killings and harassments and so many effects of dowry are the result of prevailing understanding of the Society and the prevailing out-moded ideas in the society. That is why we thought of a Bill not only to deal with dowry deaths but also to deal with the system of dowry—how to do away with this system, That is why we have gone in detail. I was a Member of that Committee. We have toured all over India Finally we have presented the report having wide implications. Without bringing a comprehensive Bill, I do not think this piecemeal legislation will help. I do not think you will be able to curtail incidents of harassments and dowry deaths to the country. Why I am saying this is because dowry deaths are increasing in the country. In the capital city itself every twelve hours there is a dowry

death, Previously this was actually happening in the Northern India. Now it has spread all over to the various strata of society and all over India - Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and even in Kerala where it was quite absent. We are getting reports. At least one or two incidents have happened these days. It is spreading like an epidemic. We are unable to deal with it.

Formerly this system was with the feudal landlords. Then it came to the middle class people and it has now gone deeper even to the working class. It is spreading like anything. So, how to deal with this because dowry deaths, killings are increasing ; harassments are increasing ? Generally parents are considering girls as a burden. That is way not only there is harassment or killing, but they are selling them like anything. You can buy and sell a woman. Hundreds and thousands of cases are happening. I know in my own State Arabs are coming and are having temporary marriages. They take away the girls and after six months or one year they are being returned ruined. Nobody is looking after them. Parents are not to be bothered because they, otherwise, have to give dowry and get them married. In the name of employment, agents are coming. Parents are prepared to send them with them. What is happening ? These girls are taken to brothels in Bombay, Delhi and other areas. Some of them are sent abroad also. This is the evil effect of dowry. This has catastrophic effect in this country. Many surveys have been conducted and studies have been made, Studies have revealed indebtedness of the peasantry is increasing not because they get loan and are spending it for their land or anything, but they are taking these loans for the marriage, for giving dowry and also for celebrating marriage and for luxurious marriages. Even for the healthy development of our economy, the system of dowry will have to be eradicated. That is a must. What is the thinking of the society in the country ? You might have read the recent judgement of the Delhi High Court.

You have got a Bill of 1961, a useless Bill, You passed a Bill which was never used for the benefit of women.

What does the High Court Judge in Sudha Goel case say :

"It may be that in September or October, the mother-in-law or some other member in the family may have told the deceased that in case she gave birth to a male child they would expect a fridge and a scooter and some cash. It is customary in the Hindus that on the first delivery of a child, particularly on the birth of a male child, the parents give presents.

"The in-laws or husband may have felt the need of a scooter and a frigidaire and, therefore, wanted the deceased to demand a frigidaire and a scooter... This evil is in vogue in our society since time immemorial and shall take time to be curbed."

You see, what is the understanding of even the learned judge about the demands of presentations. He says, it is a gift. If that is his thinking and if a case comes before him, will he accept the view point that it is a dowry? You are going to deal with the murder. Will a judge who considers demands for gift as a customary think that the dowry is a motive for murder? Then, how are you going to deal with these dowry deaths? This is the attitude of the judges even.

What about the police? What about the doctors? There are several instances to quote. I myself have written to the Home Minister three letters last week. In many States police and other authorities are taking an attitude against the victims. I have referred several cases to the Govt. When a lady is giving her dying declaration, the policemen and even the doctors do not take it seriously. There was a specific instance in Tamil Nadu wherein the doctor advised her: "You are an Indian woman who is always known to save her husband even at the cost of her life. Why do you give a dying declaration against your husband? Any-how, you are going to die. You save your husband." This was the plea from the doctor and the policemen. This is the society in which we are living. How are you going to deal this problem with this piecemeal of legislation. Do you think so? Actually, even the present legislation is going against the interests of women. I can cite an example in the Kerala High Court, A Christian lady filed a suit against her father-in-law to get her dowry back. It went before a

famous judge who is known for his very progressive judgements, Mr. Justice Khalid. He considered what was said in the Dowry Act: Giving and taking dowry is unlawful. Then, how can you demand the money back when you have given it unlawfully? So, the judge did not go into the details though he was a very progressive judge. This girl has got only this dowry right. She has no property right. If this dowry is denied to her, what will happen to her. Her entire means of livelihood is lost? The judge did not go into the social aspects of the question. If such a decision comes from a judge who is known for his progressive judgements, you can understand the bias against the females in the country. This is a society like that. How are you going to deal with these cases with this piecemeal legislation? That is why, we want a comprehensive legislation to be brought before this House. We have recommended that there should be family courts. You are saying that family courts are to deal with family issues and issues of such nature, and not criminal cases. But I am asking why can't a case that comes to the family court with regard to harassments be tried there. The jurists are also there. I think, sometimes conciliation is possible even in cases where harassments are involved. Can't it be tackled by a family court? The present courts never go into the details of the question. They depend on the lawyers. If he is a good lawyer, he can argue before the court with strong points. Only when you go into the details of the question, many things are revealed. Even in this legislation there is a big lacuna. It is a good Bill; I welcome it. But still there is a lacuna because you are mainly depending, for the implementation of the Act, on the parents and the blood relations. You might have heard a case of that girl who was in the mental hospital, Shahdara. Her name was Kamala or something like that. Did any of her relatives go there and enquire about her? They were not bothered. They thought, "This is a burden". once she is disposed of, they are not bothered about her. There are so many instances where many of the girls went to the husband's house; she was very badly treated, ill-treated and harassed and she came back to her parents house saying, "I do not want to go back". Now the parents persuaded her to go back. This is the attitude of the society and you are depending on them.

Where is the provision in this Bill to take help at least from the Women's Associations of the social welfare organisations? You say that with regard to the cognizable offence, there is a provision that the public servants can give complaints. Who is the public servant? The State Government has to notify. In every nook and corner of this country, this is happening and so many organisations are working for this. Will that be notified by the State Government? I am afraid this is not going to help you. You can therefore specifically mention the recognised women organisation or a social welfare organisation working for the benefit of women or championing the cause of women. They can be involved in this. The provision of public servants as such is not going to help them in any way.

15.02 hrs.

(SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair.*)

Many directives and orders were given by the Central Government to the State Governments. In Rajya Sabha, the Home Minister has said :

"To combat the menace of deaths, instructions were issued on 22.7.80 to all the State Governments and Union Territories that investigation should be conducted in all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women, during the first five years of their marriage. Such cases should be investigated by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of police and the post mortem should be done by a team of two doctors. The disposal of the dead body without post mortem should not be permitted except with a no objection certificate by the police and the public should not give such a certificate unless the dead body has been seen by the parents or guardians or other close relations of the bride side of family."

Do you know in how many State Governments, these directives have been observed? It is not being observed in any

State. At least, to my knowledge, it is not. Even in Kerala, I pointed out and wrote to the Home Minister last time. One year after the marriage, a girl was killed. The brother of the girl complained that the body was disposed of before they came. They were staying nearby. Even then, they were not informed. I wrote to the Home Minister to take action against the police officers if this directive is handed over to them. I do not know whether the State Government has received it or they are not bothered. But any-how, it was not answered. Last week, as I told you, I have given three instances. They are complaining that the police people are not taking any action. The Government is complacent. Why do you not bring this provision which you have given as directives to the State Government in this bill. Why did the Government not find it possible to incorporate this provision in the Bill itself? The body of the victim should not be disposed of before her parents come and see the body. Even in the post mortem cases, what is happening? It is good that the post mortem should be done whenever there is a suspicious death. But on most of the occasions, even the doctors are on the side of the accused. This is the reality. So, it should be provided that the body should be disposed of only after the parents come and see the body. Then, they can at least raise an objection. If that is not done and the body is disposed of earlier, how can the post mortem report be used for the conviction of the accused? This is not possible.

You say that the Government has given a directive. But it has never been observed by the State Governments. That too is not incorporated in this Bill. You can incorporate it in this Bill at least. Only the provision relating to the post mortem is there and that is that the post mortem must be done. But the provision that the body should be shown to the parents and that the body should not be disposed of before the parents arrive is not there in the Bill. That is a very big lacuna in the Bill.

What I say is that if we have to make it a pucca legislation, one of the most important things is to involve women's voluntary organisations in this so that they

can case raise some objection. When a woman dies, why it is necessary that only the parentes should complain. If you may say, neighbour, sometimes due to enmity, the neighbour may use it. That is why I say that a recognised women's or voluntary organisation working for the benefit of women should have a say in this.

Then, with regard to family courts, you have said that there is a special court functioning in Delhi. That is because the Supreme court has given a directive. But that is not sufficient. That is not known to everybody. That is not helping the people.

With regard to dowry cell, what is happening there? Have they got any staff? So many cases are there. The dowry cell which is working in Delhi is actually under-staffed. Many of the cases are pending and they are unable to perform investigations. You say that there is one in Delhi. In all the States, it should be there. You say that you have given a directive to form these special courts in all the States. But nothing has happened. What is the use of this directive? It is always easy to incorporate it in the Bill and ask the State Governments to form family courts so that all the cases can be dealt with in those courts. That will be easier. Even now the Government of India is taking about that. I do not know how long it will take. I got a reply from the hon. Minister that it is under active consideration of the Government. He cannot say when this will be done. That is the state of affairs.

With regard to setting up of the women's Commission also, Minister will say that this is not a remedy for everything. But I tell you that these are the recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women. They gave the report in 1975. It is a very good report that they have given. In that report, they have suggested changes in many of the laws with regard to women. I do think that the Government is serious about it. One of the recommendations is about the Women's Commission. Why do we want the Women's Commission? It will see that all the protective legislations as well as social legislations for the benefit of Women are fully implemented. If all such

legislations are not fully implemented, where we have to complain? Even in Parliament, you give only 5 or 10 minutes to speak. Are we here to Complain their about this? But if there is a statutory women's commission, we can point out these things to them and ask them because, as a statutory commission, if they give directive to the State Government, and the Central Government, of course, they will have to implement it. This is one thing which we want in the lines of Backward Classes Commission. You can constitute a Commission in the State as well as in the Centre. We do not say that this is a solution for everthing. But we are in the field. You know we are propagating against the dowry system itself, the evil effects of that, for the last two monts.

You ask the Prime Minister, About 5 lakh signatures she might have get from our All India Democratic Woman's Association asking her to pass the dowry legislation and also a common law for women. 5 lakh signatures were sent to the Prime Minister.

We had waged a very big campaign in the country and in Kerala, we went into the countryside, into the villages, everywhere, in every village, and we could see hundreds of dowry victims, harassed. They are struggling for life. If this is the case in State like Kerala where the literacy is 70% and where they have the property rights also, then, what will be the state of affairs in other States? Everywhere, all the sections, Muslims, Christians; everybody, is coming forward for the banning of this evil.

Will the Government rise to the occasion? You are afraid of the conservatives and the vested interests in the country. If this was the attitude of the Britishers, would there have been a Sati Abolition Act? Likewise, the other Act, the Widow Remarriage Act? Many Acts have been passed. There was stiff opposition from the conservatives and the vested interests in the country. But we could force them to pass. On dowry legislation, all the women's organisations are united together. We are demanding it and there is lot of anxiety among the women in the country and also among all the people who are

interested in the welfare of the country. They want a legislation to curb this evil system of dowry.

With this piecemeal legislation, it would not be possible to deal with cases and judgments after judgments will come against women because your own laws which you passed to protect women will be used against them. The Government will have to realise this and pass a pucca legislation.

Never before a Committee might have given such a recommendation unanimously. Very little amendments and dissenting notes are there. We were fully agreed. All the sections, all the Parties are agreeable. We worked, on this because this is an evil which has to be eradicated. That is why we requested the Government.

We support this Bill.

Also the lecopholes in the Bill have to be plugged and also some help to the social welfare organisations should be there in the Bill and immediately the other Bill, Amendment to the Dowry Prohibition Act should be brought before the House.

श्रीमती बिद्या चैन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ और क्रिमिनल लॉ सैकण्ड अमेंडमेंट बिल जो इस सदन में इंट्रोड्यूस किया है उसका समर्थन करती हूँ इसके साथ-साथ कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहती हूँ। महिला होने के नाते जितना हमको मालूम होता है उतना हमारे भाईयों को मालूम नहीं होता है। मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि महिलाओं की प्रावलम्ब हाफ आफ दी पापुलेशन है।

श्री ब्रह्म चन्द्र डाना (पाली) : भाई, बहिन से ज्यादा प्यार करता है, इसलिए उनको महिलाओं की समस्या के बारे में पता होता है।

श्रीमती बिद्या चैन्नुपति : हमारे देश में इज्जत तो बहुत ज्यादा देते हैं और देश को

भारत माता भी मानते हैं। आप न तो रेप 'हेरासमेंट' और न ही डाबरी डेय को खत्म कर सकते हैं। महिला होने के नाते मैं कहती हूँ कि जो समाज में इस समय चल रहा है, जो समाज में महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार उनके साथ हो रहा है उनको क्यों चलने दिया जा रहा है, क्यों नहीं आप उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कह रहे हैं, क्यों नहीं समाज उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहा है। सरकार से मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार क्या कर रही है? महिलाओं के साथ रेप हो रहे हैं, तेरह तेरह साल की लड़कियों को ले जा कर उनके साथ रेप किया जाता है, पुलिस क्या करती है, समाज क्या करता है? दोनों की रिसर्पासिबिलिटी है। पुलिस क्या करती है, सरकार क्या करती है और समाज क्या करता है। हम बिल बहुत पास कर देते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में भी कर देते हैं और असेम्बलियों में भी कर देते हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है? जो एक्ट्स होते हैं ये कोर्ट्स में हमारी मदद भी करते हैं। लेकिन भारत देश की महिलाएं ऐसी महिलाएं नहीं हैं जो हमेशा कोर्ट में जाती हैं। हम चाहती हैं कि समाज में हमें रिसपेक्टेबल स्थान मिले। हमें इक्वल अपरबुनिटीज मिलें। इसके लिए हमें समाज को सुधारना पड़ेगा। सरकार तो हमारी मदद करती है बिल पास करके। लेकिन इनका अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लेमेंटेशन क्यों नहीं होता है? इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ आपको करना पड़ेगा, इस पर गम्भीरता से आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

डाबरी प्रीहिबिशन बिल आपने पास कर दिया। आपका उद्देश्य महिलाओं की मदद करना था। जब कोई महिला कोर्ट में जाती है, रेप का केंस हो जाता है तो कोर्ट में जाती है, उस समय कोर्ट मदद करती है। लेकिन समाज की क्या हालत है? समाज को कैसे सुधारा जाएगा, कौन सुधारेगा? सरकार के जरिये समाज को सुधारने के लिए कोई कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आप लाएंगे क्या? यदि

वास्तव में सरकार महिलाओं की मदद करना चाहती है तो एक इस तरह का कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल सरकार को लाना चाहिए। हमें समाज में रिसपैक्ट चाहिए। रिसपैक्ट कैसे मिलेगी? मारेल् एटीट्यूड्ज बहुत कम हो गए हैं, मारल्ज बहुत गिर गए हैं। देअर आर नो पारेल् एटीट्यूड्ज इन सौसाइटी, स्कूल, कालेजिज एन्ड इन दी सौसाइटी आल्सो। पता नहीं यह मारेल्स कहां चली गई है। तीस साल पहले हम महिलाओं की यह हालत नहीं थी। आजकल महिलाएं घरों से बाहर जाने से डरती हैं। गुंडाइज्म बहुत बढ़ गई है, महिलाओं का हैरासमेंट बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। इसके बारे में कुछ किया जाना चाहिए।

आप क्यों महिलाओं को इक्वल राइट इन प्रापर्टी देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी आबादी देश की कुल आबादी की आधी है। आप कहते हैं कि आप महिलाओं को रिसपैक्ट देते हैं। प्रापर्टी राइट में क्यों आप उसको बराबरी का स्थान नहीं देते हैं? अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट आपने पास किया, लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट आपने बनाया, प्रापर्टी राइट्स एक्ट आपने बना रखा है। क्यों नहीं उन में आपने महिलाओं को इक्वल राइट दिया है। प्रापर्टी में क्यों नहीं दिया? यह सवाल मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ। प्रापर्टी में उनको इक्वल शेयर क्यों नहीं आप देना चाहते हैं? जब तक आप यह राइट उसको नहीं देंगे उस वक़्त तक महिलाओं का हैरासमेंट कम नहीं होगा, डाबरी प्रावलैम हल नहीं होगा। ऐसा आपने कर दिया तो महिलाओं का हैरासमेंट कम हो जाएगी, डाबरी प्रावलैम नहीं रहेगा। महिलाएं आज अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं हो सकती हैं। आज महिला डिपेंडेंट है जब लडकी होती है तो वह अपने पिता पर डिपेंडेंट होती है, जब शादी हो जाती है तो अपने पति पर डिपेंड करती है और जब बूढ़ी हो जाती है तो अपने बच्चों के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है।

समाज में महिला जब तक इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं होगी तब तक उसका हैरासमेंट कम नहीं होगा, रेप केसिस कम नहीं होंगे, डाबरी डैय्स कम नहीं होंगी। इस वास्ते आपको समाज को सुधारना होगा।

इसलिए मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि सारे स्कूलों में ऐलिमेंटरी क्लास से लेकर कालेज तक मोरल साइंस की क्लासेज होनी चाहिए। जिससे बच्चों की मोरल वैल्यूज बढ़ें। आज इसकी बहुत कमी हमारे बच्चों में पायी जाती है। उनके लिए कुछ सेमीनार हों, ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम चलाये जायें और बालेन्ट्री अर्गनाइजेशन्स को इनवाल्व कीजिए। तभी समस्या का हल हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं। आज सरकार के पास और अफसरों के पास बही जा सकते हैं जो बोल सकते हैं। लेकिन आम जनता नहीं जा सकती, एक साधारण महिला नहीं जा सकती। जब कि बालेन्ट्री अर्गनाइजेशन के सामने हर महिला जा सकती है। अगर आपको महिलाओं की समस्याओं को हल करना है तो एक कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये, प्रापर्टी में हमें बराबर का हक दीजिए, नहीं तो इक्वल शेयर रखिए और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल कमेटीज रखिए जिसका चेयरमैन कलेक्टर हो और—उसमें वेल्फेयर डिपार्टमेंट और सौशल अर्गनाइजेशन्स को भी इनवाल्व कीजिए, महिलाओं की अर्गनाइजेशन्स को इनवाल्व कीजिए तभी महिलाओं की समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं।

जहां रेप होता है, किम तरह के आदमी रेप कर रहे हैं पुलिस की रिपोर्ट मंगा लीजिये आप देखेंगे कि कोई भी रेस्पेक्टेबिल आदमी ऐसा नहीं करेगा। नीच आदमी ही ऐसा गलत काम करते हैं और ऐसे लोगों को लाइफ इम्पीजन्मेंट दीजिए। फिर कोई ऐसा नीच काम नहीं करेगा। आजकल समाज में गुंडागर्दी बढ़ रही है। समझ में नहीं आता

महिलायें किशोर जायें। लगता है जैसे स्वतन्त्रता के लिए हमें बलिदान करना पड़ा वैसे ही इन समस्याओं, के लिये बलिदान करना पड़ेगा तभी महिलाओं की समस्या हल होगी और गुंडागर्दी खत्म होगी। मेरा सम्मानित सदस्यों ने निवेदन है कि वह कांफ्रीहैंसिव बिल का समर्थन करें और जो माननीया सुशीला गोपालन ने कहा है उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। कोर्ट में तो हमें कानून से मदद मिल सकती है, लेकिन समाज में नहीं मिलेगी जब तक महिलाओं को प्रोपर्टी में बराबर का हक नहीं मिलता और हम इकोनामिकली इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं होतीं। महिलाओं के लिए बहुत प्रोबलम हैं समाज में इसलिए जो गलत काम कर रहे हैं या करते हैं उनको सजा दीजिये।

पार्लियामेंट में कितनी महिला-सदस्याएं हैं, फिर भी हम बोल सकते हैं, क्योंकि आप सब हमें रैस्पेक्ट देते हैं, लेकिन हम सारे समाज की महिलाओं की रैस्पेक्ट चाहते हैं।

आपने कहा कि अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट है। उसमें भी लैंड सीलिंग सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। उसमें भी हम महिलाओं के लिये शेर नहीं हैं। आपको और सरकार को सोचना चाहिये, उसमें भी महिलाओं को इक्वल शेर दिया जाये। ऐसा होने पर डाउरी प्राबलम नहीं बनेगी और ट्टी डाउरी एक्ट की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। ऐसा होने से मां-बाप के पास जो पैसा है, वह अपने बच्चों को दे देंगे। जब तक कोई सोशल चेंज नहीं होगी तब तक आप इस सदन में कितने ही बिल पास करें, हम इस समाज का सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वह एक कांफ्रीहैंसिव बिल लायें और सदन से पास करायें। इस तरह से सरकार

महिलाओं की रक्षा करे और समाज को अच्छे रास्ते पर चलने के लिए मदद करे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री शतौश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : बिद्याजी, हम तो आपका समर्थन करते हैं, पर आपकी सरकार नहीं सुनती है, हम क्या करें ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER (Gwalior) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

This is a very serious problem. I hope the hon. Members who are present here will at least be serious. These who are not here, I do not say anything about them. Here the problem is more of the society. There is a famous saying that the social reforms cannot be brought about merely by legislation. It is true that the law has also to be in conformity with the society. That is why I say that a mere making of the laws will not bring about any change.

I am really surprised to see the sister on this side who has already pointed out that there was a Committee formed in the House to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. This Committee reported back on 11th August, 1982, Rather fortunately, I should say, the entire reference was in connection with an amending Bill; it was a sort of a recommendation which that Committee had to recommend in connection with the Dowry news.

Our revered Ranga Ji wanted to know actually about the members of the Committee. Of the 21 Members on the Committee, 17 were the honourable lady Members while only four were the honourable male Members. The Chairman of that Committee was a lady hon. Member, Shrimati Krishna Sahi. The Committee had given its recommendations after touring throughout the country and after taking a lot of evidence and after taking a lot of troubles, that Committee made the recommendations in Chapter No. 3. There are various recommendations, As usual, they contained two parts in that

Report—one part consists of specific recommendations up to 3.37 and the other consisted of general recommendations from 3.38 onwards to the end.

Sir, I would not take much time of the House by going through each and every recommendation. I do not know whether the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government can say whether they agree with these recommendations or not and what are their proposals in this connection.

Sir, it is merely touching the fringe of the problem. We are just providing two things in the present Bill. One is that you are defining what 'cruelty' is and secondly, within seven years if there is some sort of suicide then police is to have compulsory post-mortem cremation and the offence has to be registered. For such a short matter I do not know why they had to wait for such a long time to submit their report. When the House realised in 1980 that some changes are to be brought about then this particular amendment should have been brought three year before. Then the Committee's report had been submitted in August, 1982 and there was ample time. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order. Order.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I said earlier that it is a very serious matter. I remind the hon. Minister here that I wrote to him a letter in connection with the Bombay Gujarati doctor's case. I had attached all the documents along with my letter. She was a doctor, earning lady, and she had to commit suicide after 7 years— not within seven years, the reason being demand of dowry. That was love marriage. *(Interruptions)*

The Committee has suggested definition of 'dowry' again. The whole problem is—I beg to be excused—and I as a male, of course, take the responsibility for the whole society which our lady members define in two different parts. Can I put one straight question? Who is the mother-in-law? Is she also a male member? In most of the cases the experience is that mother-in-law insists on dowry. The mother-in-law not only insists but also compels the

husband of the poor girl to live separately. It is wrong? At the beginning I submitted that I take the responsibility but the instigation or one of the greatest cause is mother-in-law who is also a lady. So, why do you look at this problem as 'male' or 'female'? It is a social problem. You have to look at it as a social problem and, unfortunately social thinking of our Hindu society particularly has gone from bad to worse.

Sir, there are two difficulties. It is not merely an economic problem. What happens is that a girl living separately from her husband's house is looked down upon by the society. Sir, when I was working in the Committee one of the elderly members put a nice question which was not taken seriously, he said that if you want to have a proper divorce law... then if a divorcee wants to marry another woman, put a condition saying that he should marry a woman who has got as many children as he has got; otherwise, the marriage will not be allowed. So, kindly consider this suggestion. This is my submission.

Now, another thing is this. In respect of even ladies, if they are asked 'Will you like your son getting married to a widow?' the lady will say, 'No'. If you ask her whether she would like her son to marry a widow or a divorcee, she will flatly say, no to it. This is what happens. Why? Because, our social concepts and all these things are absolutely misconceived. So, unless these radical changes are brought about in our society, no amount of laws, that you create will solve the problem which we are facing. We have to start from our homes. That should be our approach. Why should the lady lose all confidence in herself? She should have all confidence in herself. So, if such things happen in society, they should be condemned by all of us. Please excuse me for saying this: There is a particular complex which is built up in the behaviour of our society for centuries together. Women feel that they are helpless without men. Why should this be so? My sister has been saying this: Always women depend first on father, then on her husband, and then on her sons.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : मनु ने कहा है ।

श्री एन० के० शोजवल्कर : हमारी विधा बहन कह रही थीं कि हमारे साथ ऐसा होता है ।

If Manu has said any such thing I totally disagree with that view. I do not agree with Manu. Why should there be this sort of complex at all in anybody's mind? We should remove this sort of complex from one's mind. Why do you want to say that you are unequal? Why do you want to say that you can be surrogated or subordinated? Why do you feel that way? These attitudes should be changed.

And so far as this legislation is concerned, after all, why should it be put as seven years only? After all, what is 'Dowry'? It is not properly defined. Dowry means money or anything else which is given at the time of the marriage. Suppose, something like this happens. Ten years after marriage, I ask my father in law, 'please give me one lakh of rupees; I want to purchase a car; otherwise I will drive away your daughter, my wife? then, is it Dowry? or is it not Dowry? Therefore, why should we put this condition of seven years, I request the hon. Minister to consider this point and I hope that when he replies to the debate he will deal with this point which I have raised. Why should anybody say, 'unless you give me money, I will drive away your daughter, my wife; I will drive away my children,? This attitude should be condemned by all of us. You can define what Dowry is. If there is any unnatural death, or suicide, or burnt-death case, such a thing should be properly investigated. Why should there not be a post-mortem in each such case? What is the harm in having it? Post mortem should be there. It is very necessary. That evidence is a must. That evidence should not be allowed to be destroyed. In villages there have been occasions when there are no doctors; the body is lying like this for 2 days or 3 days. Post mortem should be ordered and the case should be immediately looked into.

I appeal to you that you must provide proper economic security to women. At least in the case of many of our women, what happens? Because of economic reasons, the poor lady has to suffer. Neither her husband nor her father is prepared to help her. And she at last has to commit suicide. Why can't you think of giving some sort of a pension to such an unfortunate women? In my view, the Government should take this responsibility. Let it be a burden on the society. After all, the money with the Government is of the whole society. I do not mind if there is a burden on the whole society for this cause. Let it be there. You should make a legal provision for providing some economic help or some sort of pension to a women who has no income of her own, the lives apart from her husband because of harassment and other things, and the father is not prepared to accept her. Let her live on that pension. Let the society bear that burden. What is wrong in that? This suggestion may not sound well at the first outset, but today what else is the way out, My sister said that we could not change the society.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I have not said that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Very well I am also for that. But if not, let the Government on behalf of the society take the burden of such unfortunate ladies.

Again, I insist that for God's sake, you don't emphasise much on the weakness of the ladies unnecessarily, because it will further create a complex, otherwise our ultimate aim to give equal rights and equal opportunities to women will be too far away. Let us create confidence in the ladies, that they are equal to men in all respects, and can do everything. We should not continue to call them as poor ladies. If somebody is not keeping his wife, or kicking her out, we should not feel shy of bringing pressure on her for divorce. We should not allow that woman to continue to suffer. After all that man has also to get married to another woman.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर बार् (फरीदकोट) : चेंबरमैन साहब, यह जो क्रिमिनल ला (एमेंड-मेंट) बिल आया है, उसके ऊपर हम बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं इस का समर्थन करते हुए एक अपील अपने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर से करूंगी। जैसाकि सुश्रीला गोपालन बहन ने भी कहा है कि एक काम्प्रोहीसिव बिल लाना चाहिये था और मैं भी चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए एक काम्प्रोहीसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। हमारे बो अपोजीशन के भाई हैं और इधर के लोगों ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। एक ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी डाउरी की बनी थी और उसने अपनी बहुत सारी रिक्मंडेशन्स दी थी और ला मिनिस्ट्री के पास उसको भेजना पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से वह बिल अभी तक इस सदन में नहीं आया है।

आज जो इस एक्ट के बारे में बात करनी है, उसमें मैंने देखा है कि इस में कुछ बंदिशें लगाई गई हैं। सेक्शन 174 आफ बि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, 1973 जो है, उसको एमेंट करने की बात है। यह बिल आपके पास है और इसको आपने पढ़ा होगा और यह सही कदम है। फिर एबीडेंस एक्ट का जो सेक्शन 176 है, उसको एमेंट करने की बात है लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगी कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनको वे बहस का जबाव देते वक्त एक्सप्लेन कर दें। जैसा कि शेजवलकर साहब ने कहा है कि यहाँ पर क्रयेलटी को एक्सप्लेन किया गया है और दूसरे यह कि 7 साल की बात कही गई है। हमारी समझ में भी यह बात नहीं आई कि 7 साल की बात आप क्यों लाए। 7 साल का पीरियड रख कर आपने बन्दिश में डाल दिया। इससे अगर ज्यादा हो सके, तो बेहतर रहेगा। किस ब्याल से आपने 7 साल किया है, इसको अपनी स्पीच में आप बताए। दूसरे मेरा कहना यह है कि पीसमील लेजिसलेशन की वजाए एक काम्प्रोहीसिव बिल इसी दौरान आना

चाहिए। यह जो डावरी है, यह बहुत ही भारी सौशल प्राब्लम है।

अब मैं एक दो बातें आपको अपने तजुबों से कहूंगी। जब पेरेन्ट्स लड़कों को एजुकेट करते हैं तो वे उसके इनलाज से यह कहते हैं कि हमने लड़के को इतना पढ़ाया है जिसके लिए हमें कार दो, स्कूटर दो। यह मेरे सामने आई हुई बातें हैं जिनको कि मैं कह रही हूँ। वे चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने जो अपने लड़के पर इतना खर्च किया है वह उसके इनलाज के यहाँ से आये। लड़के की कमाई तो पेरेन्ट्स अपने पास रखते हैं लेकिन उस पर जो उन्होंने खर्च किया है वह उसके इनलाज से माँगते हैं। जिनका लड़का आई० ए० एस० हो जाता है, वे और भी ज्यादा डावरी माँगते हैं। फर्क फर्क केटेगरी, फर्क-फर्क डावरी/आपको सुनकर हैरानी होगी कि एक बहुत ही अमीर आदमी हैं जिनके तीन लड़कियाँ हैं। उन्होंने तीनों लड़कियों के नाम एक-एक कोठी कर दी। जब उन्होंने बीच वाली लड़की की शादी की तो उस लड़की के इनलाज यह चाहते थे कि वह कोठी उनके नाम हो जाए। उन्होंने इस पर लड़की को तंग करना शुरू किया। यह मामला मेरे पास आया। ऐसे अमीर आदमी भी इस तरह की बात करते हैं।

इसमें अमीर, गरीब का सवाल नहीं है। यह लाईफ का एक स्टीच्युड बन गया है। यह चीज देखने वाली है। मेरी आपसे यह अपील भी है कि डावरी को डिफाइन करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी। सबसे पहले तो उन बोलेन्दी एजेन्सीज को जो कि कोरालिब करती हैं, यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जहाँ तक हो सके, वे मामले को सुलझावें। उनकी तरफ से यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि दोनों की आपस में बने।

लेकिन कई ऐसे केसिज भी होते हैं जहां बनने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं होती। पहले तो यह सिस्टम था कि जहाँ लड़की की शादी हो गई, उस घर से लड़की की अर्धी ही निकलेगी। पहले तो औसत अबला होती थी लेकिन अब तो औरत अपने पाँव पर खड़ी हो सकती है। पहले वह अपने पाँव पर खड़ी नहीं हो सकती थी। अब हम को चाहिए कि हम औरतों में कांफिडेंस क्रियेट करें ताकि वे अपने आप को अबला न समझें। यह [सरकार का ही नहीं, हम लोगों का भी फर्ज है कि इस चीज को रियलाइज करें।

मैंने बहुत से केसिज में देखा है बिचारी लड़की के भ्रिचासिज होते हैं। वह अपने पेरेंट्स को बताने की कोशिश करती है लेकिन उनकी बड़ी डभ्र होने से वह अपने बहिन-भाई को बताती है। मेरा कहना यहाँ यही है कि जितनी देर आप उसकी बात नहीं सुनेंगे, उसका हाल-चाल नहीं जानेंगे तो वह बात बदती जाएगी। कई दफा मैंने देखा है कि किसी लड़के के दिमाग में फर्क होता है और वह ठीक नहीं होता है तो लोग उसके मां-बाप को कहते हैं कि लड़के की शादी कर दो तो लड़का ठीक हो जाएगा। मां-बाप उसकी शादी कर देते हैं, फिर भी लड़का ठीक नहीं होता है। इससे भी लड़की मुसीबतजदा हो जाती है। और पेरेंट्स से उस लड़की को मदद नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में भी वॉलेन्ट्री एजेन्सीज को मदद करानी चाहिए।

डावरी के केसिज में जो डथ होती हैं, उसमें भी इन एजेन्सी को आगे आ कर मदद करानी चाहिए। मेरी सरकार से भी यह अपील है कि वह इसमें वॉलेन्ट्री एजेन्सीज को इन्वाल्व करे। आप इसमें ब्रदर, सिस्टर जैसे रि्लेटिवज को ले आये हैं। मैं आपको बताती हूँ कि रि्लेटिवज भी काम में नहीं आते हैं। जो वॉलेन्ट्री एजेन्सीज इस काम में

लगी हुई हैं उनको भी इस काम में इन्वाल्व करना बेहद जरूरी है।

हमको चाहिए कि डावरी के खिलाफ हम पब्लिक ओपिनियन भी क्रियेट करें। डावरी की इविल्स के बारे में महिलाओं की मीटिंग्स करें। स्कूल और कालिजों में भी डावरी इविल्स के बारे में हमें कुछ-बखर बताना चाहिए। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल्स पर मीटिंग्स करके लोगों को इसके खिलाफ इन्करेज करना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट, सोशल वर्कर्स चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, सब को मिल कर लोगों में अवेअरनेस लानी चाहिए। इस तरह के अपराधों को सामने लाना चाहिए। टी. बी. रेडियो पर इनका प्रचार किया जाना चाहिए। बंसा तो इस बारे में काम किया जा रहा है। अभी जैसा कहा गया कि दिल्ली में इस तरह के कंस ज्यादा हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है इसलिए लोग ज्यादा एक्टिव हैं और कंसेस नोटिस में ज्यादा आते हैं। बंसे होते हर जगह हैं। लोगों के सामने नहीं आ पाते।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It happens more in urban areas, than in rural ones.

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर ब्रार : हर जगह होते हैं।

इस तरह से हमारे भाई जो यहां बंठे हैं या सेजिसलेटर हैं इनके पास प्लेटफार्म है, उनको इस बारे में ज्यादा आगे आना चाहिए।

एक बात और है कि जिान पेरेंट्स के पास लड़का नहीं है, लड़की है तो उसके लिए राइट आफ प्रापर्टी का फायदा होना चाहिए। वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गनाइजेशंस को इस बारे में परिवारों को शिक्षित भी किया जाना चाहिए। सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में वॉलेन्ट्री आर्गनाइजेशन सेक्शन बना हुआ है। वहां पर हम, प्रमिला दण्डबते भी बौर

अन्य महिलाएं बिना पार्टी का विचार किए हुए इस बारे में विचार करती हैं कि क्या करना चाहिए। अभी जो जानकारी मिली है कि 110 केसेस ऐसे आए हैं और उनमें से सिर्फ 40 केसेस थे। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि डाउरी को वजह से ही ये चीज होती हो। लेकिन इस चीज का निर्णय करना जरूरी है कि मौत का कारण क्या है। इसी तरह से आपने ब्रदर, सिस्टर और रिप्रेजेंटिक्स की बात कही है लेकिन मैं फिर इस बात को रिपीट कर रही हूँ कि इसमें बालेंटरी आर्गना-इजेशन भी उसमें हों, इसको जरूर आप इसमें लाएं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Government Should provide legal assistance.

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर शार : वह तो मैं जरूर कहूंगी। बहुत सी औरतें गरीब होती हैं। उनके पास वकीलों को देने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता। कई वकील तो इतना चार्ज करते हैं कि आम आदमी की पट्टू से बाहर होता है। इसके लिए लोग असिस्टेंस गवर्नमेंट दे, इसके बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इससे औरतों को बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Preferably women lawyers.

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर शार : हमारे माननीय सदस्य को आदमियों की प्रेक्टिस पर संतोष नहीं है। औरतों को इस काम के लिए नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। वे औरतों की भावना को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से समझ सकती हैं।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस बारे में एक कंफ्रेंसिब बिल लाने की आवश्यकता है। और खाली गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकती बल्कि

बालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेंस को इस बारे में आगे जाना चाहिए। जो पढ़ी लिखी महिलाएं हैं और समय दे सकती हैं उनको इस अपराध को दूर करने में बहनों की मदद करनी चाहिए। किसी की मृत्यु हो उसके पहले ही अगर बक्त पर इलाज हो जाए तो वह बहुत अच्छा होता है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सात साल के बारे में अबश्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी।

श्री रामकिंकर (बाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि इस बिल पर आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मैं क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है जिसको कंफ्रेंसिब होना चाहिए। यह एक छोटा सा बिल पास करके महिलाओं के आसू पोंछने का काम हम कर रहे हैं। इसका यही इलाज नहीं है बल्कि दूर तक सोचकर एक विस्तारपूर्वक बिल पेश करना चाहिए। जहां पर शिक्षा का प्रचार ज्यादा है, वहां पर डाउरी के कारण मौतें बहुत हो रही हैं। मैं कुछ आंकड़े भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में पेश करना चाहूंगा। इससे आपकी आंखें खुल जायेंगी। 1980-81 में 421, 1981-82 में 568 और 1982-82 में 619 तथा 1983 में अप्रैल 1-9-83 तक 371 मौतें दहेज के कारण हुईं। इस प्रकार से सवा तीन साल में 1979 मौतें हुईं। यह रोग शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि देहातों की तरफ भी बढ़ा रहा है। वहां भी इस तरह की हरकतें हो रही हैं। जो बाप अपने लड़के को विज्ञापन, तकनीकी, मेडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा देता है, वह सोचता है कि लड़के की पढ़ाई पर बिजना खर्च हुआ है वह पूरा मिलना चाहिए। इस तरफ से अपने लड़के को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। मैं तो साफ तौर से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लड़कियां भी पढ़ी-लिखी हैं फिर भी लड़के का बाप पैसे

ऐठने के चक्कर में रहता है। यही कारण है कि इस तरह की मौतें आज बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। इसका इलाज कानून बना देने से नहीं है। जब तक समाज में जो कुरीतियाँ हैं उनको दूर न किया जाए और ऐच्छिक संस्थाएँ न बनाई जाएँ तब तक इसका निदान होना मुश्किल है।

सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हर प्रदेश और यूनिशन टेरीटरी को लिखें कि वे इस तरह की संस्थाएँ बनाएं। मैं बाराबंकी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। वहाँ पर घादी कराने के लिए वकील ही मैरिज आफिसर्स होते हैं। वे लोग किस तरह से शादियाँ कराकर पैसा ऐठते हैं और आखिर में लड़कियों को मौत का ही शिकार होना पड़ता है। दो डार्क बरम पहले मैंने गृह मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक शादी-शुदा लड़की की मौत हुई। लड़की के भाई ने एक एप्लीकेशन दी और गृह मंत्री को वह एप्लीकेशन पढ़वा दी गई। उन्होंने एकतालेज करके भेज दिया। लेकिन आज तक भी कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई। जब कोई केस लिंगर करता है तो बड़ा समय लग जाता है। एक नौजवान लड़का ईद के शुभअवसर पर दो-तीन दिन बाद मिलने गया। उस लड़के को छुरा भोंक दिया गया।

जिसने छुरा मारा उसके खिलाफ दफा-302 में कार्यवाही हुई। लोगों ने जब वह केस चला तो दबाव डालकर काम्प्रोमाइज करवा लिया और केस खत्म हो गया। ज्यादा समय लगने से भी लोग पैरवी नहीं करते। बचपन की शादी रोकने के लिए शारदा एक्ट बनाया है। जब तक समाज नहीं चाहेगा तब तक यह कामयाब नहीं होगा। आज भी बचपन में शादियाँ होती हैं और सासतीर से देहातों में ज्यादातर शादियाँ होती हैं उसके कुपरिणाम भी आपके सामने हैं। केवल कानून बना देने से ही उस पर काबू नहीं पाया

जा सकता। इसलिए, प्रभावशाली कानून बनाना चाहिए।

चौधरी, चरणसिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी को एक पत्र बहुत पहले लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जो इस तरह की मौतें होती हैं उनमें पत्नी के भाई या मां/बाप या अन्य रिश्तेदारों को मुकदमों की पैरवी करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है, परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। एक तो उनकी लड़की मरी, अननचुरल डेथ हुई या उसने सुइसाइड किया दहेज के कारण हेरासमेंट से तंग आ कर, और फिर उसके मां बाप या अन्य रिश्तेदार मुकदमा दायर करें और पुलिस के पास जाएँ और लड़की का मेका कहाँ और उसकी समुराल कहाँ तो वे किस तरह से उस मुकदमे की पैरवी कर सकते हैं और इस कारण उन्होंने लिखा था कि ऐसे केसिस में जो लड़के वाले हैं उन पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली जाए कि वे साबित करें कि वे निर्दोष हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बाप इस तरह का कानून बनाएँ जिसमें वर्डन आफ प्रूफ यह साबित करने का कि लड़के वाले निर्दोष हैं, लड़के वालों पर डाला जाए। ऐसा कुछ किया जाए तब कुछ हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि दहेज पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे। साथ ही नौजवान लड़कों को भी मैदान में आना चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि डावरी प्रथा खराब है। हमारे सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दल भी अगर इस में हिस्सा लें तो बहुत मदद हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : जैसा कि अन्य बक्ताओं ने कहा है मैं भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल इस सम्बन्ध में बाना चाहिये। दुख की बात है

कि ज्वायंट कमेटी भी मेरा प्राइवेट मैम्बरज बिल जो यहां इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था उस पर चर्चा होने के बाद बनी थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट 11 अगस्त 1982 को लोक सभा में पेश हुई थी। विमंज आर्गोनाइजेशन ने डिमांड की है कि जल्दी से जल्दी कानून बनाना चाहिये। दुख की बात है कि 26 जुलाई 1983 को दहेज विरोधी चेतना मंच की ओर से जो हमारा एक संगठन है वह प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि पिछला जो सेशन था उसमें यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हम करने वाले हैं लेकिन बैसा नहीं हुआ। इसलिए बहुत गुस्सा हो कर हम लोगों ने लोक सभा के दरवाजे के सामने बहुत बड़ा डेमंस्ट्रेशन किया था। हमें आशा थी कि कम से कम इस सत्र में वह कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आ जाएगा। लेकिन कल इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है। लोक सभा में आज तक वह बिल नहीं आया है। कल को आजाए हमें पता नहीं है।

मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ। मेरी जानकारी यह है और मैंने यह सुना है कि यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है इसको इस वास्ते पास कराया जा रहा है कि हमारी ज्वायंट कमेटी की जो रिपोर्टमेंटेशन थी वे प्रेक्टिकेबल नहीं थी, इसलिए इसको यहाँ लाया गया है। आपको जो प्रेक्टिकेबल लगता है उसके आधार पर आप बिल यहां पेश करें और उस पर बहस करवाएं। लेकिन पीसमील बिल लाने से कुछ लाभ नहीं।

मैं धन्यवाद भी देना चाहती हूँ। मेरा बिल 183 आफ 1980 का था क्रिमिनल ला एमेंडमेंट बिल। वह इस सदन में इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था। जिस दिन वह इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था उसी दिन लंच के पहले उस समय के गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने ऐलान किया था कि हम ने सक्कुलर भेज दिया है तमाम राज्यों को कि किसी भी घर से शादी के सात साल पहले अगर किसी महिला की शंकास्पद

परिस्थितियों में मृत्यु होती है जस कर या सुइसाइड करके तो उसकी लाश का पोस्ट-मार्टम किया जाए और उसकी लाश तब तक दफनाए जाने के लिए न दी जाए जब तक उस महिला के घर वाले आ नहीं जाते हैं। मैंने पांच साल अवधि कही थी और उन्होंने सात साल की। लेकिन आज के बिल में यह व्यवस्था भी नहीं है।

डावरी प्रोहिबिशन एक्ट 1961 में बना। 1975 तक एक ही केस केरल हाई कोर्ट में इस कानून के अन्तर्गत गया और उसमें भी एक्विटल हो गया। पिछले कई सालों से महिलाएं आन्दोलन कर रही हैं और हमारे पास शिकायतें भी आ रही हैं।

यह बिल भी जो मैंने पेश किया था उसका भी कारण यह था कि पहले जो दिल्ली के लेफटीनेंट गवर्नर, श्री किशनचन्द थे उनका एक स्टेटमेंट था कि 1975 में दिल्ली में 350 बहनें जसकर भरीं और उन्होंने कहा था कि इन कैसेज की जांच मर्डर समझ कर होनी चाहिये। जब हम डावरी केसेज हाथ में लेने लगे तो आवश्यक समझा कि क्रिमिनल ला एमेंडमेंट बिल लोकसभा में पेश करें। डावरी की डफीनीशन ऐसी है कि वह कामयाब नहीं बन सकती :

'Gifts which are given before the marriage, at the time of marriage or after the marriage, whether in the form of money, ornaments or anything, would amount to dowry, but only if they are given in consideration of marriage.'

इसी वजह से एक केस भी आज तक कामयाब नहीं बना। अनुभव यह है कि कानून बनने के बाद जो विचार ऊपर से चलता था लड़की के लोग आपस में बैठ कर बात करते थे वह तो बन्द हो गया और सारा काम अन्डर ग्राउन्ड हो गया और कभी स्कूटर, कभी

टी०वी० और कभी विडियो की मांग होने लगी। लेकिन एक केस जिसके बारे में कोर्ट में गये थे कोर्ट का कहना यही है कि :

How can the things demanded after the marriage be considered to have been given in consideration of marriage ?

तो यह डेफीनीशन की वजह से इनकंसी-डरेशन आफ मैरिज कभी प्रूब नहीं हो सकता। और अनुभव यह है कि शादी के समय कहीं न मांगते हों, शादी के बाद मांगते हैं। आज स्कूटर लाओ, पैसा लाओ, टी० वी० लाओ। और न देने की वजह से इस प्रकार की हत्याएँ की जाती हैं। मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दिया उसमें खुद कहा है :

420 cases of death by murder in Delhi in 1980-81, 568 cases in 1981-82, 619 cases in 1982-83 and in 1983 (from 1.4.83 to 30.11.83) there are 371 cases.

और 1983 में नवम्बर तक आपने कहा है 371 केसेज हो गये। मैं मानती हूँ कि सारे केसेज डावरी डैथ्स नहीं हैं। कुछ ऐकसीडेंट्स भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि majority of the cases of causing death by burning.

20 साल से लेकर 35 साल उम्र की महिलाओं के साथ ही यह होता है आम सबे कर लीजिये, अस्पताल में जाकर देखिए। और हमारा यह अनुभव है कि सास न जले, ननद न पिटे, बहुओं का क्यों स्टोव फटे। इसलिए जांच होनी चाहिए कि किस उम्र की महिलाओं के साथ ऐसा हो रहा है। जो आंकड़े आपने दिए उनमें बहुएं ही हैं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे मूवमेंट के बाद पुलिस के पास केसेज जाते हैं और चालान हुए हैं। लेकिन बहुत से केसेज में घपला होता है, चालान करने में देरी होती है, केसेज भी दर्ज नहीं करते हैं। हम कोशिश करते हैं लड़कियों

को मरने से पहले बचायें। दिल्ली का एक केस बताती हूँ सुनीता नाम की एक महिला जिसके एक छोटा बच्चा था वह महिला दशता समिति के पास गयी हमने उसको कहा कि तुम चिन्ता मत करो, अगर तुम्हें बुरा भी डर हो तो हमें बता देना। एक दिन साढ़े 8 बजे उसका फोन आ गया। हमारी सेक्रेटरी ने कहा डरो नहीं। सुनीता ने कहा कि मेरे ऊपर मिट्टी का तेल डाला, मेरी साड़ी फाड़ी और मुझे जला दोगे। तुरन्त ही हमारी सेक्रेटरी सुमन कृष्णकान्त ने पुलिस को इसकी सूचना दी। पुलिस वहां गई, वहां बताया ऐसे नाम की कोई है ही नहीं महिला। पुलिस वापस आ गई। वापस आने के बाद सुमन कृष्णकान्त पुलिस को ले कर वहां गई और पाया कि वह महिला एक कमरे में दरवाजा बन्द करके बैठी थी।

पुलिस के आने के बाद दरवाजा खोला गया। उसकी साड़ी फाड़ी गई थी, पूरे शरीर पर मिट्टी का तेल डाला गया था, उसकी बदबू आ रही थी। उसके बाद उसको लेकर पुलिस थाने पर चली गई। आगे की कहानी यह है कि वह लड़की और उसका बच्चा बच गये, लेकिन पुलिस ने उस महिला को कहा कि तुम अपने को इस संगठन से हटाओ।

Do not allow this organisation to be a party to the whole case.

जब फौन किया गया तो हमने सोचा कि महिला बचाने वाले हैं,

Why should we insist ?

जब एफ०आई०आर० दर्ज की गई तो उसमें लिखा गया—

It was an attempt to commit murder.

वह मर्डर का ही केस था, लेकिन उन्होंने उसको बदलकर आत्महत्या का केस बनाया। यह दूसरे-तीसरे दिन पता चला।

मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस का जो रबैय्या है, सोचने का ढंग है, वह यही है कि इस समाज में स्त्री की जिन्दगी का कुछ मोल नहीं है। स्त्री मरे, उस पर रेप हो, खत्म हो, बर्बाद हो, इसका कुछ नहीं है। एक स्त्री ही तो मर जाती है।

मेरी मध्य प्रदेश के एक पुलिस आफिसर के साथ बात हुई थी, उसने रेप के बारे में क्या कहा—कि यह तो पुरुष की मजबूरी है, आप क्यों रेप का सवाल उठाना चाहते हैं? पुरुष की मजबूरी है तो चोर की भी मजबूरी है। चोरी करना। महिलाओं को जलाना उनकी मजबूरी है।

This is a very shameful argument that was put forth by one of the police officers.

यह बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। लेकिन आज यह पुलिस का एटीट्यूड है। समाज का जो एटीट्यूड है, जैसे श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति ने कहा है बिल्कुल मही है।

मनू ने कहा है :—

शैशवे रक्षेत पिता, यौवने च पति ।

वृद्धत्वे रक्षेत पुत्रः न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यं
आर्हति ॥

तुलसी रामायण ने लिखा है :—

ढोल, गंवार, शूद्र, पशु नारी ।
सब हैं ताड़न के अधिकारी ॥

हमारे मराठी में एक कहावत है—

पायासही बहाण पायातल टेबावी ।

पैर की चप्पल है, पैरों में ही रखें, सिर पर मत बिठाइये। हम बहिनें पैर की चप्पल हैं।

जब तक हम स्त्री-पुरुष में समानता नहीं जाते, कानूनी और सामाजिक व्यवस्था नहीं करते तब तक यह अन्याय कभी दूर नहीं होगा।

मंत्री महोदय एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल डाउरी पर नहीं लायें हैं। लेकिन compulsory registration of all the marriages along with compulsory registration of all the things that are given at the time of marriage.

अगर वह लाते हैं तो यह कानून पीसभीम भी क्यों न हो, शायद कामयाब बनता। उस पर मेरा बिल है। मैंने उसमें यह सुझाव रखा है कि अगर किसी स्त्री को डाउरी कम लाने से घर से निकाला जाता है तो उसका अधिकार होना चाहिये कि जो चीजें वह अपने साथ शादी के समय लेकर आती है, वह सारी चीजें साथ लेकर अपने माय के चली जायेगी या जहाँ जाना है जायेगी। अगर वह मर जाती है, उसके बच्चा नहीं है तो उसकी सारी चीजें मायके घर वापस जानी चाहिये। अगर उसके बच्चे हैं तो उनके नाम पर वह गाजियन के पास रखी जायें। यह मेरा बिल ही नहीं है, मोर्तगीज सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड में यह प्रावधान है, यह व्यवस्था है। लेकिन आपने आधा कानून बनाया है, मैं पुलिस का एटीट्यूड आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

उनकी रिपोर्ट आई है, उन्होंने सबें में कहा है—

क्राइम अगेन्स्ट 38 परसेंट राइज है, 63 परसेंट रेप्स में है और प्रास्टीट्यूशन में 71 परसेंट है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है—
The Bureau of Research and Development of Police had a survey. The survey report is :

“that barring the exceptions, the general attitude in the lower echelons of the police towards women on atrocities was not different from general masses.”

मैं आपको इसलिये कहती हूँ कि पुलिस सदियों से चलती हुई एक कल्पना की शिकार है। इसलिये जब उसके पास महिलाओं के एट्रोसिटीज, उन पर अत्याचारों के केसेज जाते

हैं तो वह इस प्रकार से लिख लेते हैं जिससे केसेज फेल हो जाते हैं। आज मुझे दुःख है, मैं सुधा गोयल के केस के बारे में कहने नहीं जा रही हूँ, क्योंकि उस पर कंट्रैक्ट का केस चल रहा है, लेकिन दूसरा एक केस है जो मेरे पास आया है, जिसके चित्र, फोटो मेरे पास हैं।

उस लड़की को शादी के बाद एक महीने के अन्दर टांग तोड़कर जलाया गया है। मेरे पास रिकार्ड है। लोअर कोर्ट ने कहा कि उसकी बेल नहीं होनी चाहिये, पुलिस कस्टडी में रखा जाये, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट ने संबंधित लोगों को बेल पर रिलीज कर दिया। उसकी बेल नहीं लेनी चाहिये, लेकिन हाई-कोर्ट ने बेल ले ली, मुझे पता नहीं किस प्रकार यह हो सकता है ?

All those who are in this society, who are the custodians of law and who are interpreters of law are victims of our traditional ideas about women, they can never give justice to women.

हमारी मांग है कि दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिए। ऐसे कानून की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिसमें महिलाओं को पूरा अधिकार दिया जा सके। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में आज तक कोरोनर कोर्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पिछले दस दिन में 16 महिलायें यहां डाउरी की वजह से मर गई हैं। इसके संबंध में मैं श्री पी०सी०सेठी जी से मिली थी और उनको मैंने कहा था कि कम से कम दिल्ली में तो कोरोनर कोर्ट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि तुरन्त ही आसपास के लोगों से उनके बारे में शिकायत ली जा सके। लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यदि आपने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है, तो जल्दी लीजिए।

हर चीज के बारे में पुलिस पर सब कुछ नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैजिस्ट्रेट को भी कुछ अधिकार देना चाहिए। मैजिस्ट्रेट भी

इंडिपेंडेंटली एन्क्वायरी कराए। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि सोशियल आर्गेनिजेशन को भी कुछ अधिकार देना चाहिए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि दूर गांवों में यदि किसी के साथ कोई दुर्घटना होती है और उसका वहां कोई सगा नहीं होता है तो ये सोशियल आर्गेनिजेशन ही मदद कर सकते हैं। इसके बारे में हम सब लोगों ने अमेंडमेंट दिया हुआ है। Recognised social organisation registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 should be associated with this kind of work.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम यहां पर शादी के परिवार को तोड़ने के लिए नहीं हैं। हम यहां पर रिकंसिलिएशन करने के लिए हैं। लकड़ियों को मरने से बचाने के लिए हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आपको कानून ऐसे बनाने चाहिए, ताकि कानून से इन बहनों का बचाया जा सके। शादी के बाद पैसे में दोनों का बराबर हिस्सा होना चाहिए। स्त्री यदि नौकरी करने न जाए तो पति की सम्पत्ति में उसका पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए।

The community of property right has been given to women in England.

पचीस साल शादी को हो जायें और फिर कहा जाता है—तुम घर से निकल जाओ। घर जो बना है, वह दोनों का घर है। फैमिली कोर्ट्स के बारे में बार-बार यहां से प्रार्थना की जाती है, लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फैमिली कोर्ट्स बनाने में आपको क्या परेशानी है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि जिनके पास काला पैसा है, वे लोग शादी बड़ी धूमधाम से मानते हैं या मनाना चाहते हैं। उनके पास पैसा है, इसलिए वे खर्च करना चाहते हैं।

We are not here to protect the black-marketeers and the people who are connected

with the black money. We are here for the people who have got honest income.

हम यहां पर ईमानदार लोगों के लिए हैं। जिनके पास काला पैसा है, उनके लिए नहीं हैं। यह कानून ऐसे लोगों के लिए है, जिन्होंने ईमानदारी से पैसा कमाया हुआ है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप तुरन्त ही एक प्रोहिबिशन बिल लाईए। यदि नहीं ला रहे हैं, तो इसके बारे में आपको जवाब देना चाहिए।

यहां पर संजीवीराव जी बैठे हैं। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं। मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि जब कभी स्त्री को डावरी की वजह से किसी प्रकार घर से निकाला जाता है और वह कहीं नहीं जा सकती है, उस समय उस के लिए रिजर्वेशन आफ जावम होना चाहिये, बल्कि प्रायोरिटी के आधार पर, आउट बाफ टर्न नौकरी देनी चाहिये। मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहती हूं मैं एक ऐसा केस लेकर श्री संजीवीराव जी के पास गई थी, उस लड़की ने उन के यहां इम्तिहान पास किया था, डावरी की वजह से उसको घर से निकाल दिया गया था, मां-बाप गरीब थे, वह उनके पास जाना नहीं चाहती थी। मैं इस सदन में फिर से उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं, उन्होंने उस लड़की को काम पर ले लिया और आज वह अभिमान से रह सकती है। Economic independence is the most important factor for a woman to survive in this society.

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब आप सर्कुलर निकालते हैं तो एक सरकारी पालिसी बना दीजिये कि जहां पर बहनों को घर से निकाला गया है, डावरी का केस है या कोई दूसरा केस है, वहां उनको काम देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, उनको नौकरी में लिया जाना चाहिये और प्रायोरिटी के आधार पर लिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—अगर किसी औरत को घर से निकला जाता है और वह कोर्ट में जाकर एफिडेविट दे कि उसको मेन्टेनेन्स मिलना चाहिये तो कोर्ट की तरफ से तुरन्त मेन्टेनेन्स दिये जाने की आज्ञा होनी चाहिए, उसको तुरन्त मेन्टेनेन्स मिल सके ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात—देश में "टेम्परेरी शैल्टर होम्ज" की आवश्यकता है। जब किसी महिला को घर से निकाला जाता है और वह अपने मां बाप के यहां नहीं जाना चाहती है तो वह महिला टेम्परेरी शैल्टर होम में जाकर ठहर सके और आगे चल कर जो रीकन्सिलिएशन की कार्यवाही या दूसरी कार्यवाही हों, तो उस को ठहरने के बारे में परेशानी न हो।

चौथी बात—फैमिली काउन्सिलिंग करने वाली जो आर्गेनिजेशन है उनको सरकार की तरफ से कुछ फाइनेन्शियल ग्रान्ट्स दी जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि उनको काफी काम करना पड़ता है, इन्वेस्टीगेशन करनी पड़ती है, जगह-जगह जाकर सब फैक्ट्स इकट्ठे करने पड़ते हैं, कागज बनाने पड़ते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उनको फाइनेन्शियल ग्रान्ट्स दी जानी चाहिये, चाहे वह होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से दी जाय या सोशल वेलफेअर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से दी जाय।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है The police should also be given training in laws, even to change their attitude.

मैं यह बतलाना चाहती हूं कि हमारे फ्री-सींगल-डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से इस प्रकार के ट्रेनिंग कालेज चल रहे हैं। दिल्ली शहर में महिला दक्षता समिति इस काम को कर रही है। आप भी ऐसे लोगों को जैसे पुलिस है, इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम का लाभ दिलवायें।

इतना कह कर मैं फिर से आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं—चाहे पीस-मोल सेजिस्नेशन

ही सही, लेकिन आप ने उस दिशा में एक कदम उठाया है—महिंसाओं को बचाने के लिये। इस सम्बन्ध में आप का जो उद्देश्य है, हम उस पर पूरा विश्वास करते हैं, फिर भी आप को कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहिये।

श्री सुन्दरसिंह (फिल्लौर) : चेयरमैन साहब,

भला क्या कर सकते हैं इलाजे —
नासबानी का
पकड़ते हैं अगर बाजू तो यहां
शाने उतरते हैं।

यह बीमारी ऐसी है जिसका कोई इलाज नहीं हो सकता है। यह बीमारी किस में है - जो बहुत ज्यादा लालची हैं और सब से ज्यादा लालची हिन्दू हैं। मुसलमानों के यहां ऐसे केंसेज नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि उनके यहां मेहर तय होती है। यह बीमारी बनियों में ज्यादा है जो बहुत ज्यादा लालची होते हैं—इसमें बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिये...।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा (पासी) : बुरा क्यों मानेंगे।

श्री सुन्दरसिंह : जो हिन्दू धर्म है वह पैसे से है और पैसा ही उसका धर्म है चूंकि इन में बहुत ज्यादा लालची हैं इसलिए इनकी लड़कियां ज्यादा मारी जाती हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ—कैसा जमाना आ गया है जहां दहेज के लिये बहू को मार दिया जाता है। वह आदमी इन्सान नहीं है, उसका बायकाट होना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये, आप चाहे जितना कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल ले आइये, पुलिस इसमें क्या करेगी? उसके तो मजे आ जायेंगे, वह तो अपना काम करेगी, लेकिन वह बीमारी को कम नहीं कर सकती है। उसने क्या काम किया है। जो कानून बनता है, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है।

किसी एक्ट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ क्योंकि यह सोसायटी ऐसी है। आप चाहे जितनी मर्जी हो, कानून बना लो, लेकिन लोग उसे चलने नहीं देंगे। आप ने जमींदारी एबोलीशन कानून बनाया और सोचा यह गया था कि सबको जमीन देंगे लेकिन हुआ क्या। जिनके पास जमीन थी, उन्होंने बटाई पर जमीन देना बन्द कर दिया। इस तरह से कोई आप का कानून चला नहीं है।

इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारी जो सोसायटी है, उसमें हरिजनों पर बहुत जुल्म होता है और लड़कियों और औरतों पर भी जुल्म होता है। इनकी तादाद काफी है और हरिजनों की तादात भी काफी है। इसलिए ये दोनों मिल जाएं, तो सारी चीजें ठीक हो जाएंगी। इनकी समस्या भी हल हो जाएगी और हरिजनों की भी हल हो जाएगी और सब ठीक हो जाएगा। आज जो संख्या में ज्यादा हैं, वे एक्सप्लायट्स हैं और दूसरी बात यह है कि हरिजन होशियार भी नहीं हैं और हमारी बहनें भी होशियार नहीं हैं। इसलिए सारी चीज खराब कर रखी है।

मैं अपनी बहनों से अपील करूंगा कि आप सारे मिल कर, हरिजन मिल कर जोर लगाएं और जोर लगा कर सारी गवर्नमेंट बदल दें और अपनी गवर्नमेंट बनाएं। तब सारी चीजें ठीक हो जाएंगी। फिर आप कानून बनाएं और औरतों के हक में कानून बनाएं। आप ऐसा करती क्यों नहीं हैं। यह जो बुरी हालत है, इनको आप अच्छा क्यों नहीं करती हैं।

आज दहेज के कारण बहनों को मार दिया जाता है, लड़कियों को मार दिया जाता है। जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं क्या वे आदमी हैं। ऐसे आदमियों का बायकाट करना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा और ये जो आप कानून बनाते हैं, इनसे

कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आज जो ह्यूमेनिटी है, वह सैलफिश हो गई है। जो पैसा का लालची है, वह कमी नहीं मानेगा, चाहे आप जितने कानून बना दें।

मैं आप को बताऊँ कि मैंने अपने लड़कों की शादियाँ की लेकिन एक भी पैसा नहीं लिया। मुझे एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला और बड़ी शानदार शादी हमने की। जो पैसा मांगते हैं, वे बड़े खराब आदमी हैं और ऐसा जो भी आदमी हो, उसका बायकाट करना चाहिए और उस को सोसाइटी से बाहर फेंक देना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी जो वेल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं। उनको आप फील्ड में लाओ औरने इस बारे में प्रचार करें। जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं। उनका बायकाट करना चाहिए और जब आप एक काम्प्रीहेंसिब बिल लाएँ, तो उस में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो। कानून आप चाहे जितना बना लें, उससे कुछ ज्यादा होने वाला नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट को इसको करना चाहिए। इसमें गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी ?

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हरिजनों के लिए लीगल एसिसटेंस की बात है, इनके लिए भी होनी चाहिए। इनको आप को लीगल एसिसटेंस देनी चाहिए और इनके लिए वकील मुफ्त का होना चाहिए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह चीज तो इनके लिए ही जानी चाहिए।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि सोसाइटी को बदल देना चाहिए। वह कहते हैं कि हम सोसाइटी को बदल देंगे लेकिन पहले वे खुद तो बदलें, तभी सोसाइटी बदली जाएगी। पहले आदमी खुद बदलता है, तब सोसाइटी बदलती है और दुनिया को जिन्होंने बदला है, वे पहले खुद बदले हैं।

Be of Good Cheer

Believe that we are Selected by the
Lord

To do great things and that
we will do them

Hold yourselves in readiness. That is,
Be Pure and Holy.

Love for love's sake

Love the poor, the miserable and the
downtrodden

God will bless you.

इसलिए पहले आदमी अपने आप को ठीक करता है। जब हम यह पढ़ते हैं कि लड़की को मार दिया, तो बहुत दुःख होता है। क्या ऐसा आदमी इन्सान है जब हम दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं, तो लोग पूछते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है कि दहेज के कारण लड़कियों को मार दिया जाता है। किसी दूसरे मुल्क में क्या ऐसा है? कहीं भी ऐसी बात नहीं है। चाहे आप यू०के० में देख लीजिए या यू०एस० में देख लीजिए, कहीं ऐसा नहीं है। यह कितनी बुरी बात है और इसको आप ठीक नहीं करते। इसनी बी पालियामेंट बना रखी है लेकिन कुछ बात नहीं बनती है। यहां पर बड़े-बड़े लेक्चरर हो जाते हैं लेकिन कुछ होता नहीं है।

बात बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी है लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल कुछ भी नहीं है। जब बातें प्रैक्टिकल होती हैं तो काम आपसे आप आगे बढ़ता है। आपको यह देखना चाहिए और कुछ करना चाहिए।

महात्मा गांधी जहां जाते थे वहां वह यह देखते थे कि वहां आदमी को कितना खाने को मिलता है। जितना वहां आदमी को खाने को मिलता था, उतना वे खाते थे। इसीलिए सारे लोग उनके पीछे लब गये। महात्मागांधी ने प्रैक्टिकल चीजें कीं, इसीलिए लोग उनके पीछे

हो गये। हम लोग और किसी के पीछे नहीं लगे, हम महात्मा गांधी के पीछे लगे। हमको डाक्टर अम्बेदेकर ने कहा कि तुम हिंदुस्तान से अलग हो जाओ, तुमको मारे दूकूक मिलेंगे। लेकिन हम उनके पीछे नहीं लगे, हम महात्मा गांधी के पीछे लगे। महात्मा गांधी ने, चाहे औरतें हों, चाहे मर्द हों, सबके लिए प्रेक्टिकल काम किए और उनका दिन-ब-दिन लोगों को फायदा होता गया।

इसलिए मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि इसका हल प्रेक्टिकल हल है। आपको खुद इसके लिए लड़ना है। आपके लिए किसी और ने लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी है। आपको चाहिए कि सारी बहिनें मिलें और जिस बहिन के खिलाफ वेइन्साफी हुई है, उसके लिए वेइन्साफी करने वाले के खिलाफ लड़ें। जो समाज में ऐसे मांगने वाले हैं, उनका आप वाइकाट करें। उनके सामने मुजाहरा करें ताकि वह आगे से पैसा मांगने की हिम्मत न करे। आप ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ मुजाहिरा करो और उनका सोसायटी से वाइकाट करो। बजाए इसके कि आप यह कहें बिल लाइये, आप प्रेक्टिकल काम कीजिए। किसी की भी लड़की मर जाती है तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। कोई भी मां-बाप इसको बर्दाशन नहीं कर सकता है। जहाँ भी किसी की लड़की ऐसे मरे बहुर औरतों की आरगेनाइजेशंस को आगे आकर काम करना चाहिए। आप अगर इसे गवर्नमेंट पर छोड़ दें, तो यह गवर्नमेंट का काम नहीं है।

हमें सोसायटी में ऐसा करेक्टर बनाना चाहिए कि यह चीज लोगों में अये ही नहीं। जो सोसायटी में अच्छे लोग होते हैं वे सब को दिखाई देते हैं। मुझसे किसी ने आकर कहा कि फर्ला आदमी ने आपको बोट नहीं दिया था, आप उसकी ठीक करो। मैंने उससे कहा कि नहीं, वह तो एक नेक आदमी है, मैं उसके बारे में ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। बेशक तुम मुझको बोट मत डालना। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि

उस नेक आदमी ने अगले इलेक्शन में मुझको बहुत सारे बोट दिलवाये। इसलिए जो अच्छे आदमी होते हैं, वे सबको नजर आते हैं।

इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हम करेक्टर को ठीक करें। जहाँ भी कोई गलती करता है उसके खिलाफ आप मुजाहिरा करो, उसके गले में जूते का हार डालो। ऐसा अगर आप करेंगी तो बहुत काम होगा। आप यह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट सख्त कानून बनायें, इससे यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। जब हम सब लोगों का करेक्टर ऊंचा होगा तभी यह सब चीजें भी होंगी और डाबरी भी खत्म होगी। इसलिए इसके लिए हम सब बहिनों को कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : With a heavy heart I rise to speak on this Bill. Before going into the substantive part of it, I will have to explain why I say a heavy heart. Because as you would agree we are discussing now one of the worst social tragedies that are occurring in our society. We are all agreed that on these questions, the most important thing is the social movement to back up whatever laws we may make.

I am sorry to say that the atmosphere in which we are discussing this Bill, I do not think, creates a serious impact on the society and I expected the Leader of the House herself will be present when the discussion on this Bill is there. I also expected that there would be a meeting of all the Opposition Leaders also and Parliament will be full and all together we shall try to impress upon the society that we take these things very seriously. I am sorry that position is not there in the House to-day and I feel genuinely sorry. I am saying this thing so that in future when such Bills are taken up, which really have a bearing on the society, then a completely different atmosphere must prevail inside the Parliament. I am sure in that the ruling Party's responsibility will be the most and we will also bear our own responsibility.

AROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : On our behalf I am here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am thankful to Rangaji that on everybody's behalf there he is present. If that would have solved the problem, I would not have said this.

Now about the substantive part of the Bill everybody has commented and I do not want to repeat their arguments about the necessity of a comprehensive legislation. Now I know fully that this legislation is not comprehensive. I am not convinced about the arguments which are often put forward about the difficulties of bringing a comprehensive legislation for I am one of those who are very clear that on this dowry question, legislation, alone will be nothing. I know from my own experience. In West Bengal Assembly in 1974 I brought a non-official Bill which was almost letter to letter adopted by the Government. That is one of the very good laws uptill now on the dowry prohibition question. But I may tell you till now there is not a single case booked under this law. This is the situation. Even the best of the laws will not help. But even then it is necessary, as I said, as a mark of social protest and as a mark of social decision that we want to tackle this problem seriously, we should have the law. But that is what is lacking in the fact that this comprehensive Bill is being delayed.

Now about the Bill that has been brought, firstly I am quite at a loss to understand really why this 7 years provision is there. I have given amendments to every clause wherever it occurs that this 7 year business should be taken out.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is there in the post-mortem cases. For cruelty, 498A is there. It does not debar. There is no time limit.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. Why I say that from this Bill itself the 7 year clause should go is that after 7 year of marriage this time restriction should go because in the Statement of Objects, the Bill says cruelty on women, driving them to death this is what it is seeking to prevent. With regard to dowry it is there but then it also said not only in the

case of dowry deaths but also in the case of cruelty to the married women by their in-laws.

So in our experience, it is not necessary that this phenomenon occurs only within seven years after the marriage. The cruelty to the woman, either by her husband or by her in-laws to which I shall come later on. There is another category which should also be included in my opinion. That has not been included here. There is a very interesting experience which one can see. That is when people reach the middle-age, for one reason or the other, though they are no more enamoured of the wealth, the trouble almost starts at that time when they are pushed to a situation; there are cases where they are driven to commit suicide either in the name of wanting dowry or in the name of doing something else or finding fault with their wives. This thing happens. Only the other day I had given a petition to Shri Venkatasubbaiah from the father where the death of his daughter occurred after 16 years of her marriage. She was the wife of an industrialist. There you know how the case had been quickly pushed through so as to make it appear as a suicide case although there were three bullet wounds on her body. I had requested Shri Venkatasubbaiah Ji to conduct a CBI enquiry into the case. After my talking to the parent, I am sure that this could not be an ordinary case of suicide. This has happened after sixteen years of the marriage. The cruelty is leading to death also. In the objects and reasons of the Bill cruelty is there. In my opinion cruelty is a very serious thing which is driving one to death. This is happening. This is not only connected with dowry but with certain other things as well which are equally cruel leading to the death as it happening in the case of dowry. Therefore, in my opinion, the seven years should be taken out first. Secondly, I also think that it is not only a question of husband and wife. We see that there are dependent women-economically dependent women-in families. Take for example the wife of a brother, if the brother dies the widow still remains inside the family and she is under the custody of someone else of the head of the family. She is still under the domination of the family head and this woman is harassed so much that very often death takes place because of that

harassment also. This is our personal experience. I have requested that this provision of punishment should be not only in connection with the dowry death as it is written in 498A here but there should also be another provision, have given a concrete amendment for the insertion of new Clause 498B which reads as follows:—

“498B. Whoever having the custody or domination of a woman dependent upon him subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine”.

There are various types of such cases other than the dowry case. Therefore, I hope the Minister will consider this question also. My first problem with regard to the provisions of the Bill is regarding the conduct of the police. What can be done with regard to that? In this very House I have mentioned at least ten concrete cases and I can tell you in those ten cases which I had mentioned I myself had been to each of the families and I am quite convinced that these are very serious cases. Fathers gave petitions. Our organisations moved on them. But I must say with heavy heart that in none of these ten cases we could get anything from the police which could convict those people. Actually in one case, that is of Usha Arora such a big file is there. Usha Arora's case was raised here. After 26 days of the FIR there was arrest and, as such, nothing could be found though we were absolutely sure.

Sir, I know Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. Personally, he is very sympathetic but then after we give him the petition he says that we are inquiring. An inquiry was made and in every case ultimately he comes out helpless saying that not much evidence could be found.

Sir, my point is that is there any real attempt to find it? Where is the real attempt to find the evidence? There is none. I don't say there are no good police officials but basically the police administration as is today and the society as is stands today and by the norms that this society is guided I must say as far as cases of

atrocities on women are concerned they are dealt with by the police with very little sympathy and when power and money plays behind then it becomes almost impossible. I don't know what can be done but as soon as in cases like this there is a request for a special inquiry, I think, the Minister should agree and such a provision should be there in Bill. Unless there is a serious attempt that the Government, the Opposition and the entire society is seriously trying to pressurise the police on this question to take an altogether different attitude, I don't believe this Bill will produce any result. I am sorry if I am sounding a pessimistic note but I am absolutely sure in the present state of affairs it will not be able to do much.

So, the important point is how police inquiry can be made more effective at the stage of investigation and unless some special machinery is created for such investigation than the normal machinery who could be somewhat motivated for this purpose, the atrocities on women will be seldom booked.

Sir, I asked for figures from the library and I am told that 110 cases under section 306 for abetment to suicide were registered. In that connection 173 persons were arrested but only 45 challaned during 1979 to 1983. Cases under trial 36 and pending investigation 30. Zero has been convicted. This is the situation with regard to police investigation and administration. Therefore, I say that the most important thing here is for the Minister to tell us what he will do with regard to the cases of atrocities. Please don't show your famous 'dowry cell'. Not very much is coming out of it. Either there should be CBI investigation or when a prayer is made by the relatives or social organisations some special investigation should be conducted.

Secondly, about the Bill itself, what I wish to say is this. I have only two or three more points to make. I will not take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ladies are getting some preference today.

SHRIMATI GEETA [MUKHERJEE : I do appreciate that you are giving this

preference. Instead of giving us preference, if, from the others. I mean, not treasury or the opposition, but from those other than ladies, there had been some greater interest, if they had deliberated on the subject with passion, I think, that would have been far more effective.

I have given certain amendments. I fully agree with the feelings expressed by my hon. friends on the necessity of bringing Recognised Social Organisations of women into picture, to bring them in the list of those, on whose complaint this thing can be taken up. That is a good thing. But then still one big problem remains and it is this: In villages and in towns also we see this situation. Without informing the relatives, under suspicious circumstances, the body is burnt, the body is cremated or something is done. Very often we hear such a thing happening. I have received several complaints from my own district about the body being burnt by them without informing relatives.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We have made provision to safeguard against such things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Before disposal of the body (that is burning, etc.) it should be made compulsory that they should inform the relatives because the relatives may be able to come within certain distance before such a body is cremated. There must be a provision saying that in every such case opportunity must be given to the parents, to the relatives, to arrive.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will tell you how it will give a bangle to some of those people to circumvent the law. Then you will see why it is not practicable. I will give you reason for that while I give my reply. There are practical difficulties.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Officers should proceed SUO MOTU. I do not want that these provisions which you are giving should be taken out. That is not my point. My point is they should also be accommodated. The officers should be given opportunity to proceed SUE MOTU just on receipt of complaint from a relative or on complaint from any social organisation. This should be made clear.

I am not clear about one thing. Therefore, I have given an amendment to clear the thing. That is, with regard to presumption. There is a clause dealing with 'presumption for abetment'. I have not given amendment for deletion of that. No. But I have given another amendment on presumptions. That is, presumption of cruelty. As I understand the position, working jointly with you and also based on my experience, this term 'natural presumption' should be on substantive clause. Here your substantive clause is 'cruelty'. Therefore, the presumption should be definitely on cruelty first and then on abetment. There are two things: One, investigation by the police, another, proof. If you want to club it, I do feel, this presumption has to be on cruelty. This is because not only abetment is presumed, but cruelty is also presumed. If cruelty is the point on which you have to punish, in that case cruelty has to be proved, and for that presumption of cruelty must be there. For that I have given an amendment, which I would like you to consider.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Now-a-days, we are expecting cruelty from the other section also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Bring a Bill on that also ; I have no objection to that.

16.56 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

Keeping in view the poits made by me and many other hon. Members, we have given a number of amendments, and most of them are akin to each other. It is not necessary that the hon. Minister should take our amendments word by word, he may bring his own amendments keeping in view the points raised by us, but he must accommodate the feelings expressed by many hon. Members including Shrimati Brar and Shrimati Vidya Chennupati and others.

Further, we would like you to tell us, what you want to do to train up and gear the police in these investigations. If you really want to implement such legislations, what new machinery do you propose

to introduce, I am absolutely sure that with the existing machinery, this or any other similar legislation would meet the usual fate and this would be rendered to nothingness. You must save us from that situation.

If you ~~must~~ to give it a social sanction, you must try to initiate a new movement against the evils of dowry. Only sitting in an empty House, chatting and passing such a Bill would not help. In order to make this movement worthwhile and fruitful, I would like to know what our proposals are. As far as we are concerned, our proposal is that there must be a whole-hearted drive: every publicman, if he or she is involved in taking dowry, must be hounded away and convicted. If you are serious enough, start that drive with your own people, with all of us, and with all the elected representatives of the people. Take all the important functionaries in public life, take their bio-data, find out really what they are doing in this respect. Let them set an example, inspire the society, and then alone we shall have the freedom, liberty and right of conscience to bring such a Bill. This is my humble suggestion to the House.

With these observations and with the limitations that this Bill has, I naturally support it. I hope, that the hon. Minister will improve it further keeping in view our amendments, which are not big, they are quite small, but important.

I also hope, that the Government will also bring another comprehensive Bill, and that you will launch a big drive to eradicate this evil.

श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दंड विधि (द्वितीय संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत से सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि डम बिल की कमियों को दूर किया जाए।

यह स्पष्ट है कि सारे देश में स्त्री जाति के साथ बहुत ज्यादती हो रही है। लड़कियों के माता पिता-पिता की आर्थिक दशा कमजोर होने की बजह से समाज द्वारा उनका नाजायज

फायदा उठाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में स्त्री जाति की बेइज्जती होती है, तो सारे देश की बेइज्जती होती है। स्त्री माँ बहन के रूप में पूजी जाती है, वह दुर्गा माता और चंडी माता के रूप में पूजी जाती है और मंदिरों तथा कीर्तनों में माता के रूप में वह पूजी जाती है। लेकिन आम घरों में स्त्री की दशा बहुत खराब है।

हमारे यंत्रों दहेज की प्रथा इस तरह पैदा हुई है कि मैदानी और शहरी इलाकों में बड़े बड़े जमींदारों और व्यापारियों ने अपनी लड़कियों को दहेज देना शुरू कर दिया, इसलिए छोटे तबके के लोग भी उनकी नकल करके अपनी लड़कियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देने लगे। एक तरफ तो लड़की के माता-पिता की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है और दूसरी तरफ लड़की के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो कानून रखा है, उसमें सात साल का प्रावधान रखा गया है। अगर लड़की के बच्चा न हुआ, या दहेज कम मिलने की बात हुई, तो 25, 27 साल की उम्र में उसको मारा-पीटा जाएगा या उसकी हत्या कर दी जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सात साल का प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए। इस बारे में पक्का इन्तजाम कर देना चाहिए।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसी घटनाएँ नहीं होतीं। हमारे यहाँ खुशामद कर के लड़की का रिश्ता माँगते हैं। लेकिन पढ़े-लिखे लोग ज्यादा धन की माँग करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। पहले गाँवों में भी यह रिवाज नहीं था। अब हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी ऐसी बातें देखने में आती हैं। मेरे हल्के में अभी एक शादी हुई। लड़की के माता-पिता ने एक लाख रुपये दहेज में दिया। लेकिन आठ दिनों के बाद ही लड़की को मार दिया गया। छोटी छोटी लड़कियों

को मार दिया जाता है। इसकी वजह यह है कि कानून हाने के बावजूद छोटी उम्र में ही लड़कियों की शादी कर दी जाती है। गरीबी की वजह से ऐसा होता है। हमारे यहां सोलन में कुछ दिन पहले एक औरत की तीन लड़कियां हुईं। चार लड़कियां उसकी पहले थीं, इस तरह उसकी मात लड़कियां हो गईं। जिन औरत के लड़की पैदा होती है, समाज में उसकी कम कद्र होती है। इसलिए लड़के का इन्तजार करते करते कई लड़कियां हो जाती हैं।

हमारे यहां दुर्गा और चंडी की पूजा होती है। लोग जम्मू-काश्मीर में देवी के दर्शन के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन जब घर में देवी पैदा होती है, तो उसको मारने का इन्तजाम करने हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्त्रियों की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार हो। यह भी जरूरी है कि महिला पर ज्यादाती के कर्मों के लिए जूडिशल मैजिस्ट्रेट स्त्री होनी चाहिए। नाक कांई भी गलत काम न होने पाए। इसके साथ साथ यह बात भी है कि जो इल्जाम लगाता है उसके साथ पुलिस ठीक ढंग से बर्ताव नहीं करती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस में लेडीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में भर्ती की जायें। महिलायें अच्छा काम कर सकेंगी।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इन सब बीमारियों के पीछे जो जड़ है वह तभी सत्य हो सकती है जबकि इस देश में जो समाज सेवी संस्थायें हैं, वे इन कार्यों में अपना पूरा सहयोग दें। यहाँ राजधानी में समाचार-पत्र पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि यहाँ पर रोज ही इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनायें हो रही हैं। अगर राजधानी में यह स्थिति होगी तो सारे देश में क्या हालत होगी, इस बात को आप सोच सकते हैं। इसलिए इन बातों को रोकने के लिए हमें बहुत अधिक

मतकंता बरतने की आवश्यकता होगी।

इसके साथ साथ मैं इस देश की महिलाओं से भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो तरह तरह की साडियां पहनने, लिपिस्टिक लगाकर हीठ रंगने व इस प्रकार के दूसरे कार्य करती हैं, उसको छोड़कर यदि वे साधारण रूप में गाँधी जी के बताए रास्ते पर चलें तो बहुत लाभ होगा। इसी प्रकार से आजकल हम टेलीविजन पर भी देखते हैं कि सास अपनी बहू को मारती है और अपने लड़के से कहती है कि ज्यादा धन लाओ। मैं समझता हूँ एक सास का दर्जा मां का होता है। अगर बहू को मसुराल में मां-बाप का प्यार मिले तो उससे हमारा समाज आगे बढ़ सकेगा। अगर इसी प्रकार से समाज में दहेज की मांग बढ़ती रही तो हमारे देश के लिए एक बर्बादी का कारण बनेगा। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार को कड़े से कड़े उपाय करने चाहिए। जो लोग भी दहेज की मांग करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ वे चाण्डाल हैं, वे इस समाज और देश के दुश्मन हैं। हमारे समाज में एक मां अपने बच्चों को पना नहीं किस कष्ट के साथ पालती है और किस तरह से अपने मेहमानों की आवश्यकता करती है और एक बहन किस तरह से अपने भाई बहनों को खाना खिलाती है, खुद उसके लिए सब्जी रहे या न रहे लेकिन सारे परिवार को वे संतुष्ट करती हैं। इतना सारा त्याग करने के बाद भी अगर उनको तंग किया जात है तो इससे बढ़कर और कोई अन्याय हो नहीं सकता।

मैं समझता हूँ माननीय मन्त्री जी यहां पर कानून बहुत अच्छा लागू है, इसमें काफी अच्छे प्रावधान भी किए गए हैं लेकिन इससे भी आगे बढ़कर अगर वे कुछ कर सकते हैं तो वह भी करना चाहिए। तभी हम अपने समाज में महिलाओं की तथा देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का

समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this Bill. I am sorry I was late; I could not listen to the speeches of Mrs Geeta Mukherjee and also the other lady Members.

While welcoming this Bill. I would like to caution the hon. Minister, we are passing so many laws here, not only this Criminal Law Amendment Bill regarding the atrocities on women, particularly about dowry. But unfortunately people do not know that there are certain legislations, and that courts or police have to be approached about all those things.

It is a good measure that you have brought. It is a welcome measure and I also support it. But I request the lady Members who are here—from both the sides. They are not only very good parliamentarians, but are also social workers out-side. I know that, Unless you have some reforms in the society itself, it will not be possible to achieve things. Whatever be the number of laws you pass, it may not be possible.

Ultimately, it will be in the hands of the police people only. After all, you have to approach the police officer saying that my daughter has committed suicide or my daughter has been killed or something like that. Ultimately, it is for the police officer to investigate it and you will have the opportunity also to harass those people who approach and also those persons against whom complaints are made. After all, 50 per cent of our population in our country are ladies. We cannot ignore you now. There is compulsory education also. After about 36 years of independence, if this social evil is existing, really we are not only ashamed of it but the whole country is also ashamed of it; and for this, I want to blame the ladies also because you have been silent for all these years; you are not doing anything; just you have been subjecting yourself. (Interruptions) You may not be silent. Your Kerala State is different, but in most of the States ladies are simply—putting up with all the atrocities which are being committed on

them. I am supporting you. The lady members should take up this cause and go to the people and explain those things. Of course, it is coming every day; we are seeing about it on TV and cinemas what are the danger's involved in it etc. But unless you take up, unless you are conscious about your own rights, no legislation is going to save you.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I congratulate the hon. Minister for the legislation by way of the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983; and the Bill, as has been said by the previous speaker, is very progressive and just to meet the requirements of the society. But, at the same time, there are some drawbacks which need reconstruction by the hon. Minister.

In Section 198A it has been provided that the offence shall be cognizable but at the instance of the police officer or at the instance of father, mother, brother, sister or by her father's or mother's brother or sister or, with the leave of the Court, by any other person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption." But, so far as Schedule is concerned, the Minister has gone one step further. You have not provided substantive section that the report of lodging the offence can be lodged by any of the persons, public servants. Why this lacuna here? This is inconsistent. As a matter of fact, this fact should have been incorporated in the section itself also. Why have you not incorporated in section 98A that the complaint can be lodged by any public servant who has been authorised by the State Government or by yourself? So, this is the inconsistency in the Act. You may remove it. In the Schedule you have mentioned that the offence is cognizable but cognizance cannot be taken. It says as follows:

"Cognizable if information relating to the commission of the offence is given to an officer incharge of a police station by the person aggrieved by the offence or by any person related to here by blood, marriage or adoption or if there is no such relative, by any public servant belonging to such class or category as may be notified by the State Government in this behalf."

The last provision which you have incorporated here in the Schedule has not been incorporated in substantive Section 198A. Therefore, there is a likelihood that this Provision may be struck down when this Bill, after assuming the shape of an Act goes to the court of law. Therefore, this inconsistency should be removed at this stage.

I was expecting that you will take precautionary measures so that the investigating officer or the investigating agency as it has been pointed out may not take the law into their own hands; and sometimes they re-shape a case according to their likes and dislikes; and as a matter of fact, this discretion should never be left with the investigating agency. I was expecting that you shall look into the provision of the present CPC and shall give effect to this intention and objective. But in Section 174, Clause 3, you have not taken care of it that sometimes a Medical Officer and the Investigating officer collude and they suppress the real facts.

They suppress the cause of the murder and prepare the medical report and the inquest report according to their own choice or discretion or likes and dislikes and there, for it was very necessary in India earlier, because this Criminal Procedure Code was enacted by the British Government. At that time presumably the facilities in the country side for examining the dead body or to be taken to the medical officer or civil surgeon were not there. But now the facilities are available, every fifteen to twenty miles there is the availability of a medical officer or a civil surgeon. Therefore this last portion of Clause 3 which says—

“When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall.....”

This Clause is very helpful to the doctor and to the investigating officer. As a matter of fact they can at their own discretion do it, or they do not even forward the dead body to the hospital or civil surgeon. This should have been taken away by you. That

was the proper time for you to remove it, so that such power may not be given to the investigating officer and the medical officer because it is likely to be misused or when the suspicion is there that there is a case for cruelty. Therefore, I may again submit to the hon. Minister that he may take care of it that this power may be taken away from the investigating officer.

We are aware of this power. Because it is just what happened in Miss Rita Khurana's case at Anantanag. In that case it was reported by the Public prosecutor that the case diary was missing. When the challan was put up in the court, it was reported that the case diary was misplaced. But there is a provision that even after that the investigating officer or the Police officer should have taken sufficient care and that the investigating officer should not be given so much discretion which has been given by the Criminal Procedure Code.

The hon. Minister, has suggested that the public servant who is so authorised by the Government he should be able to lodge the report in the Police Station. But I may submit that the local bodies should also be included. Moreover, you have recognised the social agency, the social workers of those areas. You have recognised this aspect also that the voluntary agencies are working in the rural areas. It is very necessary in the present circumstances that the local bodies and the chiefs of Gram Panchayats who represent the local organisation or the chairmen of those organisations, they should also be given power to see that the complaint is lodged or the report is made. Therefore, it needs reconsideration at your hands.

Now I come to the evidence stage and as regards the evidence, it is common experience at the bar that in such cases generally the witnesses are won over. They do not come forward in the court to give evidence truthfully. Therefore, I suggest that it should be obligatory upon the investigating officer in such cases to record the statement of the witnesses under section 164. of Cr.P.C. so that there may be less chances to withdraw from that statement which they have given before the Police. Today under section 164 of

the Cr.P.C. the witness who makes the statement before the investigating officer can go against that statement and can withdraw that statement. So, that statement has got no value at all. Therefore, in such cases, it should be the duty of the investigating officer to record the statement of those witnesses under section 164 before the Magistrate so that there may not be any chance to win them over or manipulate the evidence.

There is an enabling clause in the Indian Evidence Act, section 113 (a) which suggests that the Magistrate may presume. As a matter of fact, you have inserted the word 'may'. There is a case, decided by the Delhi High Court, of Sudha Goel. Whatever the real facts and the real intention of justice—I am not going into the merits of the judgments of any courts of law—after all, you are seized with the important fact in what manner the discretion should be exercised by the judicial courts, and as such section 113 (a) becomes relevant. Looking to the circumstances of the case when there was an alleged suicide by the girl who was pregnant approximately nine months, it becomes a unique case of atrocities on women. In such cases, I think, it is obligatory on the society to see that such heinous crimes may not be repeated. Therefore, I suggest that in section 113 (a) which you have introduced for the benefit of such victims, the word 'may' may be substituted by the word 'shall' so that the person who has committed the offence may get sufficient or proper punishment.

It has been the demand since long in this House and outside also that there should be setting up of the family courts. The experience of these family courts as we read in the newspapers and books in Australia, Japan and Britain, has been very useful for those societies. Why should we not introduce this system in this country also so that reconciliation amongst the spouses or the members of the wedlock may be brought in through the help of these courts because in these courts the long procedure is avoided? Today it takes 10 years or so to get the case decided in the regular courts. During this period, she does not get even her meals to survive and she has to live in miseries and troubles

which cannot be described here. I request the hon. Minister to recommend to the Law Minister to take care of it so that he may come speedily with a Bill for setting up of family courts.

In some of the countries there is a social security law which is equally applicable to both males and females. But in this country at least this social security law should be enacted for females. Unless you enact this law, you cannot root out this evil which has crept in present-day society. Therefore, enactment of the social security law at least for the female is very necessary and proper to cure this evil.

The Employment Guarantee Bill for deserted and ill-fated women also is very necessary. As soon as a female writes a letter to her parents or be her brother that she is being ill-treated by her in-laws or husband and this information is leaked out to them, it becomes difficult for her to live with the family of the husband. Therefore, you should provide some sort of job guarantee for her. If she is deserted, if she is divorced or if she is not in a position to live with her husband or in-laws then she should be given the job guarantee.

Thirdly, unless there is a social awakening in the society, we cannot completely or absolutely root out this evil and for that it is very necessary that the Education Minister also should be counselled by you that she should also come with a Bill providing compulsory female education in this country, at least up to the elementary standard. In my State, in Rajasthan there is only 11 percent education among females and there is no provision for the scheduling of girls. We should provide them education upto the 10th or 11th standard, that is very necessary. With these suggestions, I congratulate the hon. Minister. I know personally that he himself is a social reformer. He believes in these things and expect next time he will come with better and progressive laws. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे दंड विधि संशोधन विधेयक पर

बोलने का अबसर दिया। हमारी एक माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी कह रही थीं कि दंड विधि संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा के समय आज पूरा सदन भरा होना चाहिए था, तब यह खगता कि लोग यहां की महिलाओं से स्नेह और प्यार करते हैं और उनकी रक्षा के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। शायद हमारे हाउस में 31 महिला सदस्य हैं लेकिन इस समय तीन महिलाएं हाउस में हैं। अर्थात् दस परसेंट महिला सदस्य भी इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं और महिलाएं यह चाहती हैं कि हमारी रक्षा की जाए। श्रीमन् यह किसी की आलोचना का प्रश्न नहीं।

श्रीमती विद्या चन्नुपति : हम सब यह जानते हैं कि हमारे सारे भाई महिलाओं को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : श्रीमन् मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे भाई कानून की बड़ी भारी किताब पढ़ रहे थे। (व्यवधान)।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि यहाँ महिलाओं के बारे में दो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक आये और दोनों विधेयक महिलाओं की मर्णादा, इज्जत और जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए लाये गये और उन पर यहां विचार किया गया। मैं राज्य मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वे दोनों विधेयक यहां लाये, जिन पर यहां विचार हुआ और मंत्री जी ने जवाब भी दिया। मुझे विप्रवस है कि आज जो सदन में इस विधेयक पर बहस हुई है, उसको भी उन्होंने सुना होगा और यहां जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं उन पर भी विचार करेंगे।

श्रीमन् मेरा तो ऐसा ख्याल है कि हमारे यहां इसने कानून बन रहे हैं, किन्तु आप कितने ही कानून बनाते जाओ या बढ़ाते जाओ लेकिन इन कानूनों से लाभ होत्रे वाला नहीं है क्योंकि

ये कानून अंग्रेजी भाषा का रूपान्तर है। जैसे यह सरकार अंग्रेजी सरकार का रूपान्तर है, वैसे ही ये कानून भी रूपान्तरमात्र है। जब तक आप अपने को नहीं बदलोगे, अपने तौर तरीके नहीं बदलोगे, अपने अंग्रेजी कानूनों में परिवर्तन नहीं करोगे तब तक आप देश की किसी स्त्री या पुरुष की रक्षा नहीं कर पाओगे। आप इस देश की मान्यताओं और परम्पराओं के अनुसार चल कर ही रक्षा कर पाओगे।

श्रीमन् मुझे याद है, जब मैं बहुत छोटा-सा बच्चा था, मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूं, गांव में इन कानूनों से कोई अपराध कुबूल नहीं करा पाता था। लेकिन पंचायत में बैठ कर, गांव के लोग जब अपराधी को यह कहते थे कि ये पंच-परमेश्वर बैठे हैं, बोलो तुम्हारा क्या कहना है...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will continue his speech later. Now the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

17.30 hrs.

RE/BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : My request is that, after the Half-an-Hour Discussion is over, the hon. Minister of Health will reply to the Resolution on the National Health Policy. Then we will take up this Bill and finish it today, even if we have to sit a little late.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House? We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion, tomorrow being the last day, as the hon. Minister has stated, after the Half-an-Hour discussion is over, the Health Minister will reply to the discussion on the National Health Policy. Then we will continue with this Bill. After that, there are one or two small Bills. Mr. Sankaranand, are you ready to reply?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. SANKARANAND) : I will do it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him reply tomorrow. So, after the Half-an-Hour Discussion, there would not be the reply by the Health Minister. We will take up this Bill. Then there is another small Bill on railways. We will complete it today. There is one more Bill, which we can take up tomorrow and complete.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You may take up the Railways Bill tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are small Bills, I will allow you to speak sitting.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I hope you are not going to finish the rest of the legislative business just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is time and if the House permits ; then we will see.

17.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the table :

- (1) A copy each of Notification Nos. 320/83-Customs to 322/83-Customs [G. S. R. Nos. 903 (E) to 905 (E)] (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of customs duties in excess of 40 per cent (25 per cent basic and 15 per cent auxiliary) on the imported

automobile component parts means for the manufacture of fuel efficient cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc. under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-7511/83]

- (2) A copy each of Notification No. 296/83-CE and 297/83-CE G. S. R. Nos. 906 (E) and 907 (E)] (Hindi and English versions) together with an explanatory memorandum published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1983 regarding exemption from the excise duty payable on the fuel-efficient cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc in excess of 15.75 per cent ad valorem (15 per cent basic and 0.75 per cent special), issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944."

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7512/83]

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir this particular Notification is being laid on the Table of this House with your special permission. It was not listed in the List of Business for today. So, I could not give anything in writing. I got this cyclostyled paper right now when I came back from a meeting.

Firstly I would like to know from the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao, what is the present rate of duty under the Customs law on the import of automobile component parts for the manufacture of fuel-efficient cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc. He has mentioned, 'in excess of 40. per cent'. In excess of 40 per cent you are granting exemption. So, I would like to know what is the present rate of duty which you are exempting.

Secondly, what is the revenue loss to the public exchequer by granting these exemptions which is generally assessed in the Finance Ministry before granting exemption? Thirdly, you had already granted exemption for fuel-efficient cars of engine capacity below 100 cc. Now, you are granting exemption beyond 1000 cc. It means

the Government has granted exemption on the import of component parts practically for all cars, whether their capacity is below 1000 cc or above 1000 cc.

These are the three points on which I would like to have a reply.

SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO : I will send a reply,

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said, he will send a reply.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Normally when a Notification is laid on the Table of the House the revenue that is forgone is always calculated. These figures should be available with him. When he lays such a Notification on the Table of this House, this must be available with him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : He has already left.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Oh, he has left the Chamber ;

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : कल के बिजनेस में दो बिल हैं। खासतौर से एक आयल-फील्ड के बारे में है। क्या वह पूरा हो जायेगा ?... (व्यवधान) ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I said to Mr. Satish Agarwal is, we will complete this Half-an-Hour discussion, then we will take up the continuation of this Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Then we will see whether we can sit for the other Bills. Tomorrow is the last day. Not only that we have private Members, business also tomorrow. That is what I am telling. If you want to participate in the discussion of that Bill, you remain here.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : कब तक बैठे रहेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot restrict the Members from speaking. There-

fore, if you are very brief in your speeches, we can complete it. Now, Half-an-Hour discussion-Mr. Ram Lal Rabi. This Half-an-Hour discussion should be finished only in half-an-hour.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, you have released Mr. Shankaranand and his Deputy from the clutches of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is to reply tomorrow.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LEPROSY PATIENTS AND OPENING OF MORE HOSPITALS FOR THEIR TREATMENT

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि कुष्ठ रोग से संबंधित विषय पर आज आपने विस्तार से चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया है। यह रोग आज हमारे देश में उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैंने 17 नवम्बर 1983 को एक अतारंकित प्रश्न किया था। जब मैंने उत्तर देखा तो बड़ा ताज्जुब लगा। मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि कुष्ठ रोग के बारे में बर्तमान सरकार बिल्कुल उपेक्षित दृष्टिकोण रखे हुए है। मैं अखबार पढ़ता हूँ। पता नहीं मंत्री जी पढ़ते हैं या नहीं। यह हिन्दी का हिन्दुस्तान है 17 जनवरी 1983 का। इस में लिखा है "अब टीका रोग का"। मुझे पता नहीं कि इसको देख कर या देखे वगैर मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया था। यह दूसरा अखबार है नवभारत टाइम्स। यह 10 जनवरी 83 का है। इसमें लिखा है कि 1 करोड़ 30 लाख कुष्ठ रोगी हैं और नीचे लिखा है कि भारत में इनकी संख्या 32 लाख है। मुझे पता नहीं अखबारों की इस तरह की न्यूज मंत्री जी पढ़ते हैं या नहीं।

इसी सदन में तीन सवाल इसके सम्बन्ध में हुए हैं। 2496, 2497 और एक और। मैंने जो उत्तर इनके दिए गए हैं उनको पढ़ा है। पढ़ कर मुझे हंसी आई। जब मैंने उत्तरों को देखा तो मुझे शंका हुई कि आपका स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय क्या वास्तव में आपको सही परामर्श, सही सूचना दे रहा है? जो तौर तरीके उसने अपना रखे हैं काम करने के क्या वे ठीक हैं? कुष्ठ निवारण की दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है जो अब तक नहीं उठाए गए हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण आयोग की स्थापना हुई थी। इसका निर्णय आपने तब लिया था जब आपके स्वास्थ्य सचिवों की बैठक हुई थी 23-23 जनवरी को। यह राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य सचिवों की बैठक थी। आपने उस में यह निर्णय लिया था कि आपका पहला काम होगा परिवार नियोजन करने का और दूसरे नम्बर पर अपने कुष्ठ रोग निवारण रखा था और तीसरे नम्बर पर अंधता निवारण की बात कही थी। परिवार नियोजन का काम आपने अमरजंसी में किया। उसके बाद जनता ने जब रक्त बदला तब जो दिशा आपको मिली क्या वह दिशा हवा के अनुकूल है या नहीं इस पर आपको विचार करना होगा। कोई काम जबरिया नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि देश में कुछ रोग निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। मैं यह भी मान कर चलता हूँ कि यह रोग ला इलाज नहीं है। लेकिन आपका मंत्रालय कागज और फाइलें बनाने का काम कर रहा है। रिसर्च की दिशा में, शोध की दिशा में और टीके और वैक्सीन बनाने की दिशा में आपने क्या किया है यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप कहते हैं कि आपने कुछ किया है तो आप बताएं कि कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ है।

आप हिन्दुस्तान के मध्य भाग को लें।

और खास कर के उड़ीसा राज्य, जहाँ के दो माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न करके आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, आपने उनके प्रश्नों का तोड़मरोड़ कर उत्तर दे दिया। आपने सही दिशा में काम करने की कोशिश नहीं की। उत्तर भेरे पास है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा, मैंने देखा है आपने कुछ काम बताया है कि क्या किया। आपने कुष्ठ पुनर्वास और संरक्षण इकाई का जो लक्ष्य रखा है उसका नतीजा देखिये। आपका ही लिखित जवाब है जिसमें आपने कहा है कि बिन्धु प्रदेश में हम लक्ष्य रख रहे हैं एक कुष्ठ पुनर्वास और इसके संरक्षण की इकाई खोलेंगे। इसी तरह से असम बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और दिल्ली में एक, एक। यह एक, एक करके गिनती गिनने लगे तब आपको महसूस नहीं हुआ कि इन प्रदेशों की जनसंख्या क्या है, कौन प्रदेश ऐसा है जिसमें सबसे अधिक कुष्ठ रोगी हैं? अगर इस बात का ध्यान होता तो एक, एक की गिनती गिनना छोड़ देते। आंकड़ों के आधार पर मालूम करके कहां कुष्ठ रोग अधिक फैल रहा है, कौन प्रदेश ज्यादा प्रभावित है वहां पर अधिक सुविधा की व्यवस्था करते। आपने उड़ीसा में कुछ किया है उसके लिये आपको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन जानना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा की निजी संस्थाओं की जो सरकार की तरफ से सहायता की है उसका क्या आधार है? किस प्रकार की आपने सहायता पहुंचायी है? क्या कोई सेन्टर खोले हैं, कोई वैक्सीन बनाने के लिये रिसर्च सेन्टर बनाया है या कुष्ठ रोगियों को बसाने की कोई जगह बनायी है? और जो संस्था आपने दी है, इसमें लिखा है करीब 20 संस्थाएँ हैं जिसको आपने सहायता दी है, इनको आपने कितना कितना पैसा किस रूप में दिया और जब पैसा दिया तो उसके परिणाम जानने की कोशिश की है कि नहीं? लिखते जाइये एक एक

सवाल में उत्तर चाहंगा और जब नहीं उत्तर बनें तो मुझे मजबूर होकर सड़ा होना पड़ेगा ।

मैं दो, तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी कि क्या आपने यह जानकारी करना आवश्यक समझा कि नहीं कि कुष्ठ रोग फैल रहा है ? दुनिया में जितना फैला है, जितने कुष्ठ रोगी हैं दुनिया में उनमें से भारत में उनकी संख्या 25 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है । इस बात की आपको जानकारी है कि नहीं ? अगर है, तो इन रोगियों के उपचार के लिये, इनको समाज से अलग रखने के लिये, इनके रहने के लिये, दवादारु के लिये, खान पान के लिये कोई आपने व्यवस्था की है कि नहीं ? और यह बात इसलिये पूछना चाहता हूँ, पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या आप इसे छुतहा रोग मानते हैं कि नहीं ? अगर मानते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से आपको करना चाहिये । अगर नहीं करोगे तो कोई उपाय नहीं है, यह समाज जायेंगे, सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर जायेंगे, मैलों में, मन्दिरों में, मजिस्द में जायेंगे, बेटों और भीख मांगेंगे, हाथ पसारेंगे । इनके अन्दर जो कीड़े हैं वह उड़ उड़ कर हवा और पानी के जरिये से समाज के लोगों में फैलेंगे । और यह रोग निरन्तर फैलता जायेगा । कोढ़ एक ऐसा रोग है, जैसे लोग सरकार से घृणा करते हैं, वैसे ही कोढ़ से लोग घृणा करते हैं । कोढ़ी व्यक्ति समाज में घृणा का पात्र बन जाता है । उसे समाज के लोग अपने नजदीक नहीं आने देते । क्या आप चाहते हैं कि यह रोग बढ़ता रहे ? आपको इस पर विचार करना होगा और इसके लिये उपाय करने होंगे ।

क्या सरकार यह आवश्यक समझती है कि इस रोग की खोज कराकर 6 महीने में सर्वे कराकर उन लोगों के उपचार, रहने, खाने, पहनने और उन पर चर्चा करने की

व्यवस्था करने के लिये तैयार है ? यदि तैयार है तो क्या सरकार ने कुष्ठ रोग पर नियंत्रण करने, कोई वैक्सीन या टीका बनाने का प्रयास किया है, शोध संस्थान खोले हैं जिससे उनका उपचार हो सके ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उनके बारे में पूरा ब्यौर बतावें ।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुष्ठ रोग दो प्रकार का होता है ।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : आपने इसकी कोई डिग्री पास की है ?

श्री रामलाल राही : मैंने इसकी कोई डिग्री पास नहीं की, लेकिन इन्स्टीक्यूटल ग्रेड मेरे दिमाग में घुसेड़ दिया गया है ।

एक रोग है लंप्रोमेटिस फार्म और दूसरा वे ट्यूबर क्लोएड लोवेन । ये दोनों रोग बहुत खतरनाक हैं । एक फैलता है जो उससे मवाद, पीप फैलती है, कोढ़ी घृणा का पात्र बनता है और दूसरा मानव के शरीर को विकृत करता है । शरीर में खुजलाहट होती है । जब वह कपड़े उतारता है तो कोई भी उसके नजदीक खड़ा होना पसन्द नहीं करता ।

मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस पर चर्चा करने के अवसर दिया है लेकिन इस पर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिये ।

आप अभी तक मलेरिया का मच्छर नहीं रोक पाये हैं । मच्छर भी हैं मलेरिया भी चल रहा है । चेचक भी धीरे-धीरे फैलने लगा है । क्या आप इसे रोक पा रहे हैं ? इन संघारी रोगों पर नियंत्रण पाने में आप असफल रहे हैं । इसे स्वीकार करते हुए जो स्वास्थ्य संस्थान हैं, रिसर्च सेंटर हैं, उनसे आप दूसरे ढंग से काम लें ताकि ऐसी दवाएँ तैयार करें जिससे ये रोग आने न फैल सकें ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir only the other day I gave a full account of what the Government is doing for the eradication of this disease when the measure for the Repeal of Lepers Act of 1898 was taken into consideration and passed both in this House and in the other House. This has been repeatedly discussed and I am merely to repeat what I have said on various occasions.

The hon. Member wanted to know initially about the endemicity of this disease in the States and the Union Territories. He thought that we are not aware of the position and its endemicity in this country.

I can just give you the figures. I do not want to take much of the time of the House. The high endemic States are:

	Per thousand population
Pondicherry	40.25
Lakshadweep	31.25
Tamilnadu	19.01
Andhra Pradesh	14.45
Orissa	10.80
Nagaland	9.69
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.70
West Bengal	8.53
Sikkim	7.66
Tripura	6.43
Bihar	6.02
Karnataka	5.94
Meghalaya	5.93
Manipur	5.39
Maharashtra	5.55

There are considerable variations in various parts of the same State and sometimes in the same district. It is not uniform

as far as the prevalence of this disease is concerned in the State.

Regarding the vaccine, The Hon. Member wanted to know whether any effort is being made to produce anti-leprosy vaccine. At two Centres this research work is going on. One is the Indian Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, and the other is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi. It is still in the experimental stage and we hope that we may succeed in producing the anti-vaccine.

Regarding assistance to voluntary organisations, we have been helping them and I give the figures to that effect.

There are about 44 voluntary organisations in the country which are doing work in the field of leprosy eradication. Every year we have been giving them grants.

Year.	Rs. (Lakhs)
1980-81	23.67
1981-82	32.63
1982-83	31.46

This grant or assistance is given in order to encourage voluntary organisations to pursue successfully and assist the Government in the work of eradication of this disease.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunter) : Do these figures represent the assistance given in the whole of India ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The whole of India is not suffering from leprosy. Let us not presume that.

This assistance is given to the voluntary organisations.

Besides this, we have provided Rs. 90 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this work.

Please do not be under the impression that the assistance given to the voluntary organisations is the only amount given by

the Government for the purpose of eradication of leprosy. That is not it. Let us not forget that the Government is doing the major work. But, by the by, we want to encourage community involvement and participation of public in this work. This is most essential because this is a disease which is quite different from any other disease because, in respect of other diseases, the patient automatically comes out in search of doctor, he wants to show that he wants to be cured. Here in this disease, the person who is suffering from this disease does not want to show up in society with the fear that the moment he comes forward with the confession that he is suffering from this disease, he is treated as an untouchable and as an outcast by the society. This fear has meant suppressing the disease which it has made it very difficult to detect and treat. So, let us not forget that it is not the treatment alone but the health education of the public which is most essential. The people should know whether the disease is as good or is bad as any other infectious disease, skin disease. If detected earlier, it can be cured completely. The society has to know this. Here I require public participation, community involvement, assistance by the voluntary organizations which can do this work. Let us not underrate the activities and work done by the Government.

We have set up various institutions and other organizations for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of these people. A number of leprosy units and institutions of various kinds have been established in this country. I will give the figures for the information of the House and specially for the information of the hon. Member who was raised this issue. These institutions which stand as on 31st March 1983 are : leprosy homes and hospitals in the country 300 ; leprosy control units 389 ; survey, education and treatment centres 6,960 ; urban leprosy centres 607 ; reconstructive survey units 74 ; district leprosy units 159 ; leprosy training centres 41 ; temporary hospitalisation wards 243 ; regional leprosy institutions 2 ; Central Institute for Research and Training in Leprosy ; voluntary leprosy work 8. This is what we have done for the building of infrastructure and for the treatment and

rehabilitation of these people. There are rehabilitation centres also ; seven rehabilitation centres have been established. For the purpose of treating the patients more effectively and cutting short the period of treatment, a scheme called 'Multi-Drug Regimen Scheme' has been started. We have established six multi-drug regimen centres in the country. I will just give you the places.

In the meantime, I can give you the financing pattern for the eradication of this. The scheme was started in the year 1954-55 and till 1968-69 it was a Centrally-sponsored one. During 1969-70 it continued to be a hundred per cent Centrally-sponsored one. But in 1979-80 it was reduced to fifty-fifty basis. Again in the year 1980-81 we converted this into a hundred per cent Centrally-sponsored one. That is how we have been spending the money for this purpose.

The multi-drug regimen centres—which I mentioned earlier—for effectively treating the patients suffering from this disease are in Purulea in West Bengal, in Wardha (Maharashtra) ; we have established two in Andhra Pradesh, namely, Srikulam and Vizianagram one in North Arcot (Tamil-Nadu) and one in Ganjam (Orissa).

This is what we have been doing besides the other things that we have been doing for the eradication of this. As I said earlier, let not the hon. Member be under the impression that Government is treating this programme in a casual way, which is not true. Perhaps the casualty exists in the mind of the hon. Member. I hope let him remove it from his mind and he should himself see to it seriously—not only to the problem but to the efforts done by the Government in this direction.

श्री राम लाल राही : आपने स्वीकार किया है कि लैप्रोसी बढ़ा है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी कुष्ठ रोग बढ़ा है। इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ। यह सोचना चाहिए।

श्री बी. शंकरानन्द : जब तक रोगी आने नहीं आयेगा, तब तक तो रोग बढ़ेगा ही।

श्री राम लाल राही : समाज से अलग रखने के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं—मैंने यह सवाल किया था ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have done very well, Mr Rahi....

SHRI B. SHANANRAFAND : May I tell the hon. Member that the concept that he has got in his mind that the leprosy patient should be segregated is derogatory to the person himself. This is not the approach of the Government. This way of treating the patient and segregating him is not accepted by the Government...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Another thing. Leprosy is not a contagious disease... Is it contagious ?

श्री राम लाल राही : यदि बाप को है, तो लड़के को होता है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND ; We do not want to get the leprosy patient segregated from the society. This has been the basis of the treatment of this disease.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Machepura) : Now it is beyond 60'clock. How long are we going to sit ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think we have already decided—perhaps you were not in the House—that after this half-an-hour discussion, as tomorrow is the last day, may be, we will take up the continuation of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and then we will complete it and then I will take the sense of the House. Because tomorrow is the private Members' day, you must allo-operate. If we are not completing the agenda, it is not our fault, but the Members must be satisfied.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : At the beginning, when a particular Bill or subject is taken on the floor of the House, time given to the speakers is without considering the limit. You curtail it in the beginning. First you give a long rope and then when the time is consumed, you say 'Do away

with it.' The first speaker is allowed 40 minutes, the second speaker is given 30 minutes and the third speaker gets 15 minute. And then whoever occupies the Chair, changes it. At the early strage itself we should know where we stand. You should limit the time. The points should not be repeated. If the points are repeated, you say, 'Now please finish.' This is the last but one day of the session. Kindly see that the time is regulated and the name should not be changed according to your choice of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us experiment it now.

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh. This is an half-an-hour discussion. You put a question.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद ही स्वीकार किया है कि 3.2 मिलियन लोग इस कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित है । जिन लोगों का इलाज किया है, उन लोगों के आँकड़े उन्होंने दिए हैं । जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने फीगर्स दी है, उसी के संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

Number of leprosy units and institutions of any kind established or functioning up to the end of the Fifth Plan period : Leprosy Homes and Hospitals 300, Leprosy Control Units—382, Urban Leprosy Centres—430 Reconstructive Surgery Units—71

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लंपरोसी कंट्रोल यूनिट 15 बनाने का आप का टारगेट था ।

“During the 6th Plan peried (1980-81 to 1984-85), it is contemplated to achieve the physical targets :

Leprosy Control Units 15,	
Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	200.
Urban Lepresy Centres.	50.
Reconstructive survery units	10,
Leprosy Training Centres.	3.

Leprosy wards.	50.	least 10 beds for surgery of leprosy patients.
District Leprosy Units.	50.	
Regional Leprosy Units.	6.	(b) Each Medical College must be made responsible for providing surgical service to leprosy patients in all surrounding districts in coordination with the leprosy services in that area. In order to ensure such contact and collaboration, the District Leprosy Officer of that area could currently have the responsibility of teaching leprosy control in local medical colleges.
Leprosy Survey Units.	12.	
Leprosy Epidemiological Surveillance Teams.	15.	
Leprosy Rehabilitative Promotion units.	15.	
Districtwise Leprosy Pilot Projects for intensification of Leprosy Control programme. (Estimates Cast Rs. 40 crores).	8.	(c) At least two surgeons at the level of Assistant Supervisors or Reader in every medical college must be trained to achieve competence in the field of corrective surgery for leprosy patients."

ये आप के टारगेट्स थे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर और आप भी कहते हैं कि सन 2000 तक सब बीमारियाँ समाप्त हो जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आपने अभी तक कितनी उपलब्धि की है, जो आपके टारगेट्स थे वे कहाँ तक एचीव हुए हैं तथा आप ने अस्पतालों के कितने यूनिट्स बनाए हैं ?

"Corrective Surgical services should be made available in all Medical teaching institutions as well as in all the specialised Medical Centres."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस में कितना एचीवमेंट किया है ? आप कहाँ तक इसमें असफल रहे हैं ? इस में सारा पैसा आप को देना था किन् राज्यों ने इस में काश किया है। आप खुद कहते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में, पश्चिमी बंगाल के बांकुरा में हजारों में पच्चीरा रोगी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो कार्यक्रम लागू किया है उस में कितनी उपलब्धि हुई है, कितने राज्यों ने फण्ड का सही इस्तेमाल किया है ?

"The following steps should be taken in this regard :—

(a) All postgraduate teaching

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में आप ने कहाँ तक सफलता प्राप्त की है ? क्या इस तरह के बंड्स का इन्तजाम हुआ है ?

दो बातें मैं सुझाव के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ—डॉक्टरों का रुख कुष्ठ रोग के प्रति तथा कुष्ठ रोग को चिकित्सा के प्रति आकर्षित नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि जो लड़के सर्जरी पढ़ने आयेंगे उनके लिए कुष्ठ रोग पर एक अनिवार्य पेपर होगा ताकि उनको इस रोग के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हो सके और आने चलकर उनके मन में इस रोग की चिकित्सा का भाव पैदा हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संदर्भ में आप ने अभी तक क्या किया है ?

ड्रग्स के बारे में आप ने खुद कहा है—यदि कोई ड्रग उपलब्ध नहीं है तो विदेशों से आयात की जाय। यह ठीक बात है मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी आप जिन दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं उनकी कच्ची

"Dapsone (DDS) alone should be supplemented by one or more Bactericidal drugs including rifampicin for the treatment of infeculous type of cases."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आप ने क्या किया है। अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी कुछ कार्यवाही कर दें तो बात बन सकती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में 6ठे प्लान में आप ने क्या किया है और आगे क्या करना चाहते हैं। रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में आप ने कुछ बतलाया है, लेकिन जो हमारा टारगेट था उस में हम कितना पीछे हैं, कहां-कहां पीछे हैं तथा किन-किन राज्यों ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall complete all the four. And then you may reply finally.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, every Member is asking a question. If I do not reply, then my request is that I may be given more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall call all the speakers first. And then you may finally reply. That is the procedure.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There is no question of any procedure: every Member is asking a question, I cannot keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may reply finally. No SHRI Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुष्ठ रोग हमारे समाज के लिए एक अधिशाप माना जाता है। झूठाछूत का रोग होने के कारण लोग कुष्ठ रोगियों से घृणा करते हैं और उनमें सम्पर्क रखना उचित नहीं मानते। उन्हें परिवार में अछूत की तरह रहना और अपमानित होना पड़ता है।

जब कुष्ठ रोगियों का देश भर में सर्वे नहीं करवाया गया है या उनकी गणना नहीं की गयी है तो सरकार 1981 में उनकी संख्या 40 लाख थी, जिनमें 20 प्रतिशत 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे थे, इस नतीजे पर कैसे पहुँची ? क्या सरकार यह आवश्यक नहीं समझती कि उनकी सही संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए यथाशीघ्र कोई सर्वे करवाया जाए।

राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम की सफलताओं का विवरण क्या है और सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष इस कार्यक्रम पर कितना धन व्यय करती ?

कुष्ठ रोगियों की चिकित्सा के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना के पूर्ण संपूर्ण देस में कितने अस्पताल थे और उसके बाद से अब तक उन अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है ?

बिना किसी सर्वे के सरकार ने कुष्ठ रोग के नहीं बढ़ने का दावा किम आश्चर्य पर किया है ?

कुष्ठ रोग उत्पन्न होने के कारण क्या हैं और सरकार ने क्या कोई प्रिवेंटिव कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

भ्रिखमणों में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या काफी बड़ी होती है। क्या सरकार ने उनके पुनर्वास की कोई व्यवस्था की है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

श्री मूलचन्द्र झाग (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1981, 1982 और 1983, इन तीन सालों में जो कुष्ठ भी घनराशि खर्च की है, वह क्या है और उससे आप के कितने कुष्ठ रोगी स्वस्थ हो गये और किस किस एरिया में और किस किस जगह में कितने स्वस्थ हो गये। आपने जो 1981, 1982 और 1983 के अन्दर कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए काम किया है, उसका कोई मल्लिकन करवाया है, कोई सर्वे

उसका करवाया है कि इस रोग से कितने लोग मुक्त हो गये। इसका मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)।

जो स्वेच्छिक संस्थाएँ हैं, जिन को आप अनुदान देते हैं, उन का आप ने कभी मूल्यांकन करवाया है और वे संस्थाएँ कौन-कौन सी हैं, जिनको आपने धनराशि दी है और उस धनराशि का क्या ठीक-ठीक उपयोग हुआ है और जहाँ यह मालूम हुआ हो कि उन संस्थाओं ने धन का दुरुपयोग किया है और उन्होंने धन आपसे लिया हो, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है? क्या आपने सर्वे कराया है और संस्थाओं का मूल्यांकन करवाया है? यदि हाँ तो किन-किन संस्थाओं का और उनमें कितने-कितने कुष्ठ रोगी ठीक हुए?

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने चेचक की बीमारी पर विजय प्राप्त कर ली है और उसको हमेशा के लिए समाप्त कर दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संसार में कोई ऐसा देश है जिसमें कि इस बीमारी पर सम्पूर्ण रूप से विजय प्राप्त कर ली गई हो, इसे सदा के लिए समाप्त कर दिया गया हो? यदि है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में हम उससे क्या प्रेरणा ले रहे हैं, किस प्रकार से इस मामले में उसका अनुसरण कर रहे हैं?

दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुष्ठ रोग के रोगियों में शादिर्या हो जाती है और शादिर्यों के बाद उनकी जो सन्तान होती है वे भी कुष्ठ रोग से ग्रसित होती है, तो उनमें शादिर्यों को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

तीसरे, कुष्ठ रोगी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और नगरों में बूमते दिखाई देते हैं और भीख मांगते दिखाई देते हैं। कभी कभी तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है कि सैकड़ों की संख्या

आ जाते हैं। इसका बहुत खराब असर पड़ता है। इस प्रकार कहीं भी कोई कुष्ठ रोगी भीख न मांगे, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है? क्या उनके पुनर्वास की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have already said that it is not a right approach to keep lepers segregated from society. That is the reason which as I stated in this House and the other House prompted us to come before the House to repeal the Lepers Act. Naturally, lepers who are not accepted by society for earning their livelihood have resorted to begging. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? It is the society which is responsible. It is the society which keep these people segregated.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Government is responsible.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : NLEP programme is there and if they want, they can come. You can help these people through the NLEP programme.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The Lepers Act was passed in 1898. This is to keep lepers segregated ; to punish the lepers; to punish the employers of the lepers. This is something quite derogatory ; out of date. It is against human dignity. It was preventing effective treatment being given to these people. Now with the advancement of science we have got some very effective drugs like Rifampicin, through which these diseases can be cured, if early detection is there. But the problem is, how to educate society. Society has to be educated that this is not a dangerous disease this is not so infectious like TB, and if detected early and treated properly it can be cured completely. If you keep them segregated, they turn to begging. So, this is a vicious circle. We have to create confidence in the minds of those people who suffer from this disease and also in the mind of society as a whole, that lepers should not be segregated. That fear should not be put in their mind that disclosure will lead to

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Members of Parliament should also be educated on that. We are also victims of all Prejudices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Members are also a part of the society.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : What the hon. Members are suggesting will definitely lead again to the same concept of treatment of these people that they should be segregated. That is not our approach ; we are opposed to that.

The other question was about the cases detected and cured. I have got a long list, and if the House wants, I can read it out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will give the details here itself. The position in 1977-78 was :

Cases on record at the beginning of the year : 18.63 lakhs

Cases detected during the year : 4.14 lakhs

Cases brought under treatment during that year : 4.14 lakhs

Cases discharged during that year : 2.45 lakhs

The figures for the year 1983-84, upto this time are :

Cases on record at the beginning of the year : 29.01 lakhs

Cases detected during the year : 1.79 lakhs

Cases brought under treatment during the year : 1.67 lakhs

Cases discharged during the year : 0.98 lakhs

And the balance comes to 29.92 lakhs
And we have yet to go till March.

In order to show what progress we have made, I must give the figures of 1982-83 also, so that the House will know improvement we have made.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Have they been released from the hospital ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Cured.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Have you issued them a certificate ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will issue a certificate ; please wait.

Now, the figures for the year 1982-83 are :

Cases on record at the beginning of the year : 26.54 lakhs

Cases detected during the year : 5.13 lakhs

Cases brought under treatment during the year : 4.86 lakhs

Cases discharged during the year as cured or otherwise : 2.66 lakhs

Balance of cases : 29.01 lakhs.

Another hon. Member wanted figures regarding the physical targets and the achievement during the 6th Plan period. It is a long list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : These two things are contradictory. If there are 32 lakhs lepers, and if you have cured some of them, the number must go down.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The cases are much more and new cases are detected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cases detected are different from cases cured.

18.32 hrs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can only give facts and figures, and it is for the hon. Members to understand them. If they do not, what can I do ?...*(Interruptions)*.

CRIMINAL LAW SECOND AMENDMENT BILL-Contd.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other question was if the leprosy has been eradicated anywhere ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. Half-an-Hour discussion is over, Now, we take up the Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There are many countries where there is no more leprosy, because it is not only the treatment part of it but other factors also that is important. Leprosy is due to the Bacilli of Leprosy, which is available in the affected human body. Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation are the basic considerations also for the eradication of this. We in the Indian society have been treating the people in a manner to suppress the disease rather than bring it forth for treatment. A person who is suffering from that and who himself is infectious, must come forward for the treatment.

Hon. Members after this is over, we will take up the Railway Bill for raising the compensation from Rs. 50,000 to Rs 1/-lakh.

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, there is no quorum. That means it will be taken up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is the Railway Bill for raising the compensation from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1/-lakh. This is an important Bill. Supposing it is not passed today and tomorrow, which is the last day, it will not be effective. You must understand this thing. That is why I am saying you must all cooperate. Only in the interest of the people I am asking you.

Now, Shri Ram Lal Rahi to continue.

श्री रामलाल राही : समाजवादी देशों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति रोगी होता है तो उसे सरकारी अस्पताल में ले जाया जाता है। जब तक वह ठीक नहीं होता तब तक उसे अस्पताल से मुक्त नहीं किया जाता। आप क्यों नहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था कर देते ?

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : एक जमाना वह था जब लोगों में स्वयं में इतना विश्वास था कि आज की कानूनी किताबों में जो लिखा गया है, उस पर भी नहीं रह गया है। मैंने एक मिसाल दी थी। गाँव में पंचायत होती थी। बड़े से बड़ा अपराध करके कोई व्यक्ति आता था तो पंच कहते थे कि तुमने अपराध किया है या नहीं ? वह हाथ जोड़कर कहता था कि हाँ, मैंने अपराध किया है। आज लोअर कोर्ट से सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक कोई भी अपराध को स्वीकार नहीं करा पाता। मुकदमे चलते हैं, गवाहियाँ होती हैं, झूठे भी फंसते हैं और सच्चे भी। कानून अंग्रेज का बनाया हुआ है। उन्होंने अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार बनाया था। इन सारे कानूनों को बदलने की

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These suggestions may be noted.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने अस्पताल बनाए हैं और कितने सेन्टर इस संबंध में खोले हैं ? क्या आपने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का टारगेट पूरा किया ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I am willing to stay here for another one hour. I am prepared to give a detailed reply. But I have already given the figures to them.

आवश्यकता है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि एक कि एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिये। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा बिल आना चाहिये लेकिन वह भारतीय संस्कृति को जोड़ कर लाया जाना चाहिये। अगर यह बात नहीं आयेगी तो बलात्कार आप रोक नहीं पाएँ और दहेज के नाम पर हत्याओं जो हो रही हैं उनको भी आप रोक नहीं पाएँगे।

बहन जी जो तीन पीछे बैठी हुई हैं वे माफ़ करें मुझे यह कहने के लिए कि औरतों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, वे जो मारी जाती हैं और उसके लिए जहाँ आदमी को बड़ा मुनाहगार बताया जाता है तो क्या औरतों का हिस्सा उसमें नहीं होता है? सास, ननद, भावज आदि कौन होती हैं? ये भी तो औरतें ही होती हैं। क्या ये आदमी को उत्साहित नहीं करती हैं और इस स्थिति में उसको नहीं डालती हैं कि वह इस तरह के अपराध करने के लिए बिबश हो ताकि फिर वह दुवारा शादी कर लें और घर में लक्ष्मी आवे, दाम वाली, नोट वाली न कि खूबसूरत लक्ष्मी जिस की वास्तव में जरूरत होनी चाहिये। जब तक देश में दाम वाली लक्ष्मी की कद्र होती रहेगी तब तक खूबसूरत लक्ष्मी की कद्र नहीं होगी। 5-36 साल के राज में जो पीछे महारानी जी बैठी हुई हैं इन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दहेज के नाम पर जो कत्ल हो रहे हैं क्या इसके लिए यह बड़ी दौषी नहीं हैं जो कहती हैं कि आदमी ही इन अपराधों के लिए दौषी है औरतें दौषी नहीं? मुझे डर नहीं यह कहने में कि ये भी दौषी हैं। इस वास्ते गहराई से इस पर विचार होना चाहिये। सिलैक्ट कमेटी में मैं था। प्रमिला दंडवते जी जुजुर्ग हैं मुझ से। लेकिन मेरी भावनाएँ नहीं आ पाईं। क्यों नहीं आ पाईं? इस वास्ते कि स्पष्ट विरोध हम लोग नहीं करते हैं। स्पष्ट विरोध कीजिये। जो काम जल्दबाजी में होगा उस में नुकसान होगा। देर हो जाए लेकिन सही

हो तो काम दुरुस्त होगा। उससे देश को फायदा होगा, महिला समाज भी लाभान्वित होगा।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna D.M.K. I wish to make a few suggestions on the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1983 which seeks to further amend the Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in order to ensure that justice is done to women who are cruelly harassed. The amending Bill ensures statutory Punishment for those perpetrating such cruelties on women.

If you try to analyse the reasons for such cruelties on women, you will find that the prime reason is dowry. This system of dowry is prevalent only in India and nowhere else in the world. The evils of dowry are reflected in the increasing number of dowry deaths in the country. The newspapers carry the news of dowry deaths every day on their front pages. It is unfortunate that in the capital city of the country, the dowry deaths are the highest in the country. The hon. Members who preceded me referred to the fact that not only the males but the females are equally responsible for the perpetuation of dowry system. It is needless to stress that the avarice of women is responsible for this evil. The hon. Member who preceded me stressed the fact that with statutory punishment alone this evil cannot be eliminated from the society and that social reforms with statutory support will alone eradicate this social scourge. I am in full agreement with this view because I have seen the resounding success of such a social reform in Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are an ardent admirer and follower of the ideals of Thanthai Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy. He is not merely the pre-eminent social reformer of Tamilnadu but he has no equal anywhere in the country. Today the State Government of Tamilnadu headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M. G. Ramachandran has translated the ideals of Thanthai Periyar into an action-programme and has transformed the Tamil society beyond the reproach of casteism and communalism. The

Government of Tamilnadu has recognised through law the merit of inter-caste marriage, which is the bed-rock of social reform. The Government of Tamilnadu awards gold medals to those youths going in for intercaste marriage. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR, whenever and wherever possible presides over such marriages in the midst of heavy official schedule. My Chief Minister realises that only social reform can change the mentality of the people and only when that changes, the dowry system can be done away with, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR's State Government in Tamil Nadu is the offulgent example for the other States to emulate in the matter of elimination of the social evils like dowry. I wish to suggest that the Central Government should also endeavour to propagate the benefits of intercaste marriages. The Government of India should utilise the publicity agencies for this purpose. I suggest that grants should be given to voluntary agencies working for the elimination of dowry. I request that the Central Government should also sanction additional increments for its employees who go for intercaste marriages. Then only there will be an awakening in the mind of people.

Though the Select Committee deliberated for more than 16 months, yet the Committee could not find a suitable definition for dowry. I do welcome the punishment being prescribed in this amending Bill. But that is not enough. After all, the law enforcement authority is also human beings not above the ordinary sentiments of society. That is why I demand that the Central Education Ministry and the Central Social Welfare Board should evolve suitable proposals for effective social reforms throughout the country for the uprooting the evil of dowry from our society.

With these words I welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्रिमिनल ला सैकेन्ड अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1983 जो सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मैथिली शरण गुप्त की जो नारी के बारे में व्यवस्था है वह सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ :

“अबला जीवन हाय तुम्हारी यही कहानी
बांचल में है दूध और आँसों में पानी”।

महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हम शुरू से कर रहे हैं और हमने विशेषकर जब कांग्रेस का राज्य आया और संविधान बना तब उसमें विधान के अन्दर महिलाओं को बराबर के अधिकार दिये हैं, और हमारा प्रयास है कि महिलाओं पर जो जुल्म और अन्याय हो रहे हैं उनके विरोध में एक मोर्चा स्थापित किया जाय, और उस सम्बन्ध में जितने भी कानून हम पास कर सकते हैं करें। वह प्रयास करें। और उनमें एक यह भी प्रयास है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून में प्रोवीजन्स हैं और कमियाँ हैं, उसकी ओर मैं विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे श्री यादव जी ने 130-ए में जो एबीडेंस एक्ट में चेंज किया है “में” की जगह “शैल” की राय दी है, मैं भी उससे सहमत हूँ। अगर यह नहीं किया गया तो हमारी मंशा की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। अगर हम वास्तव में मदद करना चाहते हैं तो “शैल” होना चाहिये। इसके लिये आपको एग््री करना चाहिये। और आपकी तरफ से इस प्रकार अमेंडमेंट प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट दिया गया है। हमने आई. पी. सी. में प्रोवीजन नहीं किया है।

“Public servant belonging to such class or category as may be notified by the State Government in this behalf.”

498 और 498-ए दोनों के प्रोवीजन्स बिल्कुल डिफरेंट हैं। 498 के साथ 498-ए कैसे जोड़ा गया है, इसकी तुक भी नहीं बैठती है। ए बी सी स्वाजेज वहीं रहते हैं जहाँ संबंधित होते हैं। 498-ए इस प्रकार है:-

“whoever takes or entices away any woman who is and whom he knows to or has reason to believe

to be the wife of any other man from that man or any person having the care of her, on behalfs of that man, with intent that she may have illioit intercourse with any person or concedes it or ... with that intent any such man shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both."

अब इस सैक्शन के साथ अगर 498-ए जोड़ते हैं तो क्रुएल्टी का बलग सैक्शन है। इलीसिट इंटरकोर्स और फूसलाकर इंटरकोर्स या क्रुएल्टी डिफरेंट टाइट हैं। यह सैक्शन इसके साथ जुड़ नहीं सकती। हाई-कोर्ट और सुप्रीमक-कोर्ट में जब यह जायेगा तो कोई भी ला का एक्सपर्ट कहेगा कि लैजिस्लेचर वाले ला नहीं जानते। ए बी सी उससे संबंधित होना चाहिये। यह उससे संबंधित नहीं है। अगर पीनल कोड में अलग सैक्शन बना सकते या इस प्रकार का सैक्शन हो जिसमें यह जुड़ सकता हो तो ठीक है। 354 आई पी सी के साथ यह जुड़ सकता है परन्तु इसके साथ नहीं जुड़ सकता। इस बारे में आपको सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

7 साल की रिस्ट्रिक्शन डाउरी केसेज में तो ठीक है लेकिन क्रुएल्टी की डैफीनीशन में और भी क्रुएल्टी आती है।

डाउरी के लिये 7 साल ठीक है किन्तु अगर यह स्थिति हो कि अगर किसी की वाइफ के सन्तान नहीं है, उसका पति दूसरी शादी करता है, पहली वाइफ को तंग करता है मैरिज के 10, 15 साल हो गये और इतना हरेस करता है जिससे वह सुसाइड करे, उसको आप इसमें कैसे कवर करेंगे? इसमें अगर 7 वर्ष की शर्त लायेंगे तो इस कानून का लाभ जो मिलना चाहिये, हसबैंड जुल्म करता है अन्याय करता है, क्रुएल्टी करता है तो वाइफ को कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलते थे। पहले यह स्थिति

थी कि अगर क्रुएल्टी के कारण महिला सुसाइड कर लेती थी, तो हसबैंड को कोई सजा नहीं मिलती थी। मंत्री महोदय यह बहुत अच्छा कानून लाए हैं, जिसके प्राविजन्ज बहुत सुन्दर है। इसके लिए हम उन की प्रशंसा करते हैं। लेकिन जो एग्जम्पल मैंने बताया है, उनके बारे में भी प्राविजन करना चाहिए।

ये सब कानून सामाजिक कानून हैं। उनका क्रियान्वयन करने वाली पुलिस की मशीनरी बिल्कुल भ्रष्ट है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि ट्रेनिंग देकर पुलिस की मनोवृत्ति और दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन किया जाए, उसको समाजवादी ढांचे में ढाला जाए, ताकि वह सही इनवेस्टीगेशन और न्याय कर सके।

जिस तरह हरिजनों के लिए सेंटर और स्टेट्स में स्पेशल सैल बने हुए हैं, उसी तरह महिलाओं के साथ होने वाले अत्याचार अन्याय और जुल्म के बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिए सेंटर और स्टेट्स में अलग सैल बनाए जाने चाहिए। इसके साथ ही ऐसे मामलों की जांच करने के लिए पुब्लिश में एक अलग कैंडर होना चाहिए, जिसमें एपायंटमेंट अलग तरीके से हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के शब्दों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ :-

During the course of a debate of the Dowry Prohibition Bill at the joint session of Parliament in 1961 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said :

"Legislation cannot by itself normally solve deep-rooted social Problems. One has to approach them in other way too ; but legislation is necessary and essential, so that it may give that push and have that

educative factor as well as the legal sanctions behind it, which help Public opinion to be given a certain shape."

SHTIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : As we have a parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, such type of a parliamentary committee for the implementation of Government measures and laws on women will be of great help.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I agree IN TOTO.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I also support it.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (श्रीलवाड़ा) ।
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्रिमिनल ला (सैंकंड एम्बेडमेंट) बिल का ससर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह महिलाओं के प्रति होने वाले अन्याय को समाप्त करने के लिए इसी सत्र में दो दो बिल लाई है। एक तो उसने रेप के सम्बन्ध में स्ट्रिक्ट मैजर्ज एडाप्ट किए हैं, जिसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। दूसरे, वह डावरी डेप्स के संबन्ध में यह कानून लाई है, जो कि एक प्रशासनीय कार्य है। इससे भली-भाँति स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी की सरकार महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और उन पर होने वाले अन्याय और अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए कदम उठा रही है। (व्यवधान) इन लोगों की सरकार ने तो तीन साल तक कुछ नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक यहाँ पर लाया गया है वह बहुत सुन्दर है और इसमें, डावरी की बचह से महिलाओं के साथ जो क्रुएल्टी होती है, जो उनकी डेप होती है उसको रोकने के लिए और सजा देने के लिए माकूल प्रावधान किए गये हैं लेकिन एक चीज मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि डावरी को लेकर जो महिलाओं को जलाया जाता है या उन पर अत्याचार किए जाते हैं, वह महिलाएँ जब डेप बेंड पर हों तब पुलिस

के द्वारा डेप डेक्लेरेशन करा लिया जाता है परन्तु उसको पक्का सबूत माना जायेगा इस सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है डेप डेक्लेरेशन हो जाने के बाद किसी और एविडेन्स की आवश्यकता नहीं रहनी चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था इसमें की जानी चाहिए।

सेक्शन 113 (ए) में है :

"The court may presume having regard to all the other circumstances of the case, that such suicide has been abetted by her husband or by such relative of her husband."

मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें "में" के स्थान पर "शैल" कर दिया जाए ताकि कोर्ट सयह प्रेज्यूम कर सकें कि डेप हूबैंड या रिसेटिबल की तरफ से हुई है इसलिए उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट हो जाने के बाद जो पोस्ट-मार्टेस डाक्टर करते हैं या पुलिस वाले कोई गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी अगर यह पाया जाए कि उन्होंने केस बिगाड़ने का प्रयत्न किया है तो उस डाक्टर और पुलिस अफसर के विरुद्ध भी कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। इसकी व्यवस्था भी निश्चित रूप से इस विधेयक में की जानी चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि आज जिस प्रकार के अधिकतर पुलिस आफिसर हैं उनसे यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि वे बिल्कुल सही तरीके से ही काम करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि महिला पुलिस आफिसर को रिक्रूट किया जाना चाहिए और महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मैं अभी 5-7 दिन पहले का एक वाकया आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। अजमेर में एक स्टूडेंट, प्रताप चौधरी, जो कि गवर्नमेंट कालेज

बजमेर के सामने जा रहा था, उसको कुछ लोगों ने पकड़ लिया और उसको गवर्नमेंट कान्फेज होस्टल में ले गए जहाँ पर उसे चाकू-छुरे से जान से मार दिया गया। पुलिस स्टेशन उसके पास में ही है। उसको मार दिए जाने के बाद भी वहाँ पुलिस नहीं पहुँची। चार-पांच घंटे के बाद वहाँ पर पुलिस गई, जबकि वे लोग फरार हो चुके थे। इस प्रकार के पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाए— इस पर भी सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करके उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि इन केसेज में लीगल असिस्टेंस की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। जिन महिलाओं को हैरास किया गया हो उनके लिए नौकरी तथा अन्य मानेटरि असिस्टेंस की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि उन महिलाओं को कुछ मदद मिल सके।

इस बिल के पीछे माननीय मंत्री जी की जो भावनाएँ हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं। हमारी पार्टी ने महिलाओं को जो प्रोटेक्शन देने की व्यवस्था की है वह प्रशंसनीय है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ कि भविष्य में भी इस प्रकार के प्रोग्रेसिव कदम उठाकर समाज को बदलने की कोशिश की जाती रहेगी।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under your command that this Bill should be enacted into law to day, I have come forward with this Bill with the hope that it will get the unanimous support of the House. It did get the unanimous support of the House, with certain suggestions and certain reservations because of the suspicion and the backlog of suspicion that has been created over ages.

We had the glorious history of giving utmost respect to our women as a mother, as wife, as a daughter. We do give the utmost respect to them.

After centuries of social changes, we have come to a position where perforce we are forced to enact social legislation. It does not give any credit, either to the society or to the several attempts that are being made to eradicate this social evil.

One of the items of the constructive programmes of the Father of the Nation was the emancipation of women. In fact, if I remember correctly, ours is the first democracy where we have given adult suffrage to women, whereas in the Mother of Parliament they give it much later. Our women have held very responsible positions, both in this country and abroad. It is our great privilege that our nation is being led by an illustrious woman as Prime Minister. It is only under her inspiration that the Government is always trying its best to bring such of these laws as to give protection from social stigma and harassment to our women.

There is no finality for such acts. As and when circumstances demand, we have to bring such legislation in this House. Of late, because of the several socioeconomic changes that have been happening in this country, our attitude to women is being influenced by several factors. As a matter of fact, several hon. Members referred to the role of the mother-in-law. So far as dowry deaths are concerned, the mother-in-law plays a very pivotal role. As some hon. Members said, it is also a fact that the mother-in-law forgets that she was once a daughter-in-law.

Among the educated classes, I know to my personal knowledge that, rather than the parents, it is the educated youth who are more particular of getting dowry. They feel that their social status demands it. They seem to argue that when a person, who has failed half a dozen times in DA, can get Rs. 50,000, why not he get more when he has come out in the first division. In some States this evil has reached a very abnormal proportion. Medical and engineering graduates are actually put on auction and several families are being ruined. This is the type of social fabric in which we are situated today.

Several great reformers from time immemorial have been trying to reform the

society starting from Lord Bentinck who abolished Sati, up to Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other great social reformers like Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu from Andhra Pradesh and Periyar from your State, who has fought this social evil. But still we have to bring such social legislations because we have not succeeded in creating public opinion, in mobilising public opinion, to oppose these social evils. Administration alone will not solve this problem, as many Members have very correctly pointed out. From some of the speeches made by the hon. Members, I would say, with due respect to them, there is some suspicion especially against the police. Sir, you please tell me through which agency we have to implement these social Acts. It is only through police. And it is also not fair to say that the entire police Department, the police Administration, is corrupt. We are only demoralising them. Some of them may be black sheep, but we have to do our best to provide the necessary orientation and we have been doing it all along. I only appeal to the hon. Members that we should not go to that extent of branding every policeman, every police officer, as corrupt. So, we must also be able to appreciate their difficulties and also the circumstances in which they operate. And there are several instances where policemen at the risk of their life have protected many such unfortunate victims.

Sir, some Members have also mentioned about how the social evils could be eradicated. They advocated with regard to inter-caste marriages and also some incentives to be given for that. It is a very good suggestion, but people must put it into practice. There must be some sort of a movement towards that end to achieve those things. Those are social measures that have to be undertaken by the voluntary organisations. Even the children of inter-caste marriages suffer under certain handicaps. But as society has progressed, now it is being recognised as one of the social reforms.

Before coming to the several points raised by hon. Members, I would like to say that the Government did not wait till this Bill is brought forward. As a matter

of fact, there has been a sort of a thinking among the Members who participated that it is only intended with regard to dowry prohibition. It is not so. We have included dowry offence also as one of the cruelties that are being perpetrated on women. The main emphasis is with regard to cruelty against women, harassment of women. This is the main objective of this Bill.

Before going to the points raised by hon. Members, I would only enumerate certain measures that have been taken, administrative actions that have been taken by the Government with regard to this matter. Sir, the Central Government also has to work under a certain handicap. The handicap is that we do not have the power as the State Governments. Law and order is a subject of the State and in regard to Union Territories, we have taken some action so far as Delhi is concerned.

With regard to constituting this dowry cell, I agree with the hon. Members that it is not properly staffed. Some more members are required. We will certainly look into this matter. We will try our best to see that this cell is strengthened.

I would like to say something about appointing of the women officers to conduct such cases. Our last speaker Shri Vyas has also spoken about this matter. There were certain suggestions that it should be tried by women judges alone. There was also a suggestion that instructions must be given to recruit more of women judges. We have to go by the Constitution. We cannot make any discrimination between one person or the other based on sex or that they should be given preference on sex basis. But within these limitations'' (Interruptions) The appointment of more women judges in the State Judicial Service can be made on the basis of relevant considerations like propriety, efficiency, suitability of women for such appointment. It will not be correct to hold that women judges can alone do more justice to women victims. We wish that whenever women judges are available, they may be appointed by the High Court to preside over the court to try cases relating to crime against women. Another important factor so far as Delhi is concerned, I have already mentioned

about some of the administrative actions we have taken in this regard. Apart from Delhi, we have given certain instructions to the various State Governments that thorough investigation should be conducted in all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of a young married woman during the first five years of marriage. Such cases should be investigated by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and postmortem has to be done by a team of two doctors. But it could not be inserted in the Bill because there is a practical difficulty. In rural areas it is very difficult to get even one doctor. Suppose you put a provision that it should compulsorily be postmortem by two doctors, then people will try to circumvent law and the very purpose of it will get defeated. Even then we have said—wherever it is possible, wherever such doctors are available, it should be done and we have given instructions to the State Governments...

SHRIMATI PRIMILA DANDAVATE :
Why not incorporate in the Bill. It should have been.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
It is very difficult...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
Even in Delhi we had to fight for the second doctor. I can give you instances where there are so many doctors available. If you do not incorporate, it is not possible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As I told earlier, the Supreme Court in the writ petition recommended the creation of a special cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs for supervising and monitoring implementation of instructions issued on 24.7.1980, and 13.8.1982 to the State Governments and Union Territories. All State Governments and Union Territories Administration have accordingly been requested to send quarterly report. There must be some sort of monitoring cell somewhere. Hon. Members have very rightly pointed out. Of course, we have issued instructions. Otherwise, how do you know whether these instructions are being implemented ?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
Have you received any report from any State ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
I had raised it on the floor of the House that from Gujarat Shri Jyoti's son has sent 36 cases of death under suspicious circumstances. The Gujarat State Government has done nothing about it. Then, I raised it on the floor of the House. Then, a reference was made. This is what is happening. Your instructions are not carried out.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What can we do, Sir ? Suppose I force, they will organise another conclave that we have encroached on the State powers. That is our difficulty. We have to function under the Constitution. We will persuade them ; we will cajole them ; and we will tell them. We will try our best. That is why we have requested them to send quarterly report.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Do those instructions contain that at the State level or any level they should associate womens' organisations with this police cell ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is coming to that. Let him complete.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
The womens' organisations complaint should be looked into and their cooperation should be taken.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am coming to that. The State Governments and the Union Territories have been requested on 16-7-83 to constitute district advisory committee having a fair representation of women to assist the investigation of cases involving crimes against women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are taking so much interest. Why don't you ask your Party members in the Legislative Assembly to force the State Government to implement this ? Why can't you do that ? Whatever instructions are issued to the State Governments, you force the State Government to implement them, through your own Party wing and Party cadre.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANEDVATE : In our State, it is a Congress-I Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : All the political parties should unite. It is a marvellous suggestion that all the political parties should take steps through their respective Parties at the State level to see that the instructions are implemented by the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Central Government cannot do everything. The Constitution is also there. What I say is, so much pressure you are putting on the Central Government. It is very good. Bring that pressure at the State level also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You are 100% correct, Sir.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am asking a very specific question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Let me complete. If the hon. Members has got any doubt, I will reply later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will clarify any doubt.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The State Governments, Union Territories, Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards have to launch anti-dowry campaign to bring about attitudinal changes in the public mind against this evil. Sustained campaign against dowry evil is also being carried out through All India Radio and Doordarshan. We are doing it on our part. We have also issued instructions so far as Delhi is concerned because we can only implement them in Delhi and other Union Territories and not in the States. In view of the large number of dowry death cases in Delhi, following administrative measures have been taken to check such crimes-

Instructions have been issued to the police officers to take serious notice of

all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women in the first 10 years of their marriage. The cases are to be treated as special report cases and investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. A cell has been set up in the police headquarters to investigate dowry death cases and the cell is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police who is a woman officer. But we are going to strengthen this cell also. We are not satisfied ourselves. It needs further strengthening of the cell.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : The question regarding association of women's organisation and social welfare organisations with the cell has not been answered, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : A Reconciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the anti-dowry scheme has been set up in the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also launching publicity propaganda through various media.

The instructions for getting the post mortem conducted at least by two doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. Supposing we make it a mandatory provision, it will hurt the cause of women themselves. The administrative instructions have already been issued that, as far as practicable, if doctors are available, they must associate two doctors with the post mortem. The paradox, the irony, in our country is that there are surplus doctors but most of the villages are without doctors.

The special magistrates have also been detailed for recording the dying declaration in such cases.

We have also said that all women who are victims of these offences are entitled to free legal aid. Many hon. Members have raised this matter here.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is a good suggestion but so far not implemented.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am in a very unenviable position. We have to deal with the State Governments. We will persuade them and we will tell them again.

The dowry death in unnatural circumstances, if it is not suicide, will be either murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. A deterrent punishment is already there under the I.P.C. for these offences. All these offences have been classified as cognizable and non-bailable.

The offences of rape, etc., are triable by a court of Sessions. Though there is no provision in the Cr.P.C. to establish special courts of Sessions, yet the High Court at the instance of the State Government can earmark one or more of the existing courts for the trial of such cases. The Delhi High Court has earmarked the Sessions judge for the trial of all cases pertaining to dowry deaths. The State Governments are at liberty to have special courts.

A special provision has already been made in Section 11 of the Cr.P.C. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1978, empowering the State Governments to establish after consultation with the High Court for any local area one or more special courts of judicial magistrates of the First Class or the Second Class to try any particular case or particular class of cases and where any such special courts have been established, no other court of Magistrate in the local area shall have the jurisdiction to try any cases or class of cases for the trial of such cases. That is the reason why there is no proposal at present with regard to constituting special courts.

About the family courts also, many hon. Members have raised that point. It is presently under the scrutiny of the Law Ministry. In my mind, I feel, the setting up of family courts is not in direct relevance to the subject which we are discussing about the cruelty and all that. It is only with reference to conciliation, matrimonial matters, guardians of minors, etc. But I will convey the feelings to the hon. Members here to the Law Ministry, as to whether the family courts can also cover the issues that have been raised by the hon. Members

here. This is so far as the background of this matter is concerned.

One of the matters raised by several hon. Members was about bringing forward a comprehensive Bill. About a comprehensive Bill, as I said earlier, we have already passed an Act with regard to rape and there is also the Dowry Prohibition Bill, which is under the scrutiny of the Ministry concerned.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: More than one year has already passed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Of course, more than one year has passed. Some hon. Members said that the Ministry concerned is of the opinion that some of the recommendations made are not practicable. But they also said let the Hon. Minister come before this House and tell us which are the practicable suggestions. So, I will convey these feelings to the Ministry of Law for their information and serious consideration.

Another important suggestion made is that the social organisations should be associated along with relatives etc. in filing complaints before a magistrate or lodging FIR before the police. Emphasis has been laid on relatives in this Act because otherwise there would be greater possibility of misuse of the provisions and the husband and family could be harassed. It is to avoid frivolous complaints that a provision has been made that the court should take cognisance of the complaint filed by the relatives of the woman and the police should start investigation when an FIR is lodged by the victim or relative or the public servant of a category authorised by the Government.

I will only add let us give a fair trial with regard to the implementation of the provisions. If Government feels that the involvement of the associations of social organisations would help it in eradicating the evil, there is ample scope to review this Act at any time you want.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : The review will take a very long time. That is the whole difficulty.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will only crave for their indulgence. I do

not want to say certain things which may not be palatable. In villages, you do not have any registered body or social organisation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Whether it is available.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH : Whether it is available means, in the Act, it cannot be. I can only say that by an executive order if it is possible, we will try to advise the State Government, the desirability of associating the social organisations.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Shri Yadavji mentioned about the Municipal Commissioner and the officials of the panchayat are also to be included. In fact, they are really included in the definition of public servants in Section 21 of IPC, Further proposal is also under consideration under which the definition of public servant is being further broadened. Government is contemplating bringing that amendment also.

Another point is that there should be no seven years restriction. I may clarify that so far as substantial penal section 498A of IPC is concerned, there is no limitation of period. A husband or his relative who subjects a woman-please refer to 498 A-to cruelty can be punished. At any time, the seven years limitation is only in respect of compulsory post-mortem and presumption. Under Section 174 of Gr.P.C. we have provided that where a woman commits suicided or a woman dies in suspicious circumstances, or where the relative of a woman so desires, there should be compulsory post-mortem, if suicide was committed or the woman dies within seven years of marriage. Some line has to be drawn somewhere.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That would apply only to those people whose dead bodies are buried.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH : The body of the deceased woman should not be disposed of unless parents etc have arrived. This does not seem practicable. Parents

may be living far of or this lady may not be having parents. Or they may not be available at a particular point of time also. In such a situation, this provision if made in the law, that body can be disposed of only after parents have arrived, may create serious complications.

(Interruptions)

The Hon. Members must be satisfied that we have made provision for compulsory postmortem as well as compulsory inquest under the magistrate holding inquest under sub-section (4) of Section 176 and for informing the relatives of the deceased and conducting the enquiry in their presence.

There is ample inbuilt protection. The relatives will be there. But to insist that parents must be there will not be practicable.

Mr. Yadav has said that there is some inconsistency between section 198-A and the Schedule. As a matter of fact, there is no such inconsistency. The Schedule refers to F. I. R. Section 198A is about cognizance by the court. A court takes cognizance in two ways: or a police report and on a complaint filed. This section deals with the power of the court to take cognizance. In the Schedule what has been done is, offence under section 498A becomes cognizable if the information is lodged either by the victim or her relations or a public servant of a category authorised by the Government. If you want to make a provision that a public servant can go to the court and file a complaint directly, that will be exposing him too much. This provision in the Schedule has been made just as a safeguard. Suppose the relations are not coming forward to lodge the F. I.R. or they are just not there ; in such a situation, a situation, a public servant can go to the police and now it will be for the police to investigate the case and submit the charge-sheet. Bringing a public servant in 198A will not serve any purpose. At times it may be counterproductive and may create certain complications. So, there is no inconsistency so far as these two sections are concerned.

Mr. Viridhi Chander Jain has also made certain suggestions. He has asked how

498A suddenly comes, there is no connection between 498 and 498A. I am told that the penal section has been made 498 A and Chapter XX-A because Chapter XX is about offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX-1 is defamation. Therefore, this offence, as it is connected with marriage has been put as Chapter XX-A. There is no inconsistency. He has asked how 498A suddenly finds a place, it is out of place and all that. It is not like that.

This Bill has been made very broad-based and for the benefit of the Members, cruelty has been given wide reference. We have done our best, whatever is possible under the present circumstances. Woman should be held in high esteem. That is the culture of our country. Every attempt has to be made, both administratively and also at the social level, whatever is possible, to protect the honour, the dignity and the social status of woman in our society. In Kerala, Shrimati Susheela Gopalan, has been saying there is a matriarchal system. But after the personal law, I think, that has also gone. Can they claim... Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: I mean, there is property right. The co-parcenary thing does not come there.

Several suggestions have been made with regard to rehabilitating women who have been thrown out by their husbands and who have been refused by their parents and who have no estensible means of living and in what manner can the Government come to their rescue. They are very good suggestions and I may assure the hon. House that all these suggestions will be gone into very seriously and whatever is possible, the Government is always anxious to do.

With this I request the hon Members not to press their amendments because I have answered all their pointes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as

passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill....

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : He has not said anything about the Parliamentary Committee and National Commission on Women.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About the Parliamentary Committee it is preposterous on my part to say anything as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : What about a National Commission on Women with statutory powers. We have been demanding it. That was recommended by the Committee on Status of Women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That Commission should have a constitutional authority.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As I said, it is one of the suggestions made by the hon. Members. That will also be looked into.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : That is long pending with the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is not a suggestion. It is a demand a National Commission on Women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Though everyone of you is satisfied with his reply, I will put the amendments one by one, to complete the formality.

Clause 1A (New)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move :

Page 1-

after Line 4, insert—

'1A, In the Indian Penal Code after section 300, the following section shall be inserted, namely :-

300A. (1) Where a married woman dies an unnatural death or commits suicide or dies under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has caused her death, within seven years of her marriage, the death of such woman shall be treated as murder and an inquiry conducted under section 176A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(2) In such a case, it shall be the duty of the husband and parents of the husband to lodge a report with the nearest police station and inform the parents of the deceased woman or person who was her guardian at the time of her marriage or in case none of them is available, the nearest relative on her parents' side, immediately." (15)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put amendment No. 15 to vote,

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived

Clause 2-Husband or relative of husband of a women subjecting her to cruelty

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,—

after "women" insert

"or any person on their behalf" (1)

Page 2,—

after line 10, insert —

"498B. Who ever having the custody or dominion of a women dependent upon him subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for

term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine." (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendments 1 and 2 of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3-Amendment of Section 174

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 17 and 18,—

omit "within seven years of her marriage" (6)

Page 2, lines 19 and 20,—

omit "within seven years of her marriage" (7)

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

omit "within seven years of her marriage" (8)

Page 2,—

after line 25, insert—

"(iiia) the case relates to the death of a women and a registered social organisation has made a request in this behalf ; or" (9)

Page 2, line 29,—

add at the end—

and the following proviso shall be inserted after Sub-Section (3) namely :—

"Provided that when a women dies in the circumstances referred to in clauses (i) and (ii), the officer shall direct that the body shall not be buried or cremated without the presence of the woman's father, mother or any other person related to her by blood, when such persons can come within a reasonable time before putrefaction of the body." (10)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
(Alleppey) : I beg to move :

Page 2,

for clause 3, substitute—

3. In the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, (hereinafter referred to as the Code of Criminal Procedure) in section 174, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) When-

- (i) the case involved suicide by a women within seven years of her marriage ; or
- (ii) the case relates to the death of a woman within seven years of her marriage in any circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person committed an offence in relation to such woman ;
- (iii) the case relates to the death of a women within seven years of her marriage and any relatives of the women has made request in this behalf ; or
- (iv) there is any doubt regarding the cause of death ; or
- (v) the police officer for any other reason considers it expedient so to do,

"he shall subject to such rules as the State Govern-

ment may prescribe in this behalf, forward, the body with a view to its being examined, to the nearest civil surgeon or other qualified medical officer appointed in this behalf by the State Government for other qualified medical officer suggested by the relatives of the deceased women or the representative of a recognised social welfare organisation or women's organisation championing the cause of women, if the state of the weather and the distance admits of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the roads as would render such examination useless." (14)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE ;
I beg to move :

Page 2, line 24,—

after "the woman" insert-

"or any office bearer of an organisation working for the protection of women and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860." (16)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendments Nos. 6 to 10, 14 and 16 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos 6 to 10, 14 and 16
were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4A (new)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

I beg to move :

Page 2,—

4A (New)

after line 35, insert

'In the Code of Criminal Procedure, after section 176 the following section shall be inserted, namely:-

- “176A” (1) Where a married woman dies an unnatural death or commits suicide or dies under circumstances raising a reasonable susyicion that some other person has caused her death, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall hold an inquiry into the cause of death either instead of, or in addition, to the investigation held by the police officer under sub-section (1) of section 174.
- (2) Where an inquiry is held under this Section, the Magistrate shall infrom the parents of the deceased woman or person who was her guardian at the time of her merriage or in case none of them is available, the nearest relatives on her parents' side, and shall allow them to remain present at the inquiry,
- (3) The post-mortem shall be conducted by at least two doctors one of whom shall be approved by the aggrieved party.
- (4) The body of the deceased woman shall not be disposed of without the consent of her parents or guardian or relatives as specified in sub-section (2).
- (5) It shall be obligatory on the part of the husband of the deceased woman or her in-

laws to ensure the presence of her parents or guardian or relatives, as specified in sub-section (2, at the inquiry and at the time of disposal of her body.” (17)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :You want to speak on that. As a special case I allow you.

SARIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : You have explained that it is not possible for you. Still, if you add the words that 'wherever available, two doctors,' that would be better. You said that by the Executive Order or Instruction, you are going to do that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : If that is put in the Bill, it would only defeat the purpose of the Bill. Allow a fair trirl to this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He says that if it is put in, the purpose of the Bill will be defeated. This is what he says. He says that it cannot be done like that. It can be only by the Exacutive instruction. I shall put the amendment of Shrimati Dandavate to vote.

Amendment No. 17 was put nagattved.

Clause 5-Insertion of new section 198A

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up Clause 5. There are amendments.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

“Page 2, line 41,—

after “her” insert “son, daughter,” (3)

“Page 2, line 43,—

omit “with the leave of the Court,” (4)

Page 2, line 44,—

add at the end—

"or by any recognised social organisation." (5)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
I beg to move :

"Page 2, line 42,—

after "or sister" insert—

"or by the representative of a social welfare organisation or women's organisation championing the cause of women." (12)

Page 2, line 44,—

add at the end—

"or by the office bearer of an organisation engaged in the cause of protection of women and is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860." (18)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 12 and 18, moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate to the vote.

Amendment Nos. 3, 4, 5, 12 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause — 6 Amendment of the First Schedule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think there is an amendment to this clause.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I beg to move :

"Page 3, line 19,—

after "relative" insert—

"by a representative of a recognised social welfare organisation or women's organisation championing the cause of women or" (13)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 13 moved by Shrimati Suseela Gopalan to the vote.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7-Amendment of Act 1, of 1972

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to this clause.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

"Page 3,—

after line 37, add—

"113B. In a prosecution for cruelty under sections 498A and 498B of the Indian Penal Code where suicide or death is proved under the circumstances raising reasonable suspicion of the suicide or death of a woman and the question is whether it was a direct result of the woman being subjected to cruelty, the court may presume that the said woman was subjected to cruelty by the accused".(11)

I want to speak on this.

He has not replied. Here the purpose is that there is a presumption where cruelty will be presumed. I say that in a prosecution for cruelty under Sections 498A and 498B of the Indian Penal Code where suicide or death is proved under the circumstances raising reasonable suspicion of

the suicide or death of a woman and the question is whether it was a direct result of the woman being subjected to cruelty, the court may presume that the said woman was subjected to cruelty by the accused. The abetment has been put under this presumption. The substantive clause is that if the cruelty is proved, then he will be punished. If the cruelty is to be presumed, then the advantage has to be given to the victim. I think he has not replied, I want him to reply this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I do not want to enter into an argument at this stage with the hon. Member. I say that we should give a fair trial. We have deliberately put the words 'may presume'.

I am not in a position to accept her amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I will put amendment No. 11 to clause 7 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11, was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up third reading. Shri A. K. Roy...

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, the Minister has received two cheers from the

House for the two amendment bills on the criminal law and third cheer has been reserved, perhaps, for his dowry prohibition bill. But, Sir, I want to give some mild third (egree treatment in the third reading. In our experience the common men do not take dowry nor their wives die on account of dowry. It is only gentlemen who take and the wives of gentlemen die due to dowry. Who are those gentlemen ? They are policemen, technical men, public men, business men and educated men. They take dowry and their daughters-in-law or wives die on account of dowry. You know the common man lives by robbing the rich and the gentleman lives by robbing the poor. You also know that when Adam wove and Eve span where were those gentlemen and Old Testament does not say that Adam and Eve were banished for taking dowry. Adam did not take dowry and he did not have to die for dowry. Why has this new phenomenon come ? We must go into it. The Home Minister must answer us why it became necessary after 35 years of our Independence to add 498A. This Section 20 has 492 to 498. One could not dream that in India the women or wives have to die on the controversial question of dowry. In which direction are we going. Who is violating the values ? It may be the distressing situation. So, are we going ahead or backward ? This House must analyse that. Why we are going in this direction is the point. Instead of amending this criminal law you end the gentlemen and things would be ended. What is the process of creating gentlemen ? Who are creating all these thing - rape, dowry and all sorts of nonsense things - and then making laws ? What is this ? I would like to quote a small portion;

"The report of the committee on status of women finally provided evidence of the adverse effects of development on women. Except in the organised urban sector the overall situation of women in rural and unorganised sectors has over the last 60 years worsened demographically, economically and politically. By 1971 only 28.72 per cent of the women were literate as opposed to 39.45 per cent literate men..."

"Of the total unenrolled children in schools from among the age groups 6 to 14

in 1978-79, two thirds are girls.' Why? 'In 1981, while half the male population remained illiterate, three fourths of the female population was illiterate.' Why? Similarly, 'the infant mortality rate is higher for girls. 131 deaths per thousand live births against 120 deaths for boys for every thousand live births'. 'The maternal mortality rate in 1971 was 376 deaths per 10,000 live births.

So, this is the situation....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am concluding. I think last time also I said about this point. The hon. Home Minister said that he is not a Police Minister. But, can he not propagate, provoke and make people think on those lines and tell them in which direction he is going? Last time I asked, economic independence is the basic thing. Last time I asked the Home Minister, you have a seminar in the society. Why is there no dowry death in our primal society? Why there - no problem of dowry and atrocities on women among harijans? Why is it that you come across dowry deaths in only urban sectors like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc.? There should be an in-depth study on that. That is why, I say, Sir, it is not a question of your making half a dozen amendments to the IPC or C.P.C. It cannot solve the problem and you have to go more deep into it, to correct the very basis of pollution which is polluting the environment and society and vitiating our cherished values.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Home Minister Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah as well as the other members who have participated in the debate and those who have been good enough to be present here during this debate only less than 50 and for helping Parliament to get this Bill reach this stage of fulfilment. I am sure all members, men and women, who took part in the debate would appreciate the difficulty which not only Government, but Parliament also, experiences in having a comprehensive Bill. We know how we are functioning. We are working against time. It is not an

easy thing for the Law Ministry and the various other concerned Ministries to sit together and formulate a comprehensive bill. Secondly it is a question of finding time for discussion in Parliament; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does his best to get time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee to have the Bill placed before the House, and to have the Bill passed. But there is no time and it is therefore that we have to take up and pass such types of piecemeal legislation and we need not wait until a comprehensive Bill comes from the laborious bureaucracy that we have got and the unbusiness-like habit of our people here in our House to get it Passed.

I would say, the success of our legislation depends upon the State Government's attitude towards women. It depends upon the attitude of bureaucracy; it depends upon the cooperation that we get from all sections of our people. A suggestion has been made repeatedly by so many of us now as well as in the past that we should have more and more women in the Police Force. And secondly, there should be a Special Women Cell in every Police Administration at district level....

Where there would be competent women who are educated properly in regard to this kind of legislation, so that it would be possible for them to give adequate advice and protection.

More than everything else, the property law has got to be amended in our country. It is not going to be easy; I do not know how soon will any Government, either our Government, or any other Government in future, be able to persuade the public as well as the Parliament to see that equal property rights are given to men and women, but it has got to be done some day or the other, and it will come to be done sooner provided our women are educated. They are fifty percent of the voters and in some places, their number is even more. If they are prepared to demand that kind of a legislation at the time of the elections, when they face the various candidates of all the parties with this particular demand, and only when they are satisfied on this demand as also other demands through the manifestos placed before them by the various parties,

they would be able to get people educated, the electorate and Parliament would be prepared to concede that right to our women.

What would happen to those women anyhow are obliged to have divorce because of cruelty meted out to them, and who are not protected by their Parents or their relatives, and who would not have any property of their own. We talk of rehabilitation and all sorts of things. There must be a fund for the protection of such women for their maintenance and training in some vocation or the other and for their protection in every manner. That fund has got to be constituted at the State level as well as Central level. I would like the Home Minister to convey this demand to Members of the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry and see that at the time the next budget is introduced here, some satisfactory provision is made for the constitution of a fund

I would also like the hon. Minister to convey this demand which we are making on behalf of the women as a whole to all the State Governments and see that such funds are created at the State level also.

Lastly, I wish to congratulate myself and congratulate you that this Bill is being passed at least now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I shall possibly be the briefest in my speech and observations in this House without repeating what has already been said by Prof. Ranga and others.

I whole-heartedly support the last idea that has been thrown by Prof. Ranga with regard to the creation of a fund for the oppressed women.

Secondly, many hon. Members in this House have expressed anguish over the atrocities and agony of women in this country. I could have spoken at length on this subject, but I am conscious of the limitations during the third reading. I will only request the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that all these points will be met, pro-

vided the Government considers our suggestions for the constitution of a National Commission on Women. That is a very important suggestion. The Commission will go into all aspects of the matter and all the suggestions made here by members belonging to all sections of the House will be considered seriously by that Commission. That will put an end to all controversy in this House everyday. I only request him to give a serious thought to it. I am hundred percent in favour of creation of a National Commission on women.

Now, about the merits of the Bill, I would compliment the hon. Minister for having an upright approach to all the problems raised on the floor of the House. He was really very generous when he conceded to the demands made by various Members and said categorically that those suggestions will be looked into and that he should be given some time for that. I compliment him for this upright approach.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, as the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Venkatsubbaiah mentioned a little while ago and our esteemed colleagues, the Members of Parliament, specially representing the women's cause here today made a fervent appeal to the Hon. Minister to have a kind of a Parliamentary Committee on women.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Commission would be better like the backward Classes Commission.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At this stage I can only say that we will submit this subject to the Hon. Speaker for his consideration, because it has to be a Parliamentary Committee. Then only I will convey to the House about the decision.

But, Sir, I want to share with the Hon. Members on both sides of the House that though it is not a comprehensive Bill, yet it is just one step forward.

Sir, let me share with the Hon. House the anxiety of our Hon. Prime Minister herself. She personally directed me that in

this Session this Bill must be seen though at any cost. So, on behalf of the House must congratulate the Prime Minister for having given us this positive direction. This is the first step that has been taken. Let us hope in future we will be able to bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : This is the second step.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I cannot add more to what my Hon. colleague has said. But I am beholden to the Hon. Members for the kind sentiments and suggestions that they have made. As I said earlier this will receive our very serious and sympathetic consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

20.02 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, I rise to move that the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill 1983, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 1.12.1983, be taken into consideration and passed.

Sir, as the Hon. Members have no doubt discerned, the Bill has the following three-fold objectives :-

- (i) to raise the maximum liability of the Railways for compensation for death or injury in a train accident from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1/- lakh with effect from 4-3-1983;
- (ii) to remove the legal bar on entertainment of applications for claims

for compensation beyond one year of the date of occurrence of accident; and

- (iii) to remove any doubts about the legacy of the appointment of ad-hoc Claims Commissioners for major accidents.

The decision to raise the amount of compensation has been taken to offset the effect of the rise in the cost of living since the maximum amount of compensation was last fixed at Rs. 50,000 in 1973. In taking the decision, the Government have been guided, among other things, by the recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee on the subject.

The appointments of ad-hoc Claims Commissioners to determine claims arising out of major accidents have, in a few cases, been delayed due to unavoidable administrative reasons, for more than a year after the occurrence of the accident concerned. While Section 82C (1) of the Indian Railways Act 1890 stipulates that an application for compensation arising out of accident has to be made to the Claims Commissioner, the relevant provision in Section 82C (2) *ibid* does not empower the Claims Commissioner or any other authority for that matter, to extend the time limit for making application for compensation beyond one year of the date of occurrence of the accident. An amendment of Section 82C (2) has, therefore, become necessary in order that the victims of rail accidents or their survivors do not suffer for no fault of theirs in cases where the appointments of the Claims Commissioners materialise more than a year after the accident taking place. I must hasten to assure the House that the Government takes every possible care to ensure the appointment of the ad hoc Claims Commissioners with the minimum lapse of time, but delays have in some cases occurred nevertheless due to time taken in locating willing and suitable judicial officers in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

The Railways have streamlined their procedures in this regard in the light of the past experience, and it is hoped that cases of delays will be even more rare in future.

The amendment of section 82B to provide for appointment of a Claims Commissioner for Particular accidents in addition to those for local areas has become necessary to remove any doubts about the consistency of the provisions made in the statutory rules framed to carry out the objects of the said section with the working of the section itself.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रातावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारतीय रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 का समर्थन करता हूँ; इस प्रकार का विधेयक इस सदन में बहुत पहले स्वीकृत हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार ने पिछली रोटी खा रखी है जिसके कारण वह अच्छे कामों में दीर्घ-सूत्रता का शिकार हो जाती है। मैं उस के इस व्यवहार को अनुचित मानता हूँ।

यह अभीच बात थी कि जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटनाओं में हो जाती थी, उन्हें तो सरकार मुआवजे की रकम एक लाख रुपये देती थी और जिनकी मृत्यु रेल दुर्घटनाओं में होती थी उन्हें पहले तो कम, बाद में 50 हजार रुपये मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। परन्तु खुशी की बात है कि अब रेल दुर्घटना में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को भी एक लाख रुपये मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।

सरकार मुआवजा देने का निर्णय करने के लिए दावा आयुक्त नियुक्त करती है परन्तु ऐसा करने में महीनों लग जाते हैं। अतः मेरी मांग होगी कि रेल दुर्घटना होने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर दावा आयुक्त की नियुक्ति कर दी जाया करे।

मुआवजा की रकम भी पूरी नहीं दी जाती। जो राशि दी भी जाती है, उसका

भुगतान करने में वर्षों समय लगा दिया जाता है; उदाहरण के लिए कुछ वर्ष पहले उत्तर बिहार में सहरसा जिले में वागमती नदी के पुल पर जो दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी रेल दुर्घटना हुई थी, उसमें मृतक व्यक्तियों के परिवार के लोगों को मुआवजा की राशि अब तक नहीं दी गई है। यह बड़ी ही शोच की बात है तथा यह रवैया सरकार की जन विरोधी नीति का द्योतक है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी मांग होगी कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों एवं परिवार के लोगों को दावा आयुक्त द्वारा रेल दुर्घटना होने के छः महीने की अवधि के अन्दर ही मुआवजे की एक लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान कर दिया जाया करे।

मेरी यह भी मांग होगी कि उन सभी दुर्घटनाओं को रेल दुर्घटनाएं माना जाए जिनमें लोगों की मृत्यु रेल गाड़ी से कुचले जाने से हुई हो भले ही वे रेल से यात्रा नहीं कर रहे हों या रेल गाड़ियों में भगदड़ मच जाने के कारण हुई हो। मेरी यह मांग इसलिए है कि अभी कुछ दिनों पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद के निकट एक भयंकर रेल दुर्घटना हुई थी, जिसे 15-11-83 को एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हुई चर्चा के उत्तर में रेल मंत्री ने दुर्घटना नहीं माना था और मृतकों के परिवार के लोगों को मुआवजा देने से साफ इन्कार कर दिया था। अतः मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर उक्त रेल दुर्घटना के मृतकों के परिवार के लोगों को एक लाख रुपये मुआवजा की राशि दी जाए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1980 से अब तक हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी है, उन में मरने वालों की कुल संख्या क्या है? कितने मृतकों को मुआवजा की राशि दी गई और प्रत्येक को दी गई राशि का कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक धीरा

क्या है ? जिन मृतकों के आश्रितों को मुआवजा की राशि नहीं दी गई, उन की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं देने के क्या कारण हैं ? इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI K.S. NARAYANA (Hyderabad) : welcome the Bill, and I take this opportunity to stress one point. I would not take more than two minutes of this House.

I speak about a matter about which we have been sore, viz. the metropolitan suburban railway system between the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. That system was laid about 80 or 100 years ago. So, far the line has not been developed. No electrification has been done. The same old coaches are running in the same old fashion. The city has grown manifold and the population is exceeding 32-38 lakhs of Hyderabad City. A lot of industrialisation has taken place. The city has spread enormously; and the railway needs are not being taken care of. I had stressed on this point when I participated in the Railway Budget that there is a need to double the lines and also to make a survey for the circular railway for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. I think we are giving a scope to our critics to say that Hyderabad or Andhra Pradesh is being neglected by the Centre, which is not proper and there is an urgent need to do it.

I would appeal to the Minister to expedite it because he is very considerate and he has been listening to me and helping me. I had represented for construction of over bridges also in the city. I had also represented for a bridge over one station and certain other things. But they have not been taken care of though after the advent of South Central Railway, many long distance trains have been introduced; and many comforts and facilities have been provided. I would like to compliment the railways for that. But the suburban system is very badly neglected. It is the same as it was laid—I do not remember it—may be 60 years or 70 years or 100 years back. That should be done. At least electrification should be taken up first. The Andhra Pradesh is surplus in electricity. There

would not be any problem. It is the fifth largest city. The first four cities in this country have been electrified. Why is this discrimination against the fifth city? I would appeal to the Minister, to the Railway Board and to the Railway Administration to consider these things sympathetically. Thank you.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भारतीय रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1983 का स्वागत करने और समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विधेयक में भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1840 की धारा 82 क की उपधारा (2) में, "पचास हजार रुपये" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक लाख" रुपये शब्द रखे जायेंगे और 4 मार्च, 1983 से ही रखे समझे जायेंगे। इसकी व्यवस्था आपने इसमें की है।

लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को मुआवजा मिलने में काफी बिलम्ब होता है। मैं आपको इसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि माननीय शास्त्री जी ने इशारा किया था कि दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी रेल दुर्घटना बागमती में घटी थी, मैं उसी जिले से आता हूँ। यह दुर्घटना 6 जून, 1981 को घटी थी और 9 अगस्त, 1982 को क्लेम कमिश्नर की वहाली की गई। आपके नियमों के मुताबिक अगर एक साल के अन्दर क्लेम कमिश्नर की बहाली नहीं होती है तो वह इन्फक्चुअस हो जाता है। उसमें उन्होंने संशोधन किया है। लेकिन हमारी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि जब कोई रेल दुर्घटना होती है तो उसके आठ-दस दिनों के बाद ही क्लेम कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं होती? आप रेल दुर्घटना होने के आठ-दस दिनों के अन्दर एक पैनल बनाकर क्लेम कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति कर सकते हैं जिससे कि मुआवजे की राशि मृतकों और घायलों के परिवारों को शीघ्र मिल सके। बागमती की

रेल दुर्घटना के लिए रेलवे के क्लेम कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति 9 अगस्त, को हुई और आज तक उस घटना में मृतक और घायल लोगों के परिवारों को मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाया। मैं मंत्रीजी से आग्रह करूंगा और उनसे आश्वासन भी चाहूंगा कि कम से कम वे उनके परिवारों को मुआवजा तो दिलवा दें, जान की कीमत तो सरकार दे नहीं सकती है, और किसी की जान की कीमत लग भी नहीं सकती है। कम से कम मुआवजे की व्यवस्था तो सरकार कर दे।

हमने बीच बीच में इस प्रश्न को यहां उठाया था कि कम से कम मरने के बाद सब की जान का मूल्य तो बराबर आंका जाना चाहिए। जब एक आदमी की मृत्यु हवाई-दुर्घटना में हो तो उसके परिवार वालों को सरकार एक लाख रुपये मुआवजा दे और दूसरे आदमी की मृत्यु रेल-दुर्घटना में हो उसे 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जाए। लेकिन अब हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने हमारी बात को माना है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार समय भी निर्धारित करे कि मुआवजा मिलने का समय ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 महीने होगा। मुआवजे की राशि उन तक पहुंच जाए ताकि उनको लगे कि सरकार देख रही है और कुछ करना चाहती है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। क्लेम कमिश्नर के लिए इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज मिस्टर गुप्ता को बहाल किया गया था। लेकिन हमें यह कहते हुए दुःख है कि मुख्य दावा पदाधिकारी श्री आर.एल. सेठ ने उनको इस कदर परेशान किया, इसके लिए उन्होंने रेल मंत्रालय को भी लिखा लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। अंत में उनको इतना परेशान किया गया कि वे मर गए। इसमें प्रभारी पदाधिकारी श्री के.के.चौधरी ने इनकी काफी मदद करने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन अंत में उन्होंने अपना

तबादला रेलवे बोर्ड में करा लिया। इस तरह के पदाधिकारी जिनके बारे में बार बार लिखा जाता है, हाईकोर्ट के जज द्वारा लिखा जाता है और हम सब लोगों ने भी इस बात को उठाया है लेकिन इस तरफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इस तरफ तबज्जह देने की आवश्यकता है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुर्घटना क्यों हुई? यहां बड़ा नैरोब्रिज है। जून, 1981 में जो दुर्घटना हुई थी उसमें एक जानवर सामने आ गया था, एकाएक ब्रेक लगाने के कारण दुर्घटना हुई थी। जिसके बारे में चैयरमैन ने कारण बताया था कि तेज हवा के कारण दुर्घटना हुई है। मैं बताऊं उसके बाद 1983 में करीब एक दर्जन भेंसें कटी हैं जो उस ब्रिज पर जा रही थीं। ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि वहां आने जाने का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अतः ब्रिज सड़ सड़क की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसी तरह के जो खुले ब्रिज हैं वहां पर रेलिंग लगाई जानी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वे इस तरह का काम करें कि मुआवजा देने की जरूरत ही न पड़े।

इसमें बताया गया है कि यह मार्च से लागू होगा। इसमें मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 8-10 लोगों को जो मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है क्या उनको भी एरियर दिया जाएगा और कब तक दिया जाएगा। दो साल इस घटना को हो गए हैं।

अंत में मैं शास्त्री जी की बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि टिकट लेकर जो चलते हैं उनको तो दुर्घटना में मुआवजा दिया ही जाता है, लेकिन उस परिसर में जो लोग घायल हुए हैं उनको भी मुआवजे की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन बातों पर ध्यान दें और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that it is going to be 8.30 P.M. and hence I will be very very brief in my comments so far as this Bill is concerned. I welcome this measure. I really wholeheartedly welcome it. As a matter of fact, this measure should have been brought long back, and retrospective operation has been given to Section 82-A with effect from the 4th day of October 1983. According to me retrospective operation should have been from the day one lakh of rupee has been made with regard to the provision in the Airlines. Anyway, now in this particular Financial Memorandum the Hon. Minister has mentioned that by increasing this limit from Rs. 50,000 to one lakh the likely expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India would be approximately rupees one crore per annum if we calculate it at the rate of Rs. one lakh per head but according to the Government the likely number of persons who will be dead and the expenditure will be one lakh of rupees, and it is significant. Either this amount is less or the amount paid by way of compensation is much less, because the number of dead according to the past statistics is much more. I went through the questions and answers in the Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha and I found from these questions that the total number of persons killed in 1981-82 was 658, in 1982-83-189 and from April, 83 to September 83-93. So, the total number of persons killed during the last 30 months comes to 940. That makes an average of practically more than 300 persons killed per year. This is according to the replies given to Parliament by the hon. Minister himself. The number of persons injured in 1981-82 was 1104, in 1982-83-537 and from April, 83 to September, 83-342. So, during the last 30 months the number of injured comes to 1983. According to my understanding, those who were killed or injured during the last 30 months are entitled to the payment of compensation. You are making a provision and you are assuring the House that you are increasing the amount from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. But what has been your performance? In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1953 dated 3.3.83 in Lok Sabha the Minister gave details of compensation paid during 1981-82 to rail accident victims irrespective of the year of accident

as under: No. of persons-281; amount of compensation paid-Rs. 43.90 lakhs. So, the average amount of compensation to each person comes to Rs. 15,000. So much discretion has been given to the Claims Commissioners under the rules that hardly there may be any case where full amount of Rs. 50,000 has been paid.

In reply to another Unstarred Question No. 2448 dated 17th August, 1983 in Rajya Sabha where the Railway Minister was asked to give the figures with regard to the total amount of compensation paid and how many claims for compensation are still pending and what are the reasons for delay in finalising the same; he assured the Rajya Sabha that the information was being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha. It is more than four months now but you have not been able to collect the information and lay it on the Table. This assurance you have not been able to fulfil. We are completely in the dark as to how many persons you have paid compensation and how many claims are pending. Would you enlighten the House as to which is the oldest list? And how many accident victims are there in 1981-82 and 1982-83 or earlier, who have not got the compensation? This is a serious matter which has to be looked into and the Minister should not feel contented only with regard to this that they are raising the limit to Rs. 1 lakh. This has no sanction unless you implement the whole law. None has opposed this Bill. We wholeheartedly welcome this measure. But we wish that the implementation of this law is also sincerely made by the Government. I would like the hon. Minister so far as this particular case is concerned, to enlighten the House with regard to the oldest case and the cases where the compensation is yet to be paid to victims of 1981-82 and 1982-83 or 1980-81 or any cases pending finalisation before 1980. What is the position? You must supply that information to the House if you have now otherwise as early as possible you must lay on the Table of the House and supply a copy to us, to those who have spoken about these facts. I sincerely feel that this amount will be meagre. Either the Government has not anticipated it well or does not like to pay full amount of compensation to these people. So, this amount, according to me, will be very meagre.

Lastly, I would earnestly request the Railway Minister that this Railway Act is dated 1890 and now it is 1983. This is 93 years old law. So, will you kindly consider a suggestion as to why we should not have a fresh look at the whole Indian Railways Act. So, you have some draft prepared with regard to the overall amendments in the Indian Railways Act to meet our present day requirements on changing situations in an free independent India, bring forward a Bill, refer it to a Joint Select Committee, let that Joint Select Committee examine the new provisions so that we have a new Indian Railways Act to meet the challenges over times. With these words I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind the suggestions that we have made and also examine the question whether, as in the airlines, we could have some sort of a system of introducing insurance for traveling in Railways. Whether some sort of a group insurance scheme or individual insurance scheme whosoever wants to have an insurance of that type, for particular journeys or for particular months or half-yearly or yearly, as we have got for air journeys, can be introduced in the Railways also, that should be examined. With these words, I finish. Thank you very much.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions and for welcoming the measure that the Government have taken. With regard to the information sought by the hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal, the position with regard to the pending compensation claims cases up to September 1983 on all the Railways is as follows.

Killed	—	479
Injured	—	306

With regard to the suggesting made by the hon. Member regarding insurance, a committee had been appointed to go into the question. Apart from the senior railway officers, the Committee also consisted of representatives of the General Insurance Corporation of India so that the question of evolving a scheme for insuring the passengers could also be examined in depth. The Committee has recently submitted its Report which is under the active consideration of the Government.

With regard to what Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri R.P. Yadav have said about Bagmati railway accident, Shri B.D. Gupta was appointed as Claims Commissioner. He disposed of about 36 cases of death, 15 cases of injury and 8 cases of loss of property. Payments are also being arranged in respect of about 25 cases of death and injury which had been decided by Justice Gupta before his death. Unfortunately, since he has died, we had to go in for another Claims Commissioner and Justice H.C.P. Tripathi has been appointed as Ad Hoc. Claims Commissioner in place of Justice B.D. Gupta. He has taken over charge on 15-11-1983. So, it is under process.

The whole problem was the time consumed in finding Claims Commissioner, in consultation with the Judicial authorities and the State Governments, which has to be approved by the Railway Board. To avoid this delay, the power has now been delegated to the General Managers so that it can be done quicker.

Another problem was the lapse of one year. To remove that difficulty, a provision has now been made that it will be from the date of the appointment of the Claims Commissioner. So, people who become victims will not suffer because of the delay in the Appointment of the Claims Commissioner.

I agree with the suggestions made by the hon. Members. But, so far as this measure is concerned, I would request them to appreciate the spirit of the Bill. This is brought forward purely on humanitarian considerations. The revised amount of Rs. 1 lakh has already been effective from 4-3-83.

Now without taking much time of the time, I would request Shri Ramavatar Shastri not to press his amendment. With these words, I would request the House to Pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as

passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2— Amendment of Section 82-A

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 9, —

add at the end—

'and the following proviso shall be inserted after sub-section (2) namely :—

"Provide that the amount of one lakh rupees shall be paid to the members of the family of the persons killed in railway accident by the Claims Commissioner within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the accident.

Provided further that all accidents in which people are run over by train and killed even though they may not be travelling by train or are killed as a result of stampede in the train shall also be deemed to be railway accidents."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 1, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : I move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

20.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 22nd December 1983 Pausa 1, 1905 (Saka).