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Wednesday, February 23, 1983
Phalguna 4, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

No. 4, Wednesday, February 23, 1983/Phalgun 4, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 23, 1983/Phalgun
4, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:

Cell for processing Licence Applications
from Non-resident Indians

*41. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have opened
a special cell in the Secretariat for In-
dustrial Approvals to receive and process
industrial investment licence applications
from non-resident Indians;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the
cell would process and monitor applica-
tions for industrial project approvals in-
volving industrial licence, foreign colla-
borations and import of capital goods;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The procedure has been stream-
lined to process and finalise industrial
approvals for Non-Resident Indians with-
in 45 days. Application forms for in-
dustrial licences, foreign collaborations,
import of capital goods have been pres-
cribed for use by Non-Resident Indians,
to enable quicker disposal.

An Officer in the Secretariat for In-
dustrial Approvals has been identified,

2

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

श्री तारिक अनवर : अध्यक्ष जी,
यह अच्छी बात है जैसा कि अभी मंत्री
महोदय ने बताया कि 45 दिनों के अन्दर
नान-रेजिडेंट इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट प्रॉपोजेक्ट्स
को क्लीयर कर दिया जाता है। परन्तु,
जो जानकारी मिली है उसके अनुसार यह
जो 45 दिनों का अभी आपने बताया,
सिर्फ कागजों में कहा जाता रहा है लेकिन
हकीकत कुछ और है और कहा लम्बी
अवधि ली जाती रही है। पहले भी मंत्री
जी ने 60 दिनों की बंदिश लगाई थी कि
60 दिनों के अन्दर इसको हमेशा क्लीयर
कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन, मैं मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सेक्रेटरीयेट
फार इंडस्ट्रियल अप्रूवल द्वारा 1982 में
कितने आवेदन पत्रों को 60 दिनों के अन्दर
क्लीयर किया गया ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, this Special
Cell was set up as a result of certain
exercises which took place in the Ministry
of Industry. Actually, it was some kind
of a follow-up action over the Budget
proposals of the Finance Minister, where-
in he had spelt out certain additional in-
centives to Indian nationals abroad. This
Special Cell came into being on the 12th
January and so I can assure the Member
that any application will be disposed of
within 45 days.

श्री तारिक अनवर : मैं मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को अनिवासी
भारतीयों द्वारा पेश में औद्योगिक पूंजी
निवेश करने हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त
हुये हैं और वे वर्तमान में किस-किस देश
के निवासी हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करने से पूर्व कोई मापदंड निर्धारित किया है ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I can only give the broad figures. In 1979 there was only one approval of a non-resident's application, in 1981 also there was only one and in 1982 after the Budget proposals the number rose to 11. So, there is some improvement.

श्री भीखू राम जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बहुत से हिन्दुस्तानी भाई जो हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर रहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं और सहूलियतें मांगते हैं। एक सहूलियत वह यह चाहते हैं कि उनको इंडस्ट्रियल प्लॉट मिले फारेन एक्सचेंज के बदले में और रहने की जगह भी मिले ताकि वह इंडस्ट्री को एस्टैब्लिश कर सकें और फारेन पूंजी भी यहां ला सकें। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी स्कीम बनाई है जिससे लोगों को भारत वापिस आने का अट्रैक्शन मिले ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूंजी लाने का ?

श्री भीखू राम जैन : पूंजी लाने का भी और खुद भी आने का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां रहेंगे नहीं तो कैसे लायेंगे ?

श्री भीखू राम जैन : कोई सिम्पलीफाइड तरीका होना चाहिये।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसी का अनुकरण करने का हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और पिछले वर्ष वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में जिन सुविधाओं का.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर तो नहीं है ?

श्री भीखू राम जैन : प्रयास कितने दिन तक जारी रहेगा ? प्रयास की परिभाषा बता दें तो काम चलेगा।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हमारा तो प्रयास यह होगा कि करनी ही कथनी हो जाये।

श्री भीखू राम जैन : कब तक हो जायगी ? यह प्रयास कब तक संभव हो सकेगा ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : यह प्रयास आपके सहयोग से दिन प्रतिदिन होगा।

श्री भीखू राम जैन : हमारा सहयोग किस प्रकार से लिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल में से सवाल पैदा हो रहा है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : चांदनी चौक तो हमेशा ही हमारा केन्द्र रहा है, चांदनी चौक के सहयोग बिना क्या हो सकता है ? दिल्ली देश का केन्द्र है और चांदनी चौक दिल्ली का केन्द्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आ से अनुमति चाहता था, उत्तर दे रहा था, लेकिन बीच में इस प्रकार की बात अगर हो, (व्यवधान)

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पिछले वर्ष जो बजट भाषण में कहा था उसी का परिणाम यह हुआ। जैसा विद्वान सहयोगी ने बताया कि इस वर्ष 11 आवेदन पत्र आये हैं, जिनमें 11 करोड़ रुपये की लागत

की अर्जियां हैं हमें विश्वास है कि जो इस वर्ष प्रयास हो रहे हैं, उससे तीव्रता आयेगी। जो हमारे भारतीय बाहर रहते हैं, जो भारत के नागरिक थे, अब विदेशी नागरिक हैं, उनसे संपर्क जोड़ने के और भी सघन प्रयास किये हैं। जो इंडिया इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर है, उसके कार्यालय भी इस दिशा में प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिए जिला-स्तरीय योजना

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*42. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विकास के उद्देश्य से जिला-स्तरीय योजना बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिये कोई पैनल भी गठित किया गया है ;
और

(ग) उसकी रिपोर्ट कब प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास हेतु जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों से कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार करने के लिये कहा गया है। अब तक 309 कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की जा चुकी है। किसी नामिका (पैनल) का गठन नहीं किया गया है।

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: When is the panel expected to submit its report?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: As I have already said, there is no panel. The

District Industries Centres have been asked to prepare the action plan. They are altogether 395 covering 408 districts out of which 309 have already prepared the action plans. We are expecting that others also will submit the action plans soon.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: When will it be implemented?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: We are asking the State Governments to expedite the follow up action.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Is the plan formulated during the Janata period to be implemented or is a separate plan being drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): There was no specific single plan drawn up during the Janata period. The District Industries Centres were authorised to formulate action plans for every district. Whatever information my hon. colleague has that pertains to the specific action plans prepared by individual District Industries Centre pertaining to individual districts.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस योजना को लागू रखा जायगा या नहीं या आप अपनी योजना को लागू रखेंगे?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : योजना लागू है और उसे पहले से भा अधिक परिष्कृत, परिमार्जित और परिवर्धित कर दिया गया है।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : अब जो आप ने किया है वह वह क्या किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इतना धारा प्रवाह उत्तर दिया है

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह यह गोल जवाब मंत्री जी ने दिया है, मंत्री जी

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनता सरकार की योजना लागू रखी जायेगी या नहीं ?

Reform in Police Force

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*43. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the criticism of the role of the State armed police during the time of communal disturbances, in Parliament and outside, Government have taken up the matter with the State Governments in regard to effecting reform in the police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the various State Governments thereto?

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

(b) The State Governments have been asked to review the position and restructure the composition of Armed Constabulary so that it is broadly representative of the cross section of the society. The State Governments have been further asked to have a fresh look at the training programmes so that the members of the Police Forces develop the proper attitude to deal with sensitive situations.

(c) The State Governments have promised to look into the matter and intimate the progress made in that direction.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: We are regularly hearing from the Government that they have advised the State Governments to make their armed constabulary broad-based. There has always been criticism in this House as well as outside regarding the role of the State Military Police like the PAC in Uttar Pradesh, BMP in Bihar, Gujarat Police and the Punjab Police. The Central Government admits that there is a need for the State Police forces

to be made broad-based and that they are regularly writing to the State Governments concerned for this purpose. But it appears that there is no response from the State Governments so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am coming to that. I would like to know that how many times the Government of India has attracted the attention of the State Governments to make their armed constabularies broad based and whether any State Governments so far have responded to the communication sent by the Central Government and, if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Actually, as far as this communication is concerned, after the last meeting of the Integration Council, this letter was addressed to the State Governments on January 18, 1983, as far as the Broad basing of the forces representing different cross-sections of the society is concerned. Of course, with regard to the review of the curriculum and the training programme, etc. also, a letter was sent by the Home Minister in 1980. As far as the response from the State Governments is concerned, many State Governments have responded, for example, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. They have said that they would certainly go by this advise and would restructure the police and revamp the training programme. We are still to hear from the other States but particular criticism has been made with regard to U.P. and Bihar. If necessary, we would call the Chief Ministers of these two or three States which have come into criticism and we will take up this matter with them.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope, this time he will be little more serious. My second question is whether any special training programme for the control of communal riots or other riots has been advised to

the State Governments on the pattern of Central Reserve Police Forces or Border Security Forces and whether any step has been taken for the recruitment of ex-Servicemen who are known for their impartial attitude?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, so far as the first question of my friend is concerned, it has also been emphasised that the State Governments may have a fresh look at the training programmes so that the members of the police forces develop a broader attitude to deal with the sensitive situation. So, we have given a special emphasis and direction to the State Governments so that the training programmes are also altered to meet the situation.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Police play a vital rôle in serving and protecting the people. But, the rôle of the PAC during several communal riots in this country was subjected to lot of criticism. I am very glad that the Home Ministry at the Centre has taken initiative and given advice to all the State Governments. Most of the State Governments have responded to it. But whether the Government is prepared to give a direction at least to the State Governments to review the recruitment policy of the police force in future in the broader sense? If so, what are the guidelines?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The Home Minister has already said that restructuring the entire police force also include the suggestion made by the hon. friend.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to add that constitutionally it is a State subject; we cannot issue a directive. We can only request them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am glad the Minister has agreed to change the recruitment policy so that it can be made broad-based. But the basic question is this. What steps have been taken by the State Governments in those States where the police personnel have been found to be actively encouraging, or themselves taking part, in

communal riots? Because, unless and until severe steps are taken against those persons who encourage, or directly involve themselves in communal riots, or refuse to give protection to the minorities, the situation cannot improve. I want to know what severe action the various State Governments have taken when these things have taken place. Is the Central Government in possession of the reports about the action taken by the respective State Governments?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the action taken in this matter is concerned, the UP Government have recently appointed a judicial enquiry committee. Action would be taken only after the receipt of the report. Generally I may say that in the guidelines which we have sent to the States we have asked them to see that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be made responsible for whatever happens and that if they are not able to take effective steps within a reasonable period of time, then they should be properly dealt with.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How many have been suspended?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Minister rightly emphasised the training programme aspect and the development of proper orientation and attitude. But, more importantly, there are 200 armed police battalions in the country with varying standards of dependability attitudes and efficiency. In order to bring them to a state of efficiency to ensure a common dependability and common attitude to face situations in various parts of the country, (a) is the Central Government considering or would it consider, putting all such armed police units under one Central enactment and (b) would the Central Government consider poling officers of all such police units, like BSF and CRP, to ensure natural movement of officers between these units so as to have a common class composition and fairer class composition in all such armed police units?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the CRPF and BSF are concerned, they are Central police organisations. There is a training programme for them and by and large they have acquired a good reputation wherever they have gone. But they are two different sets of forces. Therefore, it would not be possible to transfer from BSF to CRPF or *vice versa*. Of course, transfers within the forces themselves take place. Here I would point out that, apart from these, we have three peace battalions. We have recently taken a decision to raise the number of peace battalions from 3 to 8. That is being done.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुशीर्द अहमद साहब, मुझे आप से शिकायत है। अब आप को पहचानने के लिये मुझे कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

श्री मलिक एम एम ए खां : चूंकि उस तरफ काली दाढ़ी है, इस लिये उस तरफ का मुकाबला करने के लिये मैंने सफेद दाढ़ी रख ली है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा अभी उन्होंने खुद फरमाया कि बिहार की आर्म्ड-पुलिस और यू पी की आर्म्ड पुलिस के बारे में उन्हें शिकायतें मिली हैं और इस सदन में भी पी ए सी के बारे में काफी क्रिटिसिज्म हुआ है—उन का रोल रायट्स में इम्पार्शियल नहीं होता। इस लिये पहली बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ—जब तक आप उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से बात कर के उन के ट्रेनिंग या री-आर्गनाइज करने का कोई तरीका निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे, तब तक यू पी और बिहार में खुदान-खास्ता कोई हादसा फिर रिपीट होता है तो जो तीन पीस फोर्स आप ने बनाई हैं या सी० आर पी और बी एस० एफ० को लगायेंगे, लेकिन जो पी० ए० सी० और

बिहार की बटालियन है उस को नहीं लगायेंगे। क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को ऐसी सलाह देंगे कि ऐसे मौके पर इन को न भेजा जाय।

दूसरा मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा—चूंकि होम मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी मौके पर गये हैं और उन्होंने देखा है कि उन को यह भी जानकारी हुई होगी कि जहां-जहां सी० आर० पी० एफ० या बी० एस० एफ० लगाई गई हैं, वहां पर कम-जोर वर्गों के लोगों ने उन की तारीफ की है और उन का स्वागत किया है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन लाने के सिलसिले में। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि ऐसा ही तरीका हो, जिस से लोगों को महसूस हो कि उन के साथ इन्साफ हो रहा है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं तो खुदा से यही दुआ करता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई हादसा न हो लेकिन जहां कहीं ऐसा होता है, वहां पर सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी एस० एफ० को भेजा जाता है और उन का डेप्लायमेंट, ऐसे सेन्टर्स होते हैं जोकि खास तौर पर सेंसेटिव सेन्टर्स हैं, वहां पर किया जाता है लेकिन सी आर पी० एफ और बी० एस एफ की जितनी टोटल फोर्स इस समय कंट्री में है, उस की संख्या को देखते हुए यह संभव नहीं है कि आर्म्ड कान्सटेबिलरी, जो स्टेट में है, उस का बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल न किया जाए तब तक इस का री-आर्गनाइजेशन या री-वेम्पिंग न हो जाए। बहरहाल इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे और उन को हिदायत देंगे कि उन का उपयोग इस प्रकार के एरियाज में सी आर० पी० एफ० के साथ मिलजुल कर करें और उस का कमान्ड सी० आर पी० एफ० या बी० एस० एफ० के साथ करें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी जाहिर करना चाहूँगा कि यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि

पी० ए० सी० और बी० एस० एफ० का क्रिटिसिज्म हुआ है लेकिन यह मानना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होगा कि सारी की सारी फोर्स खराब है।

Karnataka-Maharashtra Border Dispute

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

(a) whether in view of the new Chief Minister of Karnataka's announcement to explore the avenues for the settlement of the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute through talks with the Maharashtra Government, Central Government will use its good offices to expedite the solution; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps will be taken in this regard by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing co-operation of the two State Governments and towards this end the Central Government would be glade to extend all possible assistance to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. Minister has only vaguely stated as a matter of generalisation—how the problem can be generally solved given the goodwill on all sides and all that. But I had asked a specific question. After the formation of the new Government in Karnataka, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, took the initiative. On his own he met the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and had suggested to him that by sitting together we will be able to solve this problem amicably without any dispute being created. He has taken a very constructive approach, and therefore, I want to specifically know whether you will be making any efforts to bring the two together and discuss with them various ways in which the problem can be ami-

cably settled rather than allowing the complicated situation to be created on any issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, in this connection I would like to recall that Prof. Dandavate has been raising this question in the Consultative Committee and also in the House from time to time. It is not as if the Central Government has not taken any measures previously. In 1974 itself the then Home Minister Shri Uma Shankar Dixit, called the Chief Ministers of both the States and discussed with them and tried to give a formula. Even when the Mahajan Commission Report came, the Karnataka Government was prepared to accept it, but there was some dispute on the part of Maharashtra and even now, as far as the present State of the Chief Minister of Karnataka is concerned, I am glad that he has taken the initiative and he has said that he would be prepared to meet further the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Sir, as far as this dispute is concerned even in Mr. Hegde's statement which I came across in the paper *Blitz*, he has said that they are broadly prepared to accept the Mahajan Commission's Report. This was the position even before. (*Interruptions*). Karnataka said that Mahajan Commission Report is acceptable to them but it was not acceptable to Maharashtra. Now, Sir, I would request the hon. Member who happens to have a footing in both the States—he represents Maharashtra and he has his party's Government in Karnataka—to use his good offices to bring about a solution of this problem. We will certainly extend all co-operation and we will certainly see that both the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka are called and they are invited and they sit together and try to find a solution to this problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in response to what he has said, I would like to ask him one question. Since his Party has the Government in Maharashtra as well as at the Centre and we have our Government in Karnataka, will it not be possible for him to formally call a

meeting? Here I would like to know from him the precedent in the previous Government is not previous Government, previous one was Shri Charan Singh's Government; prior to that in Shri Morarji Desai's Government, actually the former Home Minister Shri H. M. Patel had convened a joint meeting of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Chief Minister of Karnataka. The date was already fixed up, the agenda was already fixed up and there was a hope that some amicable solution could be found out. Unfortunately, at that time, is the Home Minister aware of the fact because the then Chief Minister was not keeping good health and, therefore, he wanted postponement? By the time his health improved, the Government of Maharashtra collapsed and, therefore, that Chief Minister was not available. But now since no such situation exists, will it be possible for the Home Minister to convene immediately a meeting of the Chief Ministers of both the States and try to sort out the issue and also take note of the fact that right from 1957 upto the recent election, in all the elections the wishes of the people have been vigorously expressed in the border areas. Taking that also into account, just as in the case of Punjab and Haryana dispute, he himself had suggested that the boundary question can be referred to the Commission with village as the unit, language, majority as the basis and taking into account also the geographical contiguity where some such formula can be discussed with both the Chief Ministers, in consultation with both the Chief Ministers and some solution can be hammered out once and for all?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is a fact that Shri H. M. Patel the then Home Minister on 21st June 1979 called a meeting of both the Chief Ministers and as has been stated by the hon. Member the Chief Minister of Karnataka could not attend. Now his suggestion is that meeting of both the Chief Ministers should be called. Of course, he has qualified it by saying immediately. We would call the meeting but not immediately. It may take some time. It may not be possible to have it immediately.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under the Constitution, there is a provision to set up inter-State Council which can deal with Inter-State disputes relating to territory, distribution of water and also other problems. I would like to know why provision in the Constitution has not been applied so far. What is the hitch in setting up an Inter-State Council which will take care of these disputes and provide a forum for not only solution but also for generating good will, be leading to the strengthening of the unity of the country.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This was unfortunately not appointed as per provision of the Constitution during 2½ years when Shri Vajpayee was in power. However, the suggestion given by Professor Dandavate seems to be more workable and we would certainly call a meeting of both the Chief Ministers and if we do not come to a solution in that meeting, then we will see what other measure can be taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The present Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri H. K. Hegde, is hobnobbing with the Janata Party in Maharashtra and he is trying to surrender the interest of the Karnatakees. He is making utterances in the press and is making contradictory statements. When he was the Finance Minister in Karnataka some time back, he was a party for implementation of Mahajan Commission Report, in Spirit and not on broad basis. Therefore, there is no dispute. But we demand the Karnataka people demand the total implementation of the Mahajan Commission Report in letter and spirit. And, therefore, I would like to know the reaction of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I want the question and not the demand.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No Chief Minister of any State can re-open the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What question do you like to ask?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore, I want to know the reaction of the Government of India and the total implementation of the Mahajan Commission. The

wishes of the people of Karnataka should not be surrendered while the present Janata Party Chief Minister is obliging his counterpart of Janata Party in Maharashtra.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said, he is hobnobbing with his counterpart. Is he in our Party?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Mahajan Commission report was not acceptable at that time when it had come. A similar fate can happen to another boundary commission if it is appointed. Unless the terms of reference of the boundary commission and unless the suggestion of the commission are perhaps agreed upon between both these States, it would be again raising a sort of difficulties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is not correct. This is not a correct stand. This is not a correct answer. We are protecting the interests of the State of Karnataka. (Interruptions):

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have made it clear even before.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want a categorical answer (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked the question and you have got the answer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have got the answer. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमा विवाद का मामला कई राज्यों में चल रहा है। कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जो जरूरत से ज्यादा बड़े हैं और कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जो जरूरत से ज्यादा छोटे हैं। बड़े राज्यों में कम्युनल रायट्स और आर्थिक सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन विफल हो जाता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सही तरीके से लागू करने के लिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास राज्यों

के पुनर्गठन का मामला विचाराधीन है है या नहीं या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There is no such proposal.

Communal Riots

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*45. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:

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

(a) the number of communal riots and clashes in the country in 1982 and the casualties with State-wise break-up;

(b) whether such incidents are on the increase for the last three years (State-wise break-up);

(c) whether any special measures have been taken to ensure safety for the minorities, if so, the facts in details;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the communal incidents are in the urban areas and in the industrial belt; if so, the facts in detail; and

(e) whether Government have made socio-economic analysis of the communal incidents; if so, details thereof?

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

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). A statement showing the number of communal incidents and casualties during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is appended.

(c) Comprehensive guidelines regarding strengthening of Intelligence set-up, streamlining of administrative machinery and control of communal incidents have been issued to the State Governments. These have been further stressed from time to time. It has also been suggested to some

of the states that they may undertake in depth study of the causes for communal incidents in communally sensitive areas. The Central Government have also been providing Central Police Forces as and when required by the State Governments.

(d) and (c). There is some indication that the communal incidents in the urban areas are on a higher side in comparison to rural areas. Some socio-economic studies of communal incidents are under way.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of communal incidents during the year (Hindu Muslim)			No. of persons killed during the year		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	29	38	27	11	49	7
Assam	26	10	17	14	3	7
Bihar	67	39	64	27	62	41
Delhi	5	3	4	5	1	2
Gujarat	31	53	84	15	16	39
Haryana	1	2	1	..	1	..
Jammu & Kashmir	11	3	2	13	..	1
Karnataka	24	17	47	6	2	12
Kerala	12	11	17	1	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	33	19	26	7	5	5
Maharashtra	34	28	60	11	3	2
Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Manipur	2	1	..	..	2	..
Orissa	7	2	6	1	..	1
Rajasthan	21	14	23	2	2	2
Tamil Nadu	12	20	17	—	—	12
Tripura	—	1	..	..	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	74	31	45	240	16	84
West Bengal	38	27	33	22	30	18
TOTAL	427	319	474	375	196	238

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, communal issue makes no new introduction in the House. We are in grave situation and the House has just discussed it for two days. But, this answer has done a dis-service to my comprehensive question. By 'communal riots' or communal clashes you meant only Hindu-Muslim phenomenon. But now the communal riots must also include clashes between castes, ethnic, linguistic and many other groups of people. So, the answer should have been comprehensive and it should not in any way be little the grave situation faced by the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, You have yourself said 'communal riots'.

SHRI A. K. ROY: But it does not mean only Hindu-Muslim phenomenon. What is happening in Assam is also the communal riot.

You please read the answer. He meant only Hindu-Muslim phenomenon. It should not have been put like that.

Secondly, you have given the figures which show that both the casualties and the incidents are on the increase without giving any explanation. You can see that in 1981, the number of persons killed was 196. Now it has gone up to 240. Well, in 1972, the figure was only 70 and in 1973, it was 72. Even in 1978, the figure was 110. He has given no explanation as to why there is this sudden increase in communal riots and deaths.

I would like to put my question on two footings. Firstly, there are positive checks and secondly, there are also preventive checks. Positive checks mean administrative measures, deterrent punishment and quicks trial. Many times a demand has been made to set up special courts or tribunals to try these cases of offenders in communal clashes. I would like to know whether in the last five years, in respect of communal cases, a single tribunal or a single special court has been set up and whether a single offender has been punished. I would also like to know whether the Government is going to institute a tribunal to try communal offenders in Assam who have indulged in this carnage.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The Government have been much concerned about the maintenance of peace and communal harmony throughout the country. It is our endeavour to see that communal tensions anywhere in the country are curbed as far as possible and as early as possible.

In this regard, we have taken certain steps. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to streamline the administrative machinery in order to meet the challenge of communal forces wherever they are occurring. I can enunciate some of the steps and the measures taken by the Government in this regard. Exhaustive guidelines for prevention and control of communal disturbances and for promotion of communal harmony formulated by the Ministry have been sent to the State Governments for implementation. Also, based on the frequency and intensity of the communal tensions and disturbances, communally sensitive districts have been identified. So far we have identified about 142 such districts throughout the country. Special attention has been given to those districts and proper administrative officers and others have been appointed so that they can immediately take some action.

As to why this increase, of course, we have given all the figures and, compared to 1980 and 1981, in 1982 it has been on the higher side.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I wanted to know whether any special court or tribunal has been set up and whether you are going to set up a tribunal to try offenders who indulged in communal orgy in Assam. Has any offender been punished so far?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The Question is about the number of communal riots and clashes in the country in 1982. So far as the setting up of the tribunal is concerned, in Bihar we have appointed a tribunal to go into this.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Assam?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

The question is about communal clashes in 1982.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I would like to add that the suggestion of Mr. A. K. Roy to have communal cases examined by tribunals or special courts is not a new one. It has been with us and we are taking it in to active consideration. As soon as we come to a decision, we will be writing to all the State Governments to implement it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It has been accepted that communal incidents in the urban areas are on the higher side as compared to the incidents in the rural areas. It means, now-a-days, communal incidents have nothing to do with religion. It is absolutely an irreligious phenomenon. He has also said that some socio-economic studies of the communal incidents are under way. I would like to know whether any findings have been made out of the socio-economic studies and, if so, what are they and what steps they are going to take on such communal riots on the basis of the findings of these studies.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Generally, the communal riots have broken in the past and even they break now not on very serious causes but on quarrels arising over trivial matters.

Others have arisen as a results of the disputes relating to routes of religious procession, location of places of religious worship, fencing of the grave yards, playing of music and use of loudspeakers at religious places, disclosures relating to property and offences against women etc.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Main causes are unemployment. You have side-tracked the whole issue.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is giving any due attention to take preventive measures, in the sense that, whether any case study

has been made or is sought to be made in places where the riots were not allowed to take place as to how the riots could be averted with timely action on behalf of the administrators or on behalf of the political forces, parties or individuals or groups, whosoever it may be, so that in future, elsewhere also, these measures can be followed up.

Similarly, in the case of Bihar, when communal riots took place in Jamshedpur the criminals and the guilty were found out by the Bihar Government and follow-up measures were announced. I would like to know whether those measures were followed up later also.

In our country, there is a main danger from the majority community. It is so in any country. But the danger from the majority community is not the only danger. The danger from minority community is also there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have asked this question several times whether when such issues arise, they are nipped in the bud and whether any direction is issued that they should be nipped in the bud.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a question.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We have sent our guidelines to the different State Governments.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Is Government aware that immediately after the elections in Andhra Pradesh, communal riots broke out in the old city of Hyderabad and a famous Muslim Telugu writer has been killed and that the communal riots have been continuously taking place in the old city of Hyderabad? If so, what steps the Government is taking to protect the interests of the minorities particularly, in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have consistently stated that this is a State subject. Whenever any incident of this nature

occurs, we draw the attention of the State Government and get the report from them and we have done so in the case of Andhra Pradesh also.

श्री रशीद मसूद : स्पीकर साहब, गलत फिगरस दी हुई हैं (व्यवधान)

[श्री रशीद मसूद : اسپیکر صاحب - غلط فیکرس دی ہوئی ہیں - (انٹروپشن)]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why do you want to cut short such an important question? We are arguing for five days here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going to be taken up. I have allowed two discussions on the subject. I am going to allow it.

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो लिस्ट रिलीज की है उसमें उन्होंने 100 नाम दिये हैं जब कि यहां 84 बताये गये हैं

[श्री रशीद मसूद : یہ بہت اہم اور تیز ہے شریمادی سوبھدرا جوशी نے جو لسٹ رلیز کی ہے اس میں انہوں نے 100 نام دیئے ہیں جب کہ یہاں 84 بتائے گئے ہیں -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिये; कोई और इस पर डिस्कशन करवा लीजिये । आप नोटिस दे दीजिये आधा घंटे का और डिस्कशन करवाये देता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: I can take up any discussions. But I cannot have a debate in this fashion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आधे घंटे की चर्चा स्वीकार करें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I never deny it.

Colour T.V. Sets Lying Unsold

*47. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item captioned "30,000 colour TV sets lying unsold" (Hindustan Times, 16-1-1983);

(b) if so, the reasons for such a faulty planning resulting in losses worth crores of rupees to the national exchequer; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken for the disposal of these unsold TV sets with a view to make up such a heavy loss to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no faulty planning or loss to the exchequer.

(c) Of the 90,000 Colour TV kits imported by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC), 89,200 kits were allotted to industry. Of these, about 10,000 kits were not lifted by the allottees by November 30, 1982, because of their own technical, commercial, financial or logistical problems. The Department of Electronics has issued directions to ETTDC on February 15, 1983 to distribute these remaining 10,000 kits to public sector, organised private sector and small scale units.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: The hon. Minister has mentioned some reasons for the delay in the lifting of these kits. I would like to ask the Minister it is a fact that the slack sale of the

colour TV kits obtained by the ETTDC was due to flooding of TV sets in the country under the Open General Licence scheme and also due to the sharp drop in colour transmission after the Asiad, and whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics had given a verbal assurance to the T.V. manufacturers in the country that, if the industry was agreeable to assemble 94,000 imported Korean and German kits in a limited time, no further import of colour T.V. would be allowed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Government thinks that there was no flooding of colour T.V. in the market. We are receiving demands from the T.V. manufacturers for the kits and that goes to show that there was no flooding as such.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: You have not replied to the second part of the question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Regarding the second part of the question, we allowed importation of colour T.V. sets in order to cater to the demands of the people. At that time there was a great demand and so, we allowed that. But that was not a sort of flooding as such.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What about the assurance given to the T. V. manufacturers?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The discussions had taken place and we had asked the manufacturers to produce colour T.Vs and sell them at a particular price. But no assurance was given to them.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Is it a fact that there was a considerable delay in the allotment of these kits from the ETTDC to the industry by the Department of Electronics resulting in stacking of these kits with the Corporation and is it a fact that the ETTDC has suffered a heavy loss due to the stagnation of the sale of these kits as it had to pay interest on the money so invested?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have given the dates in my answer itself as to when the colour T.V. kits were distributed to the industry. The colour T.V. kits were allotted by November 30, 1982, itself. 89,200 kits were distributed at that time. 800 kits could not be distributed because some of them were damaged and some other things were there. So, the distribution or the allocation of the tubes had taken place in time.

The answer to the second part of the question is that the ETTDC has sustained no loss.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My question has been probably answered. Still there is one part which I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Out of the 30,000 unsold TV sets, 10,000 are lying with the Government and roughly about 20,000 are lying with different industries. Taking the average cost of each kit as Rs. 1,250/- plus the import duty paid, on those 30,000 kits lying in the form of unsold kits there would be a blockage of about Rs. 15 crores. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what action Government propose to take to recover this money.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: There seems to be some sort of misconception to this point. What has not been distributed by the ETTDC is hardly 10,000 kits. They are also being distributed. The TV manufacturers are asking for more kits for manufacturing the colour TV sets. So if we look at it from this angle and also if we take into consideration these aspects, there is no possibility that these colour TV sets will not be sold in the market. There is no question of any money being blocked and there is no question of the ETTDC having sustained any loss. All these sets are going to be sold in the market. We do not have any information as to how many sets are remaining unsold and why—because there is no demand for the colour TV sets or because of certain other reasons also. So it would be wrong to presume that there is no demand as these are not being sold. It may be for something else.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: In view

of the reply, I want to know whether it is a fact that many organisation and companies of our country have put forward proposals and also had discussions with the Government officials that they will be able to indigenously produce the colour TV sets and they requested the Government to cancel the order to import the sets from outside and permit them to produce the sets indigenously and whether it is a fact that the Government did not agree and if so, whether the reason was that there are some shady deals struck with some outside parties which made the Government to do that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The technology for manufacturing colour TV sets is in the process of development. We did not completely develop at that time. It could not have been possible to manufacture colour TV sets required. So the importation was allowed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is it developed now.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, there is no question of there being any shady deals.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balkrishna Wasnik—not here. Shri D. P. Yadav.

Study for resource evaluation and integrated rural development in Monghyr District Bihar

*49. **SHRI D. P. YADAV:**

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal for multi-disciplinary study for resource evaluation and integrated rural development in the district of Monghyr (Bihar) in the eastern region of Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, by what period it is expected to finalise and print the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). There has been no proposal for a multi-disciplinary study. However, an integrated geo-scientific survey was taken

up in February, 1977 for studying the terrain characteristics, natural resources and environmental potential in Monghyr district in Bihar. Three interim reports have been prepared so far and copies sent to the State Government. The final report is under preparation and is expected to be issued to the State Government and the other Government organisations, in about 3 months time.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any report of discovery of gold by natives of the Sono area of Monghyr district and if so what steps have been taken by the Geological Survey of India for investigation and detailed prospecting.

2. So far as detailed prospecting of minerals of Monghyr district is concerned, what steps are you going to take and more particularly, with regard to investigation of kyanite?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The first question is a golden question.

The occurrence of gold has been reported near village Karmatia, 6 km west of Sone in the Jamui Subdivision of Monghyr District of Bihar. The Geological Survey of India has decided to take up mapping of the area and the work is expected to commence shortly. Both the questions are answered. The question was whether gold deposits were found and if so, what are we going to do. As I said the work connected with the detailed mapping of the area will be taken up shortly.

So far as kyanite prospecting is concerned, the position in this.

The Geological Scientific Study has pointed out that pockety segregations of bladed kyanite have been noted in association with a Quartz Vein, extending for 10 K.Ms. between Belbhinda and Bhika. Kyanite blades measure as much as 20 CM.s. x 3 C.M. Regarding the other developmental programmes, they are not in the realm of the Geological Survey of India. It is for other agencies which will have to take them up.

गंगा तथा यमुना को प्रदूषण से बचना

46. श्री मीतीभाई श्रार, चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गंगा तथा यमुना नदियों का जल प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए तत्काल कोई कदम उठायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) से (ग) तक गंगा और यमुना के प्रदूषण के संबंध में सरकार अत्यधिक चिन्तित है। जल प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य बोर्ड विभिन्न प्रदूषणकारी स्रोतों से बहि-स्त्रावों के निस्सारण को नियमित करने के लिये समुचित कदम उठा रहे हैं। उद्योगों और स्थानीय निकायों को अप-शिष्ट शोधन संयंत्र लगाने के लिये प्रेरित किया जा रहा है।

Declaration of Ladakh as Scheduled Area

*48. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have recommended to Central Government to declare Ladakh as Scheduled area;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No such recommendation has been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Indigenous Technology to Manufacture Colour T.V.

*50. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Director of Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) (Business Standard, dated 17-12-1982) that the indigenous technology is adequate for manufacture of colour TV in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop the import of colour TV know-how?

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

(b) Foreign collaboration would not be permitted except on considerations of special merit on a case by case basis.

Vijayanagar Steel Plant

*51. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant after the last Budget Session; and

(b) whether Government will take some positive steps to take up the Vijayanagar Steel Plant after providing sufficient funds in the current year's budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Adequate facilities have been provided for

Detailed Project Report for a steel plant based on direct reduction technology is being prepared and site preparation work is under way. A new company Vijayanagar Steel Limited has been incorporated to implement this project.

Construction work can start after an investment decision has been taken and financial arrangements for obtaining equipment have been made.

Assam "Bandh"

*52. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was large scale arson and cases of derailment of trains, violence and kidnapping in Assam on the first day of the 36-Hour Assam Bandh on 19 January, 1983;

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

(c) the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Assam, there were a number of incidents of arson, assault, kidnapping and removal of fish plates from Railway tracks on the 18th January, 1983, the first day of the 35 Hours Assam Bandh called by the agitators. No serious damage was, however, reported. There was also no loss of life. The value of property lost has not, however, been assessed.

Government are of the view that resort to violence or disruption of normal life will not lead to solution of the outstanding issues.

"Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development"

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

(a) whether the Department of Environment propose to set-up an autonomous Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development to promote research and development activity on the problems of the Himalayan region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposed Institute will serve as a Coordinating Body for an integrated management strategy for research and development, training and education, public awareness and field action projects. It will also work as a nodal point of a network of organisations with active involvement of the existing research and educational institutions as also governmental agencies in the Himalayan States. It will help in saving mountain species of flora and fauna from further extinction, preventing the erosion of hill slopes and the denudation of tree and grass cover.

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना

54. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों के विकास के लिये प्रत्येक जिले में एक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश भर में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). अब तक 389 जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित किए

जा चुके हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत 400 जिले आते हैं ।

Wages to surplus workers of H.S.C.L.

*55. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of workers have become surplus in Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited (HSCL) but wages are being paid to them even without any work;

(b) the number of surplus workers and the total amount paid to them as salary in 1981-82 and this year so far;

(c) the reasons for their being rendered surplus and the steps taken to overcome the situation of payment of salary to them without any work; and

(d) the details of the profit earned or loss incurred by this undertaking for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). There are 1184 workers of HSCL Bhilai and Vizag who are being paid wages without doing any work.

There are in the aggregate about 4200 workers including 1184 workers mentioned above who are surplus in the sense that though they are working (except 1184 workers) their services can be dispensed with to achieve optimum productivity. The wages paid to such workers are above Rs. 50 lacs per month.

(c) The reasons for the workers being rendered surplus are:—

(i) Tapering of work at Bokaro and Bhilai;

(ii) The completion of a number of small projects like Singrauli, Korba etc.;

(iii) The inability of the Company to transfer the workers from one work-site in one State to another work-site in a different state due to the local agitations;

(iv) Inadequate work load;

Various steps have been taken from time to time to reduce this burden cast on the company, primarily because it is a public sector undertaking, as follows:—

(i) Persuade the State Governments to allow workers from other States to join work on transfer;

(ii) Get the HSCL workers absorbed in steel plants;

(iii) Secure more work in steel and other sectors in States where the workers have been rendered surplus;

(iv) Retrench the surplus workers at Bokaro.

(d) The details of the profit and loss of the Company for the last three years are as follows:—

1979-80	Rs. 704.27 lakhs (loss)
1980-81	Rs. 3397.22 lakhs (loss)
1981-82	Rs. 1237.23 lakhs (loss)

Negotiations with Akalis

*56. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will stop negotiating with the Akalis in Punjab unless and until they promise to eschew acts of violence, terrorism and confrontation and also their talk of Sikhs as a distinct and separate nation; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there was already an Award and agreement in January 1970 with Sikh Akalis regarding Chandigarh and why another agreement is now being negotiated with the Akalis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government have been negotiating with the representatives of the Shiromani Akali Dal regarding various demands put forth by them. The talks have been held in

an atmosphere of cordiality and no decisions would be taken under threat. Our doors are always open for peaceful negotiations.

(b) The Central Government's decisions on certain disputes arising out of the reorganisation of the composite State of Punjab under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1956 were announced on 29-1-1970. However, for various reasons, the decision to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab as also other connected decisions could not be implemented. As such this question is still under discussion.

Development of certain Areas in U.P.

*57. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Central Government for specially developing certain areas in Uttar Pradesh in the State's Annual Plan 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the salient details thereof stating the Central assistance, if any, proposed to be given for the purpose?

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

(b) It is proposed to give Central assistance amounting to Rs. 85 crores for the development of Hill Areas in the State.

Indigenous production of Uranium

*58. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous production of uranium and to what extent it meets the requirements; and

(b) what are the long term/short term programmes, if any, taken up by Government to augment the indigenous production of uranium to meet the country's requirement of nuclear power programme and to minimise dependency on imports and what are the achievements so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). India

is self sufficient in nuclear fuel except for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which uses enriched uranium. Our estimated reserves of uranium are considered adequate for the power programme currently envisaged. Facilities for the milling and mining of uranium and for the fabrication of fuel are being augmented in a phased manner to cater to the requirements of the power programmes.

Import of colour T.V. sets as gifts during ASIAD 1982

*59. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of colour T.V. sets which came to India as "gift" during Asiad 1982 and how it affected the electronic industry in the country; and

(b) what is the cost and sale price of colour T.V. sets assembled here by using imported colour T.V. kits?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total number of Colour Television (CTV) sets imported under OGL No. 23/82 has been reported to be 62,360. Out of these 60,809 number of CTV have since been cleared and customs duty amounting to Rs. 55.80 crores (approximately) has been realised. The import of CTV receivers under the gift scheme have enabled a large number of people to view the Asian Games in colour and subsequent colour programmes as are being transmitted. The fears of indigenous industry, as reported in various newspapers were correct. Large number of indigenous assemblers are still requesting Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTD) to release the balance of colour TV kits which indicates that a sufficient market is available and which also indicates the confidence of the local TV assemblers regarding the marketing of CTV sets.

(b) The cost of production of CTV sets assembled from imported kits is typically around Rs. 5,000/-. The sale price to

the consumer including excise, dealer's margin and sales tax in Delhi is Rs. 7,500/- for CTV sets with Turret Tuner and Rs. 8,000/- for sets with Electronic Tuner.

Extraction of uranium from Sea Water

*60. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, uranium can be extracted from sea water;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted into it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether due to increasing number of nuclear power stations, the country is likely to feel difficulty in buying it from the open world markets; and

(e) if so, what plans have been made by Government to keep its proper stock?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The subject has been examined and reports on work carried out in different countries on recovery of uranium from sea water have been studied at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The cost of recovery of uranium comes out rather high.

(d) and (e). The requirement of natural uranium for nuclear power stations in the country is met and will continue to be met from indigenous production. The survey, prospecting and mining of uranium and fabrication of fuel are planned to match the power programme.

"Tiger Reserves"

461. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Tiger reserves in the country with the population of tigers in each reserves;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop these reserves, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more tiger reserves in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) There are eleven Tiger reserves under the Project Tiger scheme in the country. The details of the same are enumerated in ANNEXURE.

(b) These Tiger reserves are already under intensive protection and habitat development programme under the Project Tiger scheme and have witnessed significant development by way of improved habitat and increase in the population of tigers and other wild animals.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Setting up of four more tiger reserves has been approved by the Central Government recently. The details are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nagarjunsagar | Adhra Pradesh |
| 2. Indravati | Madhya Pradesh |
| 3. Namdapha | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 4. Buxa | West Bengal. |

Annexure

DETAILS OF TIGER RESERVES

S.No.	State	Name of Reserve.	Area in Sq. Km.			Number of Tigers.
			CORE	BUFFER	TOTAL	
	Assam	Manas	391	2449	2840	69*
2	Bihar	Palamau	200	730	930	47*
3	Karnataka	Bandipur	335	355	690	43
4	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	940	1005	1945	83
5	Maharashtra	Melghat	311	1260	1571	68
6	Orissa	Similipal	300	2450	2750	65*
7	Rajasthan	Ranthambhore	167	225	392	33
8	Uttar Pradesh	Corbett	320	200	520	89
9	West Bengal	Sunderbans	1330	1255	2585	205*
10	Kerala	Periyar	350	427	777	35
11	Rajasthan	Sariska	498	302	800	20
TOTAL			5142	10658	15800	757

* The figures are for 1979 as no census has been carried out since then.

** The figures for 1980 and 1981 have been arrived at after making projections from a track-census done in Palamau in 1980.

Setting up of a citizens committee on traffic problems in Delhi

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Indian Express dated 12 January, 1983 captioned 'Conflicting views in usefulness of Asiad;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some of the flyovers have created more problems than they have solved, in particular the Oberoi Hotel flyover;

(c) whether Government are aware

that Delhi Traffic Police have been creating bottlenecks in traffic rather diversification of traffic and one of the worst examples of this is the present choking of traffic in Connaught Place; and

(d) whether apart from training of Delhi Traffic Police, Government propose to set up a Citizens Committee on traffic problem in Delhi to work out a reasonable policy and programme?

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

(b) It is denied that the fly-overs have created more problems. The flow of traffic is much more speedy and smoother, where-

ver the flyovers have been constructed, including the one near Oberoi Hotel. In fact, this was a big and complicated intersection but after the construction of this fly-over the traffic congestion has eased and now the vehicles traverse quickly from the intersection.

(c) It is not correct to say that Traffic Police have been creating bottlenecks rather than diversification. Maximum emphasis have been laid on the regulation of traffic.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration. However, the Delhi Police have appointed a number of citizens as traffic wardens who help them in the management of traffic problems.

Setting up of industrial in 'No Industry Districts'

464. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country which have been declared industrially/economically backward areas;

(b) whether the entrepreneurs are provided concessions for setting up industrial units in these areas;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these entrepreneurs misuse the concessions announced by Government;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far;

(e) the number of districts where no industrial units have so far been set up;

(f) the particulars thereof; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 246 districts in the country have been declared as backward.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 87 districts in the country have been identified where no large or medium industries are existing.

(f) List of these districts is given in the attached statement.

(g) Government has decided to give over-riding priority in Industrial Licences to entrepreneurs desiring to set up industries in these Districts. This is an addition to the existing concessions available for setting up industries in backward areas.

Statement

List of districts which have no Large or Medium Scale industries.

1. ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur
2. North Cachar Hills

2. BIHAR

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhojpur
3. Khagaria
4. Nalanda
5. Purnea
6. Sharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)

3. GUJARAT

1. Dangs

4. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Kinnaur
4. Kulu
5. Lahaul & Spiti

5. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Ladakh

4. Poonch
5. Pulwama
6. Rajauri
7. Udhampur

6. KARNATAKA

1. Bidar

7. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Balaghat
2. Bhind
3. Chhatarpur
4. Chhindwara
5. Damoh
6. Datia
7. Dhar
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Mandla
11. Narasidhapur
12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh

8. MANIPUR

1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (East)
3. Manipur (North)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Manipur (West)
6. Tangnoupal

9. MEGHALAYA

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills

10. NAGALAND

1. Tuensang

11. ORISSA

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbari)

12. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisalmer
2. Sirohi

13. SIKKIM

1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshing
3. Mangan
4. Namchi

14. TRIPURA

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

15. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Pauri Garhwal
8. Sultanpur
9. Tehri Garhwal
10. Uttar Kashi
11. Kanpur Dehat

16. WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

17. A & N ISLANDS

1. Nicobar Islands

18. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Kameng

2. Siang
3. Subansini
4. Tirap

19. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

20. LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lakshadweep

21. MIZORAM

1. Aizawl
2. Lunglez

Non-disposal of imported colour T.V. sets

465. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-disposal of imported TV sets has arisen due to flooding over two lakh colour TV sets under OGL and gift scheme and due to reduction in TV colour transmissions; and

(b) whether Government realise on re-consideration that the entire case has been mishandled at every stage leading to large scale diversion of a limited resources and leading to organised and approved corruption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government does not feel that the case has been mishandled.

ETTDC's Plan to cover 94 major towns with television relay

466. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC), a public sector undertaking, has submitted a plan to cover 94 major towns in the country

with television relay within 12 to 18 months;

(b) the details of expenditure submitted by the Corporation and the areas likely to be covered; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the said proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Distortions in I.A.S. and I.P.S.

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

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to remove the distortions that have crept into the country's principal civil services, the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. over the years;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study made by his Ministry in this behalf; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry to set matters right and improve administrative efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): (a) Government are not aware of any distortions' in the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Industrialisation of Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

468. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team was appointed in 1980-81 to prepare plans for the industrial development of the Centrally backward districts of Aurangabad, Chandrapur, and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, which were the major projects suggested by the team for location in these districts;

(c) whether any of the projects suggested by the team are in any stage of completion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The major projects suggested by the Task Force are:

Aurangabad:

1. Electronic Switching Equipment.
2. 2-wheeler Project.
3. Leather Complex.

Chandrapur:

1. HT Insulators.
2. Small Hand Pumps.
3. Tusser Silk Project.
4. Wire Rod Project.

Ratnagiri (including Sindhudurg):

1. Alumina Complex.
2. Caustic Soda/PVC Complex.
3. Marine Engines & 2-Wheelers Complex.

4. Coir Complex.
5. Digital Wrist Watches.
6. AM/PM Sets.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been asked to study the feasibility of the projects suggested by the Task Force and initiate action.

Prosecution for violation of Traffic Rules by D.T.C. Drivers

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

(a) whether any driver or drivers belonging to D.T.C. (Delhi Transport Corporation) buses have been prosecuted for violating Traffic Rules during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the total number of prosecutions launched under relevant sections and rules and the results thereof?

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

(b) 171, drivers of DTC were challaned/prosecuted during the last three months from November 1982 to January 1983 as per details given below:

Offence Wise	Under Section	No. of driver challanged/prosecuted.
1	2	3
Disobeying of Traffic Signals	78/112, M.V. Act	32
Over Speeding	71/115, M.V. Act	16
Dangerous & Reckless driving.	116 & 117 M.V. Act	85
Playing against one way Restrictions	74/124, M.V. Act	9
Improper parking	81/112 M.V. Act	26
Use of Pressure Horn.	5.5 (2) 112 M.V. Act	1
Over-loading	4.38/123 M.V. Act	1
Driving without licence.	3/112 M.V. Act	1
	Total	171

Challans have been sent to the court and the results will be known when the decisions of the court are received.

मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों और स्टाफ कार चालकों को समयोपरि भत्ता

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

(क) क्या मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारियों, और स्टाफ-कार चालकों को उन के मासिक वेतन के आधे के बराबर समयोपरि भत्ता मिलता है जब कि अधिक घंटों तक कार्य करने वाले कुछ अन्य कर्मचारियों को उन के मासिक वेतन के एक तिहाई भाग के बराबर समयोपरि भत्ता मिलता है और यदि हां, तो इस विसंगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन कर्मचारियों को उन के वेतन के आधे भाग के बराबर समयोपरि भत्ता देने का विचार करेगी जो प्रतिदिन खास तौर पर संसद सत्रों के दौरान सुबह से लेकर आधी रात तक ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) विधान अनु-देशों के अनुसार, ऐसी समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि-जिस के लिए किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को किसी मास में समयोपरि ड्यूटी पर बैठने के लिए कहा जाता है, उसकी मासिक परिलब्धियों के 1/3 तक प्रतिबन्धित हैं। यह सीमा "वैयक्तिक स्टाफ" पर भी लागू होती है किन्तु विशेष मामलों में ऐसे स्टाफ को उक्त सीमा से अधिक समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान किया जा सकता है किन्तु वह उन की मासिक परिलब्धियों के 50% से अधिक नहीं होगा।

स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों के मामलों में उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ते पर बिठाये जाने पर यह सीमा एक महीने में 100 घंटों तक रखी गई है

किन्तु यह सीमा रविवार/छुट्टी के दिनों में 8 घंटे प्रतिदिन से और कार्य दिवसों में 6 घंटे प्रतिदिन से अधिक नहीं होगी। अलग अलग सीमाएं इसलिए निर्धारित की गई है जिससे कि कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के बीच कार्य की व्यवस्था इस ढंग से की जा सके कि वह सामान्यतः निर्धारित कार्यालय समय के भीतर पूरा किया जा सके।

(ख) यह मुद्दा विवाचन बोर्ड के अधिनिर्णय का विषय रहा है, जिसकी सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

बिहार सरकार को खानों से प्राप्त रायल्टी

472. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार को खानों से प्रति वर्ष कितनी रायल्टी प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) रायल्टी की दर क्या है और यह दर कब तक नियत की गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दरों का पुनरीक्षण करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) :

(क) बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान लगभग 35 करोड़ रुपए रायल्टी के रूप में प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) और (ग) मुख्य खनिजों के बारे में रायल्टी दरें खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की द्वितीय अनुसूची में दी गई है। इसमें से अनेक दरों का जुलाई, 1981 में संशोधन किया गया था। अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अनुसार रायल्टी दरों में चार वर्ष के दौरान एक बार से अधिक वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकती।

Economic Development of Goa, Daman & Diu

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

(a) whether Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman & Diu is doing commendable work towards economic progress of that Union Territory;

(b) if so, salient features of their units; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to encourage the Corporation, financially and otherwise in their units?

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

(b) The salient features of the units of the Economic Development Corporation (EDC) of Goa are given in the statement attached.

(c) The Industrial Development Bank of India has recognised the Corporation as State Industrial Development/Investment Corporation and has extended refinance facility from August, 1976 onwards. The Corporation also acts as an agent to the Central Government for disbursement of Capital Subsidy to industries in the Union Territory.

Statement

The salient features of the units of the Economic Development Corporation of Goa are given below:

Subsidiaries:

(a) M/s. Goa Electronics Limited:

The company assembles TV sets in collaboration with Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad. The installed capacity of the plant is 10,000 sets per annum. The Company has also been assembling ATW coils for ITI.

(b) M/s. Goa Time Movers Limited:

The company assembles wrist watches in collaboration with HMT Limited, Bangalore. The installed capacity of the unit is to assemble 250,000 watches per annum.

(c) M/s. Goa Handicrafts, Rural & Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited:

This company was set up in November 1980 with the total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs fully subscribed by Electronics Corporation of India Limited. It operates two Handicrafts Emporia at Panaji and Vasco Da Gama with two sales counters at Dabolim Airport and Calangute Beach.

The Corporation has started acting as agent to IPCL to supply indothene and koylene to SSI units, procurement and distribution of iron and steel items and distribution of imported cement in the open market.

(d) Goa Auto Accessories Limited:

The company is setting up a unit to manufacture vehicle components for TATA vehicles such as brake shoes, cotter pins, spring pins, etc., with the technical assistance from TELCO.

(e) Goa Telecommunications and Systems Limited:

This is a new subsidiary of EDC which has been set up for the manufacture of telephone components and transmission systems.

Joint Ventures:

(a) Automobile Corporation of Goa Limited:

This is a joint sector company set by Economic Development Corporation to manufacture auto components for TELCO at Onda in Sattari Taluka. The installed capacity of the plant is 7200 tonnes of

pressed components and the unit has already gone into trial production.

(b) Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited:

This company has been set up in the joint sector with Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. The company will manufacture pharmaceutical formulations. The company has already started trial production in its own premises of mainly tableting division.

Deaths by Adulterated Liquor

474. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has kept an account of the number of persons dying every year in liquor tragedies in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such persons who died in the last two years in different States;

(c) the names of the persons who indulged in adulteration of liquor which led to the death of those persons;

(d) the action initiated against them; and

(e) the efforts made by the Centre to check adulteration of liquor in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). No data in regard to the number of persons dying every year in liquor tragedies in different parts of the country as also the number of such persons who died in the last two years in different States and the name of persons who indulged in liquor tragedies which led to death of persons is compiled on all India basis as crime is a State subjects. Liquor offences are regulated under the Indian Penal Code, Excise and Prohibition Laws of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicant liquor falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Measures to check the produc-

tion, sale etc. of spurious liquor are taken by the State Governments and U.T. Administration in accordance with the law. However, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to evolve both short-term and long-term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor.

Meeting with Steel Workers to discuss their Grievances

475. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting has taken place between Government and the representatives of Steel workers to discuss the question of dearness allowances and other grievances; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The wage agreement in steel industry which came into force from 1st September, 1978 expired on 31st August, 1982. Revised wage agreement, which covers the question of Dearness Allowance and other matters is under discussion in the National Joint Committee for the steel industry, which includes representatives of trade unions and steel plants. The Government does not negotiate wage revision with steel workers representatives.

Setting up of a new cement plant in Karnataka

477. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new cement plant is proposed to be set up in Karnataka in 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the additional cement

capacity (including expansion) approved for installation in the State of Karnataka is attached at Annexure. These schemes are at various stages of implementation. It is,

however, difficult at this stage to indicate precisely the details of the cement plants which would be set up/commissioned in 1984.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Location	Capacity in lakh tonnes/ annum
1	2	3	4
1	Mysore Cement Limited	Ammasandra	1.90
2	Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd.	Seram/Chitrapur	5.40
3	Karnataka State Indl.Dev.Corpn.	Chitapur	4.00
4	Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	Bhadravati	3.80
5	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	Kuxkunta	6.50
6	Karnataka Cement Ltd.	Chitapur	0.66
7	Ratna Cement	Gokak	0.66
8	South India Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Sedam	0.66
9	Palika Cements	Hosadurga	0.66
10	Bagalkot Uayog Ltd.	Bagalkot	3.30
11	Karnataka Mineral Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Method	0.66
12	Khodey Breweries & Distilleries Industry Pvt. Ltd.	Chitapur	8.00
13	Shri B.N. Shah	Mudhol	0.66
14	Shri S.G. Havannavar	Muddevihal	0.66
15	Shri G. Karisiddappa	Hosadurga	0.66
16	M/s. Emkere Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Hosadurga	0.66
17	Dr. M. Zaheeruddin	Hosadurga	0.66
18	Kesoram Industries & Gotton Mills	Seram	4.50
19	Laxmayya Jajee Cement	Chitapur	10.40

गरीबी दूर करने के लिए खर्च की गई
धनराशि

478. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(2) क्या गरीबी दूर करने के लिए 1950 से 1980 तक पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश में 150 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार गरीबी बढ़ी है अथवा कम हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि गरीबी बढ़ी है तो उस स्थिति में यह धनराशि खर्च करने का क्या औचित्य है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. वी. चह्माण :

(क) ऐसे योजना कार्यक्रम का निर्धारण जो विशेष रूप से गरीबी दूर करने के लिए बनाए गए अपेक्षाकृत हाल ही में हुआ है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों पर वर्ष 1950 से हुए व्यय का हिसाब लगाना संभव नहीं होगा।

(ख) गरीबी के राज्यवार उपलब्ध अनुमान वर्ष 1972-73 और वर्ष 1977-78 से संबंधित है। गरीबी का निर्धारण करने के लिए उपभोक्ता व्यय का अगला प्रतिवर्ष सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 1983 में किया जाना है। गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रति शत वर्ष 1977-78 में 51.50 प्रतिशत से कम होकर वर्ष 1977-78 में 48.13 प्रतिशत रह गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Employees in all categories appointed in NALCO of Orissa

479. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in all categories appointed so far in NALCO of Orissa;

(b) the break up of such employees, district-wise, in the State;

(c) the Centres of recruitment; and

(d) whether there have been complaints that no adequate representation is being given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as required in the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The total number of employees in all categories so far appointed in NALCO in its various offices is 667.

(b) The break up of employees of NALCO posted in different sites in the State of Orissa is as under:—

Koraput District	
(Mine and Alumina Plant)	—97
Dhenkanal District	
(Smelter and Captive Power Plant)	—213
Puri District	
(Corporate Office) and P&D Office.	—231
	541

(c) Recruitment of executives to Grade-I posts in NALCO was undertaken in 1981 on the basis of written tests held in Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Madras and Waltair. Persons who passed in the tests, as also applicants for other grades were interviewed before selection. The interviews were held either in Bhubaneswar or in Delhi.

Recruitment to non-executive posts is being made through the local Employment Exchanges.

(d) Yes, Sir. This has been due to non-availability of candidates of requisite technical background in these categories. The Company is taking steps to make good this shortfall.

Proposal to set up new steel plants in the country

480. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new Steel Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the sites selected;

(c) when the work is likely to start;

(d) what will be the annual production; and

(e) the estimated cost of each Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (e). A steel plant is under construction at Visakhapatnam. Its capacity will be 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel. The estimated cost of construction of the plant is Rs. 3897.28 crores.

In addition, proposals for construction of two new plants, one in Orissa and the other at Vijayanagar in Karnataka are under consideration. Details of these projects have yet to be finally decided.

Setting up of mini cement plants in the country

481. SHRI UTTAMBHAI R. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more mini cement plants are to come up in private and public sectors in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names, places and details thereof;

(c) what facilities and assistances are given to them;

(d) whether there are plans and projects to establish such mini cement plants in backward and Adivasi areas of Districts of Bulsar-Surat, Dadara Nagar Haveli, Amreli, Kutch, Surendra Nagar, Rajkot and other places of Gujarat;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of cement in the country;

(h) if so, the steps taken for more production and import from foreign countries; and

(i) how much cement has been imported from various countries has been 1977 to 1982 and what is the target of import during 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (f). A statement indicating the industrial licences/letters of intent and registration with the Directorate General of Technical Deve-

ment granted for setting up mini cement plants in the country is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-5806/83].

The mini cement plants (Composite plants having both clinkering and grinding facilities) are exempted from price and distribution control under the policy of partial de-control of cement. Further, mini cement plants also enjoy a partial rebate in excise duty of Rs. 35/- per tonne of cement.

(g) There is a general shortage of cement in the country.

(h) and (i). Every effort is being made to increase the production of cement in the country by making available to the industry infrastructural inputs to the extent possible. The import of cement into the country from 1977-78 onwards has been as follows:

(Lakh Metric tonnes)	
Year	Quantity
1977-78	3.12
1978-79	16.55
1979-80	15.47
1980-81	19.74
1981-82	15.98
1982-83	6.80
	(to-date)

While the import policy for the year 1982-83 permits import of cement on selective O.G.L., the policy for the year 1983-84 is yet to be determined. As such it is difficult to indicate the target of import for these years.

Defective equipment supplied by BHEL for Bhilai Steel Plant

482. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the defective equipment supplied by the Bharat

Heavy Electricals (BHEL) is responsible for the set back to the Rs. 1000 crores expansion programme of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the details of the defective equipment supplied and who are responsible for it; and

(c) what other alternative has been made and by when the expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Commissioning of some units of the Bhilai Plant expansion programme has been delayed because of defects in equipments supplied by BHEL.

(b) and (c). Defects were noticed in the main oil pump, boiler feed pumps, and two steam ejectors in turbo-generator supplied for Power Plant No. 2, motor of air compressor units for the Oxygen Plant; and rotor bar of starting cage of motor generating set of vertical stand for Plate Mill.

Some of the defective equipment had to be sent to BHEL workshop for repairs. Other was repaired on site.

All units other than 7th Blast Furnace are expected to be commissioned by March, 1984; 7th Blast Furnace is likely to be commissioned by December, 1984.

Setting up of Biotechnology Board

483. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Biotechnology Board has recently been set up; and

(b) if so, the functions of the Board?

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). Yes, Sir. National Biotechnology Board has been set up under the Department of Science and

Technology vide Government of India Resolution No. 20019/2/82-Admn. I dated 18-1-1982. A copy of the Resolution was placed on the Table of the House on 19-2-1982 wherein the functions of the Board are given.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को सहायता

484. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको सरकारी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को इस प्रकार की सहायता के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के कितने लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई ; और

(घ) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इन उद्योगों के विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय शुरू किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के सभी 45 जिले जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जो जहाँ तक व्यवहार्य है, उद्यमियों द्वारा अपेक्षित सहायता एक ही स्थान पर प्रदान करता है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों से/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रगति संबंधी सूचनाओं के अनुसार, वर्ष 1980-81 में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4966 कारीगर एकक और 3082 लघु एकक स्थापित किये गये। वर्ष 1981-82 में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 6835 कारीगर एकक और 5874 लघु एकक स्थापित किये गये। प्रत्येक वर्ष में दिखाई प्रगति स्वीकृति किये गये 45 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में से 32 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों से संबंधित है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निम्नलिखित राशि प्रदान की गई थी:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1980-81	1981-82
अनुदान	67.78	72.74
ऋण	25.00	31.50
योग:	92.78	104.24

(ग) राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र को उसकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार निधियों का आवंटन करती हैं। केन्द्रीय निधि राज्य सरकार को ही दी जाती है जब कि अकेले जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों/एककों को।

(घ) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु एककों को अनेक प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं। इन में से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन निम्नलिखित हैं:—

- (1) वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा रियायती और दीर्घावधिक अदायगी शर्तों पर वित्त देना ;

(2) राष्ट्रीय लघु निगम द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर किराया-खरीद के आधार मशीनों का संभरण ;

(3) प्रत्येक कारीगर को ग्रामीण या कुटीर उद्योगों को 100 प्रतिशत और टाइनी क्षेत्र में एककों की 25,000 रुपये तक की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा चालाई गई मिश्रित ऋण संबंधी योजना ;

(4) आयकर संबंधी रियायतें ;

(5) लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों और स्वीकृत परामर्शदाताओं द्वारा निःशुल्क परामर्शदायी सेवाएं ;

(6) इंजीनियरी उद्यमियों के लिये व्याज राजसहायता योजना ;

(7) चुने हुये पिछड़े जिलों में 15 प्रतिशत (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के मामले में 20 प्रतिशत) की केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश राज सहायता ;

(8) ऐसे उद्योग रहित जिलों का पता लगाना, जिनमें इस समय कोई भी बड़ा या मझौला उद्योग विद्यमान नहीं है।

Letters of intent to A.P.I.D.C.

485. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has obtained some more letters of intent recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects and cost as well as the employment potential?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1982, 14 letters of intent, involving an estimated investment

of Rs. 123.89 crores in fixed assets (viz. land, building & machinery) and an employment potential of 5882, were granted to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. Details of these are:—

	Item of Manufacture	Location
1.	(i) Textile spindles including Heavy duty spindles for synthetic fibre, thread making, tyre cord woollen and worsted yarn etc.	Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh
	(ii) Inserts for above	
2.	(i) Generators/Alternators	Guntakal Ananthapur
	(ii) Voltage Regulators etc.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Copper and copper alloy tubes and pipes	Andhra Pradesh Backward Distt.
4.	(i) Single screw and double screw compressors	Gooty, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	(ii) Single screw and double screw vacuum pumps	
5.	Rubber contraceptives	Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh
6.	Rock Roller Drill Bits.	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Oxo-alcohols	Vizag Teh. Vizag Distt. Andhra Pra- desh.
8.	Electric Lamps (Sodium/ Vapour)	Teh. Tadipatri Distt. Ananthapur Andhra Pradesh
9.	High Tensile Bolts and Nuts	Teh. Hanumakenda Distt. Varangal, Andhra Pradesh.
10.	(i) Industrial Chains	Andhra Pradesh Backward Distt.
	(ii) Sprockets	
11.	(i) Pistons	Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh
	(ii) Piston Pins	
	(iii) Piston Rings	
12.	(i) Power Driven process pumps	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
	(ii) Industrial and Sluice Valves	
13.	Portables Power Tools such as :	Tadipatri, Anantapur Andhra Pradesh
	(i) Drills, Grinders, Sanders, Polishers, Tappers, Blowers, Nibblers aws, Hammer Drills, Routers, Planners, Valves Refacers, Groo- Sers, High speed cut off machines.	
	(ii) Pneumatic Tools etc.	
14.	(i) Caustic Soda	Andhra Pradesh
	(ii) Chlorine	

Setting up of New Steel Plant in Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up the new steel plant in Orissa to evolve a process technology to ensure full productivity use of indigenous resources; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the measures taken by Government and the time by when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Plans for setting up a new steel plant in Orissa are under consideration.

The site for the plant has been selected and pre-construction activities such as acquisition of land, soil testing, ore testing etc. have been started and work on development of infrastructural facilities is in progress. The Feasibility Report has been prepared and the Detailed Project Report is under preparation. The time span for the project will be known only after the Detailed Project Report is prepared.

Special Subsidy for Setting up of Industries in towns having population below one lakh

487. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide special subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up of small scale industrial units in towns having a population below one lakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Strength of CRPF, BSF, and Peace Keeping Force

488. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of CRPF and BSF both in terms of Battalions and personnel;

(b) whether there are separate battalions specially trained to deal with communal riots known as peace keeping force;

(c) if so, the strength and composition of those battalions;

(d) their performance during the recent communal riots in Meerut, Baroda and Hyderabad;

(e) whether Government propose to post these forces at the communal riots prone cities of India;

(f) whether there is any proposal to raise some battalion known as peace keeping force; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The strength of CRPF is 69 battalions, including 3 Signal battalions with 85,197 personnel, BSF has 79 battalions with 84,915 personnel.

(b) There are three peace keeping force battalions in the CRPF specially trained to deal with caste and communal riots.

(c) Besides the normal sanctioned strength of 974 personnel in a CRPF battalion, an additional 244 personnel are sanctioned in each Peace Keeping Force battalion to cater for fire-fighting, pioneer, medical and administrative units.

(d) Five Companies of peace keeping force were deployed in Meerut from 7-10-82 to 23-12-82. Besides assisting the local police in maintaining law and order, they participated in repairing the damage done to street lights, houses and public and religious places. One Com-

pany of this force was deployed in the communally affected areas of Baroda from 16-12-82 to 21-1-83. Six Companies of this force were deployed on two occasions from 29-5-82 to 15-6-82 and from 20-6-82 to 12-8-82 to deal with communal riots in Hyderabad city. Their performance was appreciated.

(e) These forces will be deployed on the basis of needs and requirements in each case.

(f) and (g). A proposal to raise three more battalions of peace keeping force on the lines of the existing ones is under the active consideration of the Government.

Mass Exodus of people of Karnataka from Goa

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

(a) whether there has been mass exodus of Kannadigas from Goa;

(b) if so, whether State Government of Karnataka expressed grave concern over a large number of people of Karnataka region working in Goa for a long time being harassed and driven out; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same and whether Union Government had intervened in the matter, if not the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The port town of Vasco-da-Gama has a sizeable population of workers hailing from the neighbouring States, such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. and these workers have been engaged in various semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. Most of this labour force has been living in shanties and jhuggi-jhompries in slums. A number of unauthorised construction have also come up on Government land.

It has been reported by Goa Administration that tension had developed between the local population and these workers particularly over the encroachments on Government land. They formed organisations to promote their respective interests. In the first week of November, 1982 there were incidents of arson, looting and burning of huts. The local administration called in the army/navy units and CRPF in aid of the civil authorities for maintaining law and order. About 5000 workers left for the neighbouring districts in Karnataka. Governments of Karnataka and Goa, Daman and Diu and the Union Government were in touch with one another in dealing with the above situation. Steps were also taken to provide adequate safeguards to the workers from outside and for resettlement on alternative sites of those whose huts/residences had been destroyed.

Use of Indigenous Rubber by Tyre Manufacturers

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

(a) whether in June 1968 Government had issued letters to the tyre manufacturers that they should use the indigenous synthetic rubber to the extent of 30 per cent of their total requirement of all rubbers;

(b) whether the tyre manufacturers are presently consuming only synthetic rubber to the extent of just 5.99 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Statement attached.

Statement

On a representation from M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. in 1968, the Ministry had suggested to the tyre manufacturers to use indigenous Synthetic Rubber to the maximum extent wherever it is possible, preferably to the extent of 30 per cent. There are, however, various types of rubbers viz. Natural Rubber, Synthetic Rubber such as synthetic Butadiene rubber, Polybutadiene Rubber, Latex etc. which are used for the manufacture of tyres. The use of each type of rubber differs from unit to unit and for each category of tyre. From the pattern of consumption of natural and synthetic rubbers since 1980-81, it appears, synthetic rubber accounts upto 23 per cent of the total consumption of rubber of the tyre units.

Progress made in Implementation of 20-Point Programme by States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had undertaken a study to assess the progress made in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme by the States during last one year;

(b) whether the study has since been completed and if so, whether all the State Governments have furnished their report for implementation of the 20-Point Programme during this period and if not, the names of the State Governments who could not furnish information on all the 20-Points and those who could furnish them; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of the implementation of the 20-Point separately by each State and whether the funds earmarked could not be utilised by some of the State Governments, and if so, their names with the amount of unutilised sum with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) While no study has been undertaken, all State Governments are furnishing reports of progress in the implementation of the Programme on a monthly basis.

(c) Statements giving the State-wise progress in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme upto the month of December, 1982 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5807/83]. In the case of Tripura, only the progress report upto November, 1982 is available and it is attached. The question of non-utilisation of the full outlay for the year will arise only after the year is over.

Re-Employment of Retired Officers

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

(a) the details of the officers who were given extension and those who were given re-employment after their retirement during the course of the last three years together with reasons thereof and steps taken to withdraw their extension and re-employment; and

(b) the details of the officers on deputation in various departments whose tenure of deputation has expired together with reasons for not reverting them back to their parent organisations|State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): (a) The details of officers who were given extensions|re-employments after their retirement during the course of last three years are not available centrally as such extensions|re-employments are given by the various Cadre Controlling Authorities under the delegated powers. The extensions|re-employments are, however, generally granted in public interest. Various Ministries|Departments have been directed to review cases of all officers on extension|re-employment, except defence personnel who are re-employed in civil posts upto the age of 58 and scientists, to terminate their services by giving the required minimum notice.

(b) The question regarding extension of tenure of officers belonging to All India Services and Central Group A organised services, serving at the Centre, was reviewed recently and it was decided that in all cases of extended tenure orders should issue immediately to revert the officers to their parent cadres at the latest by 30th April, 1983. Accordingly orders have been issued so far curtailing the tenure upto 30th April, 1983 in respect of 22 officers serving at the levels of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary and the services of these officers are being replaced at the disposal of their parent cadres by that date.

Assessment of House Tax on Flats in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi

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

(a) whether the assessment of the properties for the purpose of house tax cannot exceed the standard rent determined or determinable under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 even though the property may be fetching or could be reasonably expected to fetch a higher rent as decided by the Supreme Court in *Dewan Daulat Rai Kapur versus New Delhi Municipal Committee* and another (AIR 1980 SC 541);

(b) whether the DDA flats in Pocket N/Block A, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi are not being assessed in accordance with the above decision of the court—the self occupied flats being assessed on the basis of actual value of the flat and the rented out flats on the basis of the rent received; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not following the decision of the Court uniformly in the case of self occupied and rented out flats?

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

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that all properties including D.D.A. flats are being assessed

on standard rent basis. However, in view of the provisions of Section 6(2) (b) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, in case of rented flats the rent agreed upon at the time of first letting is deemed to be the standard rent for a period of 5 years from the date of first letting.

"Location of National Park" in Sunderbans area in West Bengal.

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

(a) whether any place has been decided upon for the location of the National Park in the Sunderbans Area in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the progress made in this behalf so far?

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

The Government of West Bengal has notified under Sub-Section 1 and 2 of Section 35 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, its intention to upgrade the 1330 sq km. of the Sunderbans Tiger Project to the status of a National Park. The instructions have since been issued for taking suitable step to make the formal declaration under Sub-section 4 of Section 35, to this effect.

Harassment of passengers at I.S.B.T. Delhi.

495. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the police men posted at Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi threaten the people with arrest in false cases and deprive them of large sums of money;

(b) if so, whether any policemen have so far been arrested in this connection and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against such unscrupulous persons and what efforts have been made to post honest persons at such places like I.S.B.T., Railway Stations etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Two such cases come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(b) and (c). Three Constables involved in a complaint about extortion of money, have been arrested and placed under suspension. In the second case regarding a complaint of being involved in a false case, one Constable has been placed under suspension and a Sub-Inspector has been transferred from the ISBT. They are being dealt with departmentally. The Delhi Police has a Vigilance Branch, and a list is maintained of Police Officials of doubtful integrity. They are not posted to sensitive Executive duties, including posting at I.S.B.T., Railways Stations etc.

राजधानी में सड़कों का पुनः नामकरण
किया जाना

496. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में विदेशियों के नाम पर कितनी सड़कें हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन सड़कों के नाम बदलकर भारत के महापुरुषों, राष्ट्रीय नेताओं तथा देशभक्तों के नाम पर रखने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक कर दिया जायगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बाय्या): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने जैसा सूचित किया है, उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में भ्राने वाली क्रमशः 3 और 9 सड़कों का नाम विदेशियों के नाम पर रखे गये है।

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार सामान्यतः केवल नई गलियों/सड़कों आदि और ऐसी पुरानी गलियों/सड़कों आदि, जो बिना किसी विशिष्ट नाम के हैं, के नाम स्थानीय राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को सम्मान देने के लिए उनके नाम पर रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Screw driver Technology for colour T.V.

497. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our colour TV technology is still confined only to screw driver technology; and

(b) if so, when India would be capable to produce quality colour TVs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to Inquire into performance of RAPP

498. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee which was appointed to inquire into the irregular and disappointing performance of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kota has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Government had appointed a Committee to make a technical assessment of the working of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. The Committee's report covers aspects of location, reactor type and design, grid conditions, operational experience and practices etc. The report is being examined and would be considered in detail by the Atomic Energy Commission shortly.

Use of Soviet Satellite

499. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Moscow, the Indian side had asked for the use of a Soviet satellite over the Indian Ocean for the TV coverage of Asiad;

(b) whether USSR responded by informing the Indian side that it would lease out a satellite for twelve hours per day on very easy terms and conditions;

(c) the terms and conditions under which the telecast agreement had been arrived at with another agency; and

(d) the total foreign exchange involved therein?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir, Because the unexpected loss of INSAT-IA on September 4, 1982, we had to urgently look into all possible options for the restoration of satellite-based essential telecommunications and TV services until the availability of INSAT-1B. During the Prime

Minister's visit to USSR in late September 1982, an enquiry was made to USSR regarding availability of USSR 2.5 GHz/4GHz geo-stationary satellite TV transponder for interim domestic use until the availability of INSAT-1B in late 1983.

(b) Although the Soviet Government indicated in October 1982, the availability of a 4 GHz satellite transponder for Indian interim domestic TV use, it was on a firm basis for November-December 1982 only. This period of availability was not consistent with Indian requirements.

(c) and (d) The International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) is an international organisation for international satellite public telecommunications. It has over 100 member nations, including India. As there was no other adequately satisfactory alternative, there was no option but to begin interim domestic TV networking service, starting with ASIAD-82 coverage, with a TV transponder leased INTELSAT. The INTELSAT lease charges for a TV transponder are about Rs. 1.8 crores per year, all in foreign exchange. The Soviet Government confirmed in December 1982, the availability of a suitable satellite transponder for Indian TV use during 1983. Negotiations were held and an agreement has been signed on 14th February 1983 for Indian use of a Soviet satellite transponder for Indian domestic TV networking beginning on 1st March 1983, on payment basis.

Bihar Press Bill, 1982

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

(a) whether the Centre has returned the Bihar Press Bill, 1982 to Bihar Government; and

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

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

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

CBI probing drug running by former C.M.

501. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item that appeared in the Telegraph dated 13th January, 1983 that the CBI is probing drug running by a former Chief Minister; and

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

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

(b) The case is being investigated by the CBI.

Communal Riots

502. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many communal riots have taken place in the country during the course of the last three years together with their details;

(b) how many persons were killed in riots by rioters and the police and how many shops and houses were damaged together with estimated loss;

(c) whether investigations have been made into the causes of the riots;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) the action taken against the miscreants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The number of communal incidents in 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 427,319, and 474 respectively.

(b) 809 persons were killed in communal incidents during the period January, 1980 upto December, 1982. The loss of property in these incidents during the period January, 1980 December, 1981 was estimated to be Rs. 3.94 crores. The information about loss of property during the year 1982 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Majority of communal incidents are reported to have been caused on account of petty causes and quarrels like that of kite flying. Others have arisen as a result of dispute relating to routes of religious processions, location of places of religious worship, fencing of graveyards, playing of music and the use of loud speakers at religious places and disputes relating to property and offences against women.

(e) The necessity of maintain communal harmony and public order has been time and again stressed on the State Governments. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of anti-social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available to the States as and when the requests for the same are made.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

503. श्री जयराम वर्मा

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने कुछ परीक्षाओं के लिये

हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है तथा कुछ परीक्षाओं के लिये प्रश्न पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में ही तैयार किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी परीक्षाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं । सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के लिये वैकल्पिक विषयों के प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी या अन्य भाषाओं में देने की सुविधा हाल ही में दी गई थी । अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी यह सुविधा देने के प्रश्न पर इसके प्रभाव का, सभी पहलुओं, से सावधानीपूर्वक मूल्यांकन कर लेने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है । केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न पत्र छपवाये जाने का कारण मूलतः प्रशासनिक और कार्यालय समस्याएं हैं ।

विवरण

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाएं जिनमें प्रश्न पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में छपवाये जाते हैं और उनके उत्तर भी केवल अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं ।

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. अनुभाग अधिकारी/आशुलिपिक (ग्रेड "ख"/ग्रेड 1) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा | प्रश्न पत्र अंग्रेजी में मुद्रित होते हैं और दो प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देने होते हैं । |
| 2. सहायक अभियन्ता (केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा | प्रश्न पत्र अंग्रेजी में मुद्रित होते हैं और उनके उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देने होते हैं । |
| 3. भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षा | |
| 4. इंजीनियरी सेवा परीक्षा | |
| 5. भारतीय अर्थ सेवा/भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा परीक्षा | |
| 6. सम्मिलित चिकित्सा सेवा परीक्षा | |
| 7. भूविज्ञानी परीक्षा | प्रश्न पत्र वस्तुनिष्ठ स्वरूप के होते हैं तथा वे अंग्रेजी में मुद्रित होते हैं । |
| 8. सम्मिलित रक्षा सेवा परीक्षा | |
| 9. राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी परीक्षा | |
| 10. स्पेशल क्लास रेलवे अप्रैन्टिस परीक्षा | |

(इसमें भाषा प्रश्न पत्र तथा वस्तुनिष्ठ स्वरूप के प्रश्न पत्र शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं क्योंकि ऐसे प्रश्न पत्रों के माध्यम का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता) ।

Copper Mines in Andhra Pradesh

504. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether copper mines were found in Andhra Pradesh; and
(b) if so, details of the place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: (a) and (b).
Detailed investigations carried out by Geo-
logical Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh
have revealed small copper resource in the
following places:

- (1) Agnigundala area, Vinukonda
Taluk, Guntur district.
(2) Mailaram area, Khammam district.

News Item Captioned 'Bonded Labour in Tihar'

505. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government
has been drawn to the press report appear-
ing in the Indian Express dated 18 January,
1983 under the caption "Bonded Labour in
Tihar";

(b) if so, whether illiterate prisoners
undergoing simple imprisonment are made
to affix their thumb impression on jail
records making them appear willing to do
hard labour; and

(c) whether Government have probed
into the matter and if so, what steps have
been taken by Government to improve the
situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b).
Government is aware of the Press report.
However, as reported by the Delhi Admi-
nistration convicts who are sentenced to
simple imprisonment who volunteer to work
are allowed to do such work as is available
in accordance with paragraph 826 of Pun-
jab Jail Manual as extended to the Union
Territory of Delhi. Consent of such
prisoners are generally obtained on their
history tickets and they become entitled to
certain facilities such as labouring diet and
prison uniform under the provisions of the
Jail Manual.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to
parts (a) and (b).

Identification of Area requiring Import of Technology

506. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any
steps to identify the areas which will
require the import of technology;

(b) if so, particulars of the areas so
identified;

(c) whether Government have taken any
steps to identify the sources countries from
which such identified technology is to be
imported;

(d) whether Government have succeeded
in ensuring that technology transfer is
accompanied by effective transfer of basic
knowledge; and

(e) the details of all four parts above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL): (a) to (e). Government have
taken steps to prepare an illustrative list of

industries where foreign collaboration is not considered necessary and this list has been published in the guidelines for industries. The list is given in the Statement attached. A similar list of areas where import of technology will be necessary has not been published, because of the rapidly changing character of technology. Therefore, the import of technology is permitted on selective basis from the source considered appropriate. The technology policy statement has spelt out "where the need to import technology is established, every effort should be made to ensure that it is of the highest level, consistent with requirements and resources." Efforts are made to ensure that the technology transfer takes place effectively and the Indian party is required to assimilate the technology within the initial duration of the agreement. Technology Policy Statement envisages that Technology import will be so planned so as to have effective transfer of basic knowledge (know-why) and to facilitate further advancement.

Statement

Illustrative List of Industries where no Foreign Collaboration, Financial or Technical, is considered necessary.

1. Metallurgical Industries

Ferrous: Ordinary Castings, Bright Bars, Structural, Welded CI Steel Pipes and Tubes.

Non-Ferrous: Antimony, Sodium Metal, Electrical Resistance Heating (Nickel free alloy) Aluminium litho plates.

2. Electrical Equipment

Electric fans, Common domestic appliances, Common types of winding wires and strips, Iron clad switches, AC motors, Cables and Distribution transformers.

3. Electronic Components and Equipments

General purpose transistors, & Diodes, Paper Mica and variable Capacitors, T.V. Receivers, Tape Records, Teleprinters, P.A. systems, Record Players| Changers.

4. Scientific and Industrial Instruments
Non-specialised types of valves, meters, weighing machinery, and mathematical, surveying and drawing instruments.

5. Transportation

Railway wagons, Bicycles.

6. Industrial Machinery

Building and constructional machinery, Oil mill machinery, Conventional rice mill machinery, Sugar machinery, Tea processing machinery, General purpose machinery.

7. Machine Tools

Forged hand tools, General purpose machine tools.

8. Agricultural Machinery

Tractor Drawal implements, Power tillers, Foodgrain Dryers, Agricultural implements.

9. Miscellaneous Mechanical Engineering Industries

10. Commercial Office and Household Equipments of Common Use

11. Medical and Surgical Appliances

12. Fertilizers

Single super phosphate, granulated fertilizers.

13. Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)

Acetic acid: Acetanilide; Ethyl Chloride, Viscose filament yarn/staple fibre; Melathion technical; Sulphate of alumina Potassium chlorate; Fatty Acid & Glycerine; Butyl Titanate; Warfarin; Silica gel; Lindane; Endosulfan; Phanthate; Nitrofen; Ethyl ether; Plastipeel.

14. Dyestuffs

Benzidine; O-Tolidine; Carbozole Dioxazine Violet Pigment; Cadmium sulphide Orange.

15. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Caffeine (natural); Phenyl Butazone; Tol Butamide; Paracetamol; Phana-cetin; Senna extract; Diasgenin; Clo-fibrate; 4-Hydroxy cumarin; Xentho-

potoxin; Calcium gluconate; Choline Chloride; Glyceryl gulacolate; Phenylethyl biguanide hydro-chloride; Scopolamine hydrobromide; Niacinamide; Ortholelyl biguanide; Colchicine; Diaepam; Sorbitol from dextrose mono-hydrate; Berberine hydrochloride; Balladonna; Acroflavine; Calcium hypophosphite; Chlordiazep-oxide.

16. Paper and Pulp including Paper Products.
17. Consumer Goods.
18. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati
19. Rubber Industries
Viscose tyre yarn; Metal bonded rubber; Latex foam; Rubberised fabrics; Bicycle tyres and tubes.
20. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers
Belting-leather; Cotton & hair finished leather; Pickers; Picking bands; Vegetable tanning extracts; Fat liquers other than synthetic.
21. Glass and Ceramics
22. Cement and Gypsum Products

Note: The list is illustrative and not exhaustive. Clarification of details within the broad headings is the responsibility of administrative Ministries.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र ऐसे तरीके से प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं जो सरकार द्वारा मान्य नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने और अधिक उचित तरीका अपनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या राजभाषा विभाग ने अपने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में आशुलिपि का विशेषीकृत तरीके का प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस तरीके से प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और संबंधित प्रशिक्षकों को क्या निर्देश दिए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं । यह प्रणाली महा निदेशालय रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यालय श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Utilization of Funds for Tribal Development

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

(a) whether it is a fact that funds earmarked for tribal development have been mostly misutilised for the areas development;

(b) whether it is a fact that cent per cent tribals are below poverty line; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up development of tribal areas under 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The whole emphasis under 20-Point Programme is for development of tribal population including other weaker sections of the society.

Shortage of X-ray Films

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of X-Ray films of certain

varieties particularly of 12"x12" and 12"x15" X-ray films;

(b) what is the total production capacity of Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Corporation of the above mentioned varieties;

(c) what was the actual production/demand and shortfall respectively in the last two years;

(d) whether it is a fact that costlier foreign X-ray films are being pushed for sale now; and

(e) whether measures have been taken to increase Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Corporation's production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited's plant at Ootacamund has an annual capacity of 2.162 million square metres of integrated production for Medical X-ray films. Its plant at Ambattur, Madras has a capacity of converting 2 M.Sq. Mts. of Medical X-ray films and industrial X-ray films to the extent of 0.250 M.Sq. Mts. per annum.

The sizes 12"x12" and 12"x15" are among the popular sizes in which bulk of the production takes place.

The position regarding anticipated demand as estimated by Consultants for Medical X-ray films and its supply during the last two years and the current year is as follows:—

Year	Anticipated demand	Actual Supplies
1980-81	2.331 M.Sq.Mts.	2.214 M.Sq.Mts.
1981-82	2.587 ,,	2.187
1982-83	3.000 ,,	3.21 ,, (Estd.)

(d) and (e). The company has been meeting the demand for X-ray films in the country, to a large extent, by its own integrated production, supplementing it to the extent required by way of conversion of

imported jumbo films. An indigenous coating plant at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs is being installed at Ootacamund which would enable an additional production of 1.8 M.Sq. Mts. of Medical X-ray film per annum.

Foreign participation in setting up of Integrated Steel Plant at Daitari, Orissa

510. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of countries have expressed their desire in participating in the setting up of the proposed integrated steel plant at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are those countries and the communication made by those countries to his Ministry;

(c) the reaction of his Ministry on the requests of those countries; and

(d) the progress made so far in the establishment of steel plant at Daitari in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SANLVE): (a) to (e). Equipment suppliers from a few countries, viz., U.K., USSR and FRG have evinced interest in this project, but no specific proposals have been received. Their enquiries are of exploratory nature. Any response by the Government of India to approaches of this nature would, at this stage, be premature.

(d) Feasibility report for the project has been prepared and Detailed Project Report is under preparation. Pre-construction activities such as site selection, acquisition of land, site survey, soil investigation etc. have been taken in hand.

Industrial Undertakings in Sikkim

511. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial undertakings located in Sikkim, particularly those engaged in tobacco products;

(b) the names of the respective partners and shareholders;

(c) how many of them are residents of Sikkim and how many are residing in other States;

(d) how many of the employees of the above industrial undertakings are nationals of Sikkim and how many have come from outside the States; and

(e) what is Government's policy followed in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (e). The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under which the Central Government exercises control on regulation and development of certain industries in the Country has not yet been extended to Sikkim. As such, the Central Government have at present no information on the industrial undertakings in Sikkim and other particulars requested for in the question.

Production in Public Sector steel plants

512. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the public sector steel plants has not been satisfactory during this financial year and the production target in respect of saleable steel is not likely to be achieved; and

(b) if so, whether the reasons for the same have been ascertained and corrective steps taken to improve the performance of the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Production of saleable steel by Public Sector steel plants during the period April, 1982 to January, 1983 was 4.596 million tonnes which compares favourably with the production during the corresponding period during the previous year. It is, however, a fact that this production has been lower than what was planned for this period. This has been mainly due to severe restrictions on the supply of power to steel plants, particularly, Rourkela. Efforts are being made to improve the power supply position.

Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan

513. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been carried out by the Planning Commission during 1982-83;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the appraisal and whether any allocations have since been revised for the Central Ministries/ Departments and the States;

(c) if so, the comparative figures for the original and revised allocations for each Central Ministry and State Departments;

(d) total allocations of the Plan before and after the appraisal;

(e) if no appraisal has been undertaken so far, whether any mid-term appraisal would now be made; and the likely date thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan has been taken up. It is yet to be completed.

(b) to (d). These details will emerge only on the completion of the exercise referred to above.

(e) and (f). Do not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Estimated cost of second steel plant proposed to be set up in Orissa

514. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the second steel plant proposed to be set up at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) the progress made so far in its establishment;

(c) when the commercial production is expected to start; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Feasibility report for the Project has been prepared and Detailed Project Report is under preparation. Pre-construction activities such as site selection, acquisition of land, site survey soil investigation etc. have been taken in hand. A firm estimate of the cost of construction of the steel plant is not available as yet. This will be known after plans for obtaining equipment and the financial arrangements have been finally prepared.

(c) and (d). It is not possible at this stage to say when the construction of the plant would be completed and commercial production would commence.

Supply of Metallurgical coal to steel Projects

515. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps being taken to ensure adequate supply of metallurgical coal to steel projects in the country in the light of the recent statement of the Chairman of SAIL in Jamshedpur on 18 January, 1983 that the scarcity of metallurgical coal would upset the steel production sche-

dule in the country and that TISCO's stock of metallurgical coal would barely cover the three days' consumption needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): The stock of coking coal with the steel plants is being constantly monitored at plant level as well as at Government level. There has been some improvement in the stock position of the indigenous coking coal at steel plants in the recent months.

Department of Coal is taking urgent steps in putting up more washeries and increasing the mining operations to increase the output of coking coal. Two new washeries have been set up at Monidih and Barora recently. Construction of more washeries is in progress.

To bridge the gap between demand and availability SAIL is importing coking coal on a year to year basis.

Proposal to dispose of Accumulated stock of Steel

516. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as against a normal stock holding of Steel of 6 lakh tonnes, the stock holding was 1.08 million tonnes at the beginning of the current year which has gone upto 1.38 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to dispose of the accumulating stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The stocks

of saleable steel with the main steel plants on different dates are given below:—

	('000 tonnes)		
	As on		
	1-4-82	1-10-82	1-1-83
SAIL	1044.9	1115.7	1316.3
TISCO	100.8	170.9	170.9
	1145.7	1286.6	1496.2

(b) Increase in production has not been matched by increase in sales.

(c) A part of the stocks is covered by offers and delivery orders. The following steps have been taken to stimulate sales:

(i) The end use declaration provision under clause 7 of Iron and Steel (Control) Order for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with,

(ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed;

(iii) The system of registered traders has been abolished by SAIL and steel trade has been declared open to any one interested in trading in steel.

(iv) Price rebates are offered in selected categories/qualities of steel;

(v) Quantity discounts have been announced by SAIL to promote quicker off-takes;

(vi) Credit facilities on a selective basis for certain items are being offered by SAIL;

(vii) Disposal of old/damages and non-moving stocks through tenders.

(viii) A new scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils/Skelp and CR Coils/Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licences and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL or the supply of such material.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the general situation.

(i) Changes in the product-mix of SAIL plants have been made so that they produce more of high demand items and less of low demand items.

(ii) Import Policy with respect to steel items has been more restrictive so that imported material does not depress the market for indigenous products.

Pollution of major rivers

517. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented to prevent pollution of major rivers in the country through urban industrial effluents and drainage waters; and

(b) the details of schemes being implemented to prevent pollution of major rivers in rural areas where there are no sanitation facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT: (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): The Central and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have established over 230 monitoring stations in the country to assess the problem of pollution and are taking appropriate measures to regulate discharge of effluents from different polluting sources under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Pollution in the major rivers as a

result of insanitary conditions in the rural areas has not been found to be significant.

Setting up of A Steel Plant in Goa

518. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1964 M/s. Dastur & Co., Central Government's consultant in Steel Plant matters recommended Goa as the most suitable site for the fourth Steel Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) M/s. Dastur & Co. had, in their Preliminary report made in January 1964 on establishment of iron and steel works in the Goa-Hospet area, concluded that both Goa and Hospet were suitable for setting up of steel plants.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government for setting up a steel plant at Goa. Government have already decided to set up the Vijayanagar Steel Plant which may utilise iron ore of Hospet region.

मंडल आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

519. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पिछड़े वर्गों के आरक्षण के बारे में मंडल आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को ध्यान में रखकर निर्णय करने का निर्णय किया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में अनुचित विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) (क) से (घ) श्री बी. पी. मंडल की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित किये गये दूसरे पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर भारत सरकार राज्यों और मंडल शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्श करके विचार कर रही है।

Eradication of Regional Imbalance in the Sixth Plan Period

520. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the policies and programmes adopted by Government during the Sixth Plan period to eradicate the regional imbalance in the country;

(b) whether the States/Union Territories have prepared the schemes and programmes as per the guidelines from the Planning Commission and made adequate provision during the annual plans of Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, the names of the regions where these schemes and programmes are extended by the States, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) funds provided by the Centre and States for the eradication of imbalance during annual plans?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The problem of regional imbalance is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan through various measures. At the Central level, the following policies and programmes are adopted:

(i) Resource transfers;

(ii) Special Area Development programme directed at specific backward problem areas; and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5808/83].

Assessment of the Population Living below Poverty Line

521. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise/Territory-wise assessment of the population in each State/Union Territory as on 31 December 1982, living below poverty line, indicating separately the rural and urban population;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding figures for 1980 and 1981; and

(c) the specific measures taken to bring those people above the poverty line and what further steps are proposed to be taken this year in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No statewide assessment of the population living below the poverty line as on 31 December, 1982 is available. The poverty estimates are made on the basis of the periodic consumer expenditure data collected through the National Sample Surveys. The latest available survey relates to the year 1977-78 and the next one is scheduled for 1983. Statewise poverty

estimates for 1977-78 are given in the statement attached. Comparable figures for 1980 or 1981 are not available.

(c) The Sixth Plan includes many poverty alleviation programmes including measures for equitable distribution of resources and wealth mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) belongs to the former category and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to the latter. There are a large number of other public sector schemes which will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and under-employment. Special mention may be made of the Special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special central assistance. The special programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas will also help to strengthen the redistributive bias in public policies and to correct regional imbalances. The National Minimum Needs Programme will be expanded and implemented affectively so as to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorest sections of the society. All the poverty alleviation programmes have been given added importance during the current year. Besides, the 20-Point Programme is also aimed at that end.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas in 1977-78

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (Lakhs)	Percentage	Number (Lakhs)	Percentage	Number (Lakhs)	Percentage
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	170.35	43.89	36.44	35.68	206.79	42.18
2	Assam	83.34	52.65	7.07	37.37	95.41	51.10
3	Bihar	338.44	58.91	32.94	46.07	371.38	57.49
4	Gujarat	94.84	43.20	26.48	29.02	121.32	39.04
5	Haryana	22.10	23.25	6.95	31.74	29.05	24.84

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6	Himachal Pradesh .	10.37	28.12	0.51	16.55	10.88	27.23
7	Jammu & Kashmir .	14.57	32.75	4.35	39.33	18.92	31.06
8	Karnataka	124.10	49.88	33.62	43.97	162.72	48.34
9	Kerala	93.42	46.00	22.19	51.44	115.61	46.93
10	Madhya Pradesh .	244.59	59.82	42.74	43.09	287.33	57.73
11	Maharashtra . . .	214.11	55.85	61.30	31.62	275.41	47.71
12	Manipur	3.42	30.54	0.56	25.48	3.98	29.71
13	Meghalaya	5.51	53.87	0.36	18.16	5.87	48.03
14	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	0.03	4.11	N.A.	N.A.
15	Orissa	158.97	68.97	10.33	42.19	169.30	66.40
16	Punjab	13.49	11.87	9.59	24.66	23.03	15.13
17	Rajasthan	85.79	33.75	19.12	33.80	104.91	33.76
18	Tamil Nadu	170.47	55.68	66.59	44.79	237.06	52.12
19	Tripura	10.93	64.28	0.61	26.34	11.54	59.73
20	Uttar Pradesh . . .	429.93	50.23	72.27	49.24	502.20	50.09
21	West Bengal	227.65	58.94	48.10	34.71	275.75	52.54
22	All Union Territories	6.35	34.32	11.24	17.95	17.59	21.69
All India (weighted)		2527.74	50.82	518.39	38.19	3046.10	48.13

N. A.—Not Available.

Note—(1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily caloric requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to caloric requirement of 2100 in urban Areas.

(2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure, estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1978.

(5) For All India the number and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

Punishments awarded in vigilance and Disciplinary Cases

522. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between vigilance and disciplinary cases and difference in awarding punishments prescribed in CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, and the definitions thereof;

(b) details of punishments that can be awarded in the vigilance cases and disciplinary cases;

(c) whether there is any time-limit for serving chargesheet on a Government employee who has been suspended without giving any cause; for how long he can be kept under suspension; whether he is given any opportunity to appeal against his suspension; whether the increase/decrease in subsistence allowance is automatic;

(d) the circumstances under which a Government servant can be suspended and safeguards to ensure that a Government servant is not victimised; and

(e) whether an upto-date set of orders/instructions pertaining to vigilance and disciplinary cases will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, with reference to which the information has been sought, do not differentiate between a vigilance case and a disciplinary case. These rules lay down the procedure for dealing with disciplinary cases. A disciplinary case may include a case involving vigilance angle or a case having no vigilance angle. While deciding the quantum of punishment to be imposed in a disciplinary case, the rules do not distinguish between a case involving vigilance angle and that having no vigilance angle. The competent disciplinary authority can impose one of the recognised penalties as prescribed in Rule 11 of the aforesaid rules. These penalties are:—

Minor penalties

(i) censure;

(ii) withholding of his promotion;

(iii) recovery from his pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused by him to the Government by negligence or breach of orders;

(iv) withholding of increments of pay;

Major penalties

(v) reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay for a specified period;

(vi) reduction to a lower time-scale of pay, grade, post or service;

(vii) compulsory retirement;

(viii) removal from service;

(ix) dismissal from service.

(c) Existing Government instructions provide for the issue of a chargesheet in a disciplinary case within three months of placing a Government servant under suspension except in cases where a Government servant is suspended on account of the pendency of a court case against him. There is no specific time-limit for keeping a Government servant under suspension. The competent authority has the power to revoke the suspension at any time and reinstate the Government servant. Rule 23 of the CCS (CCA) Rules confers on the suspended Government servant the right to appeal against the order of suspension. Instructions also provide for review of subsistence allowance three months after a Government servant has been placed under suspension.

(d) According to Rule 10 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, A Government servant may be placed under suspension:

(i) where a disciplinary proceeding against him is contemplated or pending; or

(ii) where in the opinion of the competent authority he has engaged himself in activities prejudicial to the interest or the security of the State; or

(iii) where a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation, inquiry or trial.

In addition, a Government servant shall be deemed to have been placed under

suspension by an order of the appointing authority;

(i) with effect from the date of his detention, if he is detained in custody, whether on a criminal charge or otherwise for a period exceeding 48 hours;

(ii) with effect from the date of his conviction if in the event of his conviction for an offence he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding 48 hours and is not forthwith dismissed or removed or compulsorily retired consequent to such conviction. Public interest is the guiding factor in deciding to place a Government servant under suspension and the disciplinary authority has been given the discretion to decide this taking all factors into account. The Rules provide for an appeal against the order of suspension to safeguard that the power to place a Government servant under suspension is not abused.

(e) The procedure to be followed in disciplinary cases is laid down in the CCS (CCA) Rules, which is a published document available for reference.

Committee for Review of the Policy of Freight Equalisation

523. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. C. Marathe to review the policy of freight equalisation for Steel, Coal etc. in 1975-76;

(b) whether this Committee suggested a phased withdrawal of freight equalisation for iron ore, steel, cement and coal;

(c) if so, whether the implementation of Committee's suggestion has begun;

(d) if not, reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Committee's report will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Group on Freight Equalisation of Commodities with

particular reference to raw cotton was set up by the Planning Commission in 1975 under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Marathe, then Chairman of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. In their report submitted in 1977, the Group suggested that Freight Equalisation Scheme need not be extended to any other commodity and that the existing Freight Equalisation Scheme may also be phased out over a period of time.

(c) to (f) No specific decisions on the recommendations of the above Group were taken as, in the meantime, in the context of the formulation of the Draft Plan 1978-83 it was decided to conduct a series of studies relating to transport planning. These studies which had a wider scope than the terms of reference of the above mentioned Inter-Ministerial Group on Freight Equalisation of Commodities were entrusted to the National Transport Policy Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the former Cabinet Secretary Shri B. D. Pande. The Committee submitted its report in 1980 and the Government have already accepted, in principle, the recommendation made by the Committee to phase out the Freight Equalisation Scheme.

The report of the National Transport Policy Committee was placed on the Table of the House in August 1980. Since the issue of Freight Equalisation has been examined by the National Transport policy Committee having wider terms of reference and this report has already been laid on the Table of the House, it is not considered necessary to place an earlier report on the subject on the Table of the House at this stage. This Report has, however, also been published.

Contract workers working under SAIL

524. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA

MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract workers working under SAIL;

(b) whether it is fact that SAIL management have not taken any steps to strictly enforce the Contract Labour Act;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) the steps being taken to enforce the Act speedily and meet the demands of the agitating workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Total number of contract workers in Steel Authority of India Ltd., (SAIL) as on 31st December, 1982 is 52,022.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1971 is being fully complied with in SAIL.

(d) Following steps have been taken to implement the provisions of the Contract Labour Act and to meet the demands of the workers.

(i) Establishment under SAIL have been registered under the Act.

(ii) Contractors are required to obtain a licence from appropriate authorities, in accordance with law, before they are given work.

(iii) Contract Labour Cells have been set up in the Plants to witness payment of salary and proper maintenance of statutory records.

(iv) Statutory benefits like provident fund, annual bonus, workmen's compensation and maternity benefits are being provided in accordance with law. Other facilities like canteen, drinking water, rest rooms, first aid, washing and creches are also being ensured for contract workers.

(v) In every Plant, negotiations have been started with the Unions to identify jobs which are of permanent and perennial nature. 129 jobs have been identified as permanent and perennial and have been departmentalised. 11,068 contract workers employed in these jobs have been taken on the rolls of the SAIL. In Indian Iron & Steel Company 1,550 contract labour have been departmentalised.

(vi) Efforts are made to ensure continuation in employment of contract labour at the time of awarding of contracts. In some places this is ensured in the agreement with the contractors and in other places tripartite agreements are reached between the management, contractor and the unions.

Use of Science and Technology to Remove Regional Imbalances

525. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any specific steps to remedy the regional imbalances by the application of science and technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) Several measures have been taken to remove regional imbalance by the applications of science and technology. Survey Organisations under the Government of India have been asked to survey the mineral and natural wealth in the country so that optimal utilisation of the natural resources and animal resources can be made for the socio-economic development of the various regions. Agricultural Universities have been set up in the various regions which help in research and development in the agricultural sector and provide extension services. Arid Zone Research Institutes have also been set up. New food crops, vegetable, fruits, oil seeds, other cash crops and sericulture have been introduced. Improved varieties of seeds, pesticides and better agricultural practices have been introduced in the various regions. In the animal husbandry sector new breeds of cattle have been introduced. Dairy and poultry have been encouraged in the various regions. Use of agricultural by-products has been promoted. New timber varieties appropriate to the different regions have been introduced. Forest wealth in forms such

as Sal is also being made use of. Exploitation of lignite for power production, production of essential oils, use of eucalyptus for paper production have also been encouraged. Regional Research Laboratories have been set up in various regions. They carry out investigations for evolving technologies suitable to the regions where they are located for optimal utilisation of local resources. The main laboratories of the CSIR have extension centres. Polytechnology transfer centres acts a window for determination of technologies developed in CSIR laboratories and helped solve problems referred to them. Incentives for many manufacturing industries are provided. Preference and incentives are given for location of in backward area. Steps have been taken to develop inland fisheries and cold storages and other fruit preservation units have come up in different regions. Under the rural electrification scheme, electricity has been provided in different regions. Minor irrigation, Mini and micro hydel plants have also been provided in the various regions.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

526. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infiltrators from Bangladesh into each of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tripura, West Bengal and Meghalaya since January 1, 1980 and how many of them have been sent back;

(b) the details of the steps taken to efficiently check this infiltration and also to send back the remaining infiltrators;

(c) the usual moduls operandi for infiltration in the case of each State; and

(c) the process of identifying the infiltrators in each of the above States?

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

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

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची

527. श्री राम अवध : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन जातियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान किसी राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की सूची में कोई नया समुदाय शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Launching of INSAT-1B

528. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
SHRI VIRDHII CHANDER JAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate date for launching the Satellite INSAT-1B;

(b) the details of its cost, services and advantages, in comparison to INSAT-1A; and

(c) the place from where it would be launched and how far it would help in the development of communication system including Television?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) INSAT-1B is expected to be launched late in the third quarter of 1983.

(b) In terms of functional characteristics, INSAT-B is identical to INSAT-1A. In terms of hardware, it incorporates several minor changes resulting from INSAT-1A experience and also due to the different launch vehicle to be used namely the Space Shuttle. It will provide all three services for the INSAT-1 system, namely: telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and radio and TV. INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B are part of a single project with an approved outlay of Rs. 113 crores, including the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan.

(c) INSAT-1B will be launched from Cape Canaveral, USA. The successful launch and operationalisation of INSAT-1B is expected to restore by late 1983 the INSAT-1 system operating capability. INSAT-1B will provide twelve telecommunications transports for long distance telephony, including long-distance Trunk services and remote area services. For television, INSAT-1 B will provide a two channel national capability for direct TV broadcasting to specially selected rural areas and for networking of regular as well as low-power TV transmitters.

Non Availability of Picture Tubes to small Television Units

529. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DAULAT SINHI
JADEJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the television industry, especially the small units, are facing a great crisis for want of picture tubes and if the difficult situation continues, most of the units may have to close down their shutters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demand for black and white TV sets had picked up in November with the commencement of the Asiad, but the small TV makers could not meet the demand as

the Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. were unable to supply them with enough picture tubes; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b) There has been a shortage of Black and White TV picture tubes due to large and sudden surge in demand during and after ASIAD. Indigenous manufacturers of TV picture tubes including Bharat Electronic Ltd. have not been able to meet the demand due to limited production in the country. Imports by ETTDC who are the canalising agency are under-way.

(c) Necessary action is being taken and ETTDC have been instructed to place orders for 50,000 picture tubes immediately.

Allocation of Funds for Projects and Plans in Gujarat

530. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has demanded more allocation of funds from Centre on various heads of Projects and plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the actual demands from Gujarat;

(d) how many have been sanctioned and how many are under consideration;

(e) the reasons for cutting down the amount on each demand and allocation;

(f) whether Gujarat have also demanded more funds for the recent hurricane cyclone tragedy of Gujarat in which crores of rupees have been lost;

(g) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing more funds; and

(h) what are the reports of study teams which had gone to Gujarat to assess the loss and the action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e) The details of the Annual Plans of the States for 1983-84 would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the Central and State budgets.

(f) to (h) The Government of Gujarat had submitted a Memorandum to the Government of India seeking Central assistance of Rs. 154.63 crores to meet expenditure on relief, rehabilitation and repair and restoration of public property damaged by the cyclone in the State in November 1982. A Central Team visited the State from the 5th to 9th December, 1982. After considering the recommendations of this Team, the Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 41.94 crores for 1982-83 and Rs. 4.45 crores for 1983-84. Against this, Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores has already been released on ad-hoc basis. Further releases of Central assistance for the purpose will be made to the Government of Gujarat on receipt of expenditure details from them during 1982-83.

Generation of Power by Atomic Power Station at Kota

531. **SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:**

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:**

**SHRI VIRDA RAM PHUL-
WARIA:**

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Unit No. 1 of the Atomic Power Plant, Rawatbhata, Kota has not been generating power for more than one year; Rajasthan has been shut down since January 8, 1983;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unit No. 2 of the Atomic Power Plant, Kota

(c) whether the agriculturists and industries in Rajasthan State are adversely affected because of shutdown of Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 of the Atomic Power Project, Kota; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to improve the working of Atomic Power Project in the Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has not been generating power since March 4, 1982.

(b) Unit II of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station had tripped on January 8, 1983 and was brought back in service on January 20, 1983 and while operating at a power level of about 205 MWe on January 27, 1983 it had to be shut down due to high vibrations in the turbine bearings.

(c) The Station supplies power to the grid and distribution of the power is done by the State Electricity Board. However, the Station outages do adversely affect the overall power supply position in Rajasthan.

(d) Efforts are being made to bring Unit I and II on line as early as possible. Repair work on the end shield of Unit I is in progress. Pending the rehabilitation of failed turbine rotor of Unit II, the turbine rotor of Unit I would be used.

People living below Poverty Line

532. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people living below poverty line in the country at present State-wise and what was their number when the country attained freedom and also 10, 20 and 30 years thereafter; and

(b) what measures Government have taken or proposes to take to bring down the ever increasing rate of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Poverty esti-

mates are made on the basis of periodic surveys of consumer expenditure, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The comparable surveys and hence poverty estimates are available for the years 1972-73 and 1977-78. The next survey is scheduled only for 1983 and so statewise details beyond 1977-78 are not available. The figures for 1972-73 and 1977-78 are given in the statement attached. The methodology adopted for estimating persons below the poverty line has been developed during the Sixth Five Year Plan and is based on the report of the Task Force on Minimum Need submitted in 1979. For 1947 there was no consumer expenditure survey. Subsequently for 1957 and 1967 we do not have comparable consumer expenditure surveys. Comparable statewise poverty estimates at the time of independence and 10, 20 years thereafter are thus not available.

(b) The Sixth Plan includes many poverty alleviation programmes including measure for equitable distribution of resources and wealth mainly by way of

transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) belongs to the former category and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to the latter. There are a large number of other public sector schemes which will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and under employment. Special mention may be made of the Special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special Central assistance. The special programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas will also help to strengthen the redistributive bias in public policies and to correct regional imbalances. The National Minimum Needs Programme will be expanded and implemented effectively so as to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorest sections of the society. All the poverty alleviation programmes have been given added importance during the current year. Besides, the 20-Point Programme is also aimed at that end.

Statement

Number of persons below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas in 1972-73 and 1977-78

(Lakhs of persons)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban	
		1972-73	1977-78	1972-73	1977-78
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	207.1	170.35	38.5	36.44
2	Assam	69.0	88.34	4.9	7.07
3	Bihar	291.2	338.44	25.9	32.94
4	Gujarat	86.9	94.84	26.6	26.48
5	Haryana	18.4	22.10	5.6	6.95
6	Himachal Pradesh	5.1	10.37	0.3	0.51
7	Jammu & Kashmir	14.1	14.57	4.7	4.35
8	Karnataka	119.0	124.10	34.3	58.62
9	Kerala	106.4	93.42	19.2	22.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Madhya Pradesh	222.3	244.59	32.5	42.74
11	Maharashtra	191.5	214.11	56.7	61.30
12	Manipur	2.4	3.42	0.4	0.56
13	Meghalaya	1.8	5.51	0.2	0.56
14	Nagaland	NA	NA	Neg.	0.03
15	Orissa	147.3	156.97	8.5	10.33
16	Punjab	22.6	13.49	7.3	9.59
17	Rajasthan	105.0	85.79	18.8	19.12
18	Tamil Nadu	183.5	170.47	67.8	66.59
19	Tripura	6.2	10.93	0.3	0.61
20	Uttar Pradesh	413.1	429.93	65.4	72.27
21	West Bengal	220.9	227.65	41.6	48.10
22	All Union Territories	8.4	6.35	12.8	11.24
All India		2442.2	2527.74	473.3	518.39

N. A. Not available.

Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily caloric requirements of 2400 per persons in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to caloric requirement of 100 in urban areas estimated on all India basis. The corresponding per capita monthly expenditure is Rs. 41 in rural areas and Rs. 47 in urban areas.

(2) These results are based on the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure of 27th round (October 1972 to September 1973) for 1972-73 and the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS data on household consumer expenditure of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorated among the different states and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st October 1972 and 1st March, 1978.

(5) For all India the number of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

Representation by Pula-Ya Community of Kerala

533. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Pulaya Community of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the representation; and

(c) the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Representation has been received for the inclusion of Pulaya Community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(b) and (c). Amendments in the existing list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes required legislation by Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above representation as well as many other recommendations proposals, suggestions and representations in respect of all the States/U.T. Administrations are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Kerala and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

Seminar on Frontier of Technologies

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proceedings of a Seminar on Frontiers of Technology conducted in New Delhi on 16 December, 1982 the main features of which were sharp indictment of the functioning of the Department of Electronics (DOE) and plea for developing an indigenous Electronics base; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There were more than forty papers presented in the Seminar on "Frontiers Technologies in the Third World: Towards a Strategy for Self-Reliance" for

six technology areas: Nuclear, Micro-electronics, Ocean, Space, Information Technology and Biotechnology. Participants included senior scientists and research administrators from various national laboratories, government departments, public sector and universities.

In the area of microelectronics, seven papers were presented. Each paper represented the personal views of the author of the paper. One paper was slightly critical but that could not be considered as a sharp indictment of the functioning of the Department of Electronics. In fact, the functioning of the Departments or Agencies was not part of the scope of the seminar which concerned itself with the policies development programmes and future thrust areas which could help the development of the country and also help other developing countries. The report of the Seminar, as finalised, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library, See No. LT-5809/83] which amply shows that there was neither any discussion of the functioning of the Department nor any indictment.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities and Amenities given to Scientists

535. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the facilities and amenities to be accorded to scientists;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities and amenities; and

(c) to what extent such decision has been implemented and 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) to (c). In order to streamline the S&T administration and provide a more conducive environment for effec-

tive functioning of scientists and technologists, various aspects relating to amenities and facilities being provided to scientists are under consideration of the Government. These include simplification of administrative procedures for promptly meeting their requirement, housing and medical facilities.

Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries

536. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise Bengal Potteries Ltd. which is already under Industrial Reconstruction Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The management of Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta, has been taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., which is the authorised person for the undertaking, has constituted a committee of Directors of the Board of IRCI to study the viability of the unit. The Committee is in the process of finalising its report. A decision with regard to the future disposition of the undertaking will be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee and the recommendations of the IRCI in this regard.

Plan Outlay for Rajasthan for 1983-84

537. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 76 crores enhanced outlay as compared to previous Plan has been fixed for 1983-84 for Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the categorical allocation of figures of amount proposed to be spent on various schemes; and

(c) the areas of the State of Rajasthan where the schemes have been launched?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The approved outlay for the 1983-84 Annual Plan of Rajasthan is Rs. 401 crores which is Rs. 61 crores more than the approved outlay of Rs. 340 crores for the 1982-83 Annual Plan. The details of the Annual Plans of all the States including Rajasthan for 1983-84 would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the Central and State Budgets.

बिक्री योग्य इस्पात की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि

538. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खा : मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान बिक्री योग्य इस्पात की उपलब्धता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार का विचार इस्पात कोटा और व्यापारियों का पंजीकरण समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान प्रणाली को समाप्त करने के बाद वितरण को कौन सी प्रणाली लागू की जायेगी और क्या इस्पात खुले बाजार में मिलेगा ; और

(ग) क्या लघु इस्पात कारखानों के प्रयोग के लिए "स्पंज आयरन" बनाने हेतु फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को लाइसेंस दिए जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन के पी साहू) : (क) और (ख) . पिछले दो वर्षों में इस्पात की मर्दों की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि हुई है । वर्ष 1981-82 में इस्पात की आंतरिक उपलब्धि 98.14 लाख टन रही, जब कि

वर्ष 1980-81 में उपलब्धि 87.82 लाख टन थी। चालू वर्ष में अप्रैल, 1982 से जनवरी, 1983 में अवधि में आंतरिक उपलब्धि 85.79 लाख टन रही, जब कि अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 में उपलब्धि 80.95 लाख टन थी।

इस्पात की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि को देखते हुए वितरण प्रणाली में ढील दी गई है। सेल ने पंजीकृत व्यापारियों को ही इस्पात बेचने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी है और अब सभी व्यापारी, जो इस्पात का व्यापार करना चाहें, इस्पात का व्यापार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को इस्पात का आवंटन करती रहेगी। मंशा यह है कि बाजार में इस्पात की वस्तुओं की सुगम उपलब्धि की स्थिति बनी रहे और जहां तक सम्भव हो, इस्पात के वितरण के लिए कोटा देने की प्रणाली तथा प्रतिबन्ध खत्म कर दिए जाएं।

(ग) सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि देश में स्पंज लोहा बनाने के उद्योग की स्थापना के कार्य को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। निर्धारित मापदंडों को पूरा करने वाले तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम प्रस्तावों के मामले में लाईसेंस देने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

Escape of a Criminal from Tihar Jail

539. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in December, 1982 a criminal allowed to escape from Tihar Jail with the alleged connivance of officials;

(b) whether the jail authorities deliberately suppressed a warrant pending against the accused due to which he was granted bail in some other case;

(c) whether there was a similar incident in the past also; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Undertrial Ansar Ahmed, who was admitted in Jail on 3-11-82, was involved in three criminal cases. He was released on bail in two of these cases on 20-12-82. Even though he was not bailed out in the third case, he managed to seek his release from Jail because no entry register. For this lapse, an Assistant Superintendent of Jail and a Warder, on registration of a criminal case against them, were arrested and subsequently released on bail. Prior to this, there has been no such incident in the last one year.

राज्यों में विचाराधीन कैदी

540. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :

श्री राम लाल राही :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में, जिलावार, विचाराधीन कैदियों की 30 जून, 1981 को कितनी संख्या थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1981 और मार्च, 1982 की अवधि में 137 विचाराधीन कैदी मर गए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार विचाराधीन कैदियों के मामलों को निबटाने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा जेलों में विचाराधीन कैदियों के जिला-वार आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते तथापि 30 जून, 1981 को

विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित राज्य-वार सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2414
2. असम	2795
3. बिहार	17514
4. गुजरात	1703
5. हरियाणा	1269
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	127
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	355
8. कर्नाटक	2378
9. केरल	1143
10. मध्य प्रदेश	8553
11. महाराष्ट्र	6330
12. मणिपुर	429
13. मेघालय	172
14. नागालैण्ड	219
15. उड़ीसा	3765
16. पंजाब	2867
17. राजस्थान	3130
18. मिक्किम	37
19. तमिलनाडु	8138
20. त्रिपुरा	332
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	17822
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	8216
23. अण्डमान-निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	166
25. चण्डीगढ़	1037
26. दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	4
27. दिल्ली	2052
28. गोवा दमन और दीव	89
29. लक्षद्वीप	—
30. मिजोरम	199
31. पांडिचेरी	46

(ख) जनवरी, 1981 से मार्च, 1982 की अवधि के बीच जिन विचाराधीन कदियों को मृत्यु हुई, उनको संख्या लगभग 400 है।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विचाराधीन कैदियों का जेलों में अनुचित रूप से लम्बी अवधि तक बंदी रहने का कष्ट न हो, राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का सलाह दे गई है कि वे समय समय पर विचाराधीन कैदियों के मामलों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर समितियां गठित करें, गरीब तथा निर्धन कैदियों का कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रबन्ध करें और मामलों की छान-बीन तथा जांच करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा के सम्बन्ध में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के उपबन्धों का सख्ती से पालन करें। उनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा समय-समय पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान में रख कर विचाराधीन कैदियों के मामलों की जांच करें। हाल में नियुक्त किये गये 10वें विधि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक यह है कि न्यायिक प्रशासन का प्रणाली का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाय ताकि अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि विलम्ब समाप्त हों और बकाया कार्य शीघ्र निपटाया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कुछ राज्यों में अतिरिक्त न्यायालय स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Setting up of Aluminium Research and Development Centre for BA L.C.O

541. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed aluminium research and development centre with the

assistance from UNIDO has been set up for Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., and

(b) if so, where and with whose collaboration it is going to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). UNIDO had agreed to help in preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of a Research, Development and Design Centre for Aluminium in India under United Nations Development Programme and the preparatory assistance document was signed between the Government of India and UNDP in June, 1981. Following this, preparation of the feasibility report is in progress. The Centre will be set up at the national level and not for Bharat Aluminium Company Limited. The question of with whose collaboration the Centre will be established will be decided only after the feasibility report is received by the Government.

Committee on Jail Reforms

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

(a) whether the Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms has submitted its Report and Findings to Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main recommendations made in that report and decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Committee on Jail Reforms has only submitted a report dealing with specific problems of Central Jail, Tihar in December, 1980 and the recommendations contained therein are being processed by Delhi Administration. The Committee is expected to submit its final report by March 31, 1983.

3219 LS—5.

नए तथा पुराने 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रमों में अन्तर

543. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नए और पुराने 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रमों में क्या मूलभूत अन्तर है और उनका तुलनात्मक व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं; और

(ग) नए 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और उसकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. वी. चव्हाण) :

(क) नए और पुराने 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रमों में कोई मूल अन्तर नहीं है। पुराने कार्यक्रम के कुछ सूत्रों के कार्यान्वित होने पर वे नए कार्यक्रम में नहीं लिए गए हैं। नए कार्यक्रम का सामान्यतौर पर परिशोधित 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के रूप में उल्लेख किया जाता है। दोनों की कार्यक्रमों में अधिक सामाजिक न्याय-सहित त्वरित विकास के कार्य की ओर हमारा ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है। पुराने और नए 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम की एक-एक प्रति सभापटल पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 5810/83।]

(ख) पुराने 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति जिसकी घोषणा 1 जुलाई, 1975 को की गई थी सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 5810/83]।

(ग) नए 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के त्वरित और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें केन्द्र में विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा समितियां स्थापित करना और राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्री तथा मुख्य सचिव के स्तर पर समीक्षा समितियां स्थापित करना और विभागीय समीक्षा समितियां तथा जिला और तालुक स्तर समितियां स्थापित करना शामिल है। जिला और तालुक स्तर की समितियों में लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी लिया जाता है। विभागीयध्यक्ष और अन्य वरिष्ठ केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य अधिकारी 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति देखने और प्रभावी तथा त्वरित कार्यान्वयन में बाधकारिताओं को दूर करने के उपाय करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय दौरों पर जाते हैं। केन्द्र में प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में 20—सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी एक मंत्रिमंडल समिति भी स्थापित की गई है। कुछ सूत्रों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर गौर करने के लिए मंत्रियों के तीन दल भी गठित किए गए हैं। अप्रैल—दिसम्बर 1982 की अवधि में अखिल भारतीय उपलब्धि के बारे में सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 5810/83]।

Seminar in Self Reliance

544. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen papers presented at the seminar in self reliance organised by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development studies where a plea was made for a plant for uranium enrichment in India; and

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

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.

(b) The question of setting up various facilities for the country's nuclear power programme is constantly under review.

Misuse of Tax Incentives for Research and Development

545. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been widespread misuse of tax incentives for research and development and;

(b) the parameter used by Government to see that the incentive given is for genuine research and development work and not for mere testing support to manufacturing activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has a scheme for granting recognition to in-house R&D units in industry which is meant for assisting industry to equip their laboratories with the equipment components, raw materials etc. necessary to carry out research work, in order to update technology and to effect improvements in manufacturing process, or develop items as import substitution etc.

The Department of Science & Technology examines for in-house R&D units to see if the facilities and resources are being used for the purpose of carrying out R&D. In case any new process/product is developed and appropriate application is made, the department examines such application for eligibility for fiscal incentives under the appropriate scheme.

The choice and research programmes rests with the respective companies.

Approvals are granted for a limited period of 3 years or even less. The progress made by the unit is examined before the approvals are renewed.

For granting recognition to In-house R&D units, it has been laid down that Market Research, work and method study, operational and management research, testing and analysis of routine nature for operational, process control, quality control, and maintenance of day-to-day production etc. may not be treated as research and development activity.

Falling of Soviet satellite in Indian Ocean

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports about the falling into the Indian Ocean recently of the debris of a crippled nuclear powered Soviet Satellite;

(b) whether Government are also aware of reports that a burning object believed to be part of the Soviet Satellite fell down at a place in Sri Lanka, North of Colombo and started emanating radioactive energy; and

(c) whether it has been ascertained that radiation threats are not posed to the coasts of India by the object mentioned above?

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). Yes, Sir.

(c) No radiation threats are posed by the parts of crippled Soviet Satellite. Atmospheric monitoring carried out continuously has not shown detectable increase in radio activity.

Top posts Lying Vacant

547. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of top posts in the Ministry of Home Affairs are lying vacant for quite sometime now to be filled up by promotion; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with reasons of not filling them up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No Sir, However, one post of Joint Secretary (Training) is lying vacant in the Department of Personnel which is covered by the Senior Staffing Scheme and is to be filled up from amongst officers belonging to IAS and other Central Group 'A' Organised services on tenure deputation.

"Development of Western Ghats"

548. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of continued degradation and depletion of resources and destruction of ecology in the Western Ghats; and

(b) the steps under consideration of Government to arrest the decay of the beauty and resources and ensure coordinated development of the Western Ghats?

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

(b) Eco-development programmes involving research and educational institutions, voluntary organisations and government agencies have been initiated. Coordinated measures for proper land use, watershed management, protection of forests, pollution control and revegetation of denuded areas among the steps envisaged under these programmes.

Pension to Freedom Fighters who worked underground

549. SHRI BABURAJ PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether those persons have also started getting pension under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme (The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Yojna) who worked underground and if so, their total number; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not considering any of such cases under the scheme on the basis of a certificate from prominent revolutionaries that a particular person had undergone imprisonment for five years?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, A person who remained underground for more than six months in connection with National Freedom Movement is eligible for grant of Samman Pension provided he was;

(i) a proclaimed offender; or

(ii) one on whom an award for arrest/head was announced; or

(iii) one for whose detention order was issued but not served.

Till now, 206 such persons have been sanctioned pension under the Scheme.

Setting up of Industries in West Bengal by Foreigners

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

(a) whether some countries have shown their keen interest to set up industries in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). The initiative for selection of the foreign technology supplier, and/or foreign equity partner lies with the Indian entrepreneur. Details regarding foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government including those approved for industries are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a Supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Demand of Tripura Government for Plan Allocation for Tripura for 1983-84.

551. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of plan allocation for the year 1983-84 for different States of North region (State-wise);

(b) whether Government are aware that the plan allocation to Tripura is less in comparison to other States of North Eastern region according to population rates;

(c) the demands of Tripura Government for plan allocation for 1983-84 and amount actually allotted; and

(d) the reasons for such variations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The outlays agreed to for all the States of the North Eastern Region except Assam (for which discussions have not yet been held) are as under:

	(Rs. crores)
Manipur	52.80
Meghalaya	56.32
Nagaland	51.00
Tripura	58.00

(b) The per capita Plan outlay of Tripura is less than that of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland, though in terms of unit area, Tripura's outlay is the highest.

(c) and (d). The Tripura Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 85.94

crores for the Annual Plan 1983-84. Against this, an outlay of Rs. 58 crores has been agreed to keeping in view the available resources.

अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की सूची

552. श्री उत्तम राठौर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गत 15 वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की नई सूचियां तैयार करने के लिए दो बार प्रयास किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए दो बार संसदीय समितियां गठित की गई थीं और उन्होंने अपने प्रतिवेदन भी प्रस्तुत कर दिए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन नवम्बर, 1969 में प्रस्तुत किया था । अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1978 सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति छठी लोक सभा भंग हो जाने के कारण अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकी ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूची में संशोधनों के लिए संविधान के 341 और 342 की दृष्टि से संसद द्वारा

विधायन की आवश्यकता है । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न प्रस्तावों सुझावों, सिफारिशों और अभ्यावेदनों पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीकार के साथ परामर्श करके तथा संगत मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के संदर्भ में विधिवत् विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा है और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं ।

गुजरात में काकदापुर में परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना से प्रभावित जनजाति परिवार

553. श्री छोटुभाई गामित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) गुजरात में काकदापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना से कितने जनजाति परिवारों की जमीन, मकान आदि प्रभावित हुए हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ।

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मुआवजा देकर प्रभावित लोगों को कोई विशेष सुविधाएं देने का निर्णय किया है ; यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रभावित जनजाति परिवारों ने अपने पुनर्वास के लिए जो सुविधाएं मांगी हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी. पाटिल) :

(क) से (ग) तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Levy of Property Tax and other Taxes for MIG Flats in Janakpuri

554. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1540 on 13 October, 1982 Re: levy of property tax for MIG Flats in West Zone by DMC and state:

(a) whether the issue regarding the levy of Property and other Taxes from the second allottees of the DDA's MIG flats in Janakpuri, who are deemed to be first allottees so far as the allotment to them is concerned, for the period prior to their being handed over possession of the flats by the DDA has since been sorted out;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to withdraw all the illegal and unjustified claims made by the D.M.C. against this class of allottees;

(c) if not, the difficulties which lie in the way of the Government in convening an inter-ministerial/Inter-departmental meeting to thrash out this long-standing problem once for all and save the helpless allottees from the harassment being caused to them by the D. M. C.; and

(d) how Government propose to sort out this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that this matter is still being finalised in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority.

Income to Government from Minerals Produced in Jalore and Sirohi Districts of Rajasthan

555. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income to Government from the minerals produced in Jalore and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan during 1982-83; and

(b) the income likely to be accrued in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan the income from minerals produced in Jalore and Sirohi Districts during the years of 1982-83 and 1983-84 is expected to be about Rs. 16.00 lacs and Rs. 18.00 lacs respectively.

मजखाली (अल्मोड़ा) में एक फोटो फिल्म यूनिट की स्थापना

556. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने मजखाली (अल्मोड़ा) में एक फोटो फिल्म यूनिट की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर काम कब आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड सिने कलर पोजिटिव फिल्म के उत्पादन के लिए क्षमता स्थापित करने हेतु तकनीकी ब्यारे और सहयोग की शर्तों के बारे में

बातचीत कर रहा है। इनको अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात्, सरकार द्वारा नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस सुविधा के स्थापना-स्थल के बारे में तथा इसकी स्थापना के लिए निवेश के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(क) देश के किन राज्यों में पिछले महीने हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के मामले दर्ज किए गए थे; और

(ख) इन मामलों में कितने लोग मारे गए थे और क्या इस संबंध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

हरिजनों पर अत्याचार

557. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी 1983 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी विभिन्न राज्यों के संबंध में 1982 के लिए अब तक प्राप्त अत्याचारों और हत्याओं के मामलों की संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्यों के संबंध में 1982 के लिये अत्याचारों और हत्याओं के पृथक मामलों की संख्या का विवरण।

क्रम सं	राज्य का नाम	अपराध के मामलों की संख्या		जिस महीने तक प्राप्त हुए
		हत्या	कुल	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	13	170	सितम्बर
2.	बिहार	63	1768	अक्तूबर
3.	गुजरात	11	428	नवम्बर
4.	हरियाणा	01	71	जून
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	01	73	दिसम्बर
6.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	2	45	अक्तूबर
7.	कर्नाटक	19	363	दिसम्बर
8.	केरल	3	94	जुलाई
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	77	4426	नवम्बर
10.	महाराष्ट्र	16	556	अक्तूबर
11.	उड़ीसा	9	137	नवम्बर
12.	पंजाब	15	73	दिसम्बर
13.	राजस्थान	37	1737	दिसम्बर
14.	तमिलनाडु	5	130	अक्तूबर
15.	त्रिपुरा	—	3	अक्तूबर
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	208	3977	दिसम्बर
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6	14	अक्तूबर

टिप्पणी—अन्य राज्यों के संबंध में सूचना शून्य है।

Setting up of industries in tribal areas

558. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which have been set up in the tribal areas;

(b) the incentives given to the tribal people for setting up the industries in their native place; and

(c) the reaction of the tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The number of industrial units which have come up under the DIC Programme during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 in the districts which have concentration of tribal population is given district-wise in the statement enclosed. These small and artisan type of industries relate broadly to food products, wood-products, Footwear, Paper products, Rubber products, Chemical products, Non-Metallic mineral products, Basic Metal Industries, Metal products, non-electric Machinery, Electric Machinery, and appliances, Transport equipment and other miscellaneous industries.

Besides the incentives and subsidy given by the State Governments in the tribal areas identified as industrially backward, an entrepreneur is eligible to further incentives from the Central Governments for setting up industries, such as Central Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Income-Tax Relief, Technical Consultancy, Interest Subsidy and Seed|Margin Money assistance.

In addition to these incentives, agencies such as National Small Industries Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Handicraft Board, Development Commissioner (Handloom), Silk Board and Coir Board and State Governments run various programmes for employment opportunities which are available to scheduled castes and tribals also.

Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) runs the Special Entrepreneur Development Programme for specific target group for weaker sections including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, to promote self-employment and entrepreneurial talent according to local needs. The SC|ST trainees are admitted free in these programmes. In entrepreneurship training course run by the SISIs, 10 per cent seats are reserved for SC|ST candidates.

Statement

Statement showing the number of new industrial units set up in tribal concentration districts under DIC Programme.

Name of the State/District	Number of Industrial unit set up	
	1979-80	1980-81
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Khammam	994	100
2. Visakhapatnam	2982	131
3. Adilabad	373	2233
ASSAM		
1. Gachar	85	30
2. Dibrugarh	373	158

1	2	3	4
3.	Goalpara	116	22
4.	Kamrup	741	117
5.	Nowgong	307	31
BIHAR			
1.	Palamau	631	256
2.	Ranchi	963	219
3.	Santhal Paragana	258	196
4.	Singhbum	2168	770
GUJARAT			
1.	Bharoach	691	600
2.	Panchmahal	860	648
3.	Sabarkantha	958	518
4.	Vadodra	507	1116
5.	Surat	1090	1343
6.	Dang	1135	924
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Ghamba	57	23
2.	Kinnaur	349	111
3.	Lahaul & Spiti	51	5
KARNATAKA			
1.	Mysore	179	440
2.	Dakshina Kannada . . . . .	..	72
KERALA			
1.	Gannanore	3030	1666
2.	Iddukki	212	180
3.	Kozhikode	746	94
4.	Palaghat	918	150
5.	Malapuram	447	230
6.	Quilon	2245	194
7.	Trivandrum	2492	523
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Bilaspur	1091	600
2.	Durg	1050	593

1	2	9	4
3.	Khandwa East Nimar)	566	406
4.	Khargaon (West Nimar)	873	442
5.	Mandla	851	192
6.	Morena	..	60
7.	Raigarh.	777	282
8.	Raipur .	851	650
9.	Rajanand Gaon	658	250
10.	Sarguja	902	293
11.	Seoni .	276	248
12.	Dhar .	254	183
13.	Jhabua .	..	188
14.	Ratlam	224	253
15.	Betul .	169	86
16.	Sidhi .	252	43
17.	Shadol .	251	136
18.	Chindwara	326	194
19.	Balaghat	471	211
20.	Bastar .	329	342
21.	Hoshangabad	289	165

MAHARASHTRA

1.	Ahmednagar .	538	41
2.	Chandrapur .	647	109
3.	Dhulia .	524	20
4.	Jalgaon	311	2752
5.	Nanded	674	6
6.	Yeotmal	85	2577
7.	Thane .	418	73
8.	Nasik .	465	62
9.	Pune .	585	180
10.	Amravati	394	406

MANIPUR

1.	East District	37	203
2.	Central District	29	175

1	2	3	4
3.	North District	48	25
4.	West "	96	90
5.	Tenganappal	100	..
6.	South District	75	99
MEGHALAYA			
1.	East & West Garo Hills	1260	..
NAGALAND			
1.	Kohima . . . . .	..	9
2.	Phck . . . . .	..	11
ORISSA			
1.	Balasore	2025	64
2.	Ganjam	5520	1731
3.	Kalahandi;	937	618
4.	Koraput	1401	1130
5.	Keonjhar	915	519
6.	Mayurbhanj	2045	520
7.	Phulbhani	1311	371
8.	Sambalpur	1562	205
9.	Sundargarh	930	646
RAJASTHAN			
1.	Banaswara	997	88
2.	Udaipur	780	118
TAMIL NADU			
1.	Dharmapuri	159	220
2.	South Arcot	1173	159
3.	North Arcot	862	1671
4.	Tiruchirapalli	1467	892
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Gonda . . . . .	..	122
2.	Lakhimpur Kheri	933	53
WEST BENGAL			
1.	Bankura	86	34

1	2	3	4
2.	Bhirbhum	75	9
3.	Burdwan	272	115
4.	Darjeeling	128	10
5.	Hooghly	289	106
6.	Jalpaiguri	106	89
7.	Malda	56	24
8.	Murshidabad	184	23
9.	Purulia	71	4
10.	West Dinajpur	118	12
11.	24-Parganas	777	161
<i>ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS</i>		33	5
<i>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</i>			
1.	Kemeng	34	4
2.	Lohit	31	5
3.	Siang	35	..
<i>MIZORAM</i>		44	..

Plan Allocation to Kerala for 1983-84

559. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan allocation for the year 1983-84 for Kerala State and the amount of Central assistance;

(b) whether Government are aware that widespread resentment is there about the Centre's failure to take into account the following factors while fixing the Central assistance:—

(i) Rs. 35 crores revenue loss from electricity due to the unprecedented drought in the State;

(ii) Rs. 183 crores the State had to loss on account of the changes made in the Taxation law;

(iii) State's share in the foreign remittances; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The approved Annual Plan for Kerala State for 1983-84 is Rs. 320 crores. The details of the Annual Plans of the States for 1983-84 would be indicated in the Annual Plan Document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the Central and State budgets.

(b) and (c). The Central assistance for the State's Annual Plan is fixed within the overall Central assistance for the State's Sixth Five Year Plan which is determined on the basis of objective criteria approved by the National Development Council.

The size of the State's Annual Plan 1983-84 has been agreed upon after detailed discussion in a meeting between the Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister.

Setting up of industries in Kalahandi

560. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kalahandi District of Orissa has been identified as an industrially backward area;

(b) if so, the steps Central Government are taking for this industrially backward area; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government offers the following incentives|facilities for setting up industries in backward areas:

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy;

(ii) Concessional Refinance Scheme of IDBI;

(iii) Seed|Margin Money Assistance;

(iv) Income Tax Relief;

(v) Consultancy for Technical Services;

(vi) Interest Subsidy;

(vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials

(viii) Rural Artisans Programme;

(ix) District Industries Centre.

Annual Plan Targets

561. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed the discussions with State Governments regarding annual plan targets;

(b) if so, the States with whom talks have been finalised and the different targets fixed;

(c) whether in fixing these targets for the States and allocating funds adequate attention has been paid to ensure that the 20-Point Programme do not starve because of paucity of funds and whether during the next two years the planning process will be so geared up as to reach the rural areas more aid to promote the rural welfare; and

(d) if so, the details of the plans formulated, if any, in this regard?

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

(b) With all the States except the State of Assam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the Plans formulated would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the Central and State Budgets.

Foreign Money for Missionary activities in North Eastern Regions

562. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of foreign money that has been poured into North-Eastern and Eastern-regions for the activities of the foreign Christian missionaries since April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Non-Availability of Electric Power for Industries

563. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that onward march of industrial production in our country is seriously thwarted by non-availability of electric power; and

(b) the steps, if any that are being taken by Government to remove this major constraint and hurdle in the way of production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b) Non-availability of power does vitally affect production. However, as per the quick index of industrial production for November, 1982 from the Central Statistical Organisation, the rate of growth of industrial production is provisionally estimated at 4.7 per cent and that of the electricity sector at 7.4 per cent for January-November, 1982 over the corresponding period a year ago.

With a view to meeting the power requirement in the country it is programmed to commission 19666 MW during the 6th Plan Period. In addition the capacity of about 30 MW has been sanctioned after formulation of the 6th Plan which would yield benefits on the 6th Plan Period itself. A capacity of about 20,000 MW has already been sanctioned for meeting the requirement of power during the 7th Plan period. In addition to the above, schemes totalling to about 5000 MW have been technically cleared and are awaiting investment decision. The benefit from these schemes is also likely to accrue during the 7th Plan period. Besides, acceleration of power development other steps like maximisation of generation from existing facilities, integrated operation of power system to facilitate exchange of power from surplus to deficit system, central participation in power development by setting up of Super Thermal Power Station and large hydel plant and permitting captive generation in selected industries which are energy intensive such as steel, aluminium etc. are being taken.

Manufacture of H.M.T. Bulbs by Beil

564. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was entered into between Bharat Electrical Industries Limited (BEIL), Calcutta, under the management of IRCI and the HMT Limited regarding manufacture of HMT bulbs

by BEIL and sale thereof by HMT Ltd. and if so, the principal terms of such agreement;

(b) whether HMT Limited has carried out its obligations under the said agreement with BEIL and whether any complaints have been received that due to breach of the said agreement by HMT Ltd., a large stock has been accumulated with BEIL; and

(c) the amount, if any, due by HMT Ltd., to BEIL and whether due to non-performance of the agreement by HMT Ltd., BEIL had to stop production and to stop payment of wages to its workers; and, if so, the action taken by Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) With a view to rehabilitating Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd. (BEIL), a sick unit under the management of IRCI, an agreement was concluded between BEIL and HMT Ltd. for sale of lamps produced by BEIL on terms summarised below:

(i) 85 per cent of BEIL's production, subject to a maximum of 10 million bulbs/lamps per annum, may be marketed by HMT under HMT brand name. The lamps should conform to HMT quality standards;

(ii) BEIL shall pay a commission of 7½ per cent on HMT list price excluding local taxes. HMT would meet marketing and sales promotion expenses;

(iii) HMT to provide, as far as possible, lamp components required by BEIL at prices mutually agreed;

(iv) Claim for manufacturing defects, damages and shortages in transit would be on BEIL's account;

(v) Sale proceeds to be remitted within 15 days of receipt at Hyderabad after deducting commission sales tax, etc.

(b) HMT is carrying out its obligations under the said agreement. Reports were received, towards the end of 1982, that a large stock of lamps had accumulated on account of HMT not selling the lamps manufactured by BEIL under HMT brand

same. The drop in sale was however mainly due to deficiencies in the quality of lamps produced at BEIL's works;

(c) Taking into account HMT's outstanding dues from BEIL towards supply of lamp components, no net payment is due by HMT to BEIL. On receipt of reports referred to at (b) above, Government had taken up the matter with HMT who is in touch with IRCI to work out a satisfactory solution to the problems of BEIL.

Development of Backward Areas

565. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Industrial Dispersal for the development of backward areas set up by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The report on Industrial Dispersal submitted by the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) was circulated to State Governments, Financial Institutions and the concerned Central Ministries. Based on the views that have emerged, the Government is examining the various recommendations made in this report.

Vanadium and Titanium Metals in off-shore Sediments of Ratnagiri

566. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has established the presence of appreciable quantities of the metals, vanadium and titanium, in

the off-shore sediments of Ratnagiri off the Western coast;

(b) whether a collaborative research programme has been undertaken by the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar and the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa for its improvement and utilization.

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for exploration and exploitation of these highly useful metals?

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. Placer deposits of ilmenite containing appreciable quantities of Titanium (as Titanium dioxide) upto 57 per cent and minor amount of vanadium upto 0.5 per cent have been located in the off-shore sediments of Ratnagiri.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A detailed study for the evaluation of Ratnagiri deposits is in progress.

(d) Exploration for the location of economically exploitable deposits is being done by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and beneficiation studies are being carried out by the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.

Indian Cigarette Companies Collaboration with Sikkimese

567. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the big Indian Cigarette Companies, with a view to evade Central excise duties, have collaborated with their Sikkimese partners and allowed them to set up Cigarette Rolling Units in the grab of Cigarette Manufacturing Factories on the basis of manufacturing licence granted by Government of Sikkim;

(b) whether these factories are engaged only in rolling and packing cigarettes as everything required for preparing cigarettes enter Sikkim almost ready from outside the State without paying anything to Government;

(c) whether such cigarettes simply rolled and packeted are sold everywhere in the country as Sikkim product; and

(d) if so, whether there is some sort of scandal in it and whether Government propose to enquire into the matter thoroughly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). The Central Excises and Salt Act has been extended to the State of Sikkim with effect from 1st February 1983 only. From this date, all cigarette manufacturing units in Sikkim are liable to pay excise duty at the same rates as are payable by units in the rest of the country.

As the Industries, (Development and Regulation Act, 1951, has not yet been extended to Sikkim, it is not necessary to obtain any licence under this Act for undertaking manufacturing activities in Sikkim. As such, no entrepreneur has applied for the grant of an industrial licence for setting up cigarette manufacturing units or for carrying on business in the existing units, if any, and accordingly, no information is available on the manufacturing activities of the such units in Sikkim.

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes

568. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting for amending the Constitution to revise the list of Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

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

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

NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have received several representations, suggestions, proposals and recommendations for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States/Uts., which are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

Setting up of Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa

570. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa;

(b) if so, when that proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). In 1974, sanction was issued for setting up of a Nickel Cobalt Extraction Plant using the ore to be obtained from the Sukinda area of Orissa State. This sanction was based on preliminary feasibility report envisaging the use of indigenous technology. When the technology chosen was tried on pilot plant scale, it did not work and therefore, the project could not progress.

The indigenous technology having failed, foreign technology has to be chosen judiciously. Since Canada is a leading country in the field of nickel production, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was requested to assist in doing a pre-feasibility assessment of the available data by Canadian experts in

this regard. An expert deputed by CIDA has carried out a preliminary evaluation of the available data and according to his report, it would be necessary to undertake additional exploration and laboratory and pilot plant test work before a feasibility report can be prepared. A scheme for additional exploration has been prepared. Offers have been invited from consultants for review of exploration data and laboratory and pilot plant test work.

Levy of House Tax in Delhi

571. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3704 on 3-11-1982 re: levy of House tax in Delhi; and state:

(a) whether he is aware that the D.M.C. House Tax Assessing authorities have taken a very rigid stand to enforce recovery of Tax for the period prior to the handing over of the possession of the DDA MIG Flats in Janakpuri to the second allottees either from the allottees themselves or the DDA;

(b) whether the D.D.A. has not so far supplied the information asked for by the D.M.C. about the date of first allotment, where demand for such Tax has already been withdrawn, and the date of giving possession to the second allottees in the absence of which the D.M.C. is harassing the second allottees; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he will issue necessary instructions to the DDA to sort out this long standing matter with the DMC and set down a target date to prevent continued harassment of the helpless assessee concerned by the D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that this matter is being finalised in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority.

Revival of Antyodaya Programme

572. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has observed that the 'Antyodaya' programme which was initiated in some States during the 'Janata' regime had benefitted the "Poorest of the poor";

(b) if so, whether this programme given up by the present Government, will be revived in the interest of the poorest among the poor; and

(c) if so, what allocation will be made from the centre for the implementation of the 'Antyodaya' scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation carried out, at the instance of the Planning Commission, an evaluation of the Antyodaya Programme in the States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Manipur during 1979-81, and its report was published in August 1982. According to this report a sizeable number of the families assisted under this scheme had reported increases in income.

(b) The Antyodaya Programme has since been merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme in all the States.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station in Punjab

573. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the Atomic Energy Commission visited Punjab in January last to assess the feasibility of setting up an atomic power plant in the state;

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit; and

(c) whether in view of the very critical power situation in Punjab which has considerably crippled agriculture and industry, will Government take early steps to take a decision over the Punjab's long-standing request for the setting up of an atomic power station in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) to (c) The Site Selection Committee set up by the Department of Atomic Energy has been visiting various sites in the different states of the Northern Region including Punjab for selecting suitable sites for setting up atomic power plants. A decision in this regard will be taken by Government after the report of the Committee is received.

Infra-structure Facilities for Setting up of Industries in 'No-Industry District'

574. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued specially for setting up of industries in "no-industry districts";

(b) whether it is an accepted reality that for successful working of a new industrial unit a backward area, an excellent network of infrastructure is absolutely necessary; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central and State Governments to provide for such an infra-structure before the entrepreneurs are asked to go to these difficult areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) During the year 1982, 159 Letters of Intent were issued for setting up industries in the identified 'No Industry Districts'.

(b) and (c) Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide necessary infra-structure. The Central Government supplements their efforts.

Project Proposals of Tamil Nadu Pending with Centre

575. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a speech by the Industry Minister, Tamil Nadu, published in the Hindu dated 24 December, 1982 to the effect that out of 84 industries selected by Central Government to be set up in backward areas, not a single industry has been set up in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up any new industry in backward areas of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India has identified 87 districts as 'No Industry Districts'. The criteria for identification of 'No Industry Districts' that there should be no large or medium scale industry existing in the District. No District of Tamil Nadu comes within this category.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं, जो सिलेक्शन ग्रेड प्राप्त करने के बाद भी अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम वेतन तक पहुंच गए हैं तथा भविष्य में उनकी पदोन्नति की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति पर उनके लिए पेंशन आदि के अधिक लाभ सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही करने का है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.) वेंकटसुब्बय्या : (क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना, जिसमें चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी (अब समूह "घ") भी शामिल है, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में केन्द्रीकृत रूप से मॉनीटर नहीं की जाती जो चयन ग्रेड प्राप्त करने के बाद भी अपने वेतनमान के अधिकतम वेतन तक पहुंच चुके हैं। समूह "घ" (चतुर्थ श्रेणी) कर्मचारियों की समूह "ग" के अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, रिकार्ड कीपर, वरिष्ठ गेस्टेटर अपरेटर आदि के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Transport facilities to the Employees of Bokaro Steel Plant

577. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the Bokaro Steel Plant employees in coming to their duties in the plant from their sectors which are about 15 Kms. away due to non-availability of Transport facilities to them; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide them transport facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Adequate facilities have been provided for transport of employees of Bokaro Steel Plant. The State Government operates five buses between the Steel City and the plant. The Management gives liberal advances for purchase of vehicles to the employees. Those employees who maintain their vehicles are reimbursed local travel expenses according to rules, and those who do not possess any vehicle are given a special allowance for meeting transport expenses.

सीमेंट कारखानों में बिजली की कमी

578. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक के अनुसार यदि बिजली की कमी पूरी हो जाये तो निगम 4 वर्ष के अन्दर इतना सीमेंट उत्पादित कर सकता है कि सीमेंट आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन राज्यों में सीमेंट के कारखाने हैं उन्हें बिजली की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सीमेंट के कारखानों को नियमित रूप से बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (क) जी, नहीं। किन्तु यह सत्य है कि यदि बिजली की उपलब्धता सामान्य हो जाए तो इससे देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और सीमेंट के आयात में कमी आएगी।

(ख) प्रमुख सीमेंट उत्पादक राज्यों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई बिजली की कटौती 25% से 100% तक है।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकारों से तो अनुरोध किया ही गया है कि वे ग्रिड से समुचित बिजली उपलब्ध करवाएं और सीमेंट कारखानों को बिजली की कटौती से मुक्त रखें साथ ही सीमेंट कारखानों को भी कम से कम अपना आवश्यकताओं की आंशिक पूर्ति के लिए

अपनी आंतरिक जनितरण सुविधाएं जुटाने की सलाह दी गई है।

बिहार में खनिज पर आधारित बड़े उद्योग

579. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में खनिज पर आधारित बड़े उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं तथा उनमें कितने-कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में खनिज पर आधारित नए उद्योगों की स्थापना की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष रहे और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

अनुबंध

बिहार में खनिजों पर आधारित बड़े और मझौले विद्यमान उद्योग और उनमें नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या :—

क्र. सं.	एकक का नाम	व्यक्तियों की संख्या (अनन्तिम)
1.	मै. हाई टेंशन इन्सुलेटर फ़ैक्टरी	512
2.	मै. ऐसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कं. लि.	574
3.	मै. नालन्दा सिरेमिक एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लि.	578
4.	मै. इंडियन एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लि.	446
5.	मै. बोकारो स्टील लि.	42,000
6.	मै. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि.	594
7.	मै. खार खोड़ी फायर ब्रिक्स, धनबाद	150
8.	कुमारधूबी फायरक्ले एण्ड सिलिका वर्क्स लि.	1,927
9.	एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट वर्क्स लि.	438

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायणवन्त तिवारी (क) बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार में खनिजों पर आधारित बड़े और मझौले विद्यमान उद्योगों की तथा उनमें नियोजित व्यक्तियों की (लगभग) संख्या बताने वाली एक सूची अनुबंध में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार में कोयला, चूना पत्थर माइका (अभ्रक), बाक्सआइट तथा लोह अयस्क पर आधारित उद्योगों का पता लगाने के लिए एक अध्ययन किया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 14 उद्योग, जिनमें स्पंज लोहा, सीमेंट केलिशियम कार्बाइड, और चीनी मिट्टी (सीरेमिक) उत्पाद उद्योग सम्मिलित हैं, कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्था में हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त मेकोन, सी. एम. पी. डी. एल., ई. सी. आई. (पी. एण्ड डी.) तथा सी. बी. आर. आई. द्वारा विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए पूर्व संभाव्यता रिपोर्टें तैयार की जा रही हैं।

1	2	3
10.	गलफार बामी रिफ्रैक्टरी एण्ड वर्क्स	811
11.	रिलायन्स फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरी वर्क्स लि.	1,176
12.	भारत फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरीज वर्क्स लि.	72
13.	भारत माइनिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	177
14.	छोटा नागपुर फायरक्ले एण्ड सिलिका वर्क्स लि.	280
15.	बंगाल फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरीज वर्क्स लि.	96
16.	नागरथ फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरीज वर्क्स लि.	223
17.	बिहार फायर-ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरीज लि.	1,095
18.	झरिया फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड पाटरीज लि.	198
19.	जनहार फायरब्रिक्स एण्ड रिफ्रैक्टरीज लि.	258
20.	दुसुण्डा रिफ्रैक्टरीज लि.	67
21.	हरे रिफ्रैक्टरीज	237
22.	तारे हरीशङ्कर टाइट रिफ्रैक्टरीज	60
23.	अम ससेली मिन्ट लि.	265
24.	इंडिया फायरब्रिक्स एण्ड इन्सुलेशन कं. लि.	746
25.	करनपुरा डेवलपमेंट कं. लि., सिरका	185
26.	बी एन साहा, माइका इण्डस्ट्रीज	180
27.	सोनवैली पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट कं. लि.	1,500
28.	हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि.	1,818
29.	टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं.	21,722
30.	एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कं. लि.	1,130
31.	मायनाइट्स एण्ड पिगमेंट्स लि.	113
32.	सराइकेला ग्लास वर्क्स प्रा. लि.	868
33.	हैदराबाद एस्बेस्टस सीमेंट लि.	150
34.	पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि.	8,000
35.	रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लि., (सीमेंट प्रभाग)	1,493
36.	कल्याणपुर लाइन एण्ड सीमेंट वर्क्स लि.	423
37.	यूरोनयम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	500
38.	वर री कोक कंपनी	310
39.	लुदन केक प्लांट	286
40.	इण्डो-अशी ग्लास वर्क्स	1,200
41.	रिफ्रैक्टरी स्पेशियलिटी	150

Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in Karnataka

580. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation and a private party have jointly approached the Central Government for approval of a 1,50,000 tonnes sponge Iron Plant to be set up in that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) have applied for a letter of Intent for the manufacture of Sponge Iron for a capacity of 1,50,000 tonnes per annum at Pellary-Hospet (Karnataka). A Letter of Intent has been issued to them on 9th February, 1983, M/s. KSIIDC in their application have indicated that they propose to set up this project in the joint sector.

Mineral Deposits in Antarctica Region

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mineral deposits have been found to exist in Antarctica region;

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

(c) whether some evidence regarding the availability of oil is also there; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). According to available published literature, several minerals are reported to exist in Antarctica. These include chromium, nickel, cobalt, copper, gold, silver, manganese, molybdenum, iron,

titanium, platinum, lead, zinc, tin and uranium. According to this literature, no oil has yet been discovered in Antarctica, but there is a strong possibility that it exists.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में पूंजी निवेश

582. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में लगाई गई पूंजी का बड़ा भाग पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से में आया है तथा प्रस्तावित नए बड़े उद्योगों के लिए स्थलों का चयन भी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्स तिवारी (क) से (ग) . सरकार की नीति औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास को बढ़ावा देना और क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलनों को दूर करना है । सरकार ने हाल ही में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित दो परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं:—

- (1) बी एच ई०एल की हाई टेंशन सैटेमिक इन्सुलेटर परियोजना (सुलतानपुर)
- (2) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्विचिंग सिस्टम फैक्टरी (गोण्डा)

2. पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं :—

- (1) भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड, नैनी
- (2) आई० टी० आई०, यूनिट, नैनी
- (3) त्रिवेणी स्ट्रेक्चरल्स लिमिटेड, नैनी
- (4) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की उर्वरक परियोजना, गोरखसुर
- (5) अलकालाइड परियोजना, गाजीपुर
- (6) डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में उपर्युक्त पहली दो परियोजनाओं का विस्तार किया जायेगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य क्षेत्र की अनेक परियोजनाएं जैसे सीमेंट कारखाने भी स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

3. पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के 15 जिलों में से 11 को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है जो वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त पाने के पात्र हैं और 3 जिले केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के पात्र हैं। इसके अलावा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिलों को "उद्योगरहित जिले" भी घोषित किया गया है, जिनमें नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

Glass manufacture industry in Orissa

583. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide scope of the glass manufacture industry in Orissa;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government for spreading of these industries in that State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). There is at present only one unit in Orissa borne on the books of the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of glass items. In view of the comparatively high cost of transportation of glass items which are bulky and fragile, most of the glass factories have to be located as near the consuming centres as possible. Proposals as and when received for the establishment of glass factories in Orissa will be considered on merits and in accordance with the policy of the Government.

Recognition of film industry as an industry

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

(a) whether the chief of the Indian Motion Pictures Producers Association has submitted a memorandum to Government for the recognition of film industry as an industry;

(b) if so, when the memorandum was submitted; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recognise the film industry as an industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1982.

(c) The main demand in the memorandum was to recognize the film industry as an industry for purposes of availing institutional finance and other facilities such as tax holiday, concessional rate for land, power etc. The memorandum was duly considered by the Government and the Association was informed in December, 1982 that film industry is a creative activity and is not amenable to the discipline of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act which is basically meant for developing manufacturing activities. It is not necessary for an activity to be recognized as industry for availing of institutional finance and other facilities mentioned above. The Association was also informed that those matters will have to be taken up with the respective

Ministries/Departments concerned with grant of such facilities.

Installation of captive generation facilities in cement factories

585. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the cement manufacturers to undertake the installation of captive generation facilities in their factories;

(b) if so, when was the suggestion sent to the cement manufacturers;

(c) the respond made by them on the suggestion; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). 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. The cement manufacturers, however, had requested that additional production of cement attributable to the captive generation of power be allowed to be sold in non-levy market. The request of the cement manufacturers was examined and it was decided that in the case of existing units the cement manufacturers will be allowed to sell 48.5 per cent of the additional production achieved by installation of D.G. sets in the non-levy market as against 33.4 per cent allowed in the normal circumstances. The new cement plants which have commenced production after 1-1-1982 would be allowed to sell 61.3 per cent of the additional production achieved by installation of D.G. Sets under the non-levy quota as against 50 per cent allowed in the normal course.

Indo-American Joint venture in machine tools

586. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation is going on for launching three Indo-American Joint ventures in machine tools in India;

(b) if so, the result achieved;

(c) the site surveyed and selected for establishing units; and

(d) the terms and conditions of negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A delegation of American Machine Tool Manufacturers sponsored by the National Machine Tool Builders Association of USA visited India in December, 1982 and in their discussions with Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association expressed interest in entering into Joint Ventures and Technical Collaborations with Indian partners in the field of machine tools and cutting tools.

(b) to (d). M/s. Gleason Works of New York, USA have submitted an application for grant of an industrial licence for the establishment of an undertaking in India for the manufacture of spiral cutters and Straight Bevel Coniflex Ring Type Cutters. They have proposed to float a company known as Gleason India Ltd. in which their equity participation would be up to 40 per cent.

Report of Working Group of Secretaries regarding Colour T.V. Policy

587. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of Secretaries which was entrusted with the work sometime back in regard to the colour TV Policy has submitted its report; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the private companies were consulted in this respect; and

(c) the response from them in regard to manufacture colour TV sets in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. It is not in the public interest to give the details.

(b) and (c) TV industry including private companies were consulted on various aspects about which inputs were required from them for the Committee over and above various views which industry has been giving to the Government from time to time in the past.

Servicing of Imported Colour TV by Indian T.V. Manufacturers

588. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian TV Manufacturers' Association has warned the consumers who imported colour T.V. sets that the Indian T.V. manufacturers would not be able to provide any servicing for them in the absence of spare parts and circuit diagrams; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Department of Electronics is not aware of such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Releasing of non-levy cement by Manufacturers

589. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantity of cement released by the manufacturers on non-levy basis.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Cement Manufacturers Association, on behalf of its constituent units, had a gentleman's agreement with Government to ensure that non-levy cement would be available freely and all over the country at certain pre and self-determined prices;

(c) if so, the minimum and maximum price fixed;

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of non-levy cement had generally varied between Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 or even more for a bag in certain parts of the country by the stockists of certain cement manufacturers; and

(e) what steps are being taken that non-levy cement should be available to the consumers at reasonable prices fixed by the manufacturers and Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per information made available by the cement manufacturers, it is estimated that about 6.4 million tonnes of cement has been despatched as non-levy during the period 28-2-1982 to 31-12-1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Cement Manufacturers have indicated the following maximum ceiling price of cement in the open market:—

Price of cement of 50 kgs. per bag excluding local levies and sales tax.

Name of States/Union Territories

Rs. 60/-

Maharashtra, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir and North-Eastern States..

Rs. 56/-

All other States/Union Territories.

(d) There have been reports of spurts in the prices of non-levy cement in certain parts of the country.

(e) There is no distribution or price control on non-levy cement and as such, the cement manufacturers have been persuaded to arrange for movement of more nonlevy cement in areas where shortages are reported.

Bomb thrown in Soviet Embassy . .

590. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two men on a scooter hurled an explosive device into the residential complex of the Soviet Embassy in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on the midnight of 18 November, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) On 18-11-82 at about 22.45 hrs. some unknown persons threw a grenade in the residential premises of USSR Embassy. The grenade exploded in the varandah of a flat occupied by a member of the Staff of the Embassy and caused damage to a window and glass panes. A case under Section 3|4 Explosive Substances Act and Section 427 IPC has been registered and is under investigation. A member of the Staff of the Embassy stated that at 10.30 p.m. on that day when he was strolling on the road, along with his wife he saw two persons going towards the Korean Embassy on a two wheeler scooter, but he could not describe the riders or indicate the number of the scooter.

The case is presently under investigation.

MADA programme in Tundi block of Dhanbad District

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

(a) the details of progress of the MADA Programme in Tundi Block, Dhanbad District and Pistanr Block, Giridih District of Bihar in 1982;

(b) the amount sanctioned and the amount spent actually in the last two years;

(c) whether most of the schemes are on paper creating great resentment amongst the tribal people; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

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

Foreign money to trade unions and welfare unions

592. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of money coming to Trade Unions and Labour welfare unions from associations and organisations outside India during the last three years, year-wise, association-wise or union-wise;

(b) whether it is obligatory for the receiving organisations to submit proper account to Government; and

(c) if so, details of the accounts submitted by organisations, organisation-wise?

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 down on the table of the House.

satellite alert in Gujarat

593. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the recent Satellite alert in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Soviet Union had advised for this alert particularly for Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, the details of the information provided by the Soviet Government?

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 news about the re-entry of COSMOS 1402 which contained a nuclear powered reactor appeared in various scientific and technical journals as well as in newspapers. Even when extensive and accurate tracking facilities are available, re-entry predictions of such satellites are not easy due to limitations in current day knowledge of the atmospheric structure at the re-entering regions, actual dynamics or re-entry etc. Information from Soviet sources with the UN and their Embassy in India gave certain technical parameters and predicted possible re-entry in the Arabian sea area. Noting the complexities and uncertainties of predictions on such matters of re-entry, general alert over Gujarat State and high seas around Bombay was ordered by appropriate Indian agencies. Final reports indicate that no problems occurred over any Indian region or to Indian shipping.

Discussions on State plans at ministerial Level

594. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ministerial-level discussions on the State Plans were held from 27 December, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the exercise covering all the State and union Territories was spread over a fortnight;

(c) whether any final decision was taken by the Planning Commission for the State plans; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Ministerial level discussions were started from January 7, 1983;

(b) The exercise covering all the States and the Union Territories was spread over the period from January 7, 1983 to February 9, 1983.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement showing the State-wise agreed outlays is attached.

Statement

Annual Plan 1983-84-OUTLAYS

States	(Rs. crores)
	Agreed Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	826.00
Assam	238.00*
Bihar	681.00
Gujarat	900.00
Haryana	407.00
Himachal Pradesh	140.00
Jammu & Kashmir	185.00
Karnataka	575.00

*yet to be decided.

<i>States</i>	<i>Agreed Outlay</i>
Kerala	320.00
Madhya Pradesh	855.00
Maharashtra	1500.00
Manipur	52.80
Meghalaya	56.32
Nagaland	51.00
Orissa	345.00
Punjab	440.00
Rajasthan	401.00
Sikkim	30.50
Tamil Nadu	845.00
Tripura	58.00
Uttar Pradesh	1290.00*
West Bengal	540.00
Total States	10736.62
<i>Special Area Programmes</i>	
1. Hill Areas	135.00
2. Tribal Areas	110.00
3. N.E.G.	95.00
Total	340.00
Grand Total	11076.62

*Yet to be decided.

**Rs. 1375 crores including Hill Areas outlay of Rs. 85 crores.

Pollution of river at Allahabad

595. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Central Pollution Control Board Reports, the bacterial contents of the river at Allahabad is very high and the entire stretch of the river beyond Kanpur has become extremely polluted; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) According to the reports, the bacterial content of the river at Allahabad is generally not high when compared to other major cities like Kanpur and Varanasi. However, during the period of mass bathing, the bacterial content tends to become high.

(b) Regular water quality monitoring of river Ganga is being carried out from 21 stations by the Central and U. P. State Boards. Preliminary schemes for prevention and Control of Pollution of Ganga

have been prepared for major cities of U.P., including Kanpur, Allahabad Varanasi. Industries and local bodies are being persuaded to instal pollution abatement devices.

Extinction of white crocodiles from Orissa coastal Areas

596. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that white crocodiles once inhabiting the entire coastal Orissa in large numbers, are almost extinct; and

(b) whether the Crocodile Research and Conservation Centre at Dangawal has drawn up a programme to protect and do breeding operations to save this rare reptile?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The following three species of crocodiles occur in India:—

- (i) Gharial — (*Gavialis gangeticus*)
- (ii) Salt water or Estuarine Crocodile — (*Crocodylu porosus*).
- (iii) Mugger or swamp crocodile — (*Crocodylus pelustris*).

There is no separate species called the White Crocodile.

(b) The Crocodile Research and Conservation Centre at Dangawal in Bhattarkanika has been set up for breeding and conserving the salt water crocodile. Considerable success has been achieved by this centre in rehabilitating the Salt Water Crocodile in the wild.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में गांवों को अन्यत्र स्थानों पर ले जाना

597. श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में धारा, झिरना, कोथीरव गांव नेशनल कारबेट पार्क के सीमा क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जंगली जानवरों के कारण इन गांवों के लोगों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जंगली जानवरों से सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से इन गांवों को ग्राम पोखरा गांव के समीप बसाने के आदेश जारी किए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गांवों को वहां बसाने में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यवरण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री विग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । ये गांव नेशनल कारबेट पार्क के क्षेत्राधिकार के बाहर परन्तु इसकी सीमा के निकट स्थित हैं । ग्रामवासियों ने अभि-वेदन दिया था कि वे जंगली जानवरों से कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं, अतः उन्हें अन्य स्थानों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाय ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता । तथात्ति, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इन गांवों को पुनः बसाने के लिए किसी उपयुक्त स्थान की जांच की जा रही है ।

अश्लील साहित्य की बिक्री पर रोक

598. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खुले तौर पर बेचे जा रहे अश्लील साहित्य को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे साहित्य को बेचने वाले कितने लोगों को इस कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ग) उन्हें दी गई सजा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 292 के अधीन किसी अश्लील पुस्तक, पुस्तिका, कागज रेखाचित्र, रंगचित्र रूपण अथवा आकृति अथवा किसी अन्य अश्लील वस्तु को, चाहे वह कुछ भी हो किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा बेचना, भाड़े पर देना, वितरित करना, लोक प्रदर्शन करना अथवा उसको किसी भी प्रकार परिचालित करना अथवा उस विक्रय, भाड़े, वितरण, लोक प्रदर्शन अथवा परिचालन के प्रयोजनों के लिए रचना अथवा उत्पादन करना, अपने कब्जे में रखना अपराध है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अदालतों द्वारा बरी किये गये विचाराधीन बन्धियों को मुआवजा

600. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संबद्ध नियमों में उन बन्धियों को मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था करने का है जो विचाराधीन बन्धियों के रूप में वर्षों तक कारागार में रहते हैं तथा उसके बाद या तो अदालतों द्वारा वे बरी कर दिये जाते हैं अथवा जितनी अवधि तक वे विचारा-

धीन बन्दी के रूप में जेल में रह चुके होते हैं, उससे उन्हें कम सजा सुनाई जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है, यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता और भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में निहित विद्यमान उपबंधों में अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों की अवधि तथा अनुचित रूप से लम्बी अवधि की नजरबन्दी के प्रति संरक्षणों की व्यवस्था है। राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के उपबंधों का पूरी तरह पालन करें जिससे मामलों की छानबीन और जांच नियमित होती है।

Production of Alloy Steel

601. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of alloy steel has gone down considerably in the first half of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the causes of this fall and the remedial measures if any, taken by Government to improve the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). There has been some reduction in the production of alloy steels during the first half of the current financial year compared to the corresponding period last year. Factors responsible for this decline are power restrictions on some of the produ-

cers, depressed market conditions and availability of imported material at highly competitive prices. Government have increased import duty on alloy steels from 60 per cent to 85 per cent and have also made the import policy for alloy steels far restrictive.

1983-84 की राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना तथा बिहार को आवंटित धनराशि

694. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों को धनराशि आवंटित कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के दौरान बिहार में क्या क्या निर्माण-कार्य शुरू किए जाएंगे ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चह्वाण) :

(क) से (ग) बिहार की 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 681 करोड़ रु. है। आरंभ किए जाने वाले निर्माण-कार्यों सहित ब्यौरा वार्षिक योजना के दस्तावेज में दिया जाएगा जो केन्द्रीय और राज्य बजट प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने के बाद यथाशीघ्र संसद में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में अपराध

605. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1981 और 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली महानगर में हुई हत्याओं, लूट-पाट, डकैतियों, अपहरणों, चोरियों और दंगों की कुल संख्या अलग अलग कितनी है ;

(ख) इन अपराधों के संबंध में अलग-अलग कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और क्या उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ;

(ग) कितने मामले हल हो गए हैं और कितने उलझे पड़े हैं ;

(घ) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें न्यायालयों ने फैसला सुना दिया है तथा उन में से कितने मामलों में फैसला सरकार के पक्ष में हुआ है ; और

(ङ) दिल्ली में शान्ति और व्यवस्था की स्थिति के लिए क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ङ) दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए दिल्ली

पुलिस द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये हैं:—

1. पुलिस सतर्कता में वृद्धि
2. बाकी-टाकी सैटों और वायरलेस युक्त मोटर साइकिलों के साथ सशस्त्र गश्त सहित गहन चलती फिरती और पैदल गश्त ।
3. बदमाशों और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की निवारक धाराओं के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई ।
4. आसूचना में वृद्धि करके डाकुओं, लुटेरों और अन्य बदमाशों का पता लगाने के लिए जिलों के विशेष दस्तों द्वारा निरन्तर अभियान चलाना ।
5. अपराध करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना ।

6. ज्ञात अपराधियों पर निगरानी को कड़ा करना ।

7. पुलिस गश्ती टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से स्थानीय निवासियों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा टिकरी पहरा और गश्त का आयोजन ।

8. रिहा किये गये अपराधियों पर विशेष निगरानी रखना ।

9. संवेदनशील स्थानों पर टुकड़ियां तैनात करना ।

10 चुने हुए और सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर अवरोधक रखना ।

11. निष्कासन प्रक्रिया को तेज करना ।

12. अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तरजिला बैठकें करना ।

विवरण

1981 तथा 1982 के लिए विभिन्न अपराध शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत मामलों तथा गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या आदि का विवरण ।

1981

अपराध शीर्ष	मामलों की कुल संख्या	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या		ऐसे मामलों की संख्या		ऐसे मामलों की संख्या		
			जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया	जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ।	जिनका समाधान हो गया है ।	जिनका समाधान नहीं हुआ है ।	जिनका निर्णय कर दिया है	जिनका निर्णय पक्ष में दिया गया है	
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
हत्या	199	347	248	86	143	52	640	23	
लूटपाट	185	293	141	106	105	172	19	7	
डकैती	24	76	66	13	15	8	1	—	
अपहरण	564	359	84	111	254	179	29	8	
चोरी	17243	2644	1616	697	1824	15092	389	319	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
दंगे	.	166	1331	747	526	141	25	9	1
हत्या	.	238	439	225	205	191	38	12	1
लूटपाट	.	155	203	91	90	79	63	1	—
डकैती	.	22	62	36	13	11	11	—	—
अपहरण	.	502	311	169	165	199	185	1	1
चोरी	.	13645	2202	1180	960	1470	11793	120	104
दंगे	.	163	1109	345	575	116	137	1	1

1982

Atrocities on SC/ST

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

(a) the number of incidents of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reported in 1982 (State-wise break up);

(b) whether the same is increasing for the last three years (State-wise break up);

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the town areas and in the industrial belt where the feudal sentiments are supposed to be less; and

(d) whether Government have made any study into the socio-economic factors behind these atrocities; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is laid on the Table of the House. As the information for the year 1982 is not yet complete, it is not possible to infer at this stage as to whether there is an upward or downward trend.

(c) and (d). The main factors and causes behind the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have already been brought out in the Union Home Minister's D. O. letter No. III. 11011/4/80-NID(D) dated 10th March, 1980 which were conveyed to the States for taking necessary action.

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		1980	1981	1982 upto	1980	1981	1982 (upto)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	152	206	170 (Sept.)	14	29	23 (Sept.)
2.	Assam	NIL	NIL	NIL (Nov.)	NIL	NIL	NIL (Nov.)
3.	Bihar	1890	1983	1768 (Oct.)	196	174	60 (Oct.)
4.	Gujarat	498	654	428 (Nov.)	130	95	94 (Nov.)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	68	69	73 (Dec.)	NIL	NIL	NIL (Dec.)
6.	Haryana	78	74	71 (June)	NIL	NIL	NIL (June)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	120	124	45 (Oct.)	NA	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	377	397	363 (Dec.)	NIL	5	4 (Dec.)
9.	Kerala	478	260	94 (July)	4	9	2 (July)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3877	4033	4426 (Nov.)	1429	302	2893 (Nov.)
11.	Maharashtra	518	695	556 (Oct.)	146	231	181 (Oct.)
12.	Orissa	80	80	137 (Nov.)	14	11	39 (Nov.)
13.	Punjab	79	51	73 (Dec.)	NIL	NIL	NIL (Dec.)
14.	Rajasthan	1180	1562	1735 (Dec.)	318	384	475 (Dec.)
15.	Tamil Nadu	140	199	130 (Oct.)	NIL	2	NA
16.	Tripura	..	18	3 (Oct.)	NIL	NIL	NIL (Oct.)
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4279	3865	3977 (Dec.)	NIL	NIL	NIL (Dec.)
18.	West Bengal	33	23	14 (Oct.)	12	25	16 (Oct.)

Gas cylinder thefts in Delhi

607. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are frequent thefts of gas cylinders in New Delhi, particularly from the V.I.P. and M.P.'s quarters;

(b) if so, the number of thefts during the past six months;

(c) whether Government have directed the C.B.I. to investigate these thefts; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). During the past six months viz. from 1st August, 1982 to 31st January, 1983, one case of theft of two gas cylinders has been reported from the residences of Members of Parliament and 92 such other cases have been reported to the Delhi Police.

(c) and (d). The case of theft from the M.P.'s residence is under investigation by Delhi Police and no arrest has so far been made. The investigation of the case has not been transferred to the C.B.I.

Dowry cases referred to C.B.I.

608. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry cases referred by Government to the Central Bureau of Investigation during the past six months together with their details;

(b) whether any investigation has been done by the concerned police stations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Four Dowry cases were referred by Government to the Central Bureau of Investigation during the past six-months. Their details are given below :—

(1) Death of Smt. Madhu Seth wife of Shri Jitender Seth r/o 164 Mohalla Afghnan, Ghaziabad (U.P)

C.B.I. has registered the case and the case is under investigation.

(2) Death of Smt. Usha Nagpal wife of Shri Satish Nagpal r/o 5 M/58 N.I.T. Faridabad.

The case is under examination by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(3) Death of Smt. Yasoda wife of Shri K. D. Gopalani, Mohan Nagar, Durg (M.P.)

The case will be registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on receipt of the consent of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(4) Death of Smt. Sunita Dewan r/o 164 Bawanipally Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

The case will be registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation as directed by the Supreme Court on receipt of the consent of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

कागज के मूल्य में वृद्धि

609. श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी :
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कागज मिलों ने हाल ही में अपने उत्पादन की कीमत बढ़ा दी है और न्यायालय से स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं ;

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

(ग) उन कागज मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और कीमत बढ़ाने के क्या आधार हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी मिलों को दी गई सुविधाएं आदि वापस ले कर उन पर दबाव डालेगी, ताकि उन्हें मूल्य में अनावश्यक वृद्धि करने से रोका जा सके ;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) . कुछ कागज मिलों ने कागज (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1979 और कागज (उत्पादन का विनियमन) आदेश, 1978 की वैधता को इस आधार पर चुनौती देते हुए कि छपाई के सफेद कागज का 4200 रु. प्रति मी टन मूल्य उत्पादन लागत से काफी कम है जिसके कारण उन्हें भारी हानियां हुई हैं। कलकत्ता और कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिकाएं दर्ज करा दी हैं। सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालयों ने मिलों को छपाई के सफेद कागज का मूल्य 5600 रु से 6500 रु. प्रति मी. टन, के आस पास कर देने की अनुमति देते हुए अन्तरिम आदेश पारित कर दिए हैं। भारत सरकार सम्बद्ध उच्च न्यायालयों में इन मामलों पर प्रतिवाद कर रही है।

आदेश की वैधता को चुनौती देने वाली मिलों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. दि वैस्ट कोस्ट पेपर मिल्स।

2. शेषाशायी पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड्स

3. मैसूर पेपर मिल्स

4. ओरिएण्ट पेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज लि.

5. आन्ध्र प्रदेश पेपर मिल्स

6. स्टार पेपर मिल्स लि.

7. स्ट्रा प्राइक्ट्स लि.

8. बल्लारपुर इण्डस्ट्रीज लि.

9. बंगाल पेपर मिल्स

10. रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज।

(घ) मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Constitution of Central Hindi Service for Ministries

610. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to constitute Central Hindi Service for all the Ministries has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the set up and constitution of the service for each Ministry; and

(c) the time by which the said service will start functioning?

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

(b) The proposed Service will comprise of the following five grades:

<i>Grade Designation and Pay Scale</i>	<i>Classification</i>
I. Director (Rs. 1500 - 1800)	} Central Civil Service Group 'A' }
II. Deputy Director (Rs. 1100 - 1600)	
III. Asstt. Director (Rs. 650 - 1200)	Central Civil Service Group 'B'
IV. Senior Translator (Rs. 550 - 800)	} Central Civil Service Group 'C' }
V. Junior Translator (Rs. 425 - 700)	

(c) Rules for the posts included in Group 'C' of the Central Secretariat official Language Service have already been notified in the Gazette of India.

Rules in respect of Group 'A' and 'B' posts of the Service are being finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Finalisation of the initial Constitution of the Service for Group 'C' posts and fixation of the interse seniority of the members of the Service in accordance with the provisions of these rules, in being expedited.

Geological Survey in Buldana District of Maharashtra

611. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some preliminary geological survey has been conducted in the parts of Buldana district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No significant minerals of economic importance have been found in the areas surveyed. However, Survey work is being continued.

Extinction of some Tribes in India

612. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that over 100 tribes in India are in the danger of extinction; and

(b) if so, the action Government are contemplating in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Government have identified 71 primitive tribal communities in the country each of which have comparatively a small population. Of them, seven have population less than a thousand each according to the 1971 Census. Special measures are being taken to ensure the continued survival and development of each of these groups.

Attacks on Indian Students

613. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of attacks on Iranian students by rival factions of the same nationality; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such incidents from taking place on the Indian soil?

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

(b) The State authorities concerned have been taking due preventive and punitive measures in accordance with law.

Import of Colour T.V. know-how

614. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to import colour TV know-how as a long term policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Government is of the view that the technological capability in the country is such that generally foreign collaboration is not required for the manufacture of CTV sets. This view has also been endorsed by the electronics industry.

Communal Riots

615. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of communal riots in the country State-wise, includ-

ing the loss of human life and property, during the period January 1980 to December 1982 and January 1977 to December 1979; and

(b) what concrete steps have been taken to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement giving figures of communal incidents and number of persons killed during the period from January, 1977 to December, 1979 and from January, 1980 to December, 1982 may be seen in the Annexure. The estimated loss of property during the years 1977 to 1981 is also indicated in the statement. The information in regard to loss of property during the year 1982 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The necessity of maintaining communal harmony and public order has been time and again stressed on the State Governments. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of antisocial elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available to the States as and when the requests for the same are made.

ANNEXURE

Name of State	No. of communal inciendnts during the period		No. of persons killed during the period		Estimated loss of property during the period	
	Jan. 1977 to Dec., 1979	Jan. 1980 to Dec. 1982	Jan. 1977 to Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980 to Dec. 1982	Jan. 1977 to Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980 to Dec. 1982
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradeah	72	94	16	67	85,19,160	8,04,679
Assam	29	53	4	24	1,58,900	64,02,697
Bihar	104	170	181	130	43,30,512	9,66,756
Delhi	13	12	..	8	6,30,750	31,50,000
Gujarat	67	168	15	70	4,75,877	1,73,23,811
Haryana	4	4	..	1	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	17	16	1	14	..	..
Karnataka	23	88	2	20	11,96,000	25,79,000
Kerala	34	40	5	10	2,31,755	65,964
Madhya Pradesh	43	78	3	17	1,79,127	2,53,410
Maharashtra	43	122	6	16	7,29,419	6,92,117
Manipur	3	3	..	2	..	..
Meghalaya	1	1	..	..	..	..
Orissa	16	15	..	2	..	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	23	58	5	6	22,000	17,40,450
Tamil Nadu	30	49	11	12	5,38,717	38,730
Tripura	1	1	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	134	150	115	340	41,70,937	43,64,884
West Bengal	64	98	42	70	8,20,165	10,22,600

The Information in respect of other States. /UT Administrations is 'NIL'.

Loss in TAFCO

616. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation (TAFCO) has suffered a loss of Rs. 21 crores ever since it was taken over from BIC in 1969.

(b) whether the factory which used to manufacture 20,000 pairs of shoes per day is now producing only 700 pairs;

(c) if so, the details and reasons;

(d) whether purchase of raw hide is handled by Secretary of TAFCO and not by a special purchase officer;

(e) whether TAFCO blocked payment of Rs. 60 lakhs to hide merchants for supplies from November, 1981 to March, 1982;

(f) whether as a protest hide merchants of Kanpur stopped supplies of raw hide;

(g) if so, the details;

(h) whether any enquiry has been made to go into the causes of such huge losses; and

(i) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (i). The Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur, has suffered an accumulated loss of Rs. 23.89 crores upto 31st March, 1982 since its take-over from BIC in 1969.

The figures relating to production per day during BIC time are not readily available. However, the present installed capacity of the footwear unit is 3,370 pairs per day. As against this capacity, the average production per day in January, 1983 was about 1500 pairs per day. Low production in TAFCO is mainly due to frequent break-downs in machinery and non-availability of vital spare parts, frequent power tripping, shortage of coal lack of work culture and labour problems.

Purchase of raw hides is handled by the Raw Hides Department of the Corporation. The Corporation has withheld payment of approximately Rs. 68 lakhs (about 40 per cent of the total claim of Rs. 1.61 crores) in respect of raw hides supplied by the hide merchants during November, 1981 to March, 1982 as the quality of these raw hides was found to be sub-standard and not according to the declared quality and grade while the prices fixed were considered 30—40 per cent higher for such hides than the market rates.

The above transaction of TAFCO has been carefully examined by the Board of Directors. Taking into consideration the relevant aspects of the matter, the Board has now decided to impose a cut of 9 per cent on the claims of the hide merchants and to release the balance.

Grievances of Ministerial Staff of Delhi Police

617. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime in December, 1982 the ministerial staff of the Delhi police had threatened to plant time bombs in the police offices in their demands were not met; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the salient features of their demands and the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances and also to pin-point those who threatened to resort to violent methods to press their demands

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). An anonymous letter listing to demands of the Delhi Police personnel Ministerial Cadre and also mentioning that some discontented police personnel are planning to set time bombs in the Police Offices, was received in December, 1982.

The demands *inter-alia* include creating more promotional avenues for the

ministerial cadre, laying down yardsticks creating posts in the Ministerial Cadre, scrapping the test for confirmation and revision of pay scales of Police personnel.

So far as the revision of the pay scales of Delhi Police personnel is concerned, the same cannot be done in isolation because it will have repercussions in other Central Police Organisations and also among the Central Government Employees.

The other demands are under active consideration of the Delhi Administration|Government.

Import of Aluminium

618. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(Figures in tonnes)

Installed capacity per annum	Production in 1981	Production in 1982	Import made in 1981	Import made in 1982
321,170	2,11,411	2,14,789	20,178 (Valued at Rs. 39 crores).	Nil

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Annual Consumption of Sponge Iron

619. SHRI R. F. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual consumption of sponge iron in the country;

(b) the import of sponge iron for domestic industries in the country during the year 1982 and the foreign exchange spent for the same;

(c) whether Government had decided to establish the project for production of sponge iron in Gujarat utilising gas from Bombay High as its feedstock to achieve self sufficiency in domestic requirement of sponge iron; and

(a) the figures of import of Aluminium during the years 1981 and 1982 and the indigenous production of the same in the country against its installed capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that import of Aluminium is on an increase every year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increase in import and its value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The installed capacity for production of aluminium metal, production and import of the metal during the years 1981 and 1982 are given below:

(d) if so, reasons for delay in granting approval to the project in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The estimated annual consumption of sponge iron by electric arc furnace units in the country is one lakh tonnes.

(b) 67,620 tonnes of sponge iron has been imported during 1982 and Rs. 7.55 crores has been spent in foreign exchange on this import.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Project Report on Sea-Bed Mining

620. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a feasibility and project report on the Ocean seabed mining has been prepared by the Department of Ocean Development;

(b) if so, the estimated investment involved and details in this regard; and

(c) when the mining operations are expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A feasibility and project report on the ocean sea-bed mining is yet to be prepared.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Mining is not likely to commence before nineteen ninety (1990).

केन्द्रों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त एककों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वस्तु	1980-81	1981-82
स्थापित नए एकक (संख्या)		
कामगार प्रधान एकक	1,77,236	2,38,241
लघु उद्योग एकक	60,328	69,980
योग :	2,37,564	3,08,221

लाभार्जन या किसी अन्य ऐसे आधार पर सरकार सूचना नहीं इकट्ठी करती ।

(ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र-वार पंजीकृत एककों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला अनुबन्ध सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया डेबिएस संख्या एल० टी० 5811/83] ।

जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त उद्योग

622. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं जिन्हें 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सहायता के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य : मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर जिला उद्योग

Enquiry Report into Fire in Panchkuin Road New Delhi.

623. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the inquiry into the devastating fire that broke out in Panchkuin Road,

New Delhi in September, 1982 destroying a number of furniture shops stated to be containing furniture ear-marked for Asiad worth several lakhs of rupees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has intimated that the Enquiry Officer has submitted the report and the same is under their consideration.

पाइप लाइन प्रणाली के माध्यम से कोयले की ढुलाई

624. श्री भीमसिंह :

डा सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड ने पाइप-लाइन प्रणाली के माध्यम से कोयले की ढुलाई के सम्बन्ध में एक प्राथमिक पत्र तैयार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी अध्ययन दल ने उस पत्र की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस दल की क्या रिपोर्ट है और इस योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

योजनामंत्री (श्री एस बी घवहाण):

(क) से (ग) तक : सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध पर, इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लिए 707 करोड़ रु की लागत से मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली कोयला खानों से गुजरात में 3 तापीय बिजली घरों तक लगभग 100 लाख टन प्रक्षालित कोयले के पाइप लाइन परिवहन के लिए योजना आयोग में दिसम्बर, 1980 में एक प्रारम्भिक तकनीकी-आर्थिक साध्यता अध्ययन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया था । इसमें योजना आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1980 में स्थापित किए गई उस अन्तर-मंत्रालयीन कार्यकारी दल के सदस्य भी उपस्थित थे जो छठी योजना में बताए गए नीति सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार देश में कोयले के घोल की पाइप लाइन द्वारा परिवहन व्यवस्था को शुरू करने की संभावनाओं की जांच करने के लिए बनाया गया था ।

2. इस कार्यकारी दल ने बाद में इस रिपोर्ट पर इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया तथा विभिन्न उपादानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक सिफारिश की कि भात्री कार्रवाई की योजना के लिए उपयुक्त राय कायम कर सकने और इस सम्बन्ध में निवेश निर्णय करने के उद्देश्य से यह आवश्यक था कि अधिक व्यापक साध्यता अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें न केवल अन्वेषणों के अधिक परिमाणों का समावेश होगा बल्कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बिजली घरों को कोयले का संचलन भी शामिल होगा जिसके लिए यातायात की गहनता गुजरात से भी अधिक होगी । उक्त अध्ययन दल ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि इस व्यापक अध्ययन का काम इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड को सौंपा जाए

3. इस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया था और इसके अनुसार देश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में स्थित कोयला खानों से उत्तरी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में तापीय बिजलीघरों को कोयले को घोल के रूप में पाइप लाइन द्वारा परिवहन से सम्बन्धित व्यापक तकनीकी-आर्थिक साध्यता अध्ययन का काम नवम्बर, 1981 में इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड को सौंप दिया गया था।

4. परामर्शदाता, मेसर्स इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि० द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप पर कार्यकारी दल ने विचार-विमर्श किया था और ये परामर्शदाता अब अन्तिम रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं। इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड से अन्तिम साध्यता रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर सम्बन्धित भागों पर कोयले के परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की तुलना में पाइप लाइन द्वारा परिवहन के विस्तृत लागत-लाभ विश्लेषण का काम योजना आयोग में किया जाएगा।

Arrest of Fake Traders in Ornaments in Delhi.

625. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently arrested some of the fake traders in ornaments in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the traders arrested; and

(c) the steps contemplated to book such culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No such arrests have been made recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As and when any complaint in this regard is received, prompt action will be taken to apprehend the culprits.

"Coordinated Research on Ecosystem"

627. SHRI M. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for an integrated approach between the Zoological Survey of India and Botanical Survey of India on one side and universities on the other side to have a research towards protection of ecological system;

(b) If so, whether the scientists have deeper studies of endangered species and hazards of massive export of frogs and turtles; and

(c) If so, what steps have been taken by Government to ban the export of frogs and turtles due to which the ecological system is leading to an imbalance?

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

(b) The scientists of Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India and universities are engaged in the studies of endangered species and also of hazards of export of frogs and turtles.

(c) The export of turtles is completely banned under the current export policy. The Government is also examining the question of curtailing the export of frogs or frog legs, as also farming both frogs and turtles in order to save the natural populations of these species.

Issue of False Certificates by Travel Agencies to Government Servants for LTC Claims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that travel agencies issue false certificates on charging their commission to Government servants for preferring their LTC claims as a result of which there is a flourishing racket; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to counter this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has no information in this regard as it is for the authorities passing LTC claims for payment to satisfy themselves regarding the genuineness of the claims submitted to them by individual Government Servants.

(b) A Government servant who prefers a false claims renders himself liable to suitable departmental action. Prosecution may also be resorted to in suitable cases.

Promotions of Section Officers to the Grade of Under Secretary

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article "Bureaucracy—The powers that be" appearing in the *India Today*, January 15, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the reasons to hold up the promotions of large number of Section Officers to the Grade of Under Secretary and issue of Select List for Grade I of CSS for 1982 as cleared by the UPSC together with details of steps taken to implement the recommendation of the Commission;

(c) whether similar promotions have been held up in other Ministries/Departments too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and measures taken to ensure speedy implementation of the Commission's recommendations?

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

(b) to (e). The Select List for Grade-I of CSS for 1982 consisting the names

of officers recommended by the Union Public service Commission was issued on 7th January, 1983. The officers included in the Select List are being promoted in the various Ministries/Department with reference to the vacancy position obtaining in each Ministry/Department.

Liberalisation of Freedom Fighter Pension Scheme

630. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently "Freedom Fighter Pension Scheme" has been liberalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for taking the said decision;

(d) the number of applications received from freedom fighters during the last three years from Bulsar District of Gujarat;

(e) how many applications have been sanctioned, rejected or are under consideration and the reasons in each case;

(f) how much amount Government are spending on freedom fighters every year; and

(g) what other benefits and facilities are being given to freedom fighters?

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

(b) The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) These liberalisations have been made on the recommendations of the Non-Official Advisory Committee of Freedom Fighters.

(d) and (e) Sixty applications were received from district Bulsar (Gujarat) out of which pension has been sanctioned to 32 freedom fighters. Four cases have been rejected being not covered under the purview of the provisions of the

Pension Scheme. Rest of the cases are awaiting finalisation for want of State Verification reports and/or requisite information from the applicants.

(f) The annual expenditure on implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is Rs. 36 crores.

(g) The Central Government operates the scheme for award of Tamra Patras apart from Swatantra Sanik Samman Pension Scheme. There is also a Freedom Fighter Home in New Delhi providing boarding, lodging and medical facilities etc. to old/infirm freedom fighters who have no one to look after them. This is run by the Delhi Administration on grants from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides these, the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have their own schemes for the grant of various benefits to freedom fighters.

Statement

The Government have taken the following decisions in connection with implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme:—

(i) In respect of claim of jail sufferings, the Government will now accept certificates of co-prisonership from any two renowned freedom fighters, who themselves had undergone imprisonment for not less than one year in connection with Freedom Struggle and are recipients of Tamrapatras and pension from the Central Revenues. Under the existing provisions of Scheme, such co-prisoner certificates were acceptable only when they had been issued by a sitting or former legislator.

(ii) The Government will also accept documentary evidence based on lists and books in regard to political suffering which had already been published by 1951-52 by various State Governments and other Quasi Official Agencies.

(iii) Flogging/whipping or caning awarded by the Court has been recognised as qualifying suffering for the purpose of grant of Samman Pension and ten strokes will be treated at par with six months imprisonment etc.

(iv) Hollwell Monument Removal Movement-1940 has been accepted as part of the National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of grant of Samman Pension from 1-8-80. This Movement was sponsored by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for the removal of the Hollwell Monument which was erected by the Britishers to commemorate, what used to be termed as the Black Hole massacre.

(v) The persons of Ex-INA, who had been sent to New Guinea and adjoining Islands and had undergone extreme hardships starvation, although they did not suffer any formal imprisonment, have been admitted to Samman Pension Scheme from 1-8-1980.

Help to Scheduled Tribes

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

(a) whether it is fact that Government are helping the areas where the Scheduled Tribes are in a majority in a population of ten thousand; and

(b) if so, the help given last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Outside the tribal sub-Plan areas identified in the States on the basis of blocks/talukas having each a majority of scheduled tribe population, pockets whose total population is 10,000 or more of which scheduled tribes constitute more than 50 per cent have also been identified with a view to ensuring accelerated development of the area and the people.

(b) In 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 9.40 crores was allocated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the concerned States for development of pockets of tribal concentration.

Possibility of getting Gold in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

632. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey is being done in Bisanatham area in Guppam Taluk of Chittoor Dist. (A.P.) regarding the possibility of getting gold; and

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Evaluation of Use of Technology in the country

633. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to evaluate the technology currently in use within the country and make a list of such technology;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to diffuse the knowledge of such technology in use within the country to all beneficiaries who can employ them; and

(c) if so, the details of both parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Technology Policy Statement has spelt out "where the import of technology is contemplated, the level to which technology has been developed, or is in current use, within the country, shall be first evaluated. Lists of technologies that have been adequately developed to the extent that import is unnecessary will be prepared and periodically updated; in such areas no import of technology would normally be permitted". An illustrative list of such technologies prepared earlier and currently in force has been published in the Guidelines for industries. A copy of this list is given in the statement attached.

Government has taken several steps to diffuse the knowledge of such technologies. Public Sector Undertakings like I.T.I., H.M.T. have diffused technologies to

several ancillary units. Similarly private sector industrial units have supplied technologies to some of their ancillaries e.g. in automobile and electrical accessories sector. List of available developed technologies within the country are published periodically by National Research & Development Corporation of India. Incentives have also been provided to users of indigenous technology through fiscal measures like enhanced investment allowance and rebates of income derived for transferring technical know-how under the Income Tax Act.

Statement

Illustrative List of Industries where no Foreign Collaboration, Financial or Technical, is considered necessary.

1. Metallurgical Industries

Ferrous: Ordinary Castings, Bright Bars, Structural, Welded CI Steel Pipes and Tubes.

Non-Ferrous: Antimony, Sodium Metal, Electrical Resistance Heating (Nickel free alloy) Aluminium litho-plates.

2. Electrical Equipment

Electric fans, Common domestic appliances, Common types of winding wires and strips, Iron clad switches, AC motors, Cables and Distribution transformers.

3. Electronic Components and Equipments

General purpose transistors, & Diodes, Paper, Mica and variable Capacitors, T.V. Receivers, Tape Records, Teleprinters, P.A. systems, Record Players/Changers.

4. Scientific and Industrial Instruments

Non-specialised types of vales, meters, weighing machinery, and mathematical, surveying and drawing instruments.

5. Transportation

Railway wagons, Bicycles.

6. Industrial Machinery

Building and constructional machinery, Oil mill machinery, Conventional

- rice mill machinery, Sugar machinery, Tea processing machinery, General purpose machinery.
7. Machine Tools
Forged hand tools, General purpose machine tools.
8. Agricultural Machinery
Tractor Drawal implements, Power tillers, Foodgrain Dryers, Agricultural implements.
9. Miscellaneous Mechanical Engineering Industries
10. Commercial Office and Household Equipments of Common Use
11. Medical and Surgical Appliances
12. Fertilizers
Single super phosphate, granulated fertilizers.
13. Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)
Acetic acid; Acetanilide; Ethyl Chloride; Viscose filament yarn/staple fibre; Melathion technical; Sulphate of alumina potassium chlorate; Fatty Acid & Glycerine; Butyl Titanate; Warfarin; Silica gel; Lindane; Endosulfan; Phanthate; Nitrofen; Ethyl ether; Plastipeel.
14. Dyestuffs
Benzidine; O-Tolidine; Carbozole Diazine Violet Pigment; Cadmium sulphide Orange.
15. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
Caffeine (natural); Phenyl Butazone; Tol Butamide; Paracetamol; Phana-cetin; Senna extract; Diasgenin; Clo-fibrate; 4-Hydroxy cumarin; Xantho-potoxin; Calcium gluconate; Choline Chloride, Glyceryl gulacolate; Pheny-lethyl biguanide hydro-chloride; Scopolamine hydrobromide; Niacina-mide; Ortholethyl biguanide; Colchicine; Diazepam; Sorbitol from dextrose mono-hydrate; Berberine hydrochlo-ride, Balladonna; Acroflavine; Cal-cium hypophosphite; Chlordiazep-oxide.
16. Paper and Pulp including Paper Products.
17. Consumer Goods.
18. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati.
19. Rubber Industries
Viscose tyre yarn; Metal bonded rubber; Latex foam; Rubberised fabrics; Bicycle tyres and tubes.
20. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers
Belting-leather; Cotton & hair finished leather; Pickers; Picking bands; Vegetable tanning extracts; Fat liquers other than synthetic.
21. Glass and Ceramics
22. Cement and Gypsum Products
- Note: The list is illustrative and not exhaus-tive. Clarification of details within the broad headings is the responsi-bility of administrative Ministries:

Achievement of Insat-1A

634. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete achievement of IN-SATIA in developing our scientific capa-bilities; and

(b) the details of the areas in which the indigenous know-how was developed for INSAT-1A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) INSAT-1A was a foreign built satellite procured by India for operational enhancement of national tele-communications, meteorology, radio and TV services. As such, it was not meant for developing our scientific capabilities. However, there were incidental scientific and technological knowledge gains in the area of spacecraft design, testing, sate-llite-launch vehicle interfaces, post-launch satellite manoeuvres and operations, and in setting up the Master Control Station in India

(b) INSAT-1A spacecraft was procured from abroad; it had no indigenously built equipment on it. However, the satellite Control Earth Stations at the Master Control Facility at Hassan, the 28 fixed telecommunications earth stations, the Data Collection Platforms (DCPs), the Direct Reception Sets (DRS) and TV Receive Only Terminals, and Radio Networking Terminals that work with INSAT-1 satellites were indigenously developed and supplied by Indian R&D and industrial units.

देश में नए इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करना

635. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष के दौरान देश में कुछ इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों में;
और

(ग) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्चे) (क) और (ख). विशाखापत्तनाम में एक इस्पात कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है तथा दो और कारखाने—एक उड़ीसा में तथा दूसरा विजयनगर (कर्नाटक) में लगाने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं

Infiltration of an Hijacker into India

636. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Abdul Hamid hijacker of Indian passenger plane in 1976 had recently infiltrated into India possibly to make another hijacking attempt; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to locate him and to deport him to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) This has not been confirmed. The authorities concerned will keep due vigilance.

Poverty in Tribal Belts

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

(a) whether Government have noticed the extreme poverty squalor, disease and superstitions prevailing in tribal belts of the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of such districts; and

(c) the number of such districts included in the Tribal sub-Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government are generally aware of the poor socio-economic conditions prevailing in tribal belts of the country.

(b) and (c) The districts covered by tribal sub-Plan are 22 fully and 97 partly. Their names are indicated in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

DISTRICT FULLY COVERD UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLANS

Sl. No.	State/U. Ts.	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	BIHAR	2	Ranchi, Singbhum.
2.	GUJARAT	1	Dangs.
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti.
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	4	Jhabua, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar.
5.	MANIPUR	5	Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur West Tengnoupal.
6.	ORISSA	3	Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Koraput.
7.	RAJASTHAN	2	Banswara, Dungarpur.
8.	SIKKIM	1	North District.
9.	A. & N. ISLANDS	1	Nicobar.
10.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	1	Daman.
	TOTAL	22	Districts

Districts Partly Covered under Tribal Sub-Plans

S. No.	State/U. Ts.	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	8	Adilabad, East Godavari, Khamam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram, Warangal & West Godavari.
2.	ASSAM	8	Cachar, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong & Sibsagar.
3.	BIHAR	2	Palamau & Santhal Parganas.
4.	GUJARAT	7	Banaskantha, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surat, Vadodara & Walsad.
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	Chamba.
6.	KARNATAKA	4	Chickmangalur, Coorg, Mysore & South Kanara.

1	2	3	4
7.	KERALA	9	Trivandrum, Quilon, Idukki, Ernakulam, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wynad Cannanore & Palghat.
8.	MADHYA PRADESH	17	Balaghat, Betul, Bilaspur, Chindwara, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Khargone, Morena, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Ratlam, Seoni, Shahdol Sidhi, Khandwa and Durg.
9.	MAHARASHTRA	11	Ahemednagar, Amaravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Nasik, Pune, Thane, Yeotmal & Gadchiroli.
10.	ORISSA	6	Balasore, Boudh Khondmals, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar & Sambalpur.
11.	RAJASTHAN	3	Chittorgarh, Udaipur & Sirohi.
12.	TAMIL NADU	5	Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Salem South Arcot & Tiruchirapalli.
13.	TRIPURA	3	North District, South District & West District.
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	1	Lakhimpur Kheri.
15.	WEST BENGAL	12	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdhan, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapure, Murshidabad, Purulia, 24-Parganas, West Dinajpur.
Total		93	Districts

Creation of Cell for Planning of Schedule Areas

638. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cell-section has been created in Planning Commission exclusively for planning of scheduled areas|tribal areas|Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is fact that these areas require a different approach;

(c) whether it is a fact that strategy evolved for tribal development completely ended in failure during years 1975 to 1982; and

(d) whether Government have conducted any mid term appraisal of the Tribal sub-plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Backward Classes Division in the Planning Commission deals with the development of backward classes, Tribal sub-plans and Special Component plans for Scheduled Castes.

(b) A Special approach for integrated development of tribal areas has already been adopted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The mid term review of the tribal sub-plan as a part of the overall Sixth Plan is yet to be finalised.

Failure of Tribal sub-Plans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the concept of Tribal Sub-Plans has failed in the entire country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that schemes formulated under these Tribal Sub-Plans have not given direct benefits to the tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the concept of tribal sub-Plan has made visible impact in tribal areas.

(b) No, Sir. The schemes of tribal sub-Plan have benefited tribal people.

Priority to Backward Areas in Planning

640. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no priority in any sector of planning is being given to those backward areas of former princely States over those ruled by British India;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has ever considered the desirability over such proposal; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to faulty planning areas known as scheduled areas in Indian Constitution and partially excluded and excluded areas could not make any headway?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No distinction is made by the Planning Commission between the former princely States and those ruled by the British in the matter of planning or removal of backwardness; both get the same priority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Development of the areas referred to is in fact receiving special attention in the national plan.

Power cut in the Industries in Orissa

641. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industries have been affected due to the recent power cut imposed in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name and the number of the major and medium industries affected due to power cut;

(c) the average monthly loss sustained by each of these industries since the power cut imposed in that State on those industries; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the bottleneck?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) State Government of Orissa have intimated that the following industrial units have been affected due to recent power restriction:—

1. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela.
2. Indian Aluminium, Hirakud.
3. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys, Theruvali.
4. Ferro Manganese Plant, Rayagada.
5. Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda.
6. Jayshree Chemicals, Ganjam.
7. Ferro Chrome Plant, Jaipur Road.
8. Orient Paper Mills (Caustic Soda).

It is very difficult to assess precisely the loss in industrial production due to power-cut alone as production losses are also due to a number of other constraints such as shortage of imported and indigenous raw materials, non-availability of adequate furnace oil, lack of finance, slackness in demand, labour disputes, etc.

(d) The State Government have made special drive to improve thermal generation at TTPS and take steps for early commissioning of its Sixth Unit and stabilisation of the Fifth Unit. Further additional Power assistance, to the extent available, has been obtained from the

neighbouring States and given to industries.

Antyodaya Programme

642. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official evaluation has been made about the success of the Antyodaya Programme;

(b) if so, the information received about the success or the failure of the above programme;

(c) the State-wise report as collected by his Ministry; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) A brief note in the form of a statement is enclosed. The State-wise information is contained in the Evaluation Report on Antyodaya Programme (1979-81) brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in August, 1982.

Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library. (Index No. 309.23R-LI).

Statement

Brief Note

The Antyodaya Programme introduced by the Government of Rajasthan on October 2, 1977 was followed by the Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. The Programme aimed at the upliftment of the poorest of the poor in rural areas.

The State Governments had envisaged that the benefits of the 'on-going' schemes should be extended to be selected antyodaya families. The families were required to be identified in the Gram Sabha meeting.

The type of benefit schemes under the Programme in different implementing States were land allotment, agriculture and Land Development Schemes, animal husbandry and village and cottage industries. In addition, welfare schemes like oldage

pension, housing subsidy and wage employment on priority basis were extended to the selected beneficiaries in a few States. Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh had also introduced a new type of 'total care' family welfare schemes, like free education of children, health care and legal aid to antyodaya families.

The Programme was administered at three levels viz., the State, the district and the block. The block was supposed to be the basic unit for implementation at the field level.

The Study revealed that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including backward classes accounted for the highest coverage under the Programme varying from 60 per cent to 88 per cent in the selected States.

The acceptance of agricultural land had helped the beneficiary households in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa in shifting from labour and other uneconomic occupations to cultivation. Like-wise, others were benefited by the oldage pension schemes. The coverage of antyodaya families under self-employment schemes in these States and also in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was instrumental in their adopting more remunerative occupations like dairy, goat/sheep rearing, cart drawing, rickshaw pulling and other small trades.

A positive impact on the consumption pattern of Antyodaya families was also reported by the beneficiaries in all the implementing States.

A micro approach in identifying the poorest of the poor and delivery benefits at their door-steps according to their choice, skill and genius had created a distinction. For the first time probably, cash was kept away from the beneficiaries and thereby scope of misutilisation was minimised.

The Programme had permeated very well in the villages and the general village community was well aware of the nature of the Programme and its objectives. This was possible because the Gram Sabhas were closely associated with the selection process.

It was, however, observed that there was lack of follow-up-service to the beneficiaries

after the delivery of benefits. Due to lack of necessary supervisory staff, it was not possible to keep contact with the beneficiaries for ensuring proper utilisation of benefits.

The banks had played a limited role in financing schemes. The Cooperatives and the Village Khadi Board were conspicuous by their absence except in Rajasthan where a large number of families were covered under the Cooperative fold.

Training, extension and marketing facilities for the beneficiary antyodaya families were the other fields which had not been given serious thought by the States.

Cement plants financed by World Bank

643. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether some cement projects are going to be financed by World Bank;

(b) whether any such cement plants set up in the country have been financed by the World Bank earlier;

(c) if so, what are those cement plants and the new cement projects which are going to be set up with World Bank finance; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No World Bank assistance has yet been tied up for any of the projects of Cement Corporation of India. However, two projects of the Corporation have been posed to World Bank for assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

644. श्री निहाल सिंह : (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भुगतान किये जाने वाले समयोपरि भत्ते को संशोधित करने का मामला बहुत समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या : (क) से (ग) तक, कर्मचारी पक्ष की समयोपरि भत्ते को दरों में वृद्धि किये जाने सम्बन्धी मांग को, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र तथा अनिवार्य विवाचन की योजना के अधीन, विवाचन बोर्ड को भेज दिया गया था। विवाचन बोर्ड ने इसके समक्ष उठाए गए मुद्दों पर अपना पंच निर्णय दे दिया है। सरकार इस पंच निर्णय को जांच कर रही है।

यमुना में गिरने वाले नाले

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

(क) हैदरपुर और ओखला वाटर वर्क्स के बीच यमुना नदी में कितने गन्दे नाले गिरते हैं और इन नालों में जिन कारखानों का मल बहता है उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) हैदरपुर और ओखला के बीच चार बड़ नाले हैं जो यमुना नदी में अपशिष्ट जल की प्रचुर मात्रा छोड़ते हैं। ये हैं :—

1. नजफगढ़ नाला
2. सिविल मिल नाला।
3. राजघाट पावर हाउस नाला
4. सेन नर्सिंग होम नाला।

दिल्ली संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र में 16 मुख्य औद्योगिक एककों, जिनके बहिःस्राव उपर्युक्त नालों में निस्सारित किये जाते हैं, का विवरण संलग्न किया गया है।

(का) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा उद्योगों को बहिःस्राव शोधन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। 16 मुख्य उद्योग जो कि 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक औद्योगिक बहिःस्राव छोड़ते हैं, में से 12 एककों ने शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित कर लिए हैं जब कि बाकी उद्योगों के लिए बहिःस्राव शोधन संयंत्र योजना को अवस्था में हैं।

विवरण

दिल्ली संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र में यमुना नदी में बहिःस्राव निस्सारित कर रहे 16 मुख्य औद्योगिक एककों के नाम और पते।

1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना,
पश्चिम पटेल नगर,
नई दिल्ली—110008

2. दिल्ली कलाथ मिल्स,
बाड़ा हिन्दु राव रोड,
दिल्ली—110006
3. बिरला काटन स्पिनिंग एण्ड
बीविंग मिल्स लि०, बिरला
लाइंस, दिल्ली—110007
4. स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल्स,
शिवाजी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली—110015.
5. दा सरदार कार्बोनिक गैस लि०,
सी०-255, रीवाडी लाइन इण्ड
स्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज 2, मायापुरी,
नई दिल्ली—110027.
6. डी० सी० एम० केमिकल वर्क्स,
(श्रीराम फूड्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर
के रूप में पुनः नामित),
नजफगढ़ रोड,
नई दिल्ली—110015.
7. अयुध्या टेक्सटाइल मिल्स,
आजादपुर,
दिल्ली—110033.
8. डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल्स,
शिवाजी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली—110015.
9. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टसाइड्स लि०,
पोस्ट बाक्स 623, इण्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र,
रोहतक रोड,
नई दिल्ली—110015.
10. मदर डेयरी, पटपरगंज,
दिल्ली—110092
11. प्युर ड्रिक्स (नई दिल्ली) लि०
सरदार मोहन सिंह बिल्डिंग,
कनाट प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली—110001.
12. सलवानिया एण्ड लक्ष्मन लि०
681, नजफगढ़ रोड,
नई दिल्ली—110015.

13. प्युर ड्रिक्स (नई दिल्ली) लि०,
1 और 2, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया,
शिवाजी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली—110015.

14. कान्टिनेटल डिवाइसेस, लि०,
सी०-120, नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रियल
एरिया, नई दिल्ली—110028

15. गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स कम्पनी लि०,
पो० अ० बाक्स 2182,
दिल्ली—110007

16. मार्टन बेकरीज इण्डिया लि०,
लारेंस रोड,
इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया,
नई दिल्ली ।

Progress of Ministeel Plants at Vijaya- Nagar Salem and Visakhapatnam

646. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the
three mini-steel plants at Vijayanagar,
and Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the necessary infrastruc-
tural facilities required for these plants
have been built up; and

(c) when these three projects will be
completed and ready for production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES,
(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) An
integrated steel plant with a capacity of
3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel is under
construction at Visakhapatnam. The
necessary infrastructural facilities are also
being provided. The project is expected
to be completed by the end of January,
1988.

Details Project Report is under prepa-
ration for setting up a steel plant at
Vijayanagar. It is proposed to adopt
direct-reduction technology for this plant.
Preparatory work and pre-construction
activities such as land acquisition, site

survey, soil tests etc. have been taken in
hand. An investment decision has how-
ever, not been taken as yet.

A stainless steel cold rolling plant has
been set up at Salem and has started com-
mercial production with effect from March,
1982.

Setting up of Industries in hilly region

647. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-
SHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been ac-
corded in the setting up of new industries
in the hilly and backward States in the
Himalayan region i.e. Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern
States and the hilly region of U.P.;

(b) if so, the names of the industries
for which letters of intent/licences have
been issued during the past three years
including the current financial year, give
details for each year separately;

(c) whether any incentives have been
offered to industrialists for setting up
industries based on local raw material in
these regions;

(d) if so, the nature thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any provision has also been
made for the employment of youngmen
for these areas in the raw industries to be
set up in these regions; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A
Statement indicating the letters of Intent
and Industrial Licences issued during the
period 1980, 1981 and 1982 is enclosed.
Details of all Letters of Intent and Indus-
trial Licences regarding name of the
undertaking, item of manufacture, capa-
city and location etc. are being published
by India Investment Centre in their
'Monthly News Letter', copies of which
are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) to (g) In order to attract entrepreneurs in the identified industrially backward areas to set up industrial undertakings, the Government offers the following incentives/facilities:—

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India term lending financial institutions.

(v) Hire-purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(vi) Consultancy for technical services.

(vii) Interest Subsidy.

(viii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(ix) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(x) Rural Artisans Programme.

(xi) District Industries Centre.

(xii) Seed/Margin Money assistance.

Statement

Statement showing Letter of Intents and Industrial Licences issued during the period 1980, 1981 and 1982

Name of the State	1980		1981		1982	
	LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL
Himachal Pradesh	11(9)	2(1)	15(13)	1(1)	15(14)	6(5)
Jammu & Kashmir	12(9)	2(1)	8(7)	3(3)	8(8)	3(2)
Hilly regions of U.P.	N.A.	(N.A.)	N.A.	(N.A.)	9(9)	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	1(1)	..	1(1)	..
Assam	2(2)	5(1)	7(3)	4(2)	5(4)	1(1)
Manipur	..	..	..	1(1)	..	..
Maghalaya	..	..	11(9)	..	4(4)	..
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	..	..	6(5)	..	1	..
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	1(1)	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures in the brackets indicate LIs and ILs issued in the identified backward areas/districts of the States.

N.A.:—Not available.

Committee for Planned Development of Hilly Areas

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

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee of experts/officers for the

planned development of hilly areas in the country in 1982;

(b) if so, whether any representatives of the people like Members of Central/State Legislatures concerned have also been associated with the Committee;

(c) if so, the names of people's representatives associated;

(d) if not, the names of the present members alongwith designations and the States to which they belong alongwith their expertise/association with development of hill areas and the reasons for not associating Legislators with the Committee; and

(e) whether this short-coming would be redressed and some representatives of the people included in this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An advisory Committee for securing the development of the Himalayan Region on systematic and scientific lines was set up in December, 1982 by the Planning Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Advisory Committee constituted in December 1982 for securing the development of Himalayan Region on systematic lines consists of officials and non-officials. It includes social workers, social scientists, economists anthropologists and experts in other fields. A list of members of the Advisory Committee together with their designations and specialisations is given in the Statement attached. There is a provision in the notification constituting the Advisory Committee for inviting to the meetings, additional persons as special invitees. Under this provision, the benefit of the views of Legislators would be availed of as and when considered necessary.

Statement

Composition of the Advisory Committee for the Development of Himalayan Region.

<i>Name and Designation of the Member</i>	<i>Field for Specialisation</i>
1. Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Member (Incharge of Hill Areas) Planning Commission. (Chairman)	Economics
2. Prof. M.G.K. Menon, Member (Incharge of Eco- Development & Environment), Planning Commission.	Science & Ecology
3. Dr. T.H. Papola, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.	Socio-Economics
4. Prof. B.K. Roy Burman, Council for Social Development, New Delhi.	Social Anthropology
5. Dr. P.C. Joshi, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, University Campus, Delhi.	Economics
6. Shri Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal, P.O. Gopeshwar, District Chamoli, U.P.	Social Worker
7. Dr. S.L. Shah, Emeritus Scientist, Vivekananda Laboratory for Hill Agriculture, Almora, U.P.	Agro-Economics
8. Shri J.S. Lal, ICS (RETD); 83, Jorbagh, New Delhi-110003.	Environment and Management

Name and Designations of the member	Field of Specialisation
9. Prof. Ramakrishnan, School of Life Sciences, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Science & Ecology
10. Dr. D. R. Bhumbla, Executive Director, Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development, 6, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-110003.	Agriculture Scientist-Agronomy
11. Dr. B.D. Sharma, Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.	Tribal Development & Adminis- tration
12. Shri B.D. Bhutt, F-1/1, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057.	Educationist from Garhwal, U.P. Hills
13. Shri Madhav Ashish, Social Worker, P.O. Mirtola, Almora, U.P.	Social Worker
14. Shri Natwar Sthakkar, Secretary, Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Chuchuyimlang (Distt. Kokochung) Nagaland.	Social Worker
15. Dr. S.P. Nautiyal, C/o Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, (U.P.)	Geology.
16. Shri T. N. Dhar, Secretary, Hill Areas, U.P. Government, Lucknow.	Hill Area Administration.
17. Shri K.D. Menon, Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Tripura, Agartala.	Hill Areas Administration
18. Dr. T.N. Khoshoo, Secretary, Department of Environment, Bikaner House, New Delhi,	Botany and Environment
19. Dr. Virendra Kumar, Consultant (Hill Areas) Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Field Botany, Environment and Ecology.
20. Smt. P.P. Trivedi, Adviser (SP), New Delhi. (Member Secretary)	Social Planning, Hill Areas Development & Administration.

Representation against shifting of H.P. Circle of G.S.I. from Chandigarh to Faridabad

649. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation against the shifting of H.P. Circle of the Geological Survey of India from Chandigarh to Faridabad has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this representation along with reasons for shifting the Circle;

(c) whether the Circle office would be shifted back to Chandigarh or located in H. P. as Faridabad is not as easily accessible from H. P. as is Chandigarh; and

(d) if not, the likely date of shifting it back to Chandigarh and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Circle office of Geological Survey of India is not being shifted from Chandigarh to Faridabad.

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

News Captioned "Rural For Certificates for Freedom Fighters Pension Liberalised"

650. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Hindu' (Madras) of 31-1-1983 under the caption 'Rules for certificates for freedom fighters pension liberalised';

(b) if so, whether freedom fighters eligible to issue certificates to the applicants can hail from any part of the country/State and may not necessarily belong to the district of the applicant since many States/districts have been reorganised after Independence;

(c) whether any instructions in this regard have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and if so, the date with effect from which they have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and likely date by which they would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A copy of the letter issued to the State Governments in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 5812|83]. The relaxations now made are effective from the original date of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme viz., 1-8-1980.

Suggestion to solve Resources Gap of the States

651 SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States' resources gap is causing concern to the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the discussion on resources is nearing completion but there is apprehension that most of the States may be in the red;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has already compiled the final tally of the resources position of the States;

(d) whether the Planning Minister had asked the States to take measures to improve their finances;

(e) whether the discussions at the Chief Minister's level which were to start on 29 December, 1982 have not so far taken place;

(f) the measures Planning Commission has suggested to the States for resources gap that is existing in the States and to what extent it will be solved;

(g) whether the annual plans of the States have already been finalised; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (f) Discussions with the Chief Ministers of States excluding Assam on resources for the Annual Plans of 1982-83 and 1983-84 have been completed. In the case of States where shortfall in their own resources was anticipated, the Chief Ministers concerned were requested to adopt appropriate measures including better collection of Government dues, economy in non-plan expenditure and to regulate Plan expenditure within resources available so as to avoid any deficit at the end of the current year. There has been general agreement on the need to take suitable measures to close the year without any deficit. It has been clarified to the State Governments that if there is any deficit at the end of 1982-83, it would be adjusted against their resources for the Annual Plan of 1983-84.

(g) Yes, Sir except Assam.

(h) details of the Annual Plans of the States for 1983-84 would be indicated in the Annual Plan Document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as pos-

sible after the presentation of the Central and State budgets.

Setting up of Cement plants in the country

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some cement plants in the country in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the States where such new cement plants are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether some cement plants are proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(d) if so, where and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Of the various projects which are in the pipeline and are being set up in public sector, two new cement plants and one expansion in Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa are expected to be set up/Commissioned in 1983-84 as detailed below:—

Name of the unit	Location with state	Capacity in lakh tonnes per annum.	Remarks
M/s. Malabar Cements Ltd. (New unit).	Palghat (Kerala)	4.2	State Public Sector.
M/s. Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd. (New unit)	Madhukunda (West Bengal)	2.6	Joint venture between Cement Corporation of India and West Bengal Industries Development Corporation.
M/s. Hira Cement Works (Expansion)	Bargarh (Orissa)	1.65	State Public Sector.

Second Steel Plant in Orissa

653. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for starting the construction work

of second steel plant in Orissa in Sukinda area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, at what stage this proposal is now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Feasibility report for the Project has been prepared and Detailed Project Report is under preparation. Possibilities of getting equipment from foreign countries with matching financing facilities are being examined, and pre-construction activities such as site selection, acquisition of land, site survey, soil investigation etc. have been taken in hand. An investment decision has, however, not been taken as yet.

Completion of Rare Earth Project At Chhatrapur

654. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing the rare earth project at Chhatrapur in Orissa;

(b) the total expenditure made so far on the project; and

(c) when this project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) Project being set up at Chhatrapur in Orissa by the Indian Rare Earths Limited is in an advanced stage of completion. Most of the Civil Work has been completed and the erection of the Plant and Machinery is in progress.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the Project as on 31-12-1982 is Rs. 6333.82 lakhs.

(c) The entire Project is expected to be commissioned in April, 1984.

Plan Outlay for Orissa for 1983-84

655. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for 1983-84 for Orissa has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the plan outlay finally sanctioned for Orissa; and

(c) whether there was any shortfall in plan expenditure in Orissa in 1981-82 and 1982-83?

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

(b) The Annual Plan outlay for 1983-84 for Orissa has been finalised at Rs. 345 crores.

(c) A marginal shortfall of Rs. 1.27 crores has been reported by the State Government in Plan expenditure during 1981-82 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 275 crores. No shortage is however anticipated in Plan expenditure during 1982-83 against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 300 crores.

"National Seminar on Environmental Law"

656 SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made at the National Seminar Environmental Law held recently in Cochin;

(b) the details of studies that have been conducted by the Institute of Oceanography in this matter; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The principal suggestions made at the National Seminar on Environmental Law, held at Cochin from 17-19th January, 1983 relate to providing greater autonomy to the State Water Pollution Control Boards and amendment to the Central Water Pollution Control Act 1974, re-drafting law curriculum to include environmental law, propagation of environmental education at all levels, establishment of a treatment plant as a pre-condition to industrial licence, need for establishment of a marine water management fund of effluent plants and greater public par-

participation in environmental decision making.

(b) The National Institute of Oceanography is not primarily concerned with these suggestions. Their attention has, however, been drawn in this regard.

(c) The suggestions are receiving the attention of the Department.

Industrially Backward Districts in the country

657. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for declaring a particular district as industrially backward;

(b) how many districts have so far been declared as industrially backward throughout the country.

(c) how many districts in Tamil Nadu have been declared as industrially backward; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) In pursuance of the decisions which emerged from the meeting of the NDC Committee in September, 1969, the Planning Commission in December 1969, had suggested the following guidelines to be adopted by the State Governments for identification of economically and industrially backward districts:

(i) per capita foodgrains|commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains|cash crops.

(ii) Ratio of agricultural workers in the total population.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively, number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(iv) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(b) to (d) Based on the information furnished by the State Governments| Union Territory Administrations, along with the details of the criteria adopted for the purpose, 247 districts have been identified as industrially backward to qualify for Concessional Finance Facilities. 9 districts in Tamil Nadu.

Heavy Imports of Special Steel and Aluminium

658. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that heavy imports of special steel and aluminium have, on the one hand, led to needless foreign exchange expenditure on these items, and on the other hand, have created considerable idle capacities in indigenous industries producing such items; and

(b) if so, what corrective steps have since been taken item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Sizeable imports of alloy steels are reported to have taken place. The trend was sought to be corrected by increasing the import duty and making the import policy more restrictive.

Though the installed capacity for production of aluminium in the country is 321,170 tonnes per annum, capacity utilisation has been ranging between 60 and 65 per cent during the last two years mainly due to shortage of power. The shortfall in production necessitated imports. But the demand for aluminium slackened considerably since the last quarter of 1980-81 due to low off-take of conductors by State Electricity Boards. The demand for commercial grade metal was

also affected adversely because of the high cost of the metal. This resulted in the producers and the canalising agency carrying large inventory of aluminium. As a corrective measure, it has been decided that for the present, the canalising agency MMTC, will not make any fresh import. During 1982-83, there has been no import of aluminium by MMTC.

Linkage of small units with large units

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

(a) whether Government have ever examined the scope of the small scale sector for linkage with large units;

(b) if so, the findings of the examination; and

(c) whether any effort has since been made to bring about a policy-orientation in respect of the small scale sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The policy of the Central Government is to encourage linkages of large and medium sector industries with small scale units acting as ancillaries or vendors. This is a continuous activity and programmes for linkages are constantly reviewed by the Government.

Take-over of M/s. Incheck and National Rubber

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

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal for take over of Messrs. Incheck and National Rubber, the two West Bengal ailing Industrial units;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Within the framework of the present policy on sick units, final disposition of the assets of M/s. Incheck and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited is at an advanced stage of consideration and a final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Citizenship Rights to People in Sikkim

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

(a) whether there are large number of people who are still stateless in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the grounds for their Statelessness; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to give them citizenship rights in Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). An order was issued on 16th May, 1975 under Section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 providing that every person who immediately before 26th April, 1975 (date when Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union) was a Sikkim subject under the Sikkim subjects Regulation, 1961 would be deemed to have become a citizen of India. Those who were not registered under the aforesaid Regulation of 1961 or were not eligible to be so registered are among the persons who may be regarded as stateless, unless they have a claim to any other nationality.

(c) The State Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Speaker of the Sikkim Assembly to consider the nationality issue. Its report has since been received and is under consideration.

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau

662. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1526 on 13 Octo-

ber, 1982 regarding setting up of industries in Madhubani and Palamau and state:

(a) which are the specific 13 nucleus plants for Madhubani and 10 for palamau districts alongwith their ancilliary-downstream units and details thereof;

(b) whether examination of the report of the task force has since been completed;

(c) if so, details thereabout; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and time-limit for finalisation of report and beginning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Nucleus Plants together with their ancillaries recommended to be set up in Madhubani and Palamau are given in the Statement attached.

(b) to (d). The State Government is being asked to examine the feasibility of the recommended projects and initiate action to establish them.

Statement

Names of Nucleus Plants & Ancillary Units indentified in the District of Madhubani and Palamau in Bihar

Name of Nucleus Plant	Names of Ancillaries
<i>Madhubani District</i>	
1. Cotton Spinning mill . . .	Handloom/powerloom units, bobbins & plastic tube units, Engg. workshop.
2. Starch and Glucose . . .	Corn steep liquor & maize oil.
3. Cycle complex . . .	Cycle parts manufacturing units.
4. Leather complex . . .	Leather & Leather products units.
5. Common facility centre for Madhubani paintings, sikki goods and handloom weaving.	Employment to Madhubani painters, sikki goods and handloom artisans.
6. Arther Butler Expansion . . .	Foundries, machine shop and fabrication units.
7. Railway coach factory . . .	Foundries, machine shop fabrication units.
8. XLPE cable unit . . .	Wire drawing unit.
9. Indian railways repair workshop for wagons, coaches, loco packs etc.	Foundries, machine shop and fabrication units.
10. Transmission line hardwares . . .	ERW Tube, foundries and spares units.
<i>Palamau District</i>	
1. Rayon Pulp & Staple Fibre Plant.	Spinning mills Handloom & power looms.
2. Para-nitro chloro Benzene . . .	Dyes & Dyes intermediates, Drugs & Drug intermediates, pesticides units etc.
3. Calcium carbide/PVC complex	PVC compound, foot wear, pipes, foam leather etc.
4. Benzene Hexa chloride . . .	Pesticides formulation units.
5. Carbon bonded and clay bonded graphite crucibles.	Graphite beneficiation units.

Name of Nucleus Plant	Names of Ancillaries
6. Mobile x-ray plant	Chais fabrication and printed circuit units.
7. Methanol	Industrial chemicals & Plastic units.
8. Solvent extraction plant	Soap manufacturing units and cattle feed plant.
9. Model tannery unit	Leather based units.
10. Mining and earth moving machinery.	Foundries, machine shop and fabrication units.
11. Mechanical equipments and spare parts for themral power plants.	Foundries, machine shop and fabrication units.
12. Aluminium extrusion, passing and wire rod unit.	Wire drawing, electrical cable, utensils and Hardware units.
13. Ceramic complex	Crocery table ware, sanitary ware, porcelain and refractory units.

Production of Nuclear Fuel

663. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps being taken to produce nuclear fuel in the country to meet the demand of power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Fuels Division of the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad is being expanded in a phased manner to meet the fuel requirements of the nuclear power programme.

Implementation of Minor and Medium Irrigation Projects Without Approval of Planning Commission

664. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States can implement minor and medium irrigation projects without the approval of the Planning Commission on the plea that non-plan funds would be spent on such projects;

(b) if so, the names of States and the names of minor and medium irrigation projects that have been implemented without the approval of the Planning Commission during six Five Year Plan periods; and

(c) whether Hemavathi, Haringi, and Kabini projects implemented by Karnataka Government falls under this category?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Minor irrigation schemes are approved by the States themselves. Medium and Major irrigation projects are to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) Programmes under non-plan are not discussed in the Planning Commission. Information is available about Medium irrigation projects in Karnataka taken up for execution with non-plan funds. These are:—

- (1) Suvarnavathy (Completed)
- (2) Arkavathy
- (3) Nallur Amanikere
- (4) Iggalur Anicut
- (5) Chicklihole project
- (6) Uduthore nalla

(c) These are major projects which have been taken up by Karnataka with non-plan funds.

Shifting of H. P., Punjab and Haryana Circles of G. S. I. from Chandigarh to Faridabad

665. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to shift the Himachal Pradesh and Punjab/Haryana Circles of the Geological Survey of India from Chandigarh to Faridabad;

(b) If so, what specific circumstances have led the Government to take such a decision; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to compensate for the hardships and inconveniences which will be faced by the staff/employees of this organisations on transfer etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Circle office of the Geological Survey of India is not being shifted from Chandigarh to Faridabad. However, it is proposed to locate the Circle office for Haryana at Faridabad.

(b) Geological Survey of India which is a scientific organisation has been operating mostly from rented buildings which are not suitable for the purposes; The Government has, therefore, sanctioned a phased programme of constructing functional buildings and laboratories for the organisation. The Circle office for Haryana and a specialised laboratory will be accommodated in buildings designed and built for the purpose in Faridabad.

(c) Transfer liability is inevitable in the Geological Survey of India which is of an All India character. However, care is taken to avoid unnecessary hardship to the staff.

अखिल भारतीय युवक संघ का 7वां अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन

666. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय युवक संघ का 7वां अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन पिछली 13 जनवरी से 16 जनवरी, तक पटना में हुआ था;

(ख) क्या कुछ विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों न भी इसमें भाग लिया था, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्मेलन में राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया , यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार को इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार सम्मेलन में 16 विदेशों के प्रति निधियों ने भाग लिया था, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मूल्यों में वृद्धि और बेरोजगारी, विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, अपराध, मजदूर संघों के अधिकार और प्रैस की स्वतन्त्रता तथा न्यायपालिका को आजादी और देश के कुछ भागों में अलगाव-वादी ताकतों के सम्बन्ध में समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । बताया जाता है कि इसमें गुटनिर्पेक्ष आन्दोलन का किया हथियारों की दौड़ से उत्पन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और कुछ देशों की आन्तरिक समस्याओं में बड़ी शक्तियों के कथित हस्तक्षेप पर भी विचार किया गया था ।

(घ) सरकार ने इस घटना पर ध्यान दिया है ।

Policy of Balco to Provide Employment To the People of Chhatisgarh Region

667. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the policies formulated for implementation of guideline policy of BPE by BALCO, Korba to provide employment to the people of Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the NALCO have also chalked out the policies to provide employment to the people of the respective regions of the Alumina and Aluminium Smelter project of Orissa on the lines of BALCO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). The broad guidelines which have been laid down by Government in the matter of recruitment are: —

(1) For all posts, for which the maxima of the pay-scales do not exceed Rs. 800/- per month, recruitment has to be made through the local Employment Exchange;

(2) Preference has to be given in providing employment to atleast one member of each family which has been displaced from the area acquired for the plant;

(3) For the Executive cadres, recruitment is to be done on an All-India basis.

Both Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and National Aluminium Company Limited, are strictly following these guidelines.

Discussions with States on Tribal Sub-plans

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

(a) whether the discussion on tribal sub-Plan for the Year 83-84 with the

States and Union Territories has been completed.

(b) if so, the funds earmarked by the State/Union Territories from their State plan outlays for the sub-plan areas in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 and 1983-84, State-wise;

(c) the special Central assistance provided for Sub-Plan Areas in the Year 1982-83 and 1983-84 to these States; and

(d) the contribution made by Central Ministries Departments for Tribal sub-Plan Areas in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan including the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) 1982-83.

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Funds earmarked (about Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1907.56
Assam	2464.50
Bihar	12657.86
Gujarat	8500.47
Himachal Pradesh	1105.84
Karnataka	390.00
Kerala	348.90
Madhya Pradesh	12085.00
Maharashtra	6301.00
Manipur	1917.19
Orissa	10879.54
Rajasthan	4496.67
Sikkim	381.10
Tamil Nadu	358.36
Tripura	1660.77
Uttar Pradesh	92.32
West Bengal	1922.10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	563.42
Goa, Daman & Diu	20.89
Total	68053.49

The position in regard to funds for 1983-84 will emerge after finalisation of 1983-84 Tribal sub-Plans.

(c) An amount of Rs. 95 crores was provided as Special central assistance for the Tribal sub-Plan areas in the year 1982-83 to the above States|Union Territories. The Special central assistance for 1983-84 is expected to be Rs. 105 crores.

(d) The funds earmarked by Central Ministries|Departments for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas were as under:—

Year	Funds earmarked (about Rs. in lakhs)
1980-85	14759
1980-81	1390
1981-82	2852
1982-83	2900
1983-84	Annual budget not yet passed.

Appointment of commissioner for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes

669. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is lying vacant since the retirement of the last Commissioner;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in appointing a new Commissioner by the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the post of a member in Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes yet to be filled up in the place of a retired tribal member of the Commission; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Government propose to appoint the member in the Commission?

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

(b) The question of filling up the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes will be decided after a decision is taken on the related issue of whether both Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to continue or only any one of them. The whole question is under active consideration.

(c) The post of member in the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been filled up by appointment of Shri Hokishe Sema as member in the Commission from 24-8-81 who belongs to Scheduled Tribe.

(d) Question does not arise.

Separate department for SC|ST

670. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the recommendations made by the Commissions and Committees on creation of a separate Department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development in the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the reasons and the necessity of such a Department justified in their recommendations;

(c) whether his Ministry agree with their views;

(d) if so, the obstacles and difficulties coming in the way to create the Department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) the time by which Government are likely to take a decision in this regard?

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

(b) to (e). The question is under
active consideration of the Government.

Resolving of Punjab problems

671. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHATURBHUI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made during the past three months in resolving the issues involved in the so-called Punjab agitations and the matters connected with the so-called Sikh demands;

(b) whether any formula for division of Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana without transfer of Fazilka etc. to Haryana was mooted; if so, Central Government's stand in this regard;

(c) how many times Government representatives and Akalis representatives met to settle the demands and the outcome thereof;

(d) the names of the States whose interests are involved in Punjab problem and the details of the problems about which other States and parties have submitted their cases with a view to protect their interests; and

(e) whether both the States of Haryana and Rajasthan will be associated with the talks to be held with Akalis for meeting their demands in solving the Punjab problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A
good deal of progress has been made in
this regard. However, a final understanding
on various issues is yet to be reached.

(b) This suggestion has been informally proposed, among several other proposals by the various parties involved in the discussions. Various formulations have been considered and are still under consideration.

(c) 10 times since January 11, 1982. Talks are still inconclusive;

(d) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Haryana is involved in the issue regarding territorial claims and also the sharing of the Ravi-Beas waters. Rajasthan's involvement is with regard to the sharing of river waters.

(e) Both the States have already been involved in the talks.

Solar battery charger developed by C.E.L.

672. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronics Limited has lately developed a solar battery charger capable of being used in the operation of electronic equipments like T.V., radio sets community lighting systems;

(b) if so, the salient features of the battery charger; and

(c) the details of the production programme for this equipment so as to commercialise it?

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). Yes, Sir. The
Central Electronics Ltd. has developed
Solar Photovoltaic Modules| Systems for
various applications. These modules-along-
with the electronic charge controller can
be used for charging batteries. The above
system can be used to charge batteries for
operating TV, Radio Set and Community
Lighting System. Further, CEL has devel-
oped Solar Power Pack with built in bat-
tery which can be used for operating
Radio|Tape-Recorders (Two in-one) as
well as serving as Torch Light in rural

areas. The solar modules and charge controllers|solar power pack systems are being made for charging batteries of various capacities. The salient features of solar modules and battery charger|solar power pack systems are indicated below:—

(i) *Solar Modules* :— Each module can generate about 6 to 18 watt power depending on size of module under bright sun light. Weight of a module is 3.3 kg. These modules require minimal maintenance and can be used in remote and unelectrified areas.

(ii) *Charge Controller*:—The Charge Controllers have been designed for charging the batteries of different capacity. One of the important functions of the Charge Controller is to cut off the power when desired full charge is achieved.

(iii) *Solar Power Pack*:—It is a complete system consisting of solar modules, charge controller built in battery and facility for using it as a Torch.

(c) Commercial production has not yet been started, however trial production has been made at pilot plant level. Central Electronics is now engaged in evolving methods to reduce the cost of production and develop markets. At present, CEL is producing Solar Photovoltaic System along with required type of batteries for off-shore oil well platforms, rural telecommunication application for P&T, and for charging batteries used for wireless sets in the remote areas. The production is proposed to be stepped up in a phased manner with the development of technology and markets.

Foreign nationals issue in Assam

673. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made in resolving the foreign nationals issue with respect to Assam during the past three months; and

(b) the latest prospects for withdrawal of Assam agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Discussions in the 6th & 7th round of combined meetings of the representatives of Government Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU|AAGSP held on 6th November, 1982 and 4th to 5th January, 1983 respectively remained inconclusive.

(b) AASU|AAGSP have intensified their agitation to oppose the holding of elections in Assam.

Power deaths in Delhi

674. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dowry-deaths reported in Delhi in 1982;

(b) how many of them later on turned out to be cases of suicide;

(c) in how many cases the accused have been convicted|acquitted; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to save the lives of innocent married girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 40.

(b) 1.

(c) The cases are pending investigation|trial.

(d) Some of the administrative measures taken are mentioned below:

(1) 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 ten years of marriage. The cases are treated as special report cases and the investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank

of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Assistant Commissioner of Police).

(2) A re-conciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up by 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|propoganda through various media.

(3) Instructions for getting the post-mortem conducted by at least two Doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. Moreover, doctors are required to issue the necessary clarification and attestation at the time of the recording of the dying declaration.

(4) Special Magistrates have also been detailed for recording the dying declaration in such cases.

(5) All women who are victims of offenders are entitled to Free legal aid.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

675. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study in depth has been made regarding the industries on district level which have not yet been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such States which are far behind in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps for setting up of industries in such districts, particularly in the State of Orissa;

(d) whether Government propose to allow to set up industries in these backward districts by large houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, 87 districts where no large and medium Scale Industries exist, have been identified.

(b) A list of such States|Districts is given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e). Government is giving over-riding priority in industrial licences to entrepreneurs (including large houses) desiring to set up industries in identified 'No Industry districts' in addition to the incentives|concessions applicable in centrally declared backward areas.

Statement

List of Districts which have no large or medium scale Industries

1. ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur
2. North Cachar Hills

2. BIHAR

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhojpur
3. Khagaria
4. Nalanda
5. Purnea
6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur).

3. GUJARAT

1. Dangs

4. HIMAGHAL PRADESH

1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Kinnaur
4. Kulu
5. Lahaul & Spiti

5. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Doda
2. Kupwara
3. Ladakh
4. Poonch

5. Pulwana

6. Rajauri

7. Udhampur

6. KARNATAKA

1. Bidar

7. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Balaghat

2. Bhind

3. Chattarpur

4. Chindwara

5. Damoh

6. Datia

7. Dhar

8. Guna

9. Jaabua

10. Mandla

11. Narsinhapur

12. Panna

13. Rajgarh

14. Seoni

15. Shivpuri

16. Sidhi

17. Surguja

18. Tikamgarh

8. MANIPUR

1. Manipur (Central)

2. Manipur (East)

3. Manipur (North)

4. Manipur (South)

5. Manipur (West)

6. Tangnoupal.

9. MEGHALAYA

1. East Garo Hills

2. West Garo Hills

3. Jaintia Hills

10. NAGALAND

1. Tuensang

11. ORISSA

1. Balasore

2. Bolangir

3. Boudh Khondmals
(Phalbari)

12. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisalmer

2. Sirohi

13. SIKKIM

1. Gangtok

2. Gyalshing

3. Mangan

4. Namchi

14. TRIPURA

1. North Tripura

2. South Tripura

3. West Tripura

15. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Banda

2. Chamoli

3. Fatehpur

4. Hamirpur

5. Jalaun

6. Jaunpur

7. Pauri Garhwal

8. Sultanpur

9. Tehri Garhwal

10. Uttar Kashi

11. Kanpur Dehat

16. WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura

2. Cooch Behar

3. Darjeeling

4. Jalpaiguri

5. Malda

17. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1. Nicobar Islands

18. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap

19. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

20. LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lakshadweep

21. MIZORAM

1. Aizwal
2. Lunglez,

Amount given by Central Government to states for the aid of Poor

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

(a) the details regarding the amount sanctioned by Central Government, State-wise, for the aid of poor during 1981-82; and

(b) the details regarding various projects aimed at helping the poor in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing amounts sanctioned by the Central Government, State-wise, for the important programmes for the aid of the poor during 1981-82 is enclosed.

(b) Programmes aimed at helping the poor in the State of Orissa for which Central assistance is given, consist of (i) the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, (ii) The Tribal Sub-Plan, (iii) National Rural Employment Programme, (iv) Integrated Rural Development Programme; and (v) Rehabilitation of bonded labour. These are covered in the statement referred to in part (a) of the Question.

In addition, the State Plan includes a programme for economic rehabilitation of Rural poor (ERRP), which is aimed at a Plan target of 5 lakh of the poorest families with an average of 10 families from each of the 50,000 villages in the State.

In the Centrally sponsored programme of Integrated Rural Development any project in the primary, secondary or tertiary sector can be taken up which goes to improve the economic status of the beneficiary and takes him above the poverty line.

Statement

Statement showing amounts sanctioned by Central Government for the important Programme for Aid of poor during 1981-82.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	Scheduled Castes Component Plan (Special Central Assistance)	Tribal Sub-Plan (Special Central Assistance)	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1434.765	1896.00	741.0	383.00	24.14
2	Assam	148.50	400.00	99.00	367.00	..
3	Bihar	1249.06	1210.00	967.00	1212.00	9.03
4	Gujarat	508.79	560.00	241.00	718.00	..
5	Haryana	299.93	160.00	242.00	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	176.10	120.00	106.00	122.00	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	180.07	80.00	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	360.30	828.00	651.00	61.00	84.18
9	Kerala	371.54	804.00	262.00	48.00	1.52
10	Madhya Pradesh	1374.00	1320.00	747.00	2413.00	0.65
11	Maharashtra	693.02	1420.00	644.00	579.00	..
12	Manipur	13.50	10.00	2.00	150.00	..
13	Meghalaya	16.50	10.00	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	63.00	20.00	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
15	Orissa	. . . . .	731.19	820.00	529.00	1166.00	90.63
16	Punjab	. . . . .	351.00	252.00	534.00	..	..
17	Rajasthan	. . . . .	676.09	468.00	504.00	591.00	0.36
18	Sikkim	. . . . .	6.00	8.00	2.00	22.00	..
19	Tamil Nadu	. . . . .	1272.76	1480.00	864.00	95.00	1.00
20	Tripura	. . . . .	50.00	60.00	29.00	142.00	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	. . . . .	2513.58	3340.00	2822.00	15.00	38.24
22	West Bengal	. . . . .	39.84	1348.00	942.00	376.00	..
	TOTAL	. . . . .	12529.535	16614.00	10928.00	8460.00	249.75

Production target of Public Sector Steel Plants

677. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel output in public sector integrated steel plants is expected to fall short of target by well over one million tonnes at 8.1 million tonnes during the current financial year;

(b) whether production target for the five public sector plants was fixed at about 9.4 million tonnes;

(c) whether it has now forced the Planning Commission to drastically scale down production target for 1983-84 which is now placed at 8.87 million tonnes;

(d) whether production performance of the five in integrated steel plants has been quite satisfactory during the April-November period;

(e) whether from November onwards the performance of these steel plants has been better;

(f) if so, to what extent; and

(g) the main reasons for unsatisfactory production of these plants and steps being taken to improve their production activities during 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The target and production of ingot and saleable steel by public sector integrated steel plants during the year 1982-83 is as follows:—

(‘000 tonnes)

	Original target	Revised target	Production during April-1982 to January, 1983
Ingot steel	8,265	7,155	5,468
Saleable steel	6,490	5,800	4,596

(c) A target of 7.68 million tonnes for ingot steel and 6.04 million tonnes for saleable steel for the public sector steel plants for the year 1983-84 has been tentatively adopted.

(d) to (f). During this year production of SAIL plants was adversely affected due to inadequate supply of power. Production loss in all plants put together during the period April—November 1982 3,50,000 tonnes. Most of this loss was suffered during the period April—August. The position has improved thereafter and production in these plants has been higher than during the corresponding period last year. This will be seen from the following table:—

	('000 tonnes)	
	1982-83	1981-82
September . . .	488,400	460,300
October; . . .	505,800	490,600
November . . .	511,800	477,500
December . . .	514,500	500,000
January . . .	510,300	483,000

(g) The main reason for unsatisfactory production of SAIL plants during the earlier part of the year was the constraint of power supply. Efforts are made on a continuing basis to improve the power supply situation.

Disposal of operational waste coke in Bhilai Steel Plant

678. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding disposal of Operational Waste' Coke in Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the details as to how these rules were implemented during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(c) details of the steps taken in 1982 to dispose off 'Operational Waste' Coke;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in "Blitz" weekly of 20 November, 1982 in this matter;

(e) if so, whether any inquiry is being made to look into the allegations stated therein; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Operational Waste coke from Bhilai Steel Plant is offered for sale through open tenders.

(b) During 1979, 1980 and 1981 sale of operational coke was made in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the tenders.

(c) During 1982 two tenders were invited for sale of waste coke. Of this one tender was finalised and contract awarded.

(d) to (f). Yes Sir. SAIL has enquired into the allegations regarding favour shown to a particular contractor and financial loss to Bhilai Steel Plant. It has reported that the contract had been awarded to the highest bidder and that there was no financial loss to the plant. The Government has asked Bhilai Plant authorities to make a further enquiry into some aspects of this transaction.

Setting up of a unit of Hindustan Photo Films

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the location of the proposed unit of the Hindustan Photo Films (H.P.F.) to manufacture colour positive films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited is negotiating technical details and collaboration terms for setting up of capacity for the manufacture of cine colour positive film. After these are finalised, the investment decision to establish this facility including the location thereof will be taken by Government taking into account policy guidelines.

New Technology Policy

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

(a) whether a new technology policy has been announced by Government; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technology Policy Statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 5813|83]

Assistance to under developed states to attain national level of science and technology

681. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any specific assistance to underdeveloped States for setting up of basic infrastructure for attainment of national level of Science and Technology by such states;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

PATIL): (a) to (c). The various manner in which the Government is assisting to develop basic infrastructure for Science and Technology in the States especially the underdeveloped ones are as follows:—

- (1) Formation of state Councils on Science and Technology to identify and support State S&T Plans, programmes, and schemes oriented to the developmental needs of the States. The Department of Science & Technology (DST) extends financial support for the secretariat of the Councils and for organising workshops, seminars etc. by them.
- (2) Assistance for infrastructure development in educational and research institutions in the States through funding of research projects.
- (3) Establishment of Regional Research Laboratories, research stations and extension centres of Central S&T agencies.
- (4) Establishment of Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres (RSIC) to meet instrumentation need of research and educational institutes as well as of industry in the region.
- (5) Funding of schemes for improving the quality of scientific and technical education especially in backward areas. Specific mention may be made of the programmes supported by the Department of Science and Technology on science motivation for students in the North-Eastern Region, programme on science education, research/innovation and its dissemination in schools of Madhya Pradesh, proposed establishment of a North Eastern Regional Institution on Science and Technology at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

Commencement of institute in Arunachal Pradesh to train personnel in science and technology

682. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Institute in Arunachal Pradesh has been started or come in stream for training of personnel in Science and Technology;

(b) the number of trainees and the level of training imparted; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of trainees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Not yet.

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

Indian Scientists and Engineers working abroad

683. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY**: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any inventory of talented Indian Scientists and engineers working abroad;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme for utilising such personnel in specific areas of their specialisation;

(c) whether appropriate posts have been created for the purpose by establishing such Indian scientists and engineers working abroad who wish to return to India either permanently or on a temporary basis;

(d) whether any steps are being taken for obtaining scientific know-how from the Indian scientists and engineers working abroad or to encourage them to set up industries in India using such know-how; and

(e) 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) Efforts have been initiated to obtain information about Indian scientists and technologists working abroad and create a data base at the National Informations Centre. A proforma for this purpose has been developed and sent to Science Counsellors in Washington, Moscow, London and Tokyo for collecting Information. Heads of Missions in other countries have also been requested to nominate officers to collect this information. The Science Counsellors in USA and UK have however the biodata of all prominent Indian scientists in North America and UK respectively.

(b) and (c). Efforts are made to find suitable short term placements in Indian institutions/organisations for those scientists who wish to work in India for short periods in areas of bio-technology, electronics and alternative sources of energy. No specific posts, however, have been created for this purpose in Indian institutions. The CSIR also has a scheme of 'scientists Pool' to enable returning Indian scientists to find temporary placements until such time as they are able to find a satisfactory job. There is also a scheme of 'Transfer of know-how through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN)', under which Indian Scientists working abroad can work in Indian institutions for short periods. Bilateral S&T agreements with developed countries also offer a channel through which the expertise of the Indian scientists and technologists working abroad can be tapped.

(d) and (e). Non-Resident Indians and persons of Indian origin are encouraged to invest and participate in India's developmental efforts through a wide range of facilities and incentives. These include equity participation by non-resident Indians (i) upto 74 per cent in a number of priority and other industries where the unit undertakes to export 60 per cent and (ii) upto 100 per cent equity in case of industries in free Trade Zones set up for 100 per cent export. Other facilities include import of allowable capital goods without any limit, import of raw-materials and components etc. upto Rs. 5 lakhs an-

nually. Tax incentives are also provided, such as a complete tax holiday in free trade zones, a 25 per cent tax write-off for a period of 8 years in new industrial ventures, income tax exemption to the extent of 125 per cent of expenditure on approved industrial R&D programmes etc.

National register of foreign collaboration

684. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national register of foreign collaboration on the basis of technology analysis has been maintained;

(b) if so, upto what date it has been updated; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints hindering maintenance of such register?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A plan scheme "Technology Absorption and Adaptation" has been prepared which will include the work relating to the setting up of a National Register for Foreign Collaboration. The Technology Policy Statement, January 1983 has envisaged that a National Register on Foreign Collaborations will be developed to provide analytical inputs at various stages of technological acquisitions. This register will have to be prepared in stages in view of the large number of collaborations that have been approved so far. Sectors of greater importance will be taken up earlier so that the analytical input therefrom will become available soon. It is further envisaged that collaboration approved in the various sectors in the last 10 years will be taken up in the first phase of the preparation of the Register.

Antarctica Expedition

685. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of second expedition undertaken by Indian Scientists to Antarctica;

(b) the objects of the expedition; and

(c) whether any permanent base for conducting experiments has been set up by the expedition in Antarctica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Second Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica comprising 28 members drawn from 8 scientific organisations, Films Division etc. sailed from Goa on 1st December, 1982. The team includes 12 scientists, 3 doctors, helicopter pilots, engineers and a photographer. It landed on Antarctica on 28th December, 1982. It is likely to start its return journey around 25th February, 1983.

(b) The main objective of the expedition is to carry out scientific experiments in meteorology, geology, geomagnetism, glaciology, radio-wave propagation, biology, geophysics, bacteriology and physiology. Other objection of the expedition include survey for the selection of

a site for a permanent or seasonally manned station, working out the logistics for setting up and servicing such a station, location and preparation of an air strip for landing of aircraft, establishing a direct communications link between India and the Base Camp on Antarctica and recovering the automatic weather instrument left behind during the first expedition.

(c) No, Sir. Only 2 pre-fabricated shelters designed by the Central Buildings Research Institute, Roorkee have been erected for trial purposes. Efforts will be made to set up a seasonally manned station following by a permanently manned station by the expeditions to be undertaken in future.

Amount given to States for Plan Outlay

686. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state: the amount of plan outlay sanctioned and paid to different States and Union Territories during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (separately for each State and Union Territory) and the guidelines evolved and pursued by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A statement showing State/Union Territory-wise approved Plan outlays and expenditure for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is placed on the Table of the House.

Copies of the guidelines issued to State/Union Territory Governments during these years have been made available to the Parliament Library.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

Plan Outlays/Expenditure

States	Annual Plan 1978-79		Annual Plan 1979-80		Annual Plan 1980-81		Annual Plan 1981-82		Annual Plan 1982-83	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.
Andhra Pradesh	449.00	443.91	421.50	450.32	510.00	471.62	531.31	512.48	605.00	651.50
Assam	155.00	150.66	155.00	159.73	198.00	193.35	210.00	208.75	238.00	238.87
Bihar	384.14	313.46	356.85	320.78	476.61	465.47	560.00	560.48	670.00	680.01
Gujarat	335.00	374.46	392.00	456.17	524.63	600.94	632.00	674.46	760.00	760.58
Haryana	210.00	193.93	227.00	202.96	250.12	245.86	290.00	288.63	320.00	319.64
Himachal Pradesh	73.00	73.62	73.00	79.45	90.00	95.72	100.00	118.57	120.00	122.57
Jammu & Kashmir	108.00	97.51	118.00	123.55	147.48	150.68	160.00	165.03	168.00	203.94
Karnataka	309.00	271.52	209.00	317.60	384.55	390.88	419.00	443.60	475.00	504.31
Kerala	176.00	189.82	170.00	223.87	273.00	297.21	275.00	302.74	275.00	307.32
Madhya Pradesh	413.00	379.39	455.00	514.83	541.00	585.66	640.43	654.86	725.00	794.24
Maharashtra	735.00	781.48	762.50	813.36	882.90	906.61	1060.10	1110.47	1322.00	1322.17
Manipur	28.26	29.60	31.00	32.53	41.85	39.58	43.00	41.88	48.00	53.55
Meghalaya	29.11	27.74	33.00	30.70	43.31	40.53	46.55	44.53	51.20	53.71
Nagaland	24.53	26.10	26.05	27.68	36.13	35.34	38.00	38.45	42.58	42.48
Orissa	191.00	187.58	191.00	195.01	250.16	247.33	275.00	273.73	300.00	310.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	260.00	220.96	260.00	269.27	300.00	299.46	340.34	342.14	385.00	385.00
Rajasthan	235.00	256.75	275.00	290.19	333.86	309.06	340.00	352.47	340.00	353.96
Sikkim	15.80	15.92	17.88	17.79	21.02	20.22	23.13	24.08	25.41	26.82
Tamil Nadu	305.00	322.49	307.00	370.07	411.23*	456.46	514.00	606.02	711.00	784.01
Tripura	22.70	26.12	28.00	29.56	39.81	39.97	45.00	47.85	50.00	56.67
Uttar Pradesh	755.00	815.61	690.00	825.52	933.83*	999.55	1023.00	1118.20	1132.00	1212.15
West Bengal	371.40	368.49	450.00	383.21	575.10	449.20	638.00	498.55	490.00	571.97
TOTAL—STATES	5584.94	5566.93	5738.78	1634.15	7255.59	7340.60	8223.86	8427.97	9253.19	9755.94
<i>Union Territories</i>										
A & N Islands	10.44	7.06	16.03	7.17	16.45	13.75	18.72	22.56	22.00	30.61
Arunachal Pradesh	23.40	22.49	23.41	21.78	26.21	26.75	38.00	37.05	44.00	51.33
Chandigarh	12.12	10.08	14.00	12.30	19.00	16.89	20.00	18.21	23.77	23.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.20	3.14	3.31	3.35	4.61	4.03	6.13	5.75	6.79	8.25
Delhi	108.00	93.56	108.00	87.99	120.38	127.17	164.00	178.67	200.00	254.98
Goa, Daman & Diu	27.50	27.31	30.00	28.57	31.25	31.60	34.50	37.66	44.12	54.48
Lakshdweep	2.44	1.33	3.00	1.73	3.00	1.95	9.37	8.28	5.59	6.96
Mizoram	16.65	14.62	17.72	16.11	20.50	20.46	23.00	23.43	29.00	31.64
Pondicherry	10.50	9.91	11.57	10.85	13.10	13.00	140.00	16.00	18.19	20.17
TOTAL—UTs..	214.25	189.50	227.04	189.85	254.50	255.60	327.72	347.61	393.46	482.19
TOTAL—STATES & U.T.s	5799.19	5756.43	5965.82	6324.00	7510.09	7596.20	8851.56	8775.58	9646.65	10238.13

*Included Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas.

Declining in Output of Nuclear Power

687. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that nuclear power output has declined sharply during the first two quarters of 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): There has been a decline in nuclear power output during the period.

Restricted Areas in Sikkim

688. SHRI P. M. SUBBA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pemayonchi area, part of South Sikkim and whole of North Sikkim will come under restricted entry areas;

(b) if so, the use of maintaining big tourist lodges under these restricted areas;

(c) how many such tourists lodges come under these areas;

(d) the total cost of these lodges;

(e) whether Government have thought of an alternative use of these lodges; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (f). The whole of Sikkim is a protected area under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958. Foreign tourists are, however, permitted liberally to visit places of tourist interest in Sikkim like Gangtok, Rumtok and Phodang and to trek in the Zongri area. There is only one tourist lodge at Pemayangtse (not Pemayonchi), which is not open to foreign tourists but is available only for domestic tourists.

Permits for Visiting Darjeeling

689. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permits are required for foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling and North Bengal;

(b) if so, whether as a result thereof, tourism has declined in these areas;

(c) if so, whether permit system would be withdrawn; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). Five Northern Districts of West Bengal viz. Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur fall within restricted areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963. Foreign tourists travelling upto Bagdogra and back by air are allowed to visit without permits Darjeeling town and some neighbouring places like Sandakphu and Phalut, Tiger Hill, Lebong Race Course, Jorebungalow, Ghoom and Kurseong town of tourist interest for a period upto 15 days. Tourists who intend to proceed to Darjeeling by mode of travel other than air are required to obtain restricted area permits from any of the Indian Missions abroad, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers and Immigration Officers at the airports at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras, besides the Government of West Bengal (Home Department). Similarly permits are liberally granted for visiting Jaldapara Games Sanctuary in West Bengal. This system has been in vogue for a number of years and it has not affected tourism in these areas. There is no proposal to withdraw the existing system. The restrictions under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 will have to continue in the national interest.

**Freedom of Press and Right of Free
Assembly in Assam**

12 hrs.

690. SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints that freedom of Press and right of free Assembly were not freely available in Assam during the recent election campaign there and military was standing by ready to aid the civil authorities;

(b) what are the facts; and

(c) what exactly compelled imposition of the above restrictions and the considerations for holding the elections in spite thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There
have been some complaints in this re-
gard.

(b) and (c). Powers under section
144 Cr.P.C. vests in the sub-Divisional
Magistrates, District Magistrates and the
State Government. According to the
State Government in view of the diffi-
cult law and order situation competent
authorities took recourse to Section 144
Cr.P.C. as per the local requirements.
However, strict instructions were issued
to ensure that operation of section 144
Cr. P.C. does not interfere with peaceful
and legitimate election campaign includ-
ing holding of election meetings. The
provisions of the Assam Special Powers
(Press) Act, 1960, were invoked by the
State Government for preventing and
combating activities affecting the main-
tenance of communal harmony and pub-
lic order.

Holding of elections in Assam was a
constitutional necessity.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :
आपने पिछले सेशन में यह रूलिंग दिया
था कि सदन में सिर्फ एक ही लोकदल है।
हमारे नाम के साथ लोकदल-च आ रहा है।
पहले भी अगर कोई लोकदल था, तो वह
जनता पार्टी में मर्ज हो गया। लिहाजा
अब तो लोकदल सिर्फ एक ही है।

شی رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

آپ نے پچھلے سیشن میں یہ رولنگ
دیا تھا کہ سدن میں صرف ایک
نھی لوک دل ہے - ہمارے نام کے ساتھ
لوک دل (چ) آ رہا ہے - پہلے بھی
اگر کوئی لوک دل تھا تو وہ جلتا
پارٹی میں مرج ہو گیا - لہذا اب
تو لوک دل صرف ایک ہی ہے -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहव
आप इसको सपोर्ट करते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raja-
pur): I support him.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं एक दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ।

شروی رشید مسعود : ادھیئکس

مہوڈے - میں ایک دوسری بات کہہ
رہا ہوں۔

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शारदा (सैद-
पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपनी ओर
से एक आदेश जारी कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें कोई "च"
या "ग" नहीं लिखना है। हम क्यों
लिखें, हमें कोई शौक नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम किसान को बैंक से आते हैं। लेकिन किसानों के साथ ज्यादा तो हो रही है। आप भी किसानों की बैंक से आते हैं।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

महोदय - हम किसान की बैंक से आते हैं - लेकिन किसानों के साथ ज्यादा तो हो रही है - आप भी किसानों की बैंक से आते हैं -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सेक्टर को 18 मिलें हैं

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

जहाँ हमें 18 मिलें हैं

MR. SPEAKER: You are jumping at conclusions. This discussion is going to take place. Why are you jumping at conclusions?

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमें डिस्कशन से क्या लेना है। डिस्कशन हो या न हो। हमारा मतलब है कि किसान मारा जायगा।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

से क्या लेना है - डिस्कशन हो या न हो - हमारा मतलब है कि किसान मारा जायगा -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बगैर डिस्कशन के कैसे होगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद साहब आप उनको हमदर्दी चाहते हैं, तो आप उनका नुकसान क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : नुकसान की बात नहीं है। किसानों ने स्ट्राइक की हुई है।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बात नहीं है - किसानों ने स्ट्राइक की है -

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow him. (Interruptions).**

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप डिस्कशन कब करवायेंगे। आज करवायेंगे या कल ?

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कब करवायेंगे - आज करवायेंगे या कल -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे हर वक्त बान्धने की कोशिश क्यों करते हैं ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गलत कह रहे हैं। मैं आपको समझा दिया है। अकलमंद के लिए इशारा काफी है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए।

[श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय]

एक बात सुन लीजिए -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कुछ नहीं सुनना है । ...

Nothing is going on record now. You are trying to harm their interests.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप मेरी एक बात सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं सुनूंगा । आप ज्यादाती करते हैं । बिलावजह ज्यादाती करते हैं । नाजायज नुकसान कराने पर तुले हुए हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद : अगर आपका यही एटीट्यूड है । तो मैं वाफ-आउट करता हूँ ।

[شہری رشید مسعود : اگر آپ کا

یہی ایٹٹی ٹیوڈ ہے - تو میں واک آؤٹ کرتا ہوں -]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले अपनी सीट पर आइए, फिर मैं आपसे बात करूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझते नहीं हैं । आप मिस-अण्डरस्टैंड कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम लोग मिस-अण्डरस्टैंड नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहे हैं । I am sorry. He is misunderstanding everything; he is misinterpreting.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : किसानों की बात को उठाना, किसानों की बात करना, इसको आप कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग मिस-अण्डरस्टैंडिंग कर रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं । मैं धिल्ला कर कह रहा हूँ कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद : आपने यह बात कैसे कह दी कि इस तरह से किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचेगा ।

!

[شہری رشید مسعود : آپ نے یہ

بات کیسے کہی کہ اس طرح سے کسانوں کو نقصان پہنچے گا -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैंने इसलिए कहा कि आप बोलते जाते हैं । Why cannot you listen?

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप को पता है कि किसानों पर क्या गुजर रही है ।

[شہری رشید مسعود : آپ کو پتا

ہے کہ کسانوں پر کیا گزر رہی ہے -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे से ज्यादा किसी को पता नहीं है । Why do not

You listen? What sort of a person you are?

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं। कमाल है इस आदमी का। आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं। क्या कुछ खापी कर आए हैं। क्या हो रहा है आपको। जिस बात को आप कहना चाहते हैं, वह बात सदन में आ रही है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : दस दिन के बाद आ रही है।

[شری رشید مسعود : دس دن

کے بعد آ رہی ہے -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं डिस्कशन नहीं चाहता हूँ।

[شری رشید مسعود : میں ڈسکشن

نہیں چاہتا ہوں -]

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक चीज अगर बगैर डिस्कशन के किसानों को मिल सकती है तो ये ले लें। जो मैं करवाना चाहता हूँ, वह करने नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

What sort of persons we have got here. They can't understand the welfare of the people.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you have already called me so that I could make my submission. Sir, a very important issue is being raised. I have

given a notice and I have pointed out to you that just on the eve of the Lok Sabha Budget Session, the Minister for Petroleum hiked the prices of petroleum products. Why don't you say that it is a breach of privilege or at least it is an impropriety?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is happening over and over again. Yesterday you made general observations. I want to know whether there is any breach of privilege or impropriety. Do not allow the Ministers to run away with the statements on the eve of Sessions. Do you admit that this is an impropriety?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have already said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Yesterday only you made your observations on this question. It is all right. But today there is a press report that there is likely to be an announcement of a steep increase in the postal rates and telephone rates and so on. I would just request that in the light of what you said yesterday, again the Minister of Communications should not come out with a statement like that. It will mean again that compounding...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel them (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not impropriety? Will you permit them to repeat it? Just now you have said that it is impropriety?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He wants an assurance.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): They are guilty of contempt of Parliament. They are not prepared to follow the Parliamentary Procedure.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अन्यथा अपोजीशन को यह करना पड़ेगा कि जब वह रखेंगे, तब उस को फिजीकली प्रीवेण्ट करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप देख लें । मैं मानता हूँ कि यह प्रोप्राइटी नहीं है । आप रूल बदल दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, आप बात सुनिए--

This must be made clear once for all. I can only implement the rules and the procedure laid down by you.

मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि जो इनफ्रिन्जमेण्ट करे, तो उस के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज दें । लेकिन जहां प्रिवलेज बनता ही नहीं है, अगर कोई इम्प्रोप्राइटी करे, मेरी बात को नहीं माने, तो मैं मना नहीं सकता ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर लगातार इम्प्रोप्राइटी होगी तो हम लोग बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । आप कह दीजिए—आर्डर-पेपर पर नोटिफिकेशन नहीं आयेगा । यह तो आपके अधिकार में है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It impropriety is repeated again and again what will you do? At least if you evolve a formula that 3 improprieties are equivalent to one breach of privilege, then I will.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है । जो मेरे अधिकार में है वह मैं

करने को तैयार हूँ । जो मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है, उस में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अधिकार का प्रयोग कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जबरदस्ती नहीं कर सकता ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Then you accept this adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You allow us to exercise our power. Why don't you allow us to censure the Government? You accept our adjournment motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, when we are warning you that they are again.....

MR. SPEAKER: Warning me...?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am making you vigilant that they are going to repeat the same thing with the P&T rates. It is in the papers today. So, in view of what you have said already, you can tell them not to repeat this kind of thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I have just said it from the Chair itself, from the house-top. What more to say?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप काम नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं, तो आप की मर्जी है । धींगा-मस्ती से कुछ नहीं होगा । वह आप से ज्यादा है, आप उन से ज्यादा हैं । आप कानून बदल दीजिए । मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हासीपुर)
वह जबरदस्ती पेपर-ले-डाउन का का:

करेंगे तो हम लोग भी रोकने का काम करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे रूल के अधीन कर रहे हैं । इम्प्रोप्राइटी जरूर कोई करता है, लेकिन ये रूल आप ने बनाये हैं, मैं ने नहीं बनाये हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ, आप कानून बदल दीजिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अगर गैर-कानूनी काम ये करेंगे, ता हम लोग उस को रोकने का काम करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, वे रूल के अधीन कर रहे हैं । इम्प्रोप्राइटी जरूर कुछ लगता है लेकिन ये रूल आप के बनाए हुए हैं । मैंने तो रूल बनाए नहीं । इम्प्रोप्राइटी ए रूल । (व्यवधान) मेरे बस में यह नहीं है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया था कि पेपर ले डाऊन न करने दिया जाए और आप ने इस पर रूलिंग दी और आप के रूलिंग देने के बाद रोज सरकार यही काम करेगी, तो हम लोगों को जबरदस्ती पेपर ले डाऊन करने से रोकना पड़ेगा । इस के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझते क्यों नहीं । मैं बार-बार एक चीज कहता रहता हूँ और आप बार-बार यही करते हैं ।

Let us decide it once for all. In the High Courts or in the law courts, a judge or a magistrate, whatever he is, can interpret the law as laid down in the book, as

enshrined in the Constitution, and as passed by this law-making authority. Isn't it? He cannot make an amendment or change the law, and the same applies to me here as well. I will interpret and implement as the rules are there framed by you.

अगर रूल इन्फ्रिन्ज करें, रूल तोड़ें, तो आप रूल बदलिये ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not a court of law...there are certain conventions and traditions also, and those have to be observed... (Interruptions). It is not a court of law; you have to go by certain conventions and traditions also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुप्ता जी आप मुझ से क्यों झगड़ रहे हैं, आप रूल बदलिये ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मैं किसी से झगड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मैं आप से झगड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मैं तो अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अकेला आदमी क्या कर सकता हूँ । आप रूल बदलिये ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप मिनस्टर से बोलिये कि ऐसा मत करें । इससे वे आप का अपमान कर रहे हैं, इस हाऊस का अपमान कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल बदल दीजिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is an insult to the chair and the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो पहले भी कहा था । सेंसरशिप वाला, आप ने

तक नहीं बदला। अब यह आया है, इस को आप बदल दीजिए, तो मैं भी बदल दूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You decide that three improprieties are equivalent to one breach of privilege, then we will be able to take it up as a breach of privilege.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह वह भी लिख दीजिए कि इतना करने पर यह होगा, तो वह भी मैं कर दूंगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I have again a calling attention notice on large scale atrocities on Harijans, minorities, and the recent killing of people in Bellary, Bijapur firing in Karnataka State.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration; I cannot tell you now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I want to raise a matter which requires our intervention here. The city of Madras is without water.....(Interruptions).

The people of Madras are not foreigners....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not a State subject. People have to be evacuated; Central Government offices have to be evacuated. Something should be done.....(Interruptions) There should be a discussion on it. (Interruptions). You do not care for water. You want them to drink something else.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के एक प्रोफेसर को हत्या हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बात कीजिए।

Come to me and talk.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वहां सारे सेक्टर में मारपीट और हंगामा हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने क्या कान में कुछ दे रखा है, जो मेरी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप ने क्या कहा, सुनाई नहीं दिया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सेक्टरल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायज के डी. ए. के दो इंस्टालमेंट्स बकाया हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और आप उन्हें ये डी. ए. दिलवायें।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to be discussed here.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हरिजनों के सम्मेलन पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट ने लाठी-चार्ज करवाया और मुझ का वहां जाने नहीं दिया। मैंने उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for facts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डा० अम्बेडकर के स्टेचू को डिस्फीगर किया गया है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In Sholapur, Dr. Amedkar's statue has been disfigured. This is a serious matter. Some enquiry should be made.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल).
डा० अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा को तोड़ा गया है। ऐसे कर के सारे देश के दलितों की भावना भावना को ठेस पहुंचाई गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर दो।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बुरी बात है कि हमारे नेताओं का इस तरफ से कोई भी अपमान करे। यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका क्या हो गया है ?

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): बिहार में अकल की कुछ ऐसी स्थिति बन गई है कि दक्षिण बिहार के चन्दनक्यारी, बागमारा क्षेत्रों में लोगों के भूखों मरने की खबर आई है, भुखमरी से मरने की खबर आई है। इस पर सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं।

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF, AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH, NEW DELHI, FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5734|83]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd. for 1981-82, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd. for the period ended 31st March, 1982, cement corporation of India Ltd. Legan Jute Machinery Company Ltd etc. and statements for delay

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, 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 Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5735|83]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5736|83]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, for the period ended 31st March, 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Mechanical Engineers Limited, for the

period ended the 31st March, 1982 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5737|83]

(d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation Limited of India Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5738|83]

(e) (i) statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5739|83]

(f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5740|83]

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5741|83]

(h) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the work-

ing of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5742|83]

(i) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machines Tools, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machines Tools, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5743|83]

(j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5744|83]

(k) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5745|83]

(l) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5746/83]

(m) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5747/83]

(n) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5748/83]

(o) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jessop and Company Limited for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5749/83]

(p) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Seven Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (d), (e), (f), (l), (m), (o) and (p) of item (1), above, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5750/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions), of the Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5751/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5752/83].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5753/83].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1981-82.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5754/83].

(8) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5755/83].

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5756/83].

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5757/83].

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5758/83].

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of (a) Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, (b) Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, (c) Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, (d) Central Tool Room, Ludhiana and (e) Tool Room and Travelling Centre, Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5759/83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., URANIUM CORPORATION INDIA LTD., PHYSICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, AHMEDABAD, NATIONAL RE.

MOTE SENSING AGENCY, SECUNDERABAD FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF INSAT-1A FAILURE INVESTIGATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sri, 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5760/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5761/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5762/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1981-82, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5763/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5764/83].

(4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on results of INSAT-1A failure investigations.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5765/83].

Order under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development Act, 1957, Annual Report of and Review on the working of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Refractories Ltd., Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 652 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1983 under section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5766/83].

(2) 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the

comments for the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5767/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5768/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5769/83].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5770/83].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, for the year 1981-82).

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5771/83].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Construction

(India) Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5772/83].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5773/83].

(h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (h) of item (2) above:—

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5774/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5775/83].

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Triveni Structural Ltd., Burn Standard Company Ltd., Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd. Tangbhadra Steel Products Ltd., Braithwaite and Company Ltd., for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIR-BHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structural Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structural Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General hereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5776/83].

(2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5777/83].

(3) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5778/83].

(4) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5779/83].

(5) (2) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5780/83].

Notifications under Delhi Police Act, 1978, Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1982, All India Services Act, 1951 Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi for 1981-82.

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 section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) Notification No. F. 10/60/80-Home (P) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd December, 1982 regarding scale of charges in respect of deputing of additional police on payment to persons, commercial establishments etc.

(ii) The Regulations for licensing and controlling places of Public Amusement (other than cinemas) and performance of Public Amusement (Amendment) 1982 published in Notification No. 2239/Spl. Cell PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th November, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5781/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1982.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 997 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1982.

(iii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5782/83]

(3) 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 Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Services (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1982.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 764(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 765(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 766(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1982.

(vii) The All India Service (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 931 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1982.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 932 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1982.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 933 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1982.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 957 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1982.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 958 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1982.

(xii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 971 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1982.

(xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1983.

(xiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1983.

(xv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 24 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1983.

(xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25(E) Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5783/83].

(4)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5784/83]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVISION ON THE WORKING OF COMPUTER MAINTENANCE CORPORATION LTD., SEMI-CONDUCTOR COMPLEX LTD. FOR 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): 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) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, for

the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5785/83]

(2)(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5786/83].

WILD LIFE AMENDMENT RULES, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 770(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5787/83].

12.16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

1217 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED COLLAPSE OF SOME DDA FLATS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN DELHI.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक

महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर निर्माण और आवास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

“दिल्ली में निर्माणार्थन दिल्ली विनास प्राधिकरण के कुछ फ्लैटों और स्कूल भवनों के हाल ही में गिर जाने के समाचार और इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On 20-8-1982 a portion of a building under construction in Mayur Vihar developed cracks and some portions gave way. To avoid danger to human life and workmen in and around this area and for the safety of the structure, half of the block was pulled down. Inquiry conducted into this revealed that it was mainly due to improper drainage around the buildings which resulted in development of cracks in the walls. The work of reconstructing building had been undertaken by the contractor, who also accepted the responsibility for the failure. The work of reconstruction has since been completed.

2. On 7-11-1982, the RCC roof and floor of a portion of one unit out of 64 houses which were under construction in Greater Kailash-I, collapsed resulting in the death of one person and injuries to two. The officers of the DDA under whose supervision the work was carried out, were transferred and departmental action initiated. The question of penalising the contractor has also been taken up. The inquiry conducted into this incident revealed that the collapse occurred due to inadequate design and poor-quality of mortar. The collapsed portion is being reconstructed after taking necessary strengthening measures.

3. In another incident portion of a block (No. C-2) of a four-storeyed MIG housing pocket in Vikaspuri collapsed on 28-12-82 while the work was in progress. Some further portion came down on 30-12-82. There was no loss of life. Immediately after this mishap, an Expert Committee was constituted to inquire into

[Shri Buta Singh]

the causes. Simultaneously, samples of mortar and other materials were taken, and it was found that the mortar did not contain adequate quantity of lime, nor was it properly mixed. On the basis of the preliminary findings and *prima facie* evidence, the Executive Engineer, the Assistant Engineer, and the Junior Engineer incharge of the work, were placed under suspension pending results of the inquiry by the Experts Committee. The DDA has also set in motion the process of action to rescind the contract. The contractor has also been debarred from taking further work.

4. On 29-12-1982, the outer wall of two Janata houses in Avantika near Mangolpuri collapsed due to erosion of the wall foundation by a deep storm water drain under excavation. This took place due to accidental puncturing of the water main near the drain and accumulation of large quantity of water in the drain. The junior Engineer and the Executive Engineer were transferred for their failure of supervision.

5. On the 16th January 1983 the roof of a higher secondary school building in the first floor under construction in Paschim Vihar collapsed. In this mishap, one woman worker engaged by the contractor fell along with the roof and died. A Magisterial enquiry was ordered by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, into this incident. A first information report was also lodged by the Delhi Development Authority.

6. A Fact Finding Committee was also constituted by the Lt. Governor-Delhi/Chairman-DDA to review the housing programmes of the Authority and advise on aspects of design, technical supervision, quality of materials, inspection procedure, empanelment of contractors and other related matters.

7. In addition, a task force was set up by the DDA under the charge of its Chief Engineer (Quality Control) to check all the housing schemes in progress. This task force has already inspected more than 20,000 houses and its recommendations are being followed up by the concerned field officers of the Authority.

8. The Quality Control Wing of the DDA was strengthened last year with the

appointment of a Chief Engineer (Quality Control), who functions independently of the technical wing and reports directly to the Vice Chairman-DDA. Inspection procedures have also been tightened so that senior officers like the Chief Engineer, Chief Project Engineer, Additional Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer, intensify the routine and surprise inspections. At the same time, measures to tone up the administration have also been initiated and already 90 officers whose work had come in for adverse comments by the Chief Engineer (QC) during the course of his inspections, have been transferred.

9. Sir, while I do share the concern of the Hon'ble Members and the public at the recent unfortunate incidents of collapse of houses constructed by the DDA I may point out that the DDA has been undertaking a massive housing programme and over the last decade, it had taken up the construction of more than 1.5 lakhs houses, out of which, more than 85,000 have already been completed by March, 1982. I am confident that the recent measures initiated by the DDA, such as the unit by unit inspection of the houses under construction by the Task Force set up for the purpose, will ensure the desired quality in the construction of the building and in turn inspire public confidence.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ज्यादा कष्ट नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि अभी हाल ही में उन्होंने इस विभाग का काम संभाला है, लेकिन कुछ वास्तविकताओं को उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया वह सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा बनाया गया वक्तव्य है और खासतौर से डी डी ए के अधिकारियों द्वारा बनाया गया है। डी डी ए० जसा कि इसके नाम से जाहिर है दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट • अथॉरिटी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार मकानों के गिरने का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है राजधानी में जो मकान डी० डी० ए०

द्वारा बनवाए गए हैं उससे लगता है कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी का नाम बदलकर दिल्ली डेस्ट्रिक्शन अथारिटी रखना पड़ेगा। जिस प्रकार से मकान ध्वस्त हो रहे हैं उससे लगता है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई निर्माण कार्य डी० डी० ए० के द्वारा सही ढंग से नहीं हो सकता। डी० डी० ए० डीमाल्यूशन का काम कर रहा है डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर।

कमजोर वर्गों को मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार करोड़ों अरबों रुपया खर्च कर रही है। वीकर सेक्शन को मकान बनाकर देने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है। पिछली सरकार ने भी ऐसी योजना बनाई थी, उस पर काम भी हुआ है, लेकिन बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि जिस योजना पर करोड़ों अरबों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है उसमें ठीक ढंग से काम ही नहीं होता।

वहां पर जो बने हुए मकान हैं उनकी कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है और न उनमें रहने वालों की कोई सुरक्षा है। बहुत से मकानों के गिरने के कारण अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु भी हुई है। एक तो बुनियादी सवाल यही पैदा हो जाता है कि जिन लोगों को मृत्यु डी० डी० ए० के फ्लैट्स गिरने से हुई है, क्या उन लोगों को मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रबन्ध करेगी? मेरी तो सरकार से मांग है कि जो लोग मरे हैं उनके परिवारों को कम से कम एक लाख रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जाए। डी० डी० ए० में लूट-खसोट मचा हुई है और यह उसी का परिणाम है कि मकान गिर रहे हैं जो मकान बनाए जाते

हैं उनमें खराब किस्म का सब-स्टैण्डर्ड मेटेरीयल इस्तेमाल होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ठेकेदारों और इंजीनियरों की मिली-भगत से उसमें तरह-तरह की धांधली की जाती है। यह बात भी कही जा रही है कि कुछ मकानों के निर्माण में डिजाइन का भी डिफेक्ट रहा और यह भी संभावना है कि डिजाइन डिफेक्ट के कारण कुछ मकान गिरे हों। इसकी व्यापक स्तर पर जांच होनी जरूरी है।

मेरा तो अपना सुझाव यह है कि एक संसदीय समिति बनाई जाए जिसमें सभी दलों के संसद् सदस्य हों और वह समिति सभी मकानों के गिरने के कारणों के बारे में और उसमें तमाम जो खामियां हैं उसको जांच करें और रिपोर्ट दे। उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार कार्यवाही करे।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई ऐसी संसदीय समिति के गठन के पक्ष में हैं, और साथ ही न्यायिक जांच समिति भी गठित की जानी चाहिए जा इसके तमाम पहलुओं में जाए। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पिछले 25 वर्षों की जितनी भी कार्यवाही है, उन सबको जांच न्यायिक जांच समिति द्वारा कराई जाए।

प्रसाद नगर, वसन्त विहार, विकासपुरी में दर्जनों मकान गिरे हैं और लोग मरे हैं। अभी त्रिलोकपुर में 14 फरवरी को बनते समय ही मकान गिर गया। डी० डी० ए० की विशेषता यह है कि जब मकान बनते हैं तो उसी समय गिर जाते हैं और तमाम लोग उसमें मरते हैं। (व्यवधान)

दर्जनों मकान तो गिर गए हैं लेकिन डी० डी० ए० ने देखा कि बहुत से मकान

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

गिरने वाले हैं, इससे उसकी बदनामी होगी तो उसने उन मकानों को खुद ही गिरवा दिया। उन मकानों के बनाने में तमाम भ्रष्टाचार हुआ रहता है और उनके गिरने का संभावना रहती है और उनमें कितना पैसा खराब होता है, इसलिए डी० डी० ए० स्वयं ही मकान गिरा देती है। यह डी० डी० ए० की कार्य प्रणाली है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक हाई कोर्ट के जज द्वारा उसकी जांच कराई जाए। यह जो घटनाएं घटी हैं उनमें अधिकारियों के द्वारा थोड़ी बहुत कार्यवाही हो गई है लेकिन उस कार्यवाही से कोई विशेष सुधार होने वाला नहीं है।

इस प्रकार के अपराध करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध कठोरतम कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और यदि जरूरत हो, वैसे तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, संवैधानिक परिधि में ऐसी कार्यवाही उनके खिलाफ की जा सकती है। यदि सरकार समझती है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई विशेष कानून बनाने की जरूरत है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह भी सरकार बनाए क्योंकि यह भयंकर अपराध है, इस अपराध से तमाम लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं। विकासपुरी में जो मकान गिरे हैं उनके बारे में डी० डी० ए० के कर्मचारीरियों द्वारा यह कहा गया है कि वहां पर भूतों और प्रेतों की वजह से मकान गिर रहे हैं। यह बात अखबारों में छपी है, कितनी हास्यास्पद बात है जो डी० डी० ए० के लोग कह रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली)
भूत ही थे या चुड़ैलें भी थीं ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : और यह कहा जाता है कि एक काली बिल्ली दिखाई देती

है जो रंग बदलती है। वहां पर कब्रिस्तान भी है। तांत्रिक बुलाए गये हैं जो पूजा कर रहे हैं उन भूतों का शांति के लिए.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you believe in the stories of ghosts and spirits?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I do not believe, but I find that the DDA people are doing it and it has been published in the papers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you do not believe in that. Very good.

श्री सुल्तान सिंह चौधरी (जलेसर) : अभी तो मकानों को भूत गिरा रहे हैं। कहीं सरकार को ही भूत न उटाले जायें, संकट ही कट जाय।

श्री बूटा सिंह : हमारे रहते हुए वह नहीं रह पायेंगे।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य की आशंका सारे सदन की आशंका है कि यह भूत जो मकान गिरा रहे हैं कहीं सरकार को ही न गिरा दें। और हमारी कामना है कि ऐसे भूत सरकार को गिरावें।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मकानों के गिरने की घटना है या क्या उसकी संसदीय समिति द्वारा मंत्री जी जांच करायेंगे ? साथ ही डी० डी० ए० के पूरे कार्यकलाप की न्यायिक जांच कराने का मंत्री जी का कोई विचार है ? और जो लोग मरे हैं उनके परिवारों को मुआवजा देने की बात के बारे में सरकार का क्या रख है ? साथ ही जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को दंडित किया जाय।

मान्यवर, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। डी० डी० ए० की मकान बनाने की क्षमता कम है, और जो मकान बनाने की

रफ्तार है वह भी कम है। लगभग 25,000 मकान प्रतिवर्ष बनते हैं जब कि दिल्ली में 4 लाख 64 हजार मकानों की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। हो सकता है और ज्यादा जरूरत हो वह तो मंत्री जी ही बतायेंगे। तो क्या डी० डी० ए० की निर्माण क्षमता को बढ़ाने का कोई उपाय मंत्री जी करेंगे ? क्योंकि देश के करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की हालत में रह रहे हैं, उनके रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। वैसे तो पूरे देश में करोड़ों मकानों की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन दिल्ली में जो लगभग 5 लाख मकानों की आवश्यकता है उन्हें जल्दी से बना कर जरूरत-मंद लोगों को दिया जाय इसके लिए क्या डी० डी० ए० की निर्माण क्षमता को बढ़ाने का कोई विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने ज्यादातर सुझाव ही दिये हैं और इसमें कोई आपत्तिजनक प्रश्न तो हुए नहीं। आपने कहा कि निर्माण कार्य सही नहीं हुआ। इसका मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि डी० डी० ए० ने जो अब तक काम किया है उस पर नजर डालेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा, जैसा मैंने वक्तव्य में भी कहा है, कि 86,000 मकान कमप्लीट हुए, और यह बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मकान गिरे हैं वह निर्माणाधीन थे तब गिरे हैं। फ्लैट तैयार हो कर और उसमें परिवार रहते हुए मकान गिरे हों ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है, और न ही ऐसी कोई घटना हुई है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब इतने बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्य होता है और बड़ी कालोनियाँ बनती हैं तो एक ही साथ स्लैब वगैरह डालना पड़ता है, और अक्सर मौसम की वजह से, कई बार कांटेक्टर की तरफ से जो मसाला लगाया जाता है उसमें कमी हो जाय। तो जब तक क्योरिंग ट्रीटमेंट पूरा न हो उसके पहले

स्कैफोल्डिंग या शटरिंग वगैरह गिरने से ऐसी थोड़ी बहुत छुटपुट घटनायें ही होती हैं।

आप अगर अन्दाज़ लगायें तो 86,000 हाउसिंग जैसी एक बहुत बड़ी योजना पर लम्बे स्केल पर मकान बनते हों तो उस में से एक दो ब्लाक इस तरह से निर्माणाधीन अगर गिर जायें तो उस को हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह इतना बड़ा मसला है जिससे डी० डी० ए० फेल हो गया या अस्त व्यस्त हो गया, उस से काम नहीं चलना है। इस बात को मैं नहीं मानता। यह जरूर है कि सतर्क रहना चाहिये, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन एजेंसी है, वह सही मैटीरियल इस्तेमाल करे, क्योरिंग ट्रीटमेंट पूरी होनी चाहिये। उनके पास पूरा सामान रहना चाहिये स्कैफ-होल्डिंग, शटरिंग वगैरह, जिससे ऐसी दुर्घटना न हो।

इसके लिये मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में उल्लेख भी किया कि लैफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर, दिल्ली, जो डी० डी० ए० के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, उन्होंने एक आदेश जारी किया है जिसके माध्यम से उन्होंने एक बहुत ही उच्च स्तरीय समिति बनाई है। उस में हमारे चीफ इंजीनियर और हमारे डायरेक्टर जनरल मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स हाउसिंग के हैं। इस चीज का बहुत मज़बूती के साथ हम फालो-अप करेंगे ताकि ऐसी दुर्घटना दुबारा न हो।

आपने कहा है कि कोई संसदीय समिति इस में कायम की जाये, यह संभव नहीं होगा क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य पहले ही अपने कार्य में इतने व्यस्त हैं, तो वह कैसे विकास कालोनीज में जा कर हाउसिंग के कार्य का इन्स्पेक्शन करेंगे ? यह काम मैं संसद की ओर से स्वयं करूंगा, मुझे कुछ अनुभव भी है क्योंकि एशियन गेम में मैंने काम किया है।

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

मैं खुद देखूंगा कि मॉनिटरिंग कैसे होती है।

श्री हरिकेश बहाबुर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का साय दे सकता हूँ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जहां कहीं भी माननीय सदस्य की दिलचस्पी हो वह साथ चल सकते हैं, मगर इस तरह की कोई समिति गठित की जाये, उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि इसकी किसी न्याय समिति से जांच कराई जाये। जहां कहीं ऐसी दुर्घटना होती है, जिस में कोई मृत्यु हो जाये या कोई बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ की बात हो तो वहां स्वयं ही डी डी ए के अध्यक्ष ऐसी जांच का आदेश दे देते हैं। एक मैजिस्टीरियल इन्क्वायरी चल रही है। पूरे कार्यकाल में जितना काम डी डी ए ने दिल्ली में किया है, उस की सराहना की जानी चाहिये क्योंकि दिल्ली जैसे विकासशील महा नगर को इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मकान देना डी डी ए का सराहनीय कार्य है। इसीलिये हम उस की सराहना करते हैं। ऐसी न्याय समिति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जहां कहीं ऐसी घटना हो; दुर्भाग्य से किसी की मृत्यु हो जाये, इसमें खाली एक ही घटना ऐसी है जिसमें हमारी एक मजदूर महिला, जो काम कर रही थी, उसके नीचे आ रही थी, शटरिंग गिरी तो साथ ही वह भी गिर गई।

आपने कहा कि डी डी ए ने कुछ मकान गिराये। इसलिये कि डी डी ए को पता था कि यह भी मकान अच्छे नहीं हैं, वह भी दुर्घस्त नहीं है। हम ने क्यों वह

ब्लाक गिराये, इसलिये कि जब एक ब्लाक गिरा तो उसके साथ वाली दीवार, जो खड़ी थी, उस में खतरा था, कि उस के प्रभाव से वजन के नीचे आकर वह गिर न जाये, इसलिए हम ने खुद ही उस को गिरा दिया ताकि आसपास के रहने वालों को खतरा न हो। इसलिये नहीं गिराया कि उनकी क्वालिटी या डिजाइन में कोई कमी थी। हमने सुरक्षा के लिये स्टंप लिया है, कि उन को गिरा दिया जाये ताकि आगे-पीछे चलने वाले लोगों को असुविधा और खतरा न हो।

एक बात की माननीय सदस्य की मैं सराहना करूंगा कि उन्होंने डी डी ए में इतनी दिलचस्पी ली, मगर डी डी ए ने जो कार्य किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि डी डी ए की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ी है।

मुआवजे की बात भी आपने की है। मजदूर महिला की जो मृत्यु हुई है, उसमें डी डी ए ने एक्स-ग्रेसिया 5 हजार रुपये की सहायता की है। बाकी मुआवजे का मसला न्याय ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने है जैसे ही कन्ट्रक्टर का फैसला हो जायेगा, उस के मुआवजे के प्रश्न को भी हल किया जायेगा।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी माननीय मंत्री जी की इस भावना से सहमत हूँ कि डी डी ए ने अपने 25 साल के इतिहास में बहुत कुछ सराहनीय कार्य किया है लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट की एक मोनोपली हार्जिसिंग एजेंसी है और अब जिस तरीके से इस एजेंसी में कुछ प्रकृति आती जा

रही है और अष्टाचार की शिकायतें आती जा रही हैं, क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस की शिकायतें आती जा रही हैं, वह हम सब के लिये और माननीय मंत्री जी के लिये विचारणीय प्रश्न है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी की क्षमता पर इस सदन को और हम सब को भरोसा है, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो कमियां डी डी० ए० के फंक्शनिंग में इस समय हैं, उन को माननीय मंत्री जी दूर करेंगे । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में इस विषय से संबंधित कई बिन्दुओं को स्पष्ट किया है, मैं मात्र इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में डी० डी० ए० द्वारा निर्मित कितने निर्माण कार्य अकारण गिरे हैं और उस से कितने रुपये की क्षति पहुंची है ।

आपने क्वालिटी कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही है लेकिन उस को आपने अधिकारियों के मातहत, विशेषकर मेम्बर इंजीनियरिंग के मातहत रखा है और मेम्बर इंजीनियरिंग की क्षमता के बारे में अखबारों में बहुत कुछ निकला है । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप क्वालिटी कंट्रोल बोर्ड को सीधे ले० गवर्नर के मातहत या अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत रखने पर विचार करेंगे ?

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के जो बड़े-बड़े काम्प्लेक्सेज हैं उन में कोई आकस्मिक हाई लेवल जांच की व्यवस्था है या नहीं ? विशेषकर इंजीनियरिंग चीफ और मेम्बर इंजीनियरिंग, डी० डी० ए०, इन काम्प्लेक्सेज को फ्राम टाइम टू टाइम विजिट करते हैं या नहीं ? विकासपुरी के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि डी० डी० ए० के मेम्बर इंजीनियरिंग वहां पर कितनी बार गए और इंजीनियरिंग

चीफ कितनी बार गए । अखबारों में आया है कि विकासपुरी ऐसा पहला प्रोजेक्ट था, जिस में डी० डी० ए० के डिजाइन-डिवीजन ने सिफारिश की थी कि तीसरी मंजिल पर सीमेंट न लगई जाए । यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि बिना कांक्रिट और बिना वीम के इस कांप्लेक्स को निर्मित किया जाए जब कि इस बारे में किसी भी इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपर्ट से कोई सलाह नहीं ली क्या गई थी । इस सम्बन्ध में इंस्टीट्यूट फार टेक्नालाजी से कोई सलाह ली गई थी, या किसी और विशेषज्ञ इंजीनियरिंग संस्था से कोई सलाह ली गई थी ? यदि नहीं तो किस आधार पर यह समझा गया कि यह कांप्लेक्स ब्यूरेबल होगा ? कहीं यह तो नहीं समझा गया कि चूंकि वीकर सेक्शंस के लिए यह बन रहा है इस लिए अगर कमजोर भी बन जाए तो भी चलेगा ? इसके साथ साथ यह भी शिकायत है कि डी० डी० ए० द्वारा वहां पर पोजलाना इस्तेमाल किया गया है या सुर्खी और लाइम स्टोन का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है । क्या यह सच है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा जो कालोनीज बनाई जाती हैं उनके संबंध में लगातार शिकायतें आती रहती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डी० डी० ए० द्वारा निर्मित कालोनीज की जांच करने के लिये, लोगों की शिकायतें सुनने और उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई स्टडी टीम या टास्क फोर्स जैसी कोई चीज होती है या नहीं और क्या वहां पर कोई रजिस्टर मेन्टेन किया जाता है जिसमें

[श्री हरीश रावत]

कि वहां के रहने वाले लोग सब-स्टैंडर्ड निर्माण संबंधी अपनी शिकायतों को दर्ज करा सकें ?

इसके अलावा डी. डी. ए० जो भवन निर्मित करता है वह कभी कभी एक साल या उससे भी अधिक समय तक लिटीगेशन या अन्य कारणों से पब्लिक को आवंटित नहीं किये जाते हैं और इस बीच में उनकी मेंटीनेन्स नहीं होती है। जब वह आवंटित किये जाते हैं तो एलाटीज को उनमें कई प्रकार की शिकायतें मिलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या ऐसे क्वार्टर्स के संबंध में डी. डी. ए० 6 महीने तक के रख-रखाव की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के जो चीफ इंजीनियर हैं वे इंडेपेन्डेंट नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वे एक बिल्कुल इंडेपेन्डेंट उच्चाधिकारी हैं और वे अपनी रिपोर्ट किसी भी मेम्बर को नहीं देते हैं, सीधे वाइस-चेयरमैन को देते हैं। इसके साथ साथ सेन्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन का जो टेक्निकल विंग है वह भी अपने तंग से इंडेपेन्डेंटली सैम्पल मर्वे करता है। क्वालिटी चेक करते हैं, इन्स्पैक्शन करते हैं। इसलिये यह दुरस्त नहीं है कि डी. डी. ए० के जो क्वालिटी कंट्रोल चेक्स हैं, वे किसी आफिसर के अधीन हैं। यह इंडिपेंडेंट अथॉरिटी है। इस पर वाइस चेयरमैन द्वारा एक्शन लिया जाता है।

एक सवाल आपने यह भी पूछा कि बड़े-बड़े काम्प्लेक्स को कितना फ़िक्वेंटली विजिट किया जाता है। वाइस चेयरमैन स्वयं और कभी कभी साथ में वहां के प्रोजेक्ट इंजीनियर को लेकर, विकली या फोर्ट-नाइटली, इन्स्पैक्शन करते हैं। इन्स-

पैक्शन न सिर्फ रजिस्टर करते हैं, बल्कि उस पर फोलो-अप एक्शन लिया जाता है और बड़ी सख्त मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं।

श्री हरीश रावत : विकास पुरी के बारे में।

श्री बूटा सिंह : विकास पुरी में वहां के इंजीनियर्स की तरफ से यह पाया गया है कि इन्स्पैक्शन उतनी फ़िक्वेंटली नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। इसलिये वहां उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है। जो उस वक्त के वहां के इंजीनियर थे, वहां से उनका स्थानान्तरण हो गया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will reply only to Shri Rawat.

(Interruptions)**

श्री बूटा सिंह : जो मेम्बर इंजीनियर थे, उन्हीं की एडवाइस पर एक्शन लिया गया है। जो नये मेम्बर होंगे, जहां जहां बड़े-बड़े काम्प्लेक्स हैं, वहां इन्स्पैक्शन करेंगे। विकास पुरी के बारे में यह सही है कि इन्स्पैक्शन बराबर नहीं थी। इस लिये वहां उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया। एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, तीसरी मंजिल पर सीमेंट लगाने की हिदायत नहीं है। कुछ काम्प्लेक्स में फर्स्ट-फ्लोर पर बकायदा सीमेंट लगाई जाती है। यूज्यूली सैंकिड और थर्ड फ्लोर पर लाइम का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसमें हमारा अनुभव है और यह दुरस्त है। इससे न सिर्फ हाउस की कन्स्ट्रक्शन कास्ट कम आती है, बल्कि इससे लोग ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकते हैं। यह भी सही नहीं है कि सीमेंट बहुत घटिया क्वालिटी का इस्तेमाल होता है। बकायदा टैस्टेड सीमेंट—फोटलैंड या लोकल सीमेंट—अच्छी क्वालिटी का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

यहां तक डी० डी० ए० में लोगों की शिकायतों के बारे में सवाल है वह बात पहले भी हमारी नोटिस में आई थी मगर अब मौजूदा वाइस चेयरमैन ने एक नया अभियान शुरू किया है। वे स्वयं उन शिकायतों को सुनते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record these other things.

(Interruptions)**

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं नये वाइस चेयरमैन की बात कर रहा हूँ। जब हम एशियाड की तैयारी कर रहे थे, तब हाँ आये थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to conduct the House according to the rules. He will only reply to Shri Rawat.

(Interruptions)

श्री बूटा सिंह : उन्होंने एक कम्पलेंट सैल डी० डी० ए० में खोला है। जिसमें पब्लिक की कम्पलेंट एटेंड करने का सिलसिला है। वे स्वयं इसको देख रहे हैं। वह आफिसर्स के ऊपर या अधिकारियों के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। इसकी कुछ समय से मेरे पास अच्छी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं। उनके देखने से जो कम्पलेंट के एटेंड करने का जो सिस्टम था, वह काफी हद तक स्ट्रीमलाइन हो गया है।

आपने लिटिगेशन के बारे में भी जिक्र किया। यह सही है जो केस पहले कोर्ट में चले जाते थे, उन पर स्टे हो जाता था और काम रुक जाता था। फिर भी डी० डी० ए० को इस बात की हिदायत दी जा सकती है कि वह जब तक लिटिगेशन चलता है, तब भी उन हाउसेस, प्रोजेक्ट अंडर कन्स्ट्रक्शन के मैटिनेंस पर पूरा ध्यान रखें।

श्री हरीश रावत : एलाटमेंट के छः महीने बाद तक।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं देख लूंगा।

आपने एडवाइजरी काउन्सिल के बारे में कहा है। वह रि-कान्स्टीचूट हो रही है। इसके नये सदस्य आयेंगे, जिन की रैगुलर और फ़िक्वेंट मीटिंग हुआ करेगी . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record.

. . . (व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्लेट्स गिरने का है, न कि एडवाइजरी काउन्सिल गिरने का। जिन पेपर्स की आप बात कर रहे हैं, मैं वह देख लूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Krishna Pratap Singh.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैद-पुर) : यह तो बतला दीजिये कि भूत की पूजा हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है? यह क्या मजाक है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You speak to the Minister, meeting him in his chamber. I will not allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Krishna Pratap Singh is on his legs. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is not a general discussion. Even after three years, for the new Members also, am I to teach them as to how we conduct ourselves when we are dealing with Calling Attention? No. Therefore, I would say, only Mr. Krishna Pratap Singh should speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know, the names are ballotted. All these names have been ballotted.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow. Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं कुछ बातें कहूँ, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप ने जो बयान दिया है और हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था तथा आप ने भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूछा था कि मकान के गिरने से कितनी मौतें हुई हैं, उसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि एक महिला की मृत्यु हुई है, जब कि अभी जो वक्तव्य आपने पढ़ा, उसमें दो घटनाओं में दो आदमियों की मृत्यु की चर्चा हुई है। 7-11-1982 को जो घटना हुई उस में एक मजदूर के मारे जाने की चर्चा उन्होंने की है तथा एक महिला के मारे जाने के बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया है जिसके लिये 5 हजार रुपये एक्स-ग्रेसिया ग्रांट दी गई है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मकान के गिरने से एक आदमी की नहीं, बल्कि दो आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी घटना के लिये मुआवजा दिया गया या नहीं ?

जहां तक ट्रिब्यूनल का संबंध है, मुझे यह कहना है कि ये मजदूर जो यहां काम करने आते हैं, दिल्ली के रहने वाले नहीं हैं, दूर से काम करने आते हैं और मजदूरी करते हैं। जब मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में चला जाता है तो काफी लम्बे अर्से तक केस बहां पड़ा रहता है और फैसला नहीं हो पाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कुछ ऐसा प्रबंध करें कि मुआवजे की राशि का उन को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र भुगतान हो सके।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि डी. डी. ए. का कार्य बहुत बड़ा कार्य है और सभी मकान जो बन कर तैयार होते हैं नहीं गिरते हैं। बल्कि जब वह बन रहे थे तब गिरे हैं—यह बात उन्होंने स्वीकार की है तथा यह भी कहा है कि अभी तक घटना से संबंधित किसी अधिकारी को दंडित नहीं किया गया है। केवल ट्रांसफर किया है या स्थानान्तरण किया है। स्थानान्तरण कोई पनिशमेंट या दंड नहीं है, दूसरी जगह जा कर वे फिर वही काम करेंगे। यह ठीक है कि आप विभागीय कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक हम लोगों की जानकारी है उस में भी काफी विलम्ब हुआ करता है। उस का निष्पादन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हो तथा जो दोषी अधिकारी हैं जब तक उन को दंडित नहीं करेंगे तब तक इसमें सुधार नहीं होगा।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि डी. डी. ए. में जितने इंजीनियर या अधिकारी हैं सभी भ्रष्ट हैं। परन्तु जो भ्रष्ट पाये गये हैं, जैसे आप ने कहा है कि सबस्टैण्डर्ड मैटीरियल इस्तेमाल हुआ है जिससे मकान गिरे हैं, ऐसे अधिकारियों को क्या दंड मिला, उनके खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही कब से चल रही है, इस तरह का प्रबंध होना चाहिये जिससे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सके।

दिल्ली भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है, यहां देश के हर भाग से लोग आते हैं तथा उनके निवास की काफी समस्या है। हमारे यहां के काफी लोग यहां पर मजदूर हैं और मजदूरी करते हैं। आप जरा उन की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में जा कर देखिये कि किस स्थिति में वे यहां पर निवास कर रहे हैं, यहां पर रह रहे हैं। उस तरह से

तो चिड़ियां और जानवर भी नहीं रहते हैं, जिस तरह से हमारे यहां के मजदूर इन झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं और वहां रह कर काम करते हैं। वहां की दुर्दशा देख कर बड़ा आघात पहुंचता है। यह जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि डी० डी० ए० की जो मकान बनाने की क्षमता है, उस को बढ़ाया जाय इस पर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो लक्ष्य आप का मकान बनाने का है, वह समय से पूरा हो।

मैं मंत्री जी को एक बात के लिये बधाई दूंगा। उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि जांच करने के बाद ही सभी मकानों को लोगों को दिया जायगा, यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है और हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि जनता की जो भावना है, उसके अनुरूप आप अधिकारियों को इस काम में लगायेंगे और वे सही ढंग से काम करेंगे।

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं आप ने अन्त में कहा है कि एक जांच समिति आपने मुख्य इंजीनियर के अधीन गठित की है और उसने जो जांच की है, उसके अनुसार आप ने 90 अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है। इनके विरुद्ध उन्होंने टिप्पणी की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केवल मात्र 90 अधिकारियों के खिलाफ ही उन्होंने टिप्पणी की थी या उन की संख्या इससे और ज्यादा है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में, भी कहा है कि दो जगहों पर मृत्यु हुई है, एक तो पश्चिमपुरी में और दूसरे ग्रेटर कैलाश में और यह तो एक निर्धारित पालिसी है कि जैसे ही किसी मजदूर की या किसी व्यक्ति की मकान के गिरने से मृत्यु हो जाय, तो डी० डी० ए० की पक्ष से 5 हजार रुपये एक्स ग्रेसिया पेमेंट उसी तक कर दिया जाता है। दोनों केसेज में

पेमेंट कर दिया गया है। इसके पश्चात क्या होता है? अक्सर जो ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, जिन में मजदूरों की मृत्यु होती है, तो वे ज्यादातर कांस्ट्रक्शन कांटेक्टर के मजदूर होते हैं और लेबर डिस्प्यूटस एक्ट और इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूटस एक्ट के तहत बाकायदा, उन का जो मुआवजा होता है, वह तय किया जाता है और वह फिर कांटेक्टर को देना होता है। तो दोनों केसेज में इन का जो मुआवजा था या एक्स ग्रेसिया पेमेंट था, वह डी० डी० ए० की तरफ से कर दिया गया।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो दंड देने की बात कही और कहा कि ट्रांसफर कर के ही उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है, तो यह सही नहीं है। स्थानान्तरण तो पहला कदम होता है और वह इसलिये किया जाता है ताकि जो भी डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी हो, वह उस से प्रभावित न हो सके। इसलिये उस को वहां से शिफ्ट करने का पहला कदम होता है। बहुत से ऐसे अफसर जिन के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं उनके ट्रांसफर करने के बाद, उन की विभागीय जांच होती है और जांच होने के बाद जो सजा निर्धारित की जाती है, वह सजा उनको दी जाती है। 90 कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का जो उच्च स्तरीय समिति की जांच के बाद स्थानान्तरण किया गया है, उनमें से अधिक ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी शुरू हो चुकी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि जो सर्विस रूल्स हैं, उनमें ऐसा नहीं है कि उसी वक्त आदमी को पकड़ कर उस को किसी किस्म की सजा दी जाये। कुछ रूल्स होते हैं, कुछ सर्विस कंडिशनस होती हैं, जिनके तहत जो सजा निर्धारित है, वही दी जा सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do it immediately, they will go to the court.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, Sir. In one of the cases we did take action on the spot. The officer went to the court and got a stay order. It is always better to follow the rules and conditions of service and after the departmental enquiry is complete, then we initiate the action.

I can tell the hon. Member through you and also this august House that we will not spare any official or anybody who is responsible for this kind of incident. On completion of departmental enquiry we will take action.

A large number of those found guilty were suspended on the spot.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): The recent collapse of D.D.A. flats in many areas of Delhi like the Paschim Vihar, Vikas Puri and other places has created a sort of panic in the mind of the people especially the flat users. It is said that it has resulted in some human casualties and many people have been injured. It is also believed that the material used for the construction of flats is substandard. It is very sad to see all the things because, on the one hand the price of the DDA flats is going high because of inflation and on the other hand, the impression has gone around that the DDA flats are of inferior materials. It is true that the risks are multiplied a hundred time when adulterated and substandard materials are used in the buildings of schools and hospitals.

I am glad to learn that soon after the incident, an enquiry was made, some engineers were transferred and a flying squad was also set up to into the matter. I want to convey the feelings of some people who have mentioned that the DDA house-collapse incidents took place mostly in North Delhi and West Delhi. If it is true, then it leads to a conclusion that South Delhi has got a preferential treatment be-

cause the eventual allottees of the DDA flats in South Delhi are generally influential people.

My second point is: by merely transferring the engineers does the problem get solved? One finds that the specifications for cement-mix are rather low. I mean to say that the proportion of the cement to be mixed with the sand is low. One also understands that the Badarpur coal dust is also allowed to be mixed with cement. Is this safe? Has the National Buildings Organisation permitted this sort of experiments? It is true that DDA has to resort to this kind of experiments to keep the proportion of cement and sand low and on account of the financial restrictions put by HUDCO.

My next point is, what is the procedure for checking the defects of the DDA flats before they are handed over to the allottees. Even the DDA officials have admitted that there is inadequate supervision at every stage of construction. Proper testing of building materials is also lacking. That is why, may I ask the question whether the Government is thinking of having a permanent cell to check and to attend to the complaints and suggest prompt action and also to provide service for the maintenance of the flats?

Of course, after the incident at Paschim Puri, a complaint register has been introduced so that the allottees will have an easy access. But what I mean to say is that there should be a permanent cell. I want to know what is the cash ratio of L.I.G., if it is to be executed by the C.P.W.D., which is now being charge by the DDA.

Lastly, my point is whether DDA has got a Vigilance Department of its own, if so, how many engineers have been prosecuted and against whom charges are being processed during the last three years? Do the comparative figures indicate an increase in the trend of corruption and if so, what action has been taken so far?

Lastly, I must say, the DDA has kept the nation's prestige high during the Asian

by completing all the construction in time. I hope, it would continue the spirit of dedication by rectifying the defects and by bringing the erring performance to book.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am happy the hon. Member has appreciated the wonderful work done by the DDA during the Asiad. I want to assure the honourable House that it will be my endeavour and that of the team led by the Vice-Chairman of the DDA....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Fortunately, you were the Minister in-charge also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH:....to keep up the spirit and also maintain the quality and speed with which we were able to get through the Asiad.

It is not our intention to justify any unfortunate incident that takes place. But if you look at the huge programme which is undertaken by the DDA and look at the four incidents which took place during the last one year or so, it will not be to the extent that one can get panicky. As the hon. lady member has said, there is nothing to get panicky about it. If you just look at the figures of our programme, in 1981-82; it was 20,000 houses; in 1982-83, it was 25,000 houses and at the moment 55,000 houses are under construction. To take up a few instances here and there and to say that some panic has been created will not be justified. I would request the hon. lady member not to get panicky. The DDA is very much in the grip of the situation and we are not letting anything to escape our notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She got panicky because the person who died was a lady.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Whether it is a lady or a child or an old man, any life lost during the construction project is a valuable life lost. To that extent, I share her anxiety. We will see to it that such incidents are not allowed to be repeated.

She asked about the quality of mixture being used in the DDA schemes. May I inform the hon. lady member that there is a regular material quality control check

being undertaken in and outside the test houses by the ITT experts and we are keeping a constant consultation with this expert body. There is also in the DDA itself a quality control cell which monitors the quality of various projects under its purview.

The incidents which the hon. lady member mentioned are not in the north and the west. One is in the south and the other is in the north. We do not have any discrimination; we look after all corners of Delhi and we treat Delhi as one compact capital project. Wherever defects are noticed, whether it is east or west or north or south, we immediately rush to the spot and try to rectify the defects.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
What about mixing Badarpur coal dust with cement?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As I already mentioned, we have set up an expert committee both to monitor the quality as well as the cost, etc. This point which my hon. friend has made will be taken care of. I will ask the expert committee to go into it.

She mentioned something about the cement check system. It has recently been re-vamped and we are constantly inspecting the under-weight cement bags. We are also making random checks. I can assure the House that we will not allow anybody to play with the materials which are stored in our godowns.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to establish on Agricultural University at Ochhaghat in Solan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Navin Ravani. He is not here. Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त मुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला सोलन के ओछघाट स्थान पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाये गये थे। परन्तु इस स्थान से कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का स्थानान्तरण करके पालनपुर, जिला कांगड़ा में ले जाया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार भारत सरकार से यह मांग करती चली आ रही है कि सोलन जिला की ओछघाट स्थान पर जो सत्यानन्द स्टोक्स के नाम से कृषि विद्यालय का काम्प्लेक्स बना हुआ है वह वागवानी फोरस्ट्री यूनिवर्सिटी में बदला जाय क्योंकि इस समय पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को वनों और फलों की अधिक आवश्यकता है कि उस पर अनुसंधान किया जाय और इस संबंध में लोक सभा के बहुत से सदस्यों ने मांग की थी कि उसको उद्यान विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाय। परन्तु अभी तक इस संबंध में भारत सरकार ने कोई भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये। मैं भारत सरकार से यह मांग करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपरोक्त यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाय और उसको भारत सरकार अधिक से अधिक मदद दे ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वन और फल उत्पादन के बारे में अधिक से अधिक अनुसंधान किया जा सके।

(ii) Establishment of Industries in Mirzapur.

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) :
 उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर जिला एक लम्बे क्षेत्रफल का जिला है। इसकी लम्बाई लगभग 300 किलोमीटर है। जिले के दक्षिणी भाग में बिजली का कारखाना होने के कारण कई बड़े-बड़े उद्योग स्थापित हो गये हैं तथा कोयले का भण्डार मिलने के कारण अनेक बड़े-बड़े तापिय बिजली गृह स्थापित हो रहे हैं और इसी कारण अन्तय उद्योगों की भी इसी क्षेत्र में स्थापित होने की

सम्भावनायें हैं। किन्तु जिले का उत्तरी भाग उद्योग विहीन है। हमारे क्षेत्र का पुराना मिर्जापुर शहर उजड़ता जा रहा है। किसी समय लाख, रुई, बर्तन आदि उद्योगों के कारण विन्ध्याचल का यह शहर एक जीवन्त और प्रसिद्ध शहर रहा है। आज उक्त उद्योग भी समाप्त प्रायः हैं। लोग यहां से भाग रहे हैं और दक्षिणांचल में जा रहे हैं। शहर के आसपास का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी विकास से वंचित हो रहा है। बेरोजगारी से लोग पीड़ित हैं और भाग कर बम्बई, कलकत्ता और अन्य शहरों की ओर जा रहे हैं, अत्यन्त निराशा तथा हताशा व्याप्त है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मिर्जापुर विन्ध्याचल के पास सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, निजी या सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित किया जाय।

(iii) Demand for re-opening of Bihar Cotton Mills Limited, Phulwari Sharieff, Bihar.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार की राजधानी पटना के निकट फुलवारी शरीफ में बिहार काटन मिल्स लि. वर्षों से काम करता आ रहा था। पहले वहां मोटा कपड़ा और सूत दोनों का उत्पादन होता था, बाद में केवल सूत का उत्पादन होने लगा। इसके लिए मिल मालिकों को कपास का कोटा मिलता था, जो संभवतः आज तक जारी है। कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या लगभग नौ सौ है, जिनमें अधिकांश स्थानीय और कुछ बाहर के मजदूर हैं। उन मजदूरों पर उनके परिवार के हजारों व्यक्तियों की रोटी निर्भर है।

परन्तु दुःख है कि कारखाने के मालिकों ने सरकार से अनुमति लिए बगैर अकस्मात् 20 जुलाई, 1982 को

गैर कानूनी ढंग से कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया, जो स्थिति आज तक चालू है। मजदूरों को बेरोजगार बनाकर दरदर का भिखारी तो बना ही दिया गया, उनकी गाड़ी कमाई का 20 दिनों के वेतन का भी अब तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। फलस्वरूप मजदूर और उनके परिवार के हजारों लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। कारखाने की बंदी से सूत के उत्पादन का भी नुकसान हो रहा है।

मजदूरों की ओर से कारखाने को खुलवाने के लिए राज्य सरकार का दरवाजा बारबार खटखटाया जा चुका है, पर कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। अतः भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह कारखाने को खोलने के लिए मालिकों पर दबाव डालें अन्यथा सरकार उसे अपने अधीन लेकर चालू करे, मालिकों पर मुकदमा चलाये और मजदूरों को वकाया दिलवा दिया जाये ताकि हजारों व्यक्तियों की भुखमरी से रक्षा की जा सके और सूत का उत्पादन चालू हो।

(iv) Need for more quota of wheat and other foodgrains for Ghazipur district, U.P.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश का गाजीपुर जिला सन् 1982 की गंगा नदी की भयंकर बाढ़ और सूखे से पीड़ित रहा है। वहां की खरीफ की फसल नहीं के बराबर हुई है और रबी की पूरी फसल की बुवाई नहीं हो पायी है। उक्त जिले में राहत कार्य को शुरू नहीं किया गया, न ही किसानों को तकावी, उर्वरक पर छूट और रोजगार की कोई व्यवस्था की गई।

इस समय उक्त जिले के शहरों और गांवों को दुकानों पर गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रति व्यक्ति 8 किलो गेहूं दिये जाने की घोषणा की है, केवल शहरों में एक किलों प्रति व्यक्ति गेहूं मिलता है। गांवों में तो अधिकांश लोगों को मिल ही नहीं पाता। इसका कारण यह है कि गेहूं का अलाटमेंट उक्त जिले के लिये काफी कम किया गया है, संभवतः केन्द्र से उत्तर प्रदेश को भी गेहूं का अलाटमेंट बहुत कम हुआ है।

इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि खुले बाजार में गेहूं का भाव 300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से भी अधिक पहुंच गया है, जो साधारण आदमियों की खर्च शक्ति के बाहर है।

यदि यही स्थिति चालू रही तो उक्त जिले के लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हो जायेंगे और इस बात की आशंका बढ़ सकती है कि अनाज के लिये दंगे भी शुरू हो जायें। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि युद्ध स्तर पर गाजीपुर में गेहूं और दूसरे अनाज पहुंचाये जायें और वहां बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये राहत कार्य शुरू किये जायें।

(v) Conditions of Service of Employees of Family Welfare Department in U.P.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यरत तीस हजार से अधिक महिला एवं पुरुष पैरामैडिकल कर्मचारियों तथा आधिकारियों

[श्री राज नाथ सौनकर शास्त्री]

की दयनीय स्थिति की और ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में लगभग 10,000 से अधिक खंड प्रसार शिक्षक, स्वास्थ्य सहायक, परिवार कल्याण सेविका, एवं 20,000 से अधिक स्वास्थ्य निरोक्षक, प्रसाविका, सिनेटरी इन्स्पेक्टर, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता आदि अनगिनत परम्पराओं एवं रूढ़ियों से जकड़े जन-मानस के व्यवहारों में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए दिन-रात संघर्षशील हैं।

खेद है कि इन कर्मचारियों के प्रति गत दो दशकों से निरन्तर उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है। इन पर कार्यक्रम से अत्याधिक दूर रहने वाले केवल डाक्टरों का साम्राज्य है। आश्चर्य है कि गांवों और गांवों के समाजशास्त्र से एकदम अनभिज्ञ डाक्टर इन कर्मचारियों के अधिकारी हैं। ये डाक्टर लोग नसबन्दी व लूप या परिवार नियोजन का जो काम करते हैं तो उसकी एवज में विभाग से अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक भी लेते हैं। इस दोहरे वेतन का क्या तुक है, यह समझ में नहीं आता।

अतः मैं इन कर्मचारियों के हित के लिए निम्नलिखित सुझाव इस सदन में आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ:

(1) इस कार्यक्रम का एक अलग निदेशालय हो। इसका अधिकारी डाक्टर न होकर कोई आई ए एस आफिसर हो।

(2) इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर इनकी मौकरी सुरक्षा की गारंटी ली जाए। इन्हें पदोन्नति आदि के चैनल में रखा जाए।

(3) ब्लाक स्तर पर कार्यरत खंड प्रसार शिक्षकों को राजपत्रित दर्जा देकर

उन्हें स्वतंत्र रूप से परिवार नियोजन, मातृ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिये उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाये।

(4) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों पर भी डाक्टरों को मात्र प्रशिक्षक के रूप में ही नियुक्त किया जाये। प्रधानाचार्य आदि पदों पर इन कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति करने का अवसर दिया जाए।

(vi) Nationalisation of National Rubber Manufacturers and Inchek Tyres Ltd.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The management of National Rubber Manufacturers Limited and Inchek Tyres Limited was taken over by the Government of India in 1977-78. But due to total mismanagement after the take over, the production in the units almost came to a grinding halt and the workers have remained idle although they have been demanding full utilisation of the production capacities and proper management of the units, so that the workers earned their wages by giving production for which they have always showed their extreme eagerness and offered full cooperation.

There is a justified feeling that deliberately a situation was created to sabotage the move for nationalisation of the units in the interest of monopoly and multinational companies who now dominate the Rubber and Tyre industry in our country. Although a welcome decision has been taken by the Government of India for the nationalisation of these two units, no positive action has yet been taken in the matter. The delay in implementing the decision is causing anxiety among the workers, employees and the officers of these two units numbering about 5,000. 13 unions and Officers' Associations in these units recently held a Joint Trade Union Convention in Calcutta and they have passed a resolution offering fullest cooperation in the running of the undertakings. They have given a firm assurance that an annual production of nearly

Rs. 100 crores can be given provided raw materials are supplied in adequate quantities and cooperation of the workers, employees and the officers is taken by the management based on a healthy industrial relation. The workers, employees and the officers have categorically stated that both these units can be made viable if 80 per cent of their existing production capacity is utilised and the programme for long-term revival which has already been accepted by the Ministry of Industry is implemented.

I urge upon the Government to respond favourably to the representations for nationalisation of these two units during the current session.

PROF. RU PCHAND PAL (Hooghly). It is a very important matter. The Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why the Speaker has allowed it under Rule 377.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I raised the matter under Rule 377. For how long is this pending? It should be taken up immediately.

I raised the matter during the last session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In continuation of it and with your knowledge only Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is now taking it up. I think he did consult you before he has taken it up here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It has been pending; the people are agitated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not only you. It has agitated Shri Somnath Chatterjee; The entire West Bengal. I can understand that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Tyre industry is completely in the hands and in the control of these multi-nationalists and monopolists.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: They should take this step in the national interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kamal Nath.

(vii) Need for framing a Scheme for making property Return by M.Ps and M.LAS.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I rise to mention under Rule 377 the necessity of introducing a scheme for ensuring that the Hon. Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures enjoy an image above public reproach. There has been criticism in the Press and elsewhere that the country's law-makers—at least some of them—live beyond their means.

The Representatives of the People have all been elected to their respective places only after giving some tests of honesty and integrity of public life. To tar them all in one brush is, therefore, a dangerous trend which needs to be resisted.

Now, the criticism against law-makers has gained ground because, there are no public documents available showing the Members' actual incomes and assets and we hear only conjectures and surmises. It should be made obligatory for all Members of Parliament to send annually a statement of their annual income from all sources to the Hon. Speaker, accompanied by statements of their assets and similar documents pertaining to their close kins, such as parents, children, real brothers, real sisters, etc. The MLAs and the MLCs must also be brought within the ambit of this compulsory disclosure measure by having to file a similar statement with the Speakers of State Assemblies and Chairman of legislative Councils.

On obtaining the Statements, the Speaker should publish them once every year by way of newspaper insertions, so that they attract popular attention. I need not underline the fact that the incomes and assets of the legislators' near relatives must also be included in the list, because many of them really belong to Joint Families, and the standards of life they maintain are often dependent on the status and income of their kith and kin. So, the

[Shri Kamal Nath]

people must be convinced of the legislators' real financial status.

I am confident that Members' irrespective of Party affiliations, will cooperate with a move like this which will go a long way in reversing the trend of accusation of corruption etc.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following communications dated 22 February, 1983, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, have been received today:—

(i)

Telegram from the District Magistrate, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)

"Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar, Member, Lok Sabha, has been arrested under Section 151 Cr. P.C. read with Sections 107/116(3) Cr. P.C. with twenty B.J.P. workers who attempted to create law and order problem while demonstrating in front of Collector's office and committed breach of peace on 22-2-83 at 14.30 hours. Agitators were demanding unconditional release of arrested students in criminal offences."

Wireless message from the Superintendent, District Jai, Sagar, (Madhya Pradesh)

"Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar, Member of Parliament, admitted in Jail with other 19 B.J.P. agitators under section 151 Cr. P.C. in special class. Remanded upto 23-2-83."

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Brahmanand Reddy and seconded by Prof. K. K. Tewari on the 22nd February, 1982, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983'.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav to continue his speech. You have already taken 16 minutes yesterday.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (AZAMGARH): Sir, I rise to continue my speech but with a strong protest which I have raised on so many occasions previously in this House. Sir, not a single Cabinet Minister is present here when we are discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This is a very serious lapse on the part of the Government. Earlier also this kind of lapses were brought to the notice of the House. I think you would now ask the Government to show courtesy by making themselves present in the House when this important debate on the President's Address is taking place here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, the Minister is just on his way to this House.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: He should know that. He could have come along with you. It is 22 minutes since the House re-assembled after Lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This can be noted by the Government.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am very glad that at least you have told them to take note of this.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कल कह रहा था कि देश में तेजी से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। इस वक्त स्थिति यह है कि जब हम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन वर्ष पूरे कर चुके हैं, देश में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों तथा युवतियों की संख्या 5 करोड़ से अधिक हो गई है। दुनिया का इ

देश जहां केवल लाखों लोग बेकार हैं, इस बात से चिन्तित है और उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये वहां की सरकारें कुछ न कुछ ठोस कदम उठा रहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिये दुनिया की पूँजीवादी सरकारें, अमरीका की सरकार लगभग, हमारे रुपये में 2200 रुपये महीना, बेरोजगारी भत्ता देती है। इंग्लैंड की सरकार 35 पाउण्ड पर-वीक बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देती है। यूरोप के तमाम देश चाहे स्वीडन हो, हालैंड हो, इटली हो, सभी देशों ने अपने देश के बेरोजगारों के लिये भत्ता देने की योजना बनाई है, इसलिये कि बेरोजगारी देश में अपराधमूलक होती है, अपराधी पैदा करती है, देश को आने वाली पीड़ियों में निराशा की भावना पैदा करती है। और देश का नौजवान अगर असन्तुष्ट हो, तो देश में शांति-व्यवस्था भी बिगड़ जाती है। मगर दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से दो हजार या बाईस सौ रुपये महीना बेकारी भत्ता देने की मांग नहीं करता, मगर कम से कम डेढ़ सौ रुपये महीना, देश के तमाम बेरोजगारों को, जिन्होंने कि काम के लिए अपना नाम रोजगार दफ्तर में लिखाया हुआ है, देने की मांग करता हूँ। यह बेकारी भत्ता उन्हें तब तक दें जब तक कि उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है। बंगाल की सरकार, केरल की सरकार इसी देश में हैं, महाराष्ट्र की सरकार इसी देश में है और वे सरकारें इस तरह की योजनाओं को लागू करके इस देश में काम कर रही हैं। फिर क्या वजह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और योजना आयोग इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाता है? इसलिए मैं इस मांग को बहुत जोरों के साथ इस सदन में फिर उठाना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन् कुछ ऐसी प्रमुख समस्याएं देश में हैं जिन पर कि आज देश को बहुत

गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा—

We, as a nation, must see the writing on the walls.

यह किसी एक के लिए नहीं है। 35 वर्षों के बाद भी आज इस देश के अन्दर विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियां मजबूत हो रही हैं, देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। 35 साल की हमारी आजादी के बाद भी भारत में जो पांच बच्चे पैदा होते हैं उनमें चार बच्चे ऐसे होते हैं जिनको पौष्टिक आहार नहीं मिलता है। उन चार बच्चों में भी एक बच्चा इसलिए मरता है कि उसको खाने के लिए आवश्यक भोजन नहीं मिलता इस देश में जितने अन्धे हैं उनमें 40 फीसदी अन्धे बच्चे हैं। इस देश में जितनी मौतें होती हैं उनमें आधे मौतें बच्चों की होती हैं जिनको कि हम चिल्ड्रन मोस्टेलिटी कहते हैं। क्या यह हमारे लिये बहुत गंभीर प्रश्न नहीं है? क्या हमें इसके बारे में नहीं सोचना है?

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि देश को प्रगति हो रही है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ रही है। मगर यह भी सच्चाई है कि इस देश में आधे लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी फिक्स आमदनी दुनिया में शायद सबसे कम है। क्या इस पर हमारी योजनाओं में पुनर्विचार होगा या नहीं? मैं सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इसपर पुनर्विचार नहीं करेगी तो इन समस्याओं से उत्पन्न असन्तोष और निराशा का असर और भी होगा। वह असर आज हो रहा है जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि देश में ऐसी ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं जो देश की आजादी के लिए, देश की एकता के लिए आज खतरा बन गयी हैं।

[श्री चन्द्र जेत यादव]

इस देश में आम जनता का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। आज ही अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला, रुपये की कीमत हमारे देश में बीस पैसे के बराबर रह गयी है। जो रुपये की कीमत हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद थी, उससे वह कीमत गिरकर बीस पैसे रह गयी है। क्या उसी अनुपात में लोगों की इनकम बढ़ी है, आय बढ़ी है? आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल है कि, जितनी मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ रही है, उसके अनुसार आम आदमी की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ रही है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों, गरीब लोगों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, कारखाने के मजदूरों की आज हालत ऐसी नहीं है कि वे आवश्यक वस्तुएं खरीद सकें। फिक्सड इनकम ग्रुप, निश्चित आय वर्ग के लोग परेशानी का शिकार हैं। आज लाखों मजदूर सूती मिलों के बेकार हैं, मगर सरकार कान में तेल डालकर बैठी है और इस तरह से बैठी है जैसे कि उसकी ड्यूटी खत्म हो गयी है और उनके लिए करने के लिए कुछ नहीं रह गया है।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आज सरकार को इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। श्रीमन् हमारे देश में रूस और अमरीका के बाद ऐसे लोगों की संख्या स्किल्ड पावर है जिनको कि हम इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स, ओवरसीयर्स, बिजली पैदा करने वाले, अध्यापक आदि कहते हैं। इन लोगों की शक्ति में हमारा दुनिया में तीसरा स्थान है। हमने इस दिशा में बहुत भारी प्रगति की है लेकिन इस शक्ति का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि मैं इन्टरनेशनल मोनिटरी फण्ड से या किसी दूसरी एजेन्सी से कर्ज लेने के विरोध में नहीं हूँ। अगर आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो यह कर्जा लिया जा सकता है।

लेकिन देश को उसी पर निर्भर रखने के नुकसान हमें दिखायी पड़ रहे हैं। हमारी जनशक्ति का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है। अगर हम अपनी जनशक्ति का, मैं पावर का इस्तेमाल करें तो हमारी बहुत सी समस्याओं का हल निकल सकता है। आज दुनिया के सबसे निरक्षर देशों में, गरीब देशों में, सबसे कम फीक्स आमदनी के लोगों वाले देशों में हमारा स्थान है।

श्रीमन्, इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हैं, मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशंस हैं, मैं इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं, उपभोक्ता प्रयोग का सामान है, उसका इनके द्वारा पैदा करने पर बिल्कुल बन लगाना चाहिये। उसमें इनका अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। साबुन बड़ी कम्पनियों में क्यों बने, छोटे उद्योगों में क्यों न बने? आज अगर 70 करोड़ आदमियों के लिये छोटे उद्योगों में साबुन बनेगा तो उससे लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। जूता बाटा क्यों बनाये, क्यों मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशन इसको बनाएं? टूथ पेस्ट और टूथ ब्रश बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां क्यों बनाएं, क्यों नहीं छोटे उद्योगों में यह सामान बन सकता? मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशन इस देश को तबाही के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं। इस प्रश्न को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये।

आज जो भ्रष्टाचार है—

It is eating away the vital parts of administration.

मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका नोट लिया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात के लिये कुछ मंत्रालयों को लिखा है, विभागों को लिखा है। फाइलों पर सौदा होता है, नोटिंग उद्योगपतियों को दिखा दी जाती है। व्यापारी बैठते हैं, दफ्तरों के अन्दर, मंत्रियों की फाइलों पर नोटिंग लिखने के पहले फोटों स्टेट कापी करके उनके हाथों में चली जाती है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका नोट लिया है यह खुशी की बात है, लेकिन क्यों ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने दी गई। आज अगर गरीबी बढ़ेगी, बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी तो इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार इस देश को तबाह कर देगा—लोगों का विश्वास खत्म हो जाएगा। मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशंस की सारी दुनियां में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने में भी उनकी बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। इस देश में बड़े उद्योग-पति बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के मालिक और उनके एजेंट भ्रष्टाचार में सम्मिलित हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर दृढ़ता से कदम उठाने चाहिए।

आप देखिए कि कासमेटिक्स की क्या हालत है? भारत गरीब देश है। मैं नहीं जानता कि आपको कभी मौका मिला है, अपनी पत्नी के लिए या किसी और के लिए कासमेटिक्स खरीदने का या नहीं (व्यवधान) मैं जरूर कभी-कभी खरीदता हूँ इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ। किसी भी दूकान पर जाइये तो आप देखेंगे कि कितनी किस्म की लिपिस्टिक, पाऊंडर देखने को मिलेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सोवियत संघ में क्रांति के 50 साल बाद तक अच्छा टूथ ब्रश नहीं मिलता था, पेस्ट और लिपिस्टिक नहीं मिलते थे। उन्होंने उसकी जरूरत नहीं समझी और सारा

पैसा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्टील प्लांट्स में और माइन्स में बिजली उत्पादन में लगाया। हमारे देश में ये सारी चीजें मल्टीनेशनल कारपोरेशंस बना रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन पर बैन लगना चाहिये। 20 फीसदी की सुविधा के लिये सारी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी। इससे 80 फीसदी जनता में आग भड़केगी जो देश के लिये ठीक नहीं होगी।

हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा इतिहास है। महात्मा गांधी ने, जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आजादी से पहले इस देश के विकास के लिये एक ब्लू प्रिंट तैयार कर लिया था। जिस देश का लक्ष्य आजादी के संग्राम में यह हो कि जब तक एक-एक आदमी की आंख से आंसू नहीं पोछ लेंगे तब तक आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। आज वे आंसू लोगों की आंखों में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आज आवश्यकता है उस फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल स्प्रिट को रिवाइज करने की। पाश्चात्य देशों को नकल की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमारे देश में कंप्यूटर बढ़े। मैं बड़े उद्योगों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। स्टील मिलें चाहियें, पावर प्लांट चाहिए लेकिन हमको इसमें समन्वय करना पड़ेगा। इस देश में दस्तकारों ने हजारों साल से दस्तकारी की बेहतरीन चीजें अपने हाथ से बनाई हैं। आज दस्तकारी की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आज चीनी और कपड़ा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता है। इसको सहकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जाना चाहिये। बंबई कांग्रेस का एक प्रस्ताव था कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव को हम भूल गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को लागू करना चाहिये।

[श्री चन्द्रजोत यादव]

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं जो स्वागत योग्य हैं लेकिन वे नाकाफी हैं। कुछ चीजों को आइडिएंटीफाई किया जाना चाहिये।

खाने का सामान, दाल, चीनी, साबुन, मिट्टी का तेल कुछ और चीजें सस्ती दुकानों पर मिलनी चाहिये। मैंने पहले भी कहा था जब त्रिपुरा में दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना दो साल पहले हुई थी, वहां सैकड़ों लोग मारे गये थे, वहां के आदिवासी नहीं जानते थे कि दुकानें कैसे चलाई जाती हैं। आज वही आसाम में हो रहा है। अगर एक गांव के अन्दर एक नौजवान बेरोजगार है, उसको कहा जाए कि यह दुकान चलानी है, इसको चलाइये इसमें आपको उचित मुनाफा मिलेगा तो नौजवान काम करेगा। तो लाखों नौजवानों को काम मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Multinationals are becoming big industrial magnates in our country. They are purchasing shares from the private sector, and becoming very big industrial magnates. You have not mentioned that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I am glad you are emphasizing that point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): He has been saying that Government is giving them a lot of concessions.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That is what we have been saying, viz. that they have really been successful in getting concessions.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अंग बनाया जाए और सारे देश के अंदर गांव, शहर सब जगह सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करना चाहिये।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा नीति में दोहरी नीति है। गरीबों के बच्चों को बिल्कुल घटिया किस्म की शिक्षा दी जाती है। अमीरों के बच्चों को या जिनके बच्चे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ सकते हैं उनको अच्छी किस्म की शिक्षा मिल रही है। गांव के अन्दर जिस तरह की शिक्षा मिल रही है, वह बिल्कुल घटिया किस्म की है। दिल्ली के अन्दर आप जाइये। ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां नर्सरी में, प्राइमरी स्कूल में दाखिले के लिये बीन हजार, चालीन हजार, या पचास हजार रुपये प्रवेश के लिये मांगते हैं। अमीरों के बच्चे जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं उससे वे आई. ए. एस०, आई० पी० एस०, इंजीनियर और डाक्टर बगैरह बनते हैं लेकिन गरीब का बच्चा जो स्कूल में पढ़ता है, उसको बैठने के लिये टाट नहीं है, उसके लिये मकान नहीं है और न ही अच्छे अध्यापक हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में इक्वेलिटी हो।

There cannot be equality amongst unequals—rich people on the one side, and very poor on the other.

मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरी शिक्षा नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, यूनियनफार्मिटी इन एजुकेशन अदरपाइज यह देश नहीं बन सकता। इसी संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कोई प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्रा का बयान पढ़कर मुझे खुशी हुई। उन्होंने कहा—Press Bill is as good as dead—लेकिन आज से 6 महीने पहले वे इस संबंध में कौन सी भाषा बोलते थे। एक तानाशाह की भाषा, बात नहीं सुनेंगे और न ही इस मुल्क में प्रेस ने तबाही की, इसको हम तबाह करेंगे। जब तक सारे देश के पत्रकार खड़े नहीं हुये, इसके विरोध में अपनी अभूतपूर्व एकता का परिचय नहीं दिया। तब जाकर सरकार को यह बात

समझ में आई। कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इतना किया कि उस पर प्रेजीडेंट एसेंट रोक लिया। उन्होंने बातचीत शुरू की। लेकिन आज इस तरह की बातचीत क्यों पैदा होती है। इस तरह की बात देश में न हों, आजादी को रोकने की।

आज कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके ऊपर हमको बहुत गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये जैसे केन्द्र और राज्य के संबंधों पर पुनर्विचार। मुझे खुशी है कि अकालियों की एक बात को स्वीकार कर लिया कि केन्द्र और राज्य का संबंध क्या हो, इस पर फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में संविधान को लागू हुये 33 वर्ष हो गये। पूरे संविधान पर पुनर्दृष्टि डालनी चाहिये बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ, सरसरी तरीके से नहीं। सरकार को सारे विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ बैठ कर के, देश के जाने माने विधानवेत्ताओं के साथ बैठकर के हमारे विधान में जहां जरूरी है, विचार होना चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि—

British Parliament is the mother of Parliament.

इंग्लैंड के संसद में स्टैंडिंग कमेटियां बन गई हैं जो अच्छा काम करती है, इसी प्रकार जापान और अमेरिका के सीनेट कांग्रेस में पावरफुल कमेटियां हैं जो काम करती हैं। सुप्रीम सोवियत में भी इसी प्रकार पावरफुल कमेटियां काम करती हैं। दुनिया के हर देश में संसद कैसे ज्यादा परपज-फुल और मिनिगफुल काम कर सके, हमारे यहां इसके लिये कोई विचार नहीं है। हमारा इस पर कोई विचार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं आज जुडिशियरी की, पार्लियामेंट की फंक्शनिंग पर, नौकरशाही पर, विधान पर एक पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है, और इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री को पहल लेना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ काम किया है, जिसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, उन्होंने

5 माने जाने अर्थ-शास्त्रियों की एक कमेटी बनायी है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है, यह अर्थ शास्त्री देश के जाने माने हैं। देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है प्रधान मंत्री ने इसको अनुभव किया है और उसे रोकने की अपनी इच्छा जाहिर की है, मैं आशा करता हूं कि मजबूती के साथ यह काम आगे बढ़ा जायेगा। आज आवश्यकता है, जैसा कल प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी गंभीरता और संजीगदगी के साथ पक्तव्य दिया असम के बारे में। आज देश की आजादी और अखंडता को चुनौती है, एक नेशनल कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी प्रधान मंत्री को बनानी चाहिए जिसमें सभी राजनैतिक दलों के नेता भी बैठें। कल माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा खाली विरोधी दलों से ही नहीं और भी जो लोग हैं उनको शामिल करें और विचार करें कि हमारे पूरे के पूरे ढांचे में, रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग आफ दी एन्टायर सोसायटी कैसे हो सकती है, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां, सौभाग्य की बात है ऐसे समय में जब दुनिया में संकट है और आकाश में तवाही के बादल फले हुए हैं, जब आज न्यूक्लीयर वैपन्स सारे विश्व की शांति के लिये खतरा पैदा किये हुये हैं, ऐसे समय में भारत में, दिल्ली में गुट निरपेक्ष देशों का सातवां सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े गौरव की बात है। भारत उन देशों में है जिसने दुनिया में साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ अगुवाई की, जिसने उपनिवेश-वाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी, भारत उन देशों में है जो निःशस्त्रीकरण के लिए आज भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अगली कतार में खड़ा है, जिसने अरब देशों पर इजराईल के हमले की निन्दा की, अमरीका के धियतनाम पर हमले का विरोध किया और साउथ अफ्रीका की रंग भेद की

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

नीति के खिलाफ मजबूती से अपनी आवाज उठायी है कुछ ऐसी ताकतें दुनिया में काम कर रही हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका उनकी अगुवाई कर रहा है कि नई दिल्ली का गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन सफलतापूर्वक न होने पाये, इसका कमजोर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, तोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है और इस बात के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है किन्तु मेरा विश्वास है कि भारत उस दबाव में नहीं आयेगा। हमारे देश की जनता की साम्राज्यवादी विरोधी शानदार परम्परा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जैसी देश की स्थिति है उस पर हमें गम्भीरता से पुनर्विचार, पुनर्निरीक्षण करना चाहिए और देखना चाहिये कि जो आजादी संघर्ष के जमाने का हमारा लक्ष्य था कि भारत केवल आजाद मुल्क ही न बने बल्कि भारत की धरती से हर प्रकार का शोषण, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो भारत दुनिया में शांति और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए प्रभावकारी कदम उठा सके और नई प्राथमिकता आर्थिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था बनाने में नेतृत्व करे।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, looking at it democratically, I must say that the President's Address is a historical document—all facts of it. When one looks at it cogently, one finds as to with what vigour and verve India is moving forward. I am very glad to notice that, only a while ago the hon. member Shri Chandrajit Yadav had said a few words in that light. One feels proud how remarkably well we are going on amidst the international mess-up which one notices all around. In fact, when one sees what our performance is and how India is moving ahead, one looks at it being an oasis of goodwill and proper progress. All around one notices two main disturbing type of circles, in

the form of how those people are reacting to the situation obtaining all around. The nearabout circle as one knows, is the one starting with China, Afghanistan, then you have around it the Gulf area, coming around then you find Pakistan in some throos and difficulties, and around it even in Bangladesh finding it somewhat disturbed. That is the near circle along India and the bigger ones, the bigger happening; the main confrontation between the two super powers which is well-known to everybody, armament race, then various types of small time wars, then disturbed type of economy, lopsided type of progress, it is all so much of a disturbing type of time. And in that type of setting we have to analytically, dispassionately, understand whereabouts we stand and what other consequences are there of this particular document, i.e. the Presidential Address.

On the economic front, I do not want to say to much. Earlier speakers have done justice to that part of it and also figuratively and otherwise in this particular document, things have been well said and well explained. All I can say is that we are doing remarkably well. On the production side of it, for instance, we are amongst the first seven countries in the world, which is not a mean achievement. So far as our actual and potential power element is concerned, it may be nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, productivity and qualitative manpower, anything that we may wish to say, we are amongst the first four countries of the world. Chandrajitji just mentioned about our position being somewhere as the third. But that is not important, but what is important is you accept the fact that in India today, over the period, with all our difficulties, we have been going through gracefully enough. I use the word 'gracefully'; why? Even on the non-alignment side today you are the leader. You have shown it to the world that here is one oasis of peace and stability as also of goodwill. People come to you and they want to have big conferences to be held in India. Here is a very fine example. ASIAD had shown. People had different things to talk about it. But the world over, it has now been accepted that India is India. Why should it not

be? Have we not been historically, racially and otherwise the oldest nation, and the wonderful part of it is, not only from the days of the Vedas, the Puranas, Panchatantra, the Ramayana, the Geeta, Gurugranth, Bible (Anjeel) and also our Islamic teachings, this has been clear. We have also so many good things, mixed up in our heritage. Here is the Parsi community, the oldest, original Zoroastrian community. India is, one of the most beautiful types of fragrant bouquets, with different types of colours and hues embodied crisply in and it is something indeed very good. All that is needed is that we should look after it as best as we can. There are difficulties we are facing, and it has been so said also here.

I come from Punjab and you have spoken, some of you, about Punjab as well. I feel that it is my duty to explain to you something about Punjab. We know so much about Assam also. These are disturbed spots. We have to think about it. We have to put our heads together to come out of this difficulty and morass.

Punjab along with Jammu and Kashmir have been our frontiers traditionally and historically. It has always been a sensitive area. If that be the case, the enemies, potential enemies also know as to which they have to prick the prick. For that reason, it becomes doubly sensitive.

Internationally you have been hearing about Akali Morcha and all that. You have been hearing people shooting, innocent people in the streets just for the heck of it. You have also seen before you the 1971 Indo-Pak war. Our boys were on the front and they were fighting it out. But, unfortunately, some kind of a person, who, once upon a time, was a General Secretary of one of the parties i.e. Akali Party, stood before the television set at Lahore.

Battles were going on. Our boys in battle were fighting for their own mother country. They were dying, being killed and retaliating, fighting it out in other words. There, he stood before the television set holding a bunch of keys in his hands and said: "Here are the keys for

our Gurudwaras in Pakistan, which these people are prepared to give to you. Here are your own brothers on this side of it. You should not fight. You should fight against this country i.e. India." My mother country is adopted not only by me or anybody else but by all Punjabis, starting from anywhere you wish to choose. Even the old headquarters of the sages and avatars and so on and so forth used to be Punjab. But here was this treacherous person who indulged in such a treasonable act. Unfortunately, very sadly I have to point out that during the Janata regime, the same gentleman came to India and was given reception by some people, which was not fair. In your own country, your own people, instead of dealing strictly with that person, invited him as a guest. He moved about as a free lance masquerading as a friend. He has opened up a shop. He is now in London. He has opened a Khalistan office. He has, on his own bat, become the President of the non-existent Khalistan Republic. Such outside powers put this type of people as their cells within us. Money buys anything and we have to be vigilant on such points.

In so far as Akalis are concerned, they are my kith and kin, your kith and kin, Punjab's kith and kin and they are not different. They are the same type. I will just give you an information about who are the Sikhs and who are the Hindus. The people have been talking this and that. Generally people have been talking

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]. that they could perhaps divide us or cut us down vertically. This cannot be done. Why? Take for instance Punjab. Take any Sikh or any Hindu. Take Delhi if you like. Here in Delhi, you find Puris, Sabharwals, Malhotras, Kwatras, Khurnas, etc., any kind of caste or sub-caste half of them are Hindus and half of them are Sikhs. They are inter-related and inter-marriages takes place. You go to Punjab. On the left hand side you see a great *misal* of the Sikh raj, Aluwalias. Half of them are Sikhs and half of them are Hindus. This is the old State of Kapurthala. On the right you see jat peas-

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

ants Sainis, half of them Sikhs, half of them Hindus. Master Tara Singh Arora, late Master Tara Singh, a great leader Arora, half of them Sikhs, half of them Hindus. His own brother was a Hindu and they had a family formula previously, on the other side of Ravi river, that one child has to be Sikh and the other child has to be Hindu. So, where do we want to have any differentiation? What type of Khalistan if anybody thinks about it, it can be? It cannot be. In so far as your own Gurus are concerned, my Gurus, they were all everywhere. Here, in Delhi itself, Sikh Gurus came, sacrificed their lives. You go in any direction you wish to, you go to Uttar Pradesh, you go further, yes, we have our Gurudwaras, our Takhts—our religious teachers Namdev, Kabirji, Faridji, anywhere you wish to go. You go to Gwalior Chhati (sixth) Patshahi Guru Hargobind Maharaj's Asthan for Guru Gobind Singh Maharaj, you go anywhere, Gobind Ghat. Then you have many other holy places for that matter, right up to Hazoor Sahib down South right up to Patna Sahib and Gauhati and beyond. Not only that; I will give you one example to show you what Sikhs are and what Akalis are. What is that? Guru Gobind Singh puts up a test, 'I want people who stand firm'. He asked with his naked sword, that I want one head and out of the congregation people started coming. One got up. Then he goes inside and comes out with a naked sword full of blood. He says, 'I want another one, two, three, four and five' which are known historically as Panj Piaras five beloved ones. Who were they? May I tell you Historically, I have got the names of the villages, I have got the names of the places. I will tell you who they were. They were one from Jagannath Puri, Orissa, the other one from the west coast Dwarka, one from in between Mathura and here Hastinapur, one from down South Karnataka, Biter and one from Lahore. Now, this is what we own. The Sikh nation owns the whole of India. There is no question of another little Pakistan or something. India belongs to me, India belongs to Sikhs better than to anybody else and if some people try to put you or bamboozle you into doing something else or think in some other terms, they will be letting the coun-

try down. The question is now before you, the opposition as also my own dear ones here. In what way we are going to look at the problem? The way some of the opposition leaders have been looking at is not conducive not to my way of thinking. We have to look at many of these problems, it may be Assam, it may be Punjab, it may be Moradabad, it may be Aurangabad, it may be Jamshedpur, it may be any other place for that matter, on national basis. It cannot be on regional basis. It cannot be as a Sikh. Then the dictum should be what? I say, for instance myself, I am Indian first and India last and in between I may be anything else. I may be a Sikh, I may be a Hindu, I may have a clan, I may have a gotra, I may have anything else for that matter, I am Indian first and Indian last. This is our heritage. Our heritage must speak for us, our heritage must support us on this. As I previously pointed out, the ascendancy of my motherland is at stake and Do you want to drop it? We are not going to drop it. The last ounce of blood will be spilled and I am ready to spill and my friends are ready to spill, if necessary. But this should not be necessary. We are men of quality. We are elders of the country. Out of 700 million people, we have all come here elected. I was elected by 15 lakhs of people. Do you mean to say that I am going to play unfair and going to play in such a manner that small things I should have first and the bigger things later? The bigger perspective will have to be kept in view. On that aspect I congratulate my leader, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Every time she keeps in view what is the bigger perspective. You may differ with her on certain questions, you can do so, but I would request you to remember that when it is a national question, she always touches on the bigger problem than you do and she does not care two pence for small things at all. That is the method by which we have to build ourselves up and move forward.

Coming to Assam—I would not elaborate it as I have already referred to it—all I can say about Assam is this. Any person who is an Indian has a birth-right to establish himself anywhere he chooses to establish. There is no doubt about it.

Small little *hera feri*, small little misunderstandings as to who is who, that is a minor matter, so far as we are concerned. Therefore, I would recommend that on such issues we have to work together, hand in hand, and fight for our destiny, taking the country forward. This is the type of situation that we have to create.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I see in the Address of the President a partial acceptance of the existing objective reality. But the main reasons, the main factors, which have created this situation have not been gone into, nor as to how the situation can be changed. Only some illusion has been created, and that is much more harmful for the country as a whole. In the Address he has made it clear that the year ahead is full of challenges, but his conclusion is that we will advance and that we will fully utilize the opportunities which we have before us to ward off the challenges. The Address says:

“In the midst of inflationary pressures in several countries, we can take legitimate pride in our success in containing inflation.”

I will come to the real depth of the whole situation. At the end of the *Economic Survey*, where the summing up has been made, they have mentioned the challenges. But we have first to understand what is the challenge. The last para of the *Economic Survey* says at page 72:

“For the world economy the last few years have been extremely difficult. Unemployment in industrial countries has reached unprecedented levels and growth rates have declined to near zero levels until lately. Rates of inflation were also high. The oil importing countries have been most severely affected by these and other developments. Their current account deficits, which have reached alarming levels after the escalation in prices of oil in 1979, have further deteriorated because of a decline in the prices of their exports. Development plans in many countries have had to be drastically curtailed. Sustained

price stability has proved elusive and growth rates have declined. India is one of the few oil importing countries which in the last three years have been able to maintain the tempo of planned development and also achieve a significant reduction in the rates of inflation. Growth rates in the first three years of the Plan are likely to be about 5 per cent per annum despite the setback in agricultural production this year.”

“The years ahead are difficult and challenging”—I want to draw your attention to this background in which capitalist countries have now reached this stage. A very serious world crisis in the capitalist system is now being admitted in our Document. This, is partial admission—partial admission regarding India.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): India is one of the few countries who stand up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, yes. I am coming, you wait. That is what the illusion is. That is my point: you are under illusion.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Everything has been clearly illustrated there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Here is the Report of the Brandt Commission. Brandt urges States to avoid economic crash. The Brandt Commission has in a new report called for an “emergency programme to avert world economic collapse.” Willy Brandt Commission... (*Interrupted*)—The U.N.O. set up this Commission and the Commission has come out with the Report and Brandt has stated this. You should know these developments.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): They have closed their eyes and ears, both.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is, illusion. This is why I called ‘under illusion’. About the Brandt Commission Report, I quote from *Business Standard* dated 10th February 1983:

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"It has suggested a restructuring of the international economic and monetary system and pleaded for increasing the flow of resources to developing countries.

"The Commission has warned that deteriorating economic conditions already threatened the political stability of developing countries."

This you must know. It is stated further:

"The Commission has warned that the deteriorating economic conditions already threaten the political stability of developing countries and that a further decline is likely to cause the disintegration of societies and create conditions of anarchy in many parts of the world."

I do not want to go into details. It is a long report. But here, the *Economic Survey* has placed India in company with all these countries. So, you feel proud that within this world camp we have been able to maintain stability in prices.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: All right, you clap. Now I come to prices. I am reading from page 69 of the "Economic Survey" (*Interruptions*). It is a Government document. You listen. (*Interruptions*). You refuse to listen. Suddenly one day you will see what is all this.

It is stated on page 69 of the *Economic Survey*:

"While this is a matter of satisfaction, the need for a careful watch over the price situation continues to be as strong as ever. The maintenance of price stability has been helped by a decline in international prices."

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We are paying for inflationary prices.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: "The slow down in industrial demand"—this is the condition because people have no purchasing power. What is the condition in India? Why price stability? It is not to your credit. Are you claiming the credit? The fact is the decline in international price, and the slow down in industrial demand (*Interruptions*).

It is your document. I am not arguing from any other document.

There is slow down in industrial demand and general improvement in infrastructure sectors particularly transport.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Credit goes to us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: From which part do you draw the credit? If international price declined, is it your credit? Less demand for the industrial goods because of loss of purchasing power, is it your credit?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Infrastructure.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Infrastructure...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make a note of it and then you may reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Then I quote further:

"is part in international commodity price... for the performance the infrastructure sectors can really create further pressures on the industrial output..."

Any time the situation may change. So, this price stability is not under your control. It is linked with the decline of international price.

"It would be necessary to keep the aggregate demand situation in the economy under careful control while ensuring adequate availability of essential goods and services."

This is regarding whole-sale price stability. The actual position is that the price trend is not stable. It is not reflected in the retail price. To that we have repeatedly drawn attention. What is the retail price-consumer price index:

	1980	the	average	was	389
	1981	..	..	..	441
	1982	..	..	..	476
January	1982		—————		459
February	..		—————		458
March	..		—————		457

April	1982	—————	460
May	,,	—————	462
June	,,	—————	470
July	,,	—————	478
August	,,	—————	488
September	,,	—————	489
October	,,	—————	491
November	,,	—————	496
December	,,	—————	498

This is what you are proud of that you have brought stability! Those who have to purchase their daily necessities, what is their feeling? Will they feel proud because the price index is daily going up?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Commodities are available.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now you will reply like that. If we compare it with Janata party rule, it was:

1977	.	.	.	.	.	321
1978	.	.	.	.	.	329
1979	.	.	.	.	.	350

So, the three years it was increase of 29 points; whereas after Congress was elected in 1980, the consumers price index average was 389 in 1980, 441 in 1981, 476 in 1982. The total increase is 87 and the average increase per year is 29 points. So, during the Janata regime, the average increase per year was 9.66 and in your regime it was 29 points. This all to your credit and you are proud of it.

Now, I come to another report which I read in the newspaper. Our new Commerce Minister, Shri V. P. Singh attended one conference at Baghdad. I saw the Press headlines—India may have to reconsider import policy. You know the conditionality of IMF, namely, liberalisation of import and it is seriously affecting our entire economy and it has come to a situation where indigenous industries are being faced with crisis. Dumping has increased because we are importing foreign goods. Our production is increasing

and at the same time you are importing more foreign goods. For this there is a liberalisation of earlier restrictions and they have been given full freedom to invest money, here, by the multi-national corporations and for all this, a favourable climate has been created.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Deputy-Speaker has confirmed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, the Deputy-Speaker has confirmed this. I quote the press report:

“Mr. Singh told a Press conference that imports needed to increase production and make Indian goods competitive in world markets would continue, but the country had to take into account the realities of the situation today.”

What is the ‘reality’? “A warning that India would have to reconsider its liberal import policy if tariff and non-tariff barriers continued to be put in the way of its exports by the developed countries was given by Mr. V. P. Singh, Minister of Commerce, today.”

Then, they have passed a resolution in that Baghdad conference:

“The 30 Asian countries that attended unanimously adopted a declaration expressing their political resolve to demand immediate action by the international community.

“Pointing out that the world economic crisis was not cyclical but because of fundamental disequilibrium, the declaration say that no solution can be found by patch-work measures of a temporary nature.”

I want to draw your attention to this aspect. This has been unanimously accepted by all including India while Mr. L. K. Jha, Chairman of the Economic Reforms Administration Commission was also present.

“Among the immediate financial measures proposed were substantial increase in monetary reserves of developing countries; structural changes in IMF conditionality and increased lending by World Bank; and substantial

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increase in assistance flows with the launching of a major debt restructuring exercise.”

So, all these countries have insisted that the conditionalities of the IMF should be changed. This is the point we have repeatedly raised here. It is a question of conditionality which is seriously affecting our own economy. Not only affecting our economy, but our financial sovereignty has been virtually surrendered. It is creating a serious crisis in our economy.

Now, I mention about the letter which the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister. She is present here and she can corroborate it. From the press cutting I am reading it out:

“The Prime Minister has expressed concern over the deteriorating balance of payment position, in a letter to the Chief Minister, Mrs. Gandhi has spoken of increasing difficulties with regard to foreign aid and said, excessive borrowings from abroad will only weaken us and expose us to pressures....”

“It is not prudent on the part of Government to go in for heavy borrowings from foreign countries and even if it solves the current problems it would become a burden for future generations.”

I fully agree with this formulation. But is there any change in the policy? No.

Then, in the same letter, she is stating:

“Our performance is good; policies are right and objectives are clear. There is no need to be apologetic about the general economic situation.”

She also asks them—I quote:

“not to give credence to the impression that there is no need for total overall performance of the Government.”

There is a contradiction. This is to be kept in mind.

What has our President stated in his Address, on p. 27 I quote:

“The trend towards rapid increases in imports has been curbed. Although the overall import bill may show a rise to meet the development needs of our economy, it will be possible to check the growth of imports further with the accelerated programme of oil exploration and production and increased investments in other sectors such as steel and fertilisers. Prices of the raw materials which developing countries export have fallen sharply, while the prices of manufactured goods which we import have gone up considerably. The high interest rates in the West have further aggravated the situation for countries like India.”

This is an admission. As I said earlier, they have partially admitted the reality but, under an illusion, they say that the economy will advance without difficulty.

Again, the *Economic Survey* in the last line has concluded:

“The economy now has the necessary strength and the resilience to cope with the challenges ahead.”

This is only a sense of complacency.

Today, the *Economic Times* has written an editorial on this. I quote:

“The fact that the GNP growth of 8 per cent in 1980-81 was followed by growth of 5.2 per cent in 1981-82, for 1982-83 the GNP growth is estimated at 2 per cent....”

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Because of drought last year.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It was said that the average growth rate during the Sixth Plan period will be 5 per cent. This average has come about because in 1980-81 there was a high growth rate. Since then, the growth rate is falling. Why is it falling? It is further stated in the *Economic Times*:

“The average achievement is thus the result of a very high growth rate of 1980-81. It should be noted that 1980-81 growth rate was higher by the negative growth rate of 4.8 per cent in 1979-80.”

The fact is that the annual growth rate has been declining since 1980-81.

Again, it says:

"Therefore, the Economic survey states that the economy has now necessary strength and resilience to cope with the difficult challenges ahead. Is it not whistling in the dark?"

This is what the Economic Times has written."

What about agriculture? The *Economic Survey* says:

"However, the fact remains that despite increases of 9 million hectares in the irrigation potential and about 2 million tonnes in fertiliser use during 1978-79 to 1982-83;

"There has not been any significant increase in the level of production of foodgrains."

It is not simply drought.

"There also appears to be imbalance in the cropping pattern. For example, the country is faced with a substantial surplus of sugar and long staple cotton."

You know the price of sugar has completely crashed. Mr. Reddy will bear me out. We can feel proud of our economy! The sugar price has crashed! The sugarcane growers are now selling only at Rs. 8/- per quintal.

Then cotton growers. They are now crying!

So, this is how there is agricultural imbalance. Now we are talking about drought:

"Compared with international price level our price situation in respect of these items is also highly unfavourable, with the result that export opportunities are limited. On the other hand, in view of the depletion of foodgrains stocks in 1979-80 and unfavourable weather conditions, the country had to undertake imports of foodgrains."

That means this adverse balance of trade will further grow. Already there is serious deficit in balance of trade. And it will further grow!

Regarding adverse balance of trade what is their observation?

"India's balance of payments continues to be a matter of concern. Trade deficit in 1981-82 was more or less contained at the previous year's level and there would be a further improvement in 1982-83 and the capital account receipts from aid and other sources are also likely to show improvement. However, partial data for net invisible earnings in 1982-83 show that the receipts may be lower than last year. Taking all these factors together, it is expected that the balance of payments deficit in 1982-83 would be smaller than in the previous year. The gross foreign exchange results are likely to show an improvement because of drawings against the IMF loans which are likely to amount to SDR 1800 in 1982-83."

So by taking loan from IMF, you are now making these payments regarding balance of trade. But what the speech of Rashtrapati categorically states is that the price of goods which we are sending is going down and that the price of goods which we are importing is high and so on. And this commercial loan from Banks in the West further aggravated the situation for countries like India.

This is the situation which requires serious thought and we want that this policy should be totally changed. This is not the policy of self-reliance, more and more to go in for loans from IMF, the World Bank and these commercial banks and thereby to impose heavier burden on our economy to repay the loan.

How to meet the adverse balance of trade? You are incurring further loans to meet this balance. That means, you are mortgaging the whole future generation of our country.

Wherefrom the money will come to repay this loan?

Actually, what is the position on the industrial front? This document has states:

"The experience of 1982-83 has once again highlighted the fact that the industrial structure is yet to regain the

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dynamism necessary for sustaining high rates of industrial growth for more than one or two years."

Now the structure of industry is such that it cannot sustain this rate of growth. Some year it is increasing. Some year it is falling. That is why, they have mentioned that a new dynamism is necessary. It has yet to regain the dynamism necessary to sustain high rates of industrial growth for years.

"The problems of 1982-83 were no doubt compounded by the prolonged textile strike. But the causes of deceleration in industrial growth are probably more fundamental than can be explained by the special events of a particular year."

They have mentioned that it is more fundamental. This requires a change of policy.

"The level of capacity utilisation in most industries continues to be low. The prices of industrial products are relatively high which puts them beyond the reach of all but a few."

This is the state of affairs in our country. The poor people cannot purchase, they have no purchasing power. So, the internal market is limited and it is going to shrink more and more. The capacity to expand the industry is being restricted by the further shrinkage of the purchasing power of the common people. The benefit of the growth of production is not reaching the poor people. You may feel proud. But this is a stern reality, and we are heading towards an economic crash because of this.

"Exports of industrial products have not expanded at a sufficiently high rate because of unfavourable trading environment abroad as well as the inability to compete effectively in terms of quality and price with low-cost suppliers abroad."

The prices of agricultural goods are completely crashing and the prices of industrial goods are increasing. Then how are the common people being benefited by the increase in production? Your main slo-

gan is that the solution lies in more production. But if more is produced, it will not benefit the common people, it will not go to them because it is out of their purchasing power, it is beyond their reach. That is why, economy is bound to stagnate, and huge accumulations are taking place because of this. While the people are remaining starved and the goods manufactured in the factories are remaining accumulated. The only alternative is to sell them outside the country. But that is also difficult because there also the conditions are not favourable; a favourable atmosphere is not there. The other capitalist countries are facing a similar crisis. Their stocks are getting accumulated there. That is why they are placing the burden on the developing countries, and by giving loans they are imposing such conditionalities whereby you relieve them from their crisis by accepting their manufactured goods here or importing them from those countries at the prices dictated by them. This is also partially admitted in the speech of the President—that they are dictating the terms.

This is the position where we have now reached. People are losing completely their purchasing power. The prices are going up and factories after factories are going to be closed. There is so much of accumulated stock that, if they are not sold, the owners or the employers are bound to close the factories, and that means further increase in unemployment. Over and above that, you are introducing mechanisation. In the capitalist system which you have been building in our country in the last 35 years, you are encouraging capitalists to become big monopoly capitalists, and the poor is becoming poorer. In these conditions, introduction of new technology, including computers and automation, means further throwing out of jobs lakhs of employees and workers. That is why, the employees and workers are now very much worried. Can you expect the poor people who are the worst sufferers in this economic situation to keep mum and obey your dictates that they should not go into agitation, they should not raise their wage-demands, they should accept these conditionalities of the BPE and all that? This can never happen. Challenges are thrown to them, challenges come from Govt. The Prime Minister has said

in her letter to the Chief Ministers that our policy is correct, our performances are very good.

It is the workers who suffer. Challenges come to them and they have taken up the challenge. That is why they are organising these agitations. You know on the 8th November 7 lakhs colliery workers went on a one day strike and after that there was a 3 days strike. Some assurance was given. In the public sector undertakings 25 lakhs employees declared a one day strike on 28th January and they postponed it on the basis of that assurance. But if you do not change your policies and reconsider the whole thing, then the challenge will be taken up by them.

Now the prices of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton and all agricultural commodities are completely crashing. Who will come in defence of them, if the Government does not some?....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Do you want the price of levy sugar should be increased or not?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that. Why I am saying is that a change of policy is necessary. You have declared that socialism is your objective. You cannot deny now. It is part of the Constitution. You look to these countries. For all essential commodities there is no price rise there. The Socialist government has given full guarantee that the essential commodities will be supplied at cheaper prices to all people through the public distribution system. The Government purchases from the collective farms and co-operatives at a higher price. So you have to purchase from the peasantry at a higher price and you have to give to the consumer at a cheaper price. For that money is required. There is enough money in the hands of the black money holders but your policy is soft to the black money holders, monopolists and the big business to whom you give concession after concession in taxes. What is your policy? We demanded that black money should be unearthed. Your policy is to exempt them—through bearer bonds and they are considered to be your friends. I

remember Mr. Venkataraman's speech—he told that black money holders are our friends. If you can unearth black money, thousands of crores of rupees will come into your possession. You can give enough subsidy for supplying those essential commodities at cheaper prices throughout the country. In socialist countries there are separate social funds. Education is free. Medical treatment is completely free. All essential commodities are supplied at a very cheap price and at a fixed price and for 30 years there has been no rise in the prices of essential commodities in Soviet Union. You talk of socialism. You have accepted socialism in your objective but you live in company with all the big capitalist countries.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन स मदद लेते हैं और वहाँ घूमने जाते हैं,

अच्छा अच्छा खाना भी खाते हैं। यहाँ आ कर सोशलिस्टों के खिलाफ बात करते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Our friend has raised a point why we are not bringing about socialism in West Bengal. A very good and relevant point. Socialism means social ownership of the means of production. All monopoly houses should be nationalised and all their properties should be taken away by the state. Is any State Government empowered to do that? That is why we are wanting more powers to the States. As you are the defenders of the monopolists so you will not give that power....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You cannot claim.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You raise that point. I want that point to be raised....

MR. CHAIMAN: This is a very important debate. You will have full opportunity. I request the hon. Members not to interrupt the speaker.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are going to face confrontation of the organised labour—the peasantry, employees, the railwaymen and they are all preparing....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you bothered?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am bothered because I represent I do not represent monopoly houses. You want them to live; you want them to exist; you want them to prosper. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Member to address the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why I find that you are bringing in the ESMA. That is why you are bringing the National Security Act. You are bringing in all these repressive Acts because the monopoly houses are pressing you. You don't allow the workers to raise their demands. Your policy is, give all freedom and absolute freedom to the monopoly houses and big houses; you allow them to earn any amount of profit; there should be no restriction and there should be full liberalisation for them. So far as the wages of workers are concerned you say that there should not be any increase of wage beyond ten per cent and there should be wage-freeze.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are taking lessons from Poland.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You may give that example because this is a handy weapon you have.

For the workers, you impose the wage freeze. For the monopolists you give absolute freedom for earning whatever profits they like. What we find today is that money is being concentrated in the hands of a few. The vast millions of the people of our country are becoming poorer and poorer. There is economic polarisation. In a capitalist society this is the objective law. Some day this will lead to political polarisation. There is no other middle course. Only in the interim period you can go on confusing the people, you can go on manoeuvring by deceiving these classes to defend vested interests. You have in the country now communal riots, caste riots, secessionist movement etc. But ultimately our toiling masses will unite. Two trends are now emerging side by side: On the one side there is disruptive and divisive agitation going on; on the other side you have United all India general strike by the workers and employees and various sections of our people so,

these alternatives are coming before the country. Those alternatives must be seriously considered. You may reject it, but the common masses, who are the victims of the capitalist system, will not reject it; gradually they will come to believe that this is the only alternative which can save India from poverty, from unemployment, stagnation and authoritarianism. These alternatives have to be built up by the forces which believe in these alternatives. And these forces are the Left and Democratic Forces. They are emerging with their alternative policies and alternative programmes and now onwards there will be more and more battle of policies; these will educate people more and more and they will see the real way out.

With these words I oppose the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents Address.

श्री उमाकांत विश्व (मिर्जापुर) :
सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

श्रीमन्, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के प्रति उन्होंने जो संसद के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष अपना भाषण दिया है उसके लिए आभार प्रदर्शन प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के प्रति मैं एक विशेष आभार प्रदर्शित करूँगा व्यक्तिगत रूप से कि इतिहास में पहली बार एक ऐसे राष्ट्रपति हुए हैं जिन्होंने इस देश की भाषा में भाषण दिया पहली बार भारत की भाषा में बोलने वाले राष्ट्रपति हैं। इसलिए श्रीमन्, मैं विशेष रूप से उनके प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ।

श्रीमन् मुझे यहाँ बैठे लोग क्षमा करेंगे, संविधान में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि भाषा के मामले में सबको अधिकार है। हालांकि भाषा का मामला संविधान में तय हो गया है। उसमें विशेष स्थिति में अंग्रेजी को कुछ दिन के लिए चालू रहने की अनुमति दी गई। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे अंतर्गत यह इच्छा नहीं है

कि हम कम से कम इस देश विशेष की पहचान के लिए अपनी भाषाओं का प्रयोग करें। कुछ लोग करते हैं। मैं इस संबंध में कोई लादने की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि इस देश के लिए यह शोभा नहीं देता।

इस देश के लिए यह शोभा नहीं देता कि इस देश की संसद की कार्यवाही संसद के सदस्यों का भाषण अंग्रेजी में ही हो। इस देश में बड़ी समृद्ध भाषाएं हैं। संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी तय हो गई है। संसद का कोई सदस्य यह बता दे कि उसके क्षेत्र के लोग अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। जब उसके क्षेत्र का मतदाता, इस देश की जनता, इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों की भाषा दूसरी है तो फिर संसद में अंग्रेजी में बोलने का क्या तुक है। हमारे समाजवादी और जनवादी लोग जनता का समर्थन करते हैं। रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, शरत्चन्द्र चटर्जी और काजी नजरूल इस्लाम की भाषा कितनी सुन्दर भाषा है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है उस समय जब तमिल के लोग अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं। उड़ीसा के लोग उड़ीया में बोलते हैं और कुछ बंगला में भी बोलते हैं। (व्यवधान) कोड़े बांटने का सवाल नहीं है। इस देश की यही विशेषता है। इस देश में अनेकता में एकता है और एकता में अनेकता है। इस देश की एकता और अनेकता की भी रक्षा करनी है। इस देश के संघ की एक राजभाषा है, वह बहुतों की भाषा है, बहुसंख्यकों की भाषा है इसलिए संविधान ने उसको राजभाषा बनाया है। मगर साथ-साथ तमाम भाषाओं को राज्य का दर्जा दिया है। बंगाल में बंगला है, तमिलनाडू में तमिल है, केरल में मलयालम है, गुजरात में गुजराती है, कितनी उत्तम भाषाएं हैं। इन सब में विचार करने की क्षमता है।

एक रूसी विद्वान बारान्निकोव के बारे में मैं एक पत्रिका में पढ़ रहा था, उन्होंने एक भारतीय विद्वान से कहा आज मुझे बड़ी शर्म लगती है कि मास्को में दो समान भाषा वाले व्यक्ति जाते हैं और आपस में अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं हमको शर्म लगती है, रूसी विद्वान बारान्निकोव को शर्म लगती है। हिन्दुस्तान से एक ही भाषा वाले लोग मास्को में जाकर आपस में अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं।

फ्रेंच के प्रेजिडेंट श्री मित्रां फ्रेंच में बोलें और उसका अनुवाद हिन्दी अंग्रेजी में हो, ब्रजनेष भारत आए रूसी में बोलें, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति अंग्रेजी में बोलें, श्रीमती थैचर हिन्दुस्तान में आई और अंग्रेजी में बीली, इन सबका अनुवाद हिन्दी में हो तो यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। हमारे देश के मंत्री मास्को, अमेरिका या जापान जायेंगे तो अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। दुनिया के लोग समझते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा नहीं है। इस देश की भाषाएं, साहित्य, विज्ञान और दर्शन एक महान मनीषी रहा है। भारत-वर्ष में बड़ी ऊंचे विचारों वाली महान समृद्ध भाषाएं रही हैं और आज तो हिन्दी, बंगला, तमिल, मलयालम, मराठी, उड़ीया सभी शक्तिशाली भाषाएं हैं और वैज्ञानिक दर्शन, राजनीतिक सारे विचारों को बनाने वाली भाषाएं हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं तीन साल पहले त्रिवेन्द्रम गया। मैंने वहां सोचा कि शायद ये लोग हिन्दी नहीं समझेंगे इसलिए उनसे अंग्रेजी में बात करने की कोशिश की तो उन्होंने हिन्दी में जवाब देना शुरू किया। कुछ देर बाद उन्होंने कहा, आप हिन्दी में बोलिए, हम हिन्दी समझते हैं। यही बात मद्रास में हुई तो हमको बहुत शर्म लगी और हमारा मस्तक शर्म से झुक गया। तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं दूरदर्शन और

[श्री उमाकांत मिश्र]

रेडियो पर हिन्दी बन्द करो लेकिन सात समुन्द्र पार की भाषा अंग्रेजी को बन्द करने के लिए नहीं कहते। खात्री वही कहते हैं, और कोई मुख्य मंत्री नहीं कहता, क्योंकि भाषा के आधार पर उनकी राजनीति है, उसी पर उनको जिन्दा रहना है। मगर अपने स्वार्थ के लिए देश की मानसिक गुलामी को कब तक चालू रखा जाएगा, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अंग्रेजी समृद्ध भाषा है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, उसको साइंस, टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए ग्रहण किया जाय हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। जहाँ जरूरत हो बोला जाय, लेकिन केवल अंग्रेजी को ही यहाँ चालू रखा जाय यह उचित नहीं है। यहाँ ऐसा लगता है मानो भारत की संसद ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट हो। धीरे-धीरे भारत की संसद को भारतीय संसद के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का प्रयास किया जाय। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसका श्रीगणेश किया है, राष्ट्राध्यक्ष की हैसियत से उन्होंने हिन्दी में भाषण किया है और मुझे विश्वास है वह जहाँ भी जायेंगे, चाहे मास्को, पेरिस या वार्शिंगटन, वह हिन्दी में बोलेंगे और उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में किया जायगा तब समझा जायगा कि यह भारत के राष्ट्रपति हैं।

इस देश में गत वर्ष में दो महीने पहले एक बहुत बढ़िया आयोजन हुआ एशियाई खेलों का। शुरू में उसकी बड़ी आलोचना हुई, मगर इन खेलों से बड़ा लाभ हुआ है, देश का गौरव और सम्मान बढ़ा है, दिल्ली का विकास हुआ है, दिल्ली के लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ा है जिसका परिचय भी उन्होंने हाल के चुनावों में दिया, और सारे भारत के लिए यह गौरव की बात है। इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री जी को

धन्यवाद दूंगा। उसके आयोजन को सफल बनाने के लिये जिन्होंने नेतृत्व किया माननीय राजीव गांधी, सरदार बूटा सिंह और भीष्म नारायण सिंह आदि उन सब के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

इसके आगे एक बहुत बड़ा काम हो रहा है भारत की धरती पर, देश की राजधानी में कि निरगुट देशों का सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। इस में एक बहुत बड़े सवाल पर विचार किया जाना है जो बहुत गम्भीर है। दुनिया के सामने इस देश की जनता के अलावा संसार की जनता के सामने बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न उपस्थित है। मानव जाति ज्वालामुखी के मुख पर बैठी हुई है; भस्मीभूत होने वाली है। एक खरब ५० प्रति दिन हथियारों को बनाने में खर्च होता है, जब कि दुनिया की तीन चौथाई आबादी भूखी, नंगी और गरीब है। इतने रुपयों के हथियार बनाए जाते हैं, तथाकथित समृद्ध, विकसित, शक्तिशाली और दुनिया का नेतृत्व करने वाले देश ऐसा कर रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष एक बड़ा बढ़िया लक्षण पैदा हुआ है, यूरोप के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, पेरिस, लन्दन, रोम, बर्लिन में लाखों लोग सड़कों पर निकल आये और दुनिया के शक्तिशाली देशों की इस मनोवृत्ति की निन्दा की और कहा कि हथियारों पर इतना खर्च न किया जाय, आणविक हथियारों पर रोक लगाई जाए। सारी दुनिया की जनता चाहती है कि इनका उत्पादन रोका जाय। अब एक कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है, अमरीकी प्रेसिडेंट श्री रीगन के चेले चाटे... पार्शियल एटम बम्ब के पर्क्ष में हो गये हैं। क्या दशा होगी? 50,000 न्यूक्लीयर वैपन्स दुनिया में तैयार रखे हैं, एक एक की इतनी शक्ति है कि हजारों नागासाकी और हिरोशीमा को भस्म करके रख सकते हैं। दुनिया के शक्तिशाली

देश हथियार बनाने की होड़ में लगे हैं। डीगो गाशिया के आसपास आणविक हथियारों का अड्डा बन गया है जिससे एशिया, अफ्रीका और सारे मानवजाति को खतरा है। यहां जो निरगुट सम्मेलन हो रहा है हम प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति आभार प्रगट करते हैं।... उन्होंने एक बीड़ा उठाया है कि मानव जाति की सारी समस्याओं का समाधान बातचीत के द्वारा किया जाये और शस्त्रों पर रोक लगाई जाये, खासतौर से जो नाभकीय शस्त्र हैं, जो खतरनाक और भयंकर शस्त्र हैं, उन पर रोक लगाई जाये। जो रुपया हथियारों पर खर्च हो रहा है, उस धन का उपयोग दुनिया के गरीब मुल्कों, मानव जाति के लोगों के खाने, पीने, पहनने और उनकी तरक्की के लिए किया जाये। यह आवाज पहले भी इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में और राष्ट्र संघ में उठाई थी।

अब दिल्ली में निगुट देशों का सम्मेलन हो रहा है। लगभग 100 देशों का सम्मेलन इस देश की धरती पर राजधानी दिल्ली में होने जा रहा है जिसमें मानव जाति के कल्याण के लिए सवाल उठाये जायेंगे और उन पर विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसकी भा. चर्चा अपने अग्निभाषण में की है इसलिए हम महा-महिम राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मंत्री का हार्दिक धन्यवाद करते हैं।

पिछले 2,3 दिनों में और बड़े सवाल इस सदन में उठाये गये। असम की समस्या पर लम्बी चौड़ी बहस हुई, उस पर काफी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। उनमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। पंजाब के बारे में हमारे सीनियर सदस्य स्पेरो साहब ने बहुत ऊंचा विचार रखा है। मैं आप

के माध्यम से कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिनको खाली सरकार पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोग हर प्रश्न को देश की हर समस्या को सरकार की कामयाबी और नाकामयाबी से जोड़ देते हैं। शासन, कानून व्यवस्था, विकास, उत्पादन, वितरण का काम तथा जो आर्थिक और प्रशासनिक बातें हैं, उनको तो शासन पर छोड़ा जा सकता है, इसके लिये शासन की आलोचना कर सकते हैं, सुझाव भी दे सकते हैं, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जो कि केवल शासन के द्वारा हल नहीं किये जा सकते। उसके लिये सारे देश की जनता, पक्ष और प्रति-पक्ष सांसदों, विद्वानों, नेताओं, बुद्धिजीवियों को आगे आना पड़ेगा। उन सवालों में एक सवाल साम्प्रदायिकता का है।

इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर देश का बंटवारा हो गया। हमने अपने को सैकुलर, धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश घोषित किया है, इसमें हिन्दु, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, बौद्ध, पारसी सभी रहेंगे। इस आधार पर एक धर्म-निरपेक्ष देश राज्य तथा लोकतंत्र का निर्माण हुआ, लेकिन 35 वर्ष के बाद भी आज देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का जहर विद्यमान है। इसके लिए देश के नेताओं, सांसदों, बुद्धिजीवियों, सन्तों महात्माओं को गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा, आगे आना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि खाली कानून से सरकार के द्वारा लोगों के दिलों और विचारों को नहीं बदला जा सकता। उसके लिए बाकायदा अभियान चलाना पड़ेगा।

हम लोगों का एक कस्बा हमारे गांव के पास है। वहां आधे मुसलमान और आधे हिन्दू हैं। जब वहां होली होती है

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

तो सारे मुसलमान और हिन्दु साथ-साथ होली खेलते हैं। दशहरा जब आता है तो राम और रावण के पाठ करने में दोनों तरफ के लोग शामिल होते हैं। जब ताजिया उठता है तो हिन्दू भी अपने कन्धे पर ताजिया उठाते हैं। वहां हिन्दू मस्जिद को अपनी मस्जिद समझता है और मंदिर को मुसलमान अपना मंदिर समझता है। वहां खुदा को हिन्दू अपना खुदा समझता है और राम को मुसलमान राम समझता है जब कि वहां पढ़े-लिखे लोग बहुत कम हैं। पुराने लोग सब भाई-भाई की तरह रहते हैं। मगर मुरादाबाद मेरठ, अलीगढ़ या बड़ौदा में जो दंगे हो रहे हैं और उनको लेकर ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म की तरह लोग क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं? इस देश में आम आदमी साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है, वह साम्प्रदायिकता करना नहीं चाहता। जो गर-पढ़ा-लिखा तबका है, चाहे हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, वह भलिभांति जानता है कि जो खुदा है वही राम है और जो राम है वही गौड है। जो नास्तिक है, वह ईश्वर की पूजा करना जानता है चाहे खुद न करे। मगर यह पढ़े-लिखे स्वार्थी लोग, राजनीतिक लोग फिरकापरस्ती की बातें कर रहे हैं।

कुछ विदेशी तत्व इस देश की बढ़ती हुई ताकत, बढ़ती हुई शक्ति इस देश को शक्तिशाली होते हुए देखकर, इस देश में सफल लोकतंत्र का प्रयोग होते देखकर दुनिया के कुछ ताकतवर देश, ईरान, देश कुछ एशिया और अमेरिका के देश इस देश में अशांति फैलाना चाहते हैं। इस देश में अशांति हो रही है, हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगे हो रहे हैं, रेलिजस रायट्स हो रहे हैं ताकि इस देश का विकास न हो सके हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती

इंदिरा गांधी एक लम्बा विकास कार्यक्रम लेकर चल रही हैं, वे भारत को एक शक्तिशाली देश बनाना चाहती हैं और दुनिया में इसको एक शक्तिशाली देश के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित करना चाहती हैं। वे मानव-मानव में प्रेम पैदा करना चाहती हैं। लेकिन कुछ राजनीतिक लोग और कुछ विदेशी लोग इस कार्य में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आज ऐसे लोगों की आवश्यकता है जो गांव-गांव और कस्बे-कस्बे में जाकर लोगों को बतायें कि कुरान में लिखा है कि इन्सान से इन्सान को नफत नहीं करनी चाहिए। मनु जी ने कहा है नमानुषात् श्रेष्ठं तरम् पाथव्यां। रवीन्द्र नाथ टाकुर ने कहा है सवार ऊपर मानुष सत्य। मनुष्य सबसे बड़ा है और उससे बड़ा कुछ भी नहीं है। मनुष्य से बड़ा न मजहब है, न राष्ट्र है और न कोई दर्शन है। अगर यह समझ लिया जाए कि मनुष्य मनुष्य बराबर हैं तो इससे बढ़कर कोई मजहब नहीं है। आज जो प्रेम और सद्भावना गांवों के लोगों में है वह शहरों में नहीं है—इसका क्या कारण है? आज हमारे सामने असम की समस्या है, पंजाब की समस्या है। आज कलकत्ता, बम्बई और देश के हर कोने में गुरुद्वारे हैं जिनमें सभी धर्म के लोग जाते हैं। गिरजाघरों में भी जाते हैं। फिर क्या भेद भाव है? इस देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति में हजारों विचारधारायें सम्मिलित हैं। हजारों वर्षों से भारतवर्ष के जीवन में हजारों विचारधारायें समाई हुई हैं। न कभी कोई झगड़ा हुआ न कभी कोई फसाद हुआ लेकिन आज जो हो रहा है उसका क्या कारण है? उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि कुछ राजनीतिक स्वाथ-प्रेरित होकर इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता, जातिवाद और वगंवाद पैदा कर रहे हैं ताकि देश की प्रगति का काम नके

इसलिए आज मेरा सभी से निवेदन है कि सभी लोग अपने मतभेदों को भुलाकर, सभी लोग चाहे वे किसी भी पक्ष के हों, सारे ही वृद्धिजावी, दार्शनिक और धार्मिक व्यक्ति सभी धर्मावलंबियों को समझायें कि हम सब एक हैं, एक ही ईश्वर और खुदा की सन्तान हैं। अवांछित तत्वों के बहकाये में नहीं आना चाहिए। इस देश में हम रहते हैं तो यह धरती और देश हमारा है, हम सब भाई-भाई हैं। अगर हमारे बीच कोई समस्या हो भी तो उसको हम सब मिल बैठ कर तय कर लें। उसमें ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म की क्या जरूरत है। ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म पैदा करने से ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मन में कहीं चोर है, हमारे मन में कोई शंका है। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। झगड़ा तो दो भाइयों के बीच भी होता है। कभी सम्पत्ति को लेकर कभी किसी बात को लेकर झगड़ा हो जाता है लेकिन मजहब को लेकर, भाषा को लेकर या इस प्रकार के किसी अन्य सवाल को लेकर झगड़ा होता है तो उससे देश में अस्थिरता आती है। इसलिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले दिन संसद में जो अपील की उसके अनुसार हमें कार्य करना चाहिए। हमारे सेन्ट्रल हाल के सामने एक मन्त्र लिखा हुआ है :

अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघचेतसाम् ।
उदार चरितामां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

उदार चरित्र वाले सारे विश्व को एक कुटुम्ब समझते हैं। हम भारत के लोग भी उदार प्रवृत्ति के हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आर्थिक विषयों पर भी कुछ बोलना चाहूंगा यदि आप समय दे सकें।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा, बोलिए।

श्री उमाकांत मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मैंने अभी आपके सामने साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रश्न तथा कुछ अन्य प्रश्न उठाये। देश में कुछ सवाल ऐसे हैं जो सब के सवाल हैं जैसे देश की अखण्डता का सवाल, साम्प्रदायिक एकता का सवाल, भाषायी सद्भावना का सवाल, देश की 70 करोड़ जनता के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के तौर-तरीकों का सवाल, ये कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिन में हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोग, इन में कुछ समझदार लोग भी हैं लेकिन काफी लोग ऐसे हैं, जो इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि अगर सरकार की तरफ से कोई अच्छा काम हो रहा है, उस में कैसे कोई गलती तराशी जाय, उस की कैसे आलोचना करें, जो अच्छा काम चल रहा है उस को कैसे फेल करें, कैसे नाकामयाब करें। क्योंकि यदि वह काम कामयाब हो जायगा उस से देश का तो भला होगा, लेकिन उस का श्रेय इन्दिरा गांधी को मिलेगा, कांग्रेस (आई) को मिलेगा। इस लिये उन की कोशिश होती है कि उस को नाकामयाब कर दो, झगड़ा फैला दो, कार्यक्रम को नष्ट कर दो। यह जो मनोवृत्ति है इस से सब का नुकसान होता है। असम अगर अलग होता है तो सारे देश का हिस्सा अलग होगा, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, यह दल, वह दल, सब अलग होंगे। पंजाब अलग होता है तो उस का प्रभाव सब पर पड़ेगा। ये ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर हम सब को मिल बैठ कर विचार करना चाहिये।

अब कुछ शब्द मैं आर्थिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज सारे संसार की, सारे विश्व की आर्थिक स्थिति डांवाडोल स्थिति में चल रही है। जापान, अमरीका, कनाडा और जर्मनी जैसे समृद्ध देश भी इस की लपेट में आये हुए हैं। वहां भी आज

[श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र]

मुद्रास्फीति विद्यमान है, कहीं पर 7 प्रतिशत है, कहीं पर 9 प्रतिशत है, कहीं पर 14 प्रतिशत है, कहीं पर 17 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन हमारे देश में, जो एक विकासशील देश है, जो बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा और विशाल देश है, एक विशाल जनसंख्या वाला देश है, जिस ने थोड़े समय में बहुत विकास किया है, जो विज्ञान और टेकनालाजी में काफी आगे आ गया है, हर क्षेत्र में आगे आया है, लेकिन इस देश की जनता की जो आकांक्षायें हैं, अभी उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी आज दुनिया की जो आर्थिक हवा है, जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उस के सन्दर्भ में इस देश ने अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति की गति को बनाये रखा है, विकास की गति को बनाये रखा है, मुद्रास्फीति की गति को रोक रखा है। आज यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हमारे यहां उत्पादन में कोई कमी हो रही है या किसी आदमी को कोई चीज उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। यह बात जरूर है कि चीजें महंगी हैं, महंगी मिल रही हैं और महंगाई पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये सरकार पूरा प्रयास कर रही है।

मैं एक बात निवेदन करूंगा—महंगाई पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये, देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिये देश के नागरिकों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक नौजवान लड़का लोकपाल यानी पटवारी था। उस ने एक किसान से 100 रुपया घूस ले लिया, जिस में वह पकड़ा गया। कुछ समय पहले उस के पिता जी, जो एक तरह से नेता भी

हैं, भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध बड़ा लैक्चर देते थे, भ्रष्टाचार मचा हुआ है, बड़ी लूट मची हुई है, इस को रोकना चाहिये। जब उन का लड़का स्वयं घूस लेते हुए पकड़ा गया, तो मेरे पास आ कर धीरे से बोले कि किसी तरह से लड़कवा को बचाइये। हम ने कहा—उस दिन तो आप भाषण कर रहे थे कि बड़ी घूसखोरी है, भ्रष्टाचार है आज आप का लड़कवा पकड़ा गया है तो उस के बचाने के लिये कह रहे हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ, चोरबाजारी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, जब उन के सगे-सम्बन्धी पकड़े जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि उस को बचाइये। इस तरह से तो यह बुराई खत्म नहीं हो सकती—उस के खत्म करने के लिये सब को सहयोग देना होगा। यदि सब के सहयोग से देश से कालाबाजारी, चोर-बाजारी, घूसखोरी खत्म हो जाये, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि भाव अपने आप गिर जायेंगे और चीजें सस्ती मिलने लगेगी। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है—जिस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। मान लीजिये, आज हमारा कोई समर्थक ब्लैक-मार्केट में पकड़ा जाय और हम से आ कर कहे कि हम को बचाइये, हम आप के साथी हैं, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इसलिए इन राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर, देश के सभी जनप्रतिनिधियों को, सारे देश की जनता को, नागरिकों को और कार्यकर्ताओं को, संसद् सदस्यों को, विधायकों को सरकार को सहयोग देना चाहिये और अपने अपने स्तर पर भी काम करना चाहिए। साथ में लोगों को हमें यह भी शिक्षा देनी चाहिए कि घूस मत लो, काला बाजारी मत करो, मिलावट मत करो। ये सारे प्रश्न आज देश के सामने हैं और इन सभी प्रश्नों का समाधान अकेले

सरकार नहीं कर सकती। सरकार अकेले क्या क्या करेगी? सरकार की कुछ जिम्मेदारियां हैं, कुछ प्राथमिकताएं हैं, उनको भी सरकार को देखना है और वह देख रही है।

आज इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि दुनिया में जो इस समय आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें भी हमारे देश की सरकार ने अपने देश की विकास की गति को और आर्थिक प्रगति को बनाये रखा है और संसार के विकसित राष्ट्रों के सामने उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। मगर देश के सामने जो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हैं उन को हल करने के लिए सभी के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मिस्टर चेअरमैन ...

The President's Address....

श्री रजवीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : इतनी देर तक मिश्र जी ने जो सीख दी है, उसका भी प्रभाव आप पर नहीं पड़ा और आप हिन्दी में नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं लेकिन स्क्रिप्ट देवनागरी है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : पहले अपनी सरकार को समझाओ। (व्यवधान) आज नहीं, अगली बार सुनना, जब मैं जरूर हिन्दी में कहूंगा।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : अच्छा काम तो तुरन्त शुरू कर देना चाहिए।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप प्रधान मंत्री से कह दीजिए कि वे अंग्रेजी में जवाब न दें।

Sir, the President's Address....
(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, may I now get back to serious business?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been waiting for you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I require your protection. In the President's Address, every year, specially the last three years, that is in the three Presidential Addresses, every year, there is less to report and more to hide. In fact, when I read through this Report this time, I found how little there is to report, on behalf of the President, how little achievement there has been in the last one year and how much has been left unsaid or hidden away from Parliament.

Sir, some of the things, as I have said are actually grossly misleading. For example, it says "we can take legitimate pride in our success in containing inflation."

Now, what is this pride that they want to take? In containing what kind of inflation? It says here, "Whole sale prices in mid-January 1983 were only 2.8 per cent higher than 12 months earlier."

But, according to the *Economic Survey* published three or four days later, it says, that the consumer price index in December 1982 was 8 per cent higher than 12 months ago. And the President says that the wholesale price index is 2.8 per cent—only 2.8 per cent—higher than the figure 12 months ago! The consumer, the man who goes to the market, looks at the consumer price and not at the wholesale price. The consumer price index is, as it

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is not an unsteady indicator, because many of the prices are controlled prices. For example, the price they are including in the consumer price for sugar is the ration shop price. The price of rice is the ration shop price. It is a controlled price, not the market price. Even that consumer price index according to the *Economic Survey* shows, that it is 8 per cent higher in one year. And this, Sir, is a very high rate and by no stretch of imagination can we say that inflation has been contained. And the Government itself has come and said on the floor of the House that two additional instalments of Dearness Allowance are due to the Government employees! That itself is again proof that price are rising. There is no control over the prices, and yet, the President says that 'we can take legitimate pride. It is not legitimate. And we cannot take any pride. The fact, of the matter is that inflation is continuing unabated, and what is disturbing is that the consumer price index is going up at 8 per cent, the whole sale price index is up by 2.8 per cent. This means that the traders also are getting huge amount of profits. They are making speeches that on this side we are the supporters of traders and profiteers and so on. But it is in their own statistics that it is the traders who are making money, because the consumer price index has gone up by 8 per cent whereas the wholesale price index has gone up by 2.8 per cent only. So, this is one misleading claim of achievement. There are a few achievements to report and those achievements which have been reported, can be shot down in no time.

Similarly, the President says that the performance of our infrastructure and our industry has maintained improvement. I am really surprised that the President would say something like that. As far as industrial performance is concerned, what do their own statistics say? I have taken it out from the *Economic Survey* and not from the Janata Party bulletin. It says that the performance in the industrial production last year was 8.6 per cent and this year, it is expected to be only 4 per cent. Where is this so-

called improvement in performance that our infrastructure and industry has maintained? It has declined from 8.6 per cent to 4 per cent. Is this the Congress(I) method of measuring the improvement? Here again, this is wrong.

On infrastructure, if the position of coal is comfortable, it is because of the recession in the economy. There is less demand of coal. There is less demand for money and other things. What is surprising is that the key industries in our economy such as cotton textile, steel, commercial vehicles, railway wagons and agricultural tractors are basic infrastructural industries and in all these industries, there has been a negative growth rate. But for cotton textiles, minus steel, minus commercial vehicles, minus railway wagons, minus agricultural tractors, where is the question of improving the industrial performance? I do not know who writes the President's speech. Maybe Shri Shankarrao Chavan; I do not know. But this is not factually correct. In fact, the prestige of the President has been undermined by this kind of a shoddy speech. So, there is nothing to report. What is being reported is wrong.

Again, the *Economic Survey* says very clearly that the retardation in the economy has set in. And the retardation has been significant. In 1980-81 the Gross National Product measured at constant prices had a growth rate of 8 per cent. In 1981 Presidential Address they made a big hue that in the Janata rule or the Janata-Lok Dal rules as they call it, the growth rate was so much less and during their period it was so much more. In 1981-82, according to the *Economic Survey*, the Gross National Product had increased by 5.2 per cent. Of course, by Congress(I)'s method of measuring, from 8 per cent to 5.2 per cent must be brilliant. In 1982-83, the growth rate was only 2 per cent. 8 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 2 per cent. 2 per cent is less than even the growth rate of population. That means per capita income last year declined. This has never happened before and certainly not during the Janata rule. I challenge them to dispute these statistics which I have given. Similarly, agricultural growth rate for 1980-81 is 15.3

per cent. 1981-82 5.5 per cent and 1982-83 (—) 3 per cent. So, another decline. Industry going down, agriculture going down, GNP going down, per capita minus. This has never happened before in any three years, period in our history and this is a matter of great shame. Instead of saying that we can take legitimate pride, let us say that we should be ashamed of the performance last year and that we have to improve. It is not only retardation which is there in the Indian economy. What is happening on unemployment side? Here again, Economic Survey. I can quote page number if Mr. Stephen has not read it. Most Congress (I) people are not in a habit of reading. Therefore, they may not have read it. What it has said about unemployment? Last year the rise in the number of applicants in the Employment Registers is record 12 per cent and now 20 million people, young men of this country, are unemployed. This is in the Employment Exchange Registers which means in the rural areas where there are no Exchange Registers, they will go unrepresented. Twenty million people are registered as unemployed and this is 12 per cent more than last year. This is another staggering fact which has never happened in the history of last 35 years. We did not have 20 million on the Employment Register. But they have this kind of unemployment. And, how much extra employment public sector gave? They gave only half per cent more. They claim about so much of socialism, that public sector is going to do so much to do wonders etc., commanding heights of the economy and so on but public sector has only half a per cent extra employment. So, therefore, you see here another gloomy aspect of the economy during the last one year. I will come to the fourth point of the economic situation and that is that they have already done propaganda against Janata Government saying that the surpluses of foodgrain stock were distributed away, foreign exchange reserves were depleted, gold stocks were auctioned and so on. Again Economic Survey, published by them not by us. I can quote page number again. What does it say? It says that foreign exchange

reserves which were 5,300 crores in 1979 July, are down to 2,900 crores, exclusive of the IMF loans. If you did not have this IMF loan today then the situation would have been much worse. But inspite of the fact that they have made borrowings from the IMF, it is down from 5,300 crores to 2,900 crores. What a decline! But there is no mention of it. They do not talk about it otherwise it would have been there in the President's Address. Why it is not there? Because it has gone down that is why it was not there. Similarly, food-grain stock. It was 23 million tonnes in July, 1979 and today it is 11 million tonnes and we are importing from abroad. I want to know, is not the country going to be in great difficulties because of this? We have taken 5,500 crores as loan from the International Monetary Fund. We have to pay it back with interest. To pay back 5,500 crores with interest means 9,000 crores to be paid back and that has to be paid back in foreign exchange in nine instalments of 1,000 crores per year starting from January 1, 1985. Now, where from is this extra 1,000 crores per year going to come for 9 years? It is not going to be their headache, because from January 1, 1985 the Janta Government is going to be formed in New Delhi and, therefore, they would not have this problem. 35,000 crores are in foreign debt. 1,000 crores extra we are already paying as old debt as amortisation plus this extra 1,000 crores. The country is being made bankrupt. On the one side, unemployment is mounting up; on the other, the country is being made bankrupt. On the one side, there is recession and on the other there is retardation of the gross national product. Where are they leading the country to? This is the economic situation. Before going to another point, I would like to say one thing. The economics of this country is something beyond me, though I was a Professor of Economics.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Good heavens. What a tragedy for economics!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are importing foodgrains from the United States, paying the farmers there

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204. The Indian farmers are being paid Rs. 140. What kind of economics is it, I do not know. The Indian farmers are getting less. They are asking for more. They are saying: if you give us Rs. 150, we will give you as much as you want. But they are importing it from the United States, by paying the farmers here 204.

Similarly, take the case of sugar. They claim that the sugarcane production is 85 lakh tonnes. During the Janata Rule, when the sugarcane production was 64 lakh tonnes, we sold sugar at Rs. 2.20 per kilo. Now when the production is 85 lakh tonnes, they are selling it at Rs. 4.50 or Rs. 5 per kilo. This is a new kind of economics. At least the economics that I learnt was that when the production goes up, the price comes down. But now they have shown that when the production goes up, the price also goes up. That has never happened anywhere in the world. These people were criticising during the Janata rule that when the sugarcane production went up, the price of gur was Rs. 12 a quintal; today when the price of sugarcane is Rs. 18, how much is the price of gur? It is Rs. 16. What kind of economics is this? Therefore, on the economic front, in the last one year there has been a very sharp decline. These statistics have not come out from my imagination, they are right from the *Economic Survey*. So, the President's Address is woefully inadequate and has completely left out all these things.

I have two more points to make. Government have no answer for the deterioration in the economic situation. They have appointed a Panel of Economists. Most of them are old, dusted, already tried, former Communists. You know that no Communist country has got good economists and that no Communist country is a prosperous country. The countries which are economically prosperous are Japan, Germany, Hong Kong and such countries. But if you want to see woefully inefficient, corrupt economic systems, you have to go to Poland,

Soviet Union and such other Communist countries.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about China?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: China's economic performance is not something which I would be proud of.

Therefore, when you see the Panel of Economists, those who were appointed, they were advisers to the Government before also. Now they have been appointed again. They are not going to do anything new. Government is not in a position to solve these problems. The basic fact of the matter is that the economic policy pursued by the Government is bound to lead to such a decline and unless they change the economic policies and adopt some of the measures that were adopted during the Janata Rule, it is not possible to have the kind of changes that we want to take place, particularly in the field of reduction of prices of essential commodities.

The President has stated on page 5 of his Address a significant thing. He says:

"I shall now turn to the domestic political scene. Divisive and disruptive forces are at work fomenting violence and weakening the national fabric."

I want to know who these divisive and disruptive forces are. The most significant fact of our politics today is that the ruling party has given sanctuary to the known hardened criminals in the country. You go to any part of the country, you will see that patronage and sanctuary is being given to them by the ruling party; I do not have to give names. But I have seen to my surprise that in Orissa a well-known pickpocket has been made Minister,** there. Two well-known hijackers, Devendra Nath Pande and Bhola Nath Pande were arrested during the Janata Rule for hijacking an Indian Airlines plane. They have been made MLAs and one has become a Deputy Minister there. I can go on reeling off names. Not all of them are like that. I know of no known criminal record of Shri Stephen, for example; not yet anyway..

**Not recorded.

(*Interruptions*) I can mention names all over the country. Anyway, in the city of Bombay I know that hardened criminals are getting support from them. I will not claim that we are angles. I would say that to my surprise, in U.P. a Member of my Party is also a well-known criminal and I am... (*Interruptions*). In Bihar too. (*Interruptions*). We are not claiming to be angles, but these people are systematically promoting these hardened criminals and therefore, today you are seeing all this. Why are there so many communal riots? Today they have agreed in Parliament, during the Question Hour, that communal riots have increased. Why? The minorities are feeling uneasy, there is no doubt about that. They now systematically vote against them in the elections. Forty-five Members of Parliament, who are Muslims, got together in an unprecedented move and prepared a memorandum saying that they are not safe under the Congress(I) rule. They have sent it to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has absolutely no reply. She must have been stunned to see 45 Muslim M.Ps. writing like this. But there has to be a reply. Now, the Jamait-e-Ulama is going to hold a Conference. What is this happening for? And the communal riots are sometimes going on for days together. During the Janata rule when communal riots took place, they lasted for a maximum of 48 hours. Now, they go on for weeks, months—in Moradabad they went on for three months. Why is it so? It is because of the fact that the hardened criminals are getting protection and sanctuary from the Congress(I). It is for you to look into your heart. I am not saying that this is something which is not a malaise. It is a malaise in our political system. But this is happening and this has to be attended to. I am prepared to sit with the Congress (I) General Secretary, Mr. Stephen and give him a long list; then I am prepared to give it in Parliament, so that he can clean up his party. But the fact of the matter is that this is happening and this is for them to consider.

In Assam God knows how many people have died—2,000, some say 4,000, I do not

know. But those Central Government officials who have gone there and come back, are saying that they are finding it very hard to sleep because of what they saw. The Telegraph of Calcutta had published reports and photographs which are unprecedented; I have never seen a spectacle like this. Now they have done this. Of course, I have always believed that the Assam problem is not a physical problem, it is a cultural problem, that is, the Assam sub-culture. And if you take a man like Somnath Chatterjee and put him through Assamese schools and Assamese colleges, he will come out Assamese. I don't consider that he will remain a Bengali. Therefore, if somebody were to say...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was born in Assam.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, if you were born in Assam, you don't show it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What am I to show?

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants you to show?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, it is a cultural problem. But they have taken this with a great deal of insensitivity. They say that they came to the conclusion that elections had to be held. How? There were negotiations on 5th or 6th of November. After that we all went to Karnataka during elections, then when we returned from Karnataka elections, we were served with both Delhi elections and Assam elections. There were never any consultations and it is entirely wrong to say that anybody in this Opposition, particularly I can say on behalf of the Janata Party that none of us ever thought that this is incapable of solution or the Assam agitation leaders had at any stage given us the impression that they are intractable or that they are not prepared for a solution. We have always maintained that continuous discussion would have produced results and I think if they had waited for six months more, a solution could have been found. But, Sir, they did not choose to do so. They inflicted a wound on the people of

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Assam; it is going to take a long time to heal.

I have only one more point to make and that is regarding what the President had said about foreign policy. He has referred to numerous visits of the Prime Minister abroad, but these visits have produced nothing; they have no breakthroughs. The normalisation with China that is referred to here was really started by the Janata Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: By Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, with the assistance of Mr. Morarji Desai.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not Vajpayee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He can speak for himself if Morarji is not here. And I must say that normalisation is in our interest, because if the normalisation with China had not been going on, what would have happened in Assam? The Government of China gave an assurance to the Janata Government, & that it was a fact that in the past they gave weapons and assistance to insurgents of North East area, but that was done by the Gang of Four Government, they were not going to do that and they have stopped it. That assurance they are still sticking to. The External Affairs Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao himself has told me that we have no information; we have no evidence that China is encouraging any insurgents in that area. That is why Assam is manageable. Otherwise there are extremists too. It would have become a very big headache. This is something which we started. I do not think that they can claim credit.

The Prime Minister made numerous visits abroad.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): Why are they delaying normalisation of relation?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They want to be cautious. I do not mind that. They want to be extra-cautious in this

matter. Erring on the side of caution is no harm. I would say this.

I am not objecting to the Prime Minister's going abroad. I would only object if there is prolonged absence when Parliament is in session. But what has it produced? Where are we to-day in the world? We are totally isolated. We are Chairman of the non-aligned group of nations. What do we find? In the ticklish issue of the non-aligned world we are in a minority. Take the issue of Kampuchea, take the issue of Afghanistan. India is surrounded by small countries—Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka, Maldives. All these neighbouring countries have a policy which is different from ours. We are in a minority.

Take ASEAN countries, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, all these countries which are connected to us through culture have a policy which is different from us. In fact the Malaysians and Singaporeans are quite sore with our stand. Norodom Sihanouk, an old friend of India founded the non-aligned movement. The Government of India is terribly in embarrassment whether to enlist him or not. This is an issue which India along with everybody is facing.

Shri Narasimha Rao came here and said—we shall recognise Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea, I asked him, "how many countries have recognised so far?" He said, "Eleven." I said, "Then why do you want to be eleven?" That eleven was—Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union etc. That club he has joined. I said, "Why do you want to join that club?" He said, "Because if we recognise, then other countries will recognise." But what do we find to-day? After India recognised, no one has recognised Kampuchea. This is isolation.

In regard to Afghanistan they are not prepared to say. I am prepared to say and I said all the time that the Americans should withdraw from Vietnam. On any question of foreign troops, they should be asked to withdraw. From Afghanistan they are ashamed to say that the Russians should withdraw all the troops which are foreign troops. Of foreign troops, they are only

Russian troops. The other troops are only insurgents. There are no other foreign troops. There may be insurgents who are giving trouble. They are going to Pakistan. They are giving trouble to Afghanees. I saw raids. The only foreign troops are the Soviet troops. They should be asked to withdraw. But they do not say that.

Now in the non-aligned Conference, there is total minority, except Cuba and countries like that; in fact we have got no friends. This isolation they have brought themselves to. India was never in that position in the world. But to-day we find that because of this policy being pursued which they thought 'non-alignment', it is a definite tilt. Tilt is towards the Soviet Union. Even if Shrimati Gandhi goes twenty times to America, that tilt cannot disappear unless she comes out openly and takes a stand that in Kampuchea, we will not recognise this Government. There should be Vietnamese troops pull-out from Kampuchea. We will not recognise its Government until and unless Vietnamese troops pull themselves out from Kampuchea. And in Afghanistan, Soviet Troops should pull themselves out from Afghanistan. Unless she is prepared to say that, the tilt cannot go. I am not saying she should tilt towards America. My friends may think that I am advocating. Not at all.

On Diego Garcia, they want to condemn Diego Garcia. I will join them in condemnation. But they are not prepared to join with me in the condemnation of what is happening in Afghanistan.

What do we find in the last three years, from the Congress Government, the Government that works? Economy going to ruin, law and order situation is in a shambles and there is total isolation on the international front. And, therefore, what I am to say on this President's Address—in conclusion though I say hope will do better, I cannot say that. This Government is completely bankrupt of ideas. No fresh ideas, all are old ideas. They are reshuffling people. 'Stephen as Minister, Stephen as General Secretary etc'. Does it make any difference? (*Interruptions*) There is not going to be any change in the style or

culture. So, Sir, I would say that unless they come up with new ideas...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everything will go to dogs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No telephone calls will come. Therefore, with their bankrupt ideas, they have brought this country to this state.

I do not say that next year's President's Address is going to be any better. Therefore, I will have to conclude by saying that woe has befallen this country when the Congress-I was elected to power in 1980. For two years more, shall stomach it and hope people will give a better deal in 1985.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to express my thanks to the President for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament.

Since yesterday, I am listening to the speeches being made by hon. Members on the other side very patiently. Today, of all the persons, the speech of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is not amusing me, because, he is always in the habit of making such speeches. At least, I am hearing him for about three years, here. Previously, he was in the Rajya Sabha, and of course, I did not have any opportunity. I was here and he was there. I used to hear about him, what kind of person is he. Of course, I am now observing him since three years. He wanted to paint that in this country, "Whatever may be the conditions, whether it is economic, political or other conditions they are very hopeless and the Janata Government was very good; during the Janata regime, everything was good; only the Congress Government has brought all this disaster to this country." That is the argument he was advancing. I was really sorry for him.

First of all, I would like to say that it is not only undesirable but I think it is immoral on the part of those parties which have boycotted the President's Address. I do not see any reason why they should boycott the Address and why they should participate in the discussion here. If they are honest enough, they should have boycotted the discussion also. Then, I would

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

have realised what these people meant. But just for publicity's sake, they did like that. It is not only I am telling but their own colleagues in the Janata Party are telling that they are the publicity master or something like that. Shri Hegde himself has gone on record saying that he is always interested in publicity.

16.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think, that was the urge of these people. Really you have not done any justice either to your people or to your colleagues.

First of all, I would like to touch upon the political aspects which have been rightly mentioned by our President. Of all the points, one of the very important points is that which is now confronting our country. Who is responsible for this kind of situation? One after another, they are standing and trying to criticise us on this count or that count. I would like to speak about Assam. The Congress Government is not at all responsible for this situation. When we came to power in 1980, we have inherited this problem from these people. What were they doing? Of course, you can say now that Mr. Charan Singh was the Prime Minister or your Morarji Desai was not the Prime Minister at that time. Well, you may take plea. Whatever, it may be, that was your Party at that time. Of course, you have broken yourself into pieces. That is a different matter. Now, you are saying that this Government has done a disaster to this country and broken it into pieces. All these things regarding law and order situation, regarding deteriorating economic situation, you were speaking. But, whatever you said, Dr. Subraminiam Swamy, it is applicable to the Janata Party to which you belong. It is the Janata Party which has brought this kind of situation to this country. Before that, everything was all right—whether it was law and order situation, whether it was economic situation, whether it was agricultural production, whether it was industrial production or whatever it is. You came in 1977. It was only by negative votes. Don't think, it was positive votes for you. When you came to power,

you became mad. You were only concentrating the attention in harassing our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They were only bothered about her cases. Mr. Ram Jethmalani was very happy at that time thinking, "Here is an opportunity for me to take revenge against her." He was very busy in the Shah Commission and other proceedings against Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Did you see me in the Shah Commission?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The people did not send you for that. You had forgotten the problems of the country. You had forgotten the people who sent you here. You were only concentrating on proceedings against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Everybody was bothered about the Prime Ministership. All were claiming to be leaders, not followers. That is why they neglected the entire economy of the country. They neglected agriculture; they neglected industry; they neglected everything. Everything was in shambles.

Now, they say that we have brought about this situation. They are responsible for that. I ask them to put their hand on the heart to realise whether it is a fact or not. I think, sometimes you are frank and you said, "one of our party members is also a criminal." I am happy that you have gone on record. Whether Prof. Madhu Dandavate agrees with you or not, at least you have admitted that one criminal is there in their party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I cannot put my hand on the heart because "hand" is your symbol.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is left to you.

I am really sorry to say that these people are responsible for the developments which have taken place in Assam. As the debate has already taken place in the House, I do not want to go into details as to what was happening there. But I would like to remind the House that it is not the Congress Party which is responsible for these developments.

It is the Janata Party which is responsible because had they taken proper steps at that time, I think, the problem could have been solved and it could have been nipped in the bud. But they did not do anything. Instead of that, they encouraged those people. That is why it went on and on. For three years, our leader, our party and other leaders also tried their level best to see that this problem is amicably settled. But because of the encouragement given to them by certain parties, they were not at all listening to us. No good sense was prevailing upon them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Telengana.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
Telengana issue is a different one. We never said that there was any foreigner. We were fighting against injustice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Mulki.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
After all, in Hyderabad, you will find so many Maharashtrians. We have not done anything against Maharashtrians, against Gujaratis, against Tamilians and others. Sindhis are also there; Punjabis are also there. We have never touched them. All those people together fought against certain injustices meted out to them. Some assurances were given. They wanted their fulfilment. So, don't compare it with Assam. The Assam question is quite different. They talk in the name of foreign nationals. About those people who come here in 1964 or 1965 or 1971 because of war between our country and that country, there was a compulsion on the part of those people. They had to free their country and, ultimately, they come here. After all after the Partition, so many people come here from Punjab. Sindhis are there. Mr. Ram Jethmalani has come from Sind. If you say, he is a foreigner, where will he go? He will not be accepted by Karachi people. If he goes there, what will be his position? You must realise that. If you go on saying, foreigners, foreigners, what will it lead to?

You are the students of history. You must have in history that the original people were Dravidians. The M.G.R. and others may claim, "India is ours. The Aryans came later on. You get out. You come from Central Asia and Western Asia. You have no right to live here" They may claim that. Unemployment problem is there in the southern States. They will say, 'If all these people are driven out the country, we will be able to solve the unemployment problem. We will have plenty of things to live by.' That situation may also arise.

I say, you are going to commit suicide. I am telling you that; I am warning you about it. Therefore, you be careful about those things. I know, only for political purposes, you are doing it. I have great respect for Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Although I do not agree with his policies, as an individual, I have got all respect for him, not now, since 1971. But the way he was doing in Assam, particularly, during election time, he was encouraging unruly elements. He was doing all sorts of things. This is our information. It is for him to deny and say whether it was a fact or not but he was encouraging all those people because our Assamese were telling us that it is because of Mr. Vajpayee's speeches that they become like that and so many innocent persons were killed. He is responsible. If I do not say that he has committed, but, definitely you are an abettor. Under law, abettor and, of course, committer, both are the same. You are also liable for 302, if I say. That is why, after all, you abetted so many things and you are responsible for this at this end of things. But, anyhow now elections are held. You may say that "other people have not participated. Congress people are now elected. They are in majority. We don't agree". Whatever it is, I am not going into that aspect. I am not interested in the formation of Government and all those things also. It is left to the representatives of the people.

But, now, at least the time has come for us, for all of us, in the interest of our nation, in the interest of integrity and unity of our country, let us forget our petty differences.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

I am very grateful to Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she said yesterday that the nation is important. Nation is more important than party and individual.

That should be the spirit of everybody. After all party comes, party goes. That does not matter. But the nation has to survive. If something happens to the nation, what will happen to parties? Where will the party be?

Now after results I would like to say that in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, we lost. Yes we lost. And we are respecting the verdict of the people also. As a matter of fact, individually speaking, I am happy for this. Why? You may ask: Why are you happy when you lost? I am happy because now people have proved that they are intelligent people. Nobody can take the people for granted and think that the bank balance will be there and that they are going to vote only for this or that party and all those things. They have proved that "We are not fools, you are taking us for granted. You have neglected our developmental activities and all those things. That is why we are throwing you out." It is a good thing. In a democracy, it should happen. After all, one party should not monopolise. I agree with you. But where is the alternative? But, unfortunately, we are replaced by not a national alternative party, but by a regional party. What is the background of that regional party? It has only nine months history. A person who was acting for about 35 years, earning lakhs.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Kerala?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: and crores of rupees. According to himself, he was earning one lakh rupees daily. I would like to ask our Finance Minister how much tax they were collecting from him. He himself said while addressing officials that "I was earning one lakh rupees daily. I left that and I come to serve the people." That kind of person can and he is ruling. It is really

not only a shame to our party. It is a shame to all your parties also. You are also completely wiped out. Where is the BJP? Where is the Lok Dal? There is no Lok Dal. Not a single person is elected in Andhra Pradesh. Only one, that too, it is not because of Janata party. Individually speaking because he has got some hold, Mr. Jaipala Reddy was elected. Don't think that because people were interested in Janata Party, he was elected. Nobody was elected, please think coolly. You are very happy about that.

Mr. Vajpayee was very enthusiastic in demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister.

But I am really happy that he is now silent because it has become ranged on him.

When it happened here immediately, after all, he know. He is a very shrewd politician also. Good persons should be shrewd politicians also. He knew that this kind of demand will be made in the House. That is why he has submitted his resignation. What was the necessity? Whether he was honest enough? Again he has withdrawn. It is at the request of his partymen. You are very inevitable to all. You please withdraw this thing." That is why I am telling "Don't say anything". After all, think about yourself also. If you are replacing, all right, although I do not want BJP to come to power but at least, you are thousand times better than those people.

Regional parties are coming and they are going to capture power. The whole South is now in their hands, excepting Kerala. In Kerala, our man is there as a Congressman. But otherwise the other regional parties are there. The whole South has gone to regional parties and the North Eastern region is like that Punjab is like that. Kashmir is like that, what will happen. Only five or six States remain here.

This is a very dangerous situation. Everybody has to think sensibly and coolly about the situation and now let us try to

keep up the unity of the country. That is most important. I hope that at least in future you will be careful you will not encourage such disruptive and divisive elements in this country.

Regarding the Punjab issue, I am really gratefully to General Sparrow who spoke very well about it. Being a Sikh he was speaking. And when he was speaking, I was very happy about that.

He should speak to the Sikhs also, particularly the Akali Dal people who are agitating for Sikhistan or Khalistan. They may say that they are not demanding Khalistan. But there are people in foreign countries who are taking help from those countries. When I was in London, I met so many Sikhs. I was told that there were very important people who were giving financial help to these people. In Canada also they are doing this. They should be taught. The lecture he was giving here should be given to those people, so that they realise. I know that the Sikhs are very brave people and I appreciate them. Whether it is to Army or Navy or Air Force, every family contributes at least one person. In small scale industries also they have advanced. They are very hard-working and industrious people. Really speaking, during the freedom struggle also, they sacrificed their lives. Bhagat Singh was a Sikh. He came from Punjab. Such is their history. There is no reason for us to say that all the Sikhs are like that. Only a few people are doing this kind of mischief and they are creating all those problems. They should not be allowed to play havoc with our country. In this I also request the Opposition leaders to playing their role. The tripartite talks are going on. You please convince them that this is not good, this is not in their own interest. They are demanding that this village should be with them and that village should be with Hariana or Rajasthan, and so on. After all, this is one country. They are quarrelling as if they are all independent sovereign countries. They are fighting for each village and for water. The whole India belongs to all the people here. Yesterday, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, while initiating this

Motion, has said this, what happened at the time of partition between Madras and Andhra. As a matter of fact, our Andhra people sacrificed some villages. That is why, Mr. N. T. Rama RAO has taken that ground, that leaders like Prakasam and Pantulu sacrificed so many Telugu-speaking villages to the then Madras State. He has said that they were traitors and were not interested in Andhra. In the interest of our nation, those leaders did that; it was all right. What is there if some village remains here or there? Now the dispute is there between Maharashtra and Karnataka. There was a question today, Prof. Madhu Dandvate was very much anxious to have that issue settled. Such issues should be settled by negotiations, by peaceful methods, and not by adopting violent methods. If everybody adopts a violent method, then where is the end? I would like to warn this august House....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot warn the House.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am not warning in that sense. We have to realise that 60 per cent of our people now, whether they were born after independence or little before independence like me, 6 or 8 or 10 years old at that time, do not know the background of our freedom struggle, with what sacrifices we got this freedom. Unfortunately no Party is doing anything to teach them about the freedom struggle, about the background of our freedom struggle, what were the condition at that time. They are resultless. I feel that the wrong elements, whether in Assam or Punjab or anywhere else, are attracting these people and they are becoming Naxalites; wherever there is an agitation, they are easily joining them and are causing disruptions. There is a reason why they are doing all these things, and that is because of the unemployment problem. Therefore, the time has come for all of us, Parliamentarians—we will be here sitting for three months—to think over this matter. The system of education should be changed fundamentally. Even after 35 years of independence, we are having the same imperialist system of education. We are producing without any purpose graduates

[Shri M. Satya Narayan Rao]

and matriculates. In some villages there may be 100 educated people and in some other villages there may be 10 or 20 educated people, but on an average 10 to 20 educated people will be found in every village. They are not getting any employment and they are not useful in cultivation of land also. The parents, with great difficulty, gave them education thinking that their boy, after becoming a graduate, will get some employment and will not only maintain himself but also maintain them. But unfortunately the position is that he is still depending on his parents. That is why, the parents are very angry; the youth is angry they do not know what to do and where to go. That is why they have become vagabonds. Wherever there is a movement, they are joining. They are becoming Naxalites. I do not blame them. We are responsible for this because we are giving them this kind of education. At least now we should realise and we should change and provide them vocational education so that after completion of education, they can get some useful employment. Time has come for that.

Regarding the allotment of house sites, etc., why we lost in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka elections, I will tell you. People, particularly, the backward class people think that whatever we are doing in the villages—whether it is allotment of house site or assignment of land of construction of houses, we are only emphasizing always on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When we went to the villages, I was asked, 'You go to Harijanwada. Don't come to us'. This is what they are telling us. This is because the backward class people somehow have a feeling that this Government is not doing anything for them and whatever it is doing, whether it is the 20 point programme or any other programme, it is not benefiting the economically backward people and it is only benefiting the Harijans and the Girijans. But it is not so—I know. We are giving so much help for tappers, we are giving so much help for the shepherds and for other people. Unfortunately, what is happening is that they are very much concerned particularly in the villages

only in the housesites and in houses. When it is being allotted to the Harijans or when house construction takes place for Harijans or when the surplus land he use construction takes place for Harijans or when the surplus land after implementation of land reforms is distributed, they think that nothing is being done for them and that there is a clear discrimination between these people and those people. Now the time has come for us to rethink about it. They should not be neglected. Their interests also should be safeguarded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do you agree with that?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: I am not agreeing. But this is the impression among these people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Karnataka elections a large number of Harijans seats were won by the Janata Party. It did not reply on non-Harijan vote, but the Harijan vote was very substantial.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I know in the name of Ambedkar some people are there. These people think that they are in a bad position and they are being neglected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is expressing his own opinion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you, therefore, recommend stopping giving house site to Harijans?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: No, no. I am not for stopping. What I am saying is that other sections of the people..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: People feel so. That is his impression. He is only giving out his impression.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): You should not agree with it

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not agree with this or that.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: This is my impression. After all let us agree to disagree. I am not compelling you to agree with me. Also I am not compelling my Government also to agree

with me. This is the experience I gained during my election campaign.

The last point is regarding the international situation. I would like this House to condemn Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and other Arab countries and the way the Palestine people are being massacred. We should condemn it. We are simply condemning. Of course, we are issuing statements also—not only our Government but also the political parties. What I feel is that it is not enough. We have to do more. When they are being massacred, do you think that we should keep quiet? We should do something. I am happy next month we are having the Non-aligned Conference and the heads of governments, particularly belonging to the West Asian countries are coming here. We will have to consult them as to what should be done against that country. The imperialists are backing them. If the Arab countries are united, they can definitely prevent the Israelis and the Americans.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Afghanistan?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Afghanistan is there. You are worried about Afghanistan and Kampuchea. You are never worried about your own country. I am really surprised.

You are praising Pakistan. You are praising Bangla Desh; these countries are ruled by military junta. How can you ever think of suggesting that our democratically elected people should follow the example of those countries? It is really shame on the part of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to suggest that we should agree with their policies. How can you say that we have no political backing? Pakistan and other countries are in the camps of the imperialists; those people are trying to damage our country in every way. These imperialist powers are supplying all kinds of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan to see that they attack us, because we are concentrating on our economic development and they don't want this to happen. They only want us to divert our funds towards armaments. You are hobnobbing with China and America; since ours is a democracy we are tolerating, but

in some of the other countries you should have been shot by this time. Building up of armaments, stockpiling of nuclear weapons etc., are very dangerous for the entire world. There is every danger that the whole world and civilisation will be destroyed if at all any war takes place. The super-powers are building up huge quantities of neutron bombs, hydrogen bombs, long-range missiles etc. One super-power has gone on record to say that there can be a limited nuclear war. Sir, there cannot be a limited nuclear war. Because, once a war takes place, the whole world will be destroyed completely. So, these elements are there and you have to be very careful about them.

The next non-aligned conference is going to be held in Delhi. We have a political leadership in which all other countries have confidence. I would like to rebutt what Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said, namely, that we have become bankrupt so far a foreign policy is concerned. He said, we have no friends at all except Cuba; all are our enemies and so on if that is the case, the non-aligned countries would not have agreed to hold the non-aligned meeting in our country. It is in fact their own proposal that the Non-aligned conference should be held here. Otherwise, it was to have been held in Baghdad. We have not requested anybody; it is not a pleasure for us. But it is those countries which wanted this conference to be held in India; they have confidence in our political leadership and that is why they have suggested it.

With these words I conclude my speech and I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after hearing the very powerful advocacy of Shri Uma Kant Mishra in favour of Hindi, believe me, I had half a mind to address this House in Hindi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sindhi!

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Hindi has come from Sindhi.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The hon. Member went to the extent of saying

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

that every time he hears somebody speak in English, he dies of shame. I do not want even-Congressman to die on my account. But, Sir, I found that his powerful advocacy had no effect whatsoever on his own colleague in his party and the last speaker spoke in English. And now that the responsibility for death is going to be shared equally, I propose exercising my right to speak in the Indian language called English.

A debate on the President's Address is no occasion for party polemics nor is it an occasion for determining who is responsible for the state in which the country is at the moment. It is not an occasion for flinging mud at your opponents nor is it an occasion for vituperative smile or laughter. It is an occasion on which Congressmen might well choose to educate themselves if they want to.

Sir, I do not share the feeling of my hon. friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that Congressmen don't read or write. They do read and write. But, Sir, reading and writing and understanding and a willingness to understand what the opponent has to say is, I believe, the sine quo non of any progress. Even the Congressmen, at least honest Congressmen, cannot deny that the country is in a bad shape after the debacle in the South. The other day...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): The smugglers were on your side.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will you please listen to me? I have just heard that ten times. I have told you that all smugglers have joined the Congress. How many times have I to tell you?

(Interruptions)

Sir, there was a time when I have earned a lot from the smugglers. Now, I have earned only from the Congressman.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he is the only one on that side.

(Interruptions)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप नाराज मत हों ।

श्री राम जेठमलानी : मैं नाराज कभी नहीं होता । आपको सिर्फ ऐसा दीखता है ।

Sir, can anyone deny that there is appalling poverty in the country? You may find fault with the Janata experiment for or three years but can any Congressman, honest or otherwise tell us that the appalling poverty in this country started for the first time in 1977 or is it the phenomenon which existed from colonial times, which successive Government in this country have been doing either best or the least to resolve but have not yet succeeded in solving it? Therefore, when one looks at the Address of the President and, Sir, when I talk of the Address of the President, I am not talking of the incumbent of that august office. I have not word to say to denigrate that high office, Rashtrapati, because it is the Constitutional set up the Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues speak through the mouth of the Constitutional helpless President. So, Sir, to protest against your Government, not against Giani Zail Singh, our communication to Gianiji made it clear that we are protesting against the Government and it has nothing to do with the President. If people on the other side refused to read the documents, you might well justify the charges which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy made against you.

Now, Sir, here are some appalling facts because the President's Address very rightly and very correctly starts with the economic problems of the country. In 36 years, and out of those 36 years, I will assume that the Janata Government made its contributions during 2 or 2 1/2 years, the *per capita* consumption has increased by 1.1 per cent which means that whatever *per capita* consumption has increased, it has been absorbed wholly by the 'haves' in the country. The *per capita* consumption of 'have-nots' has actually gone down. During the last 36 years, agricultural pro-

duction has gone up, according to the most favourable statistics, by an average of 2.7 per cent which means that it is almost completely neutralised by the increase in population and whatever again survives of it has gone into the pockets of the blackmarketeers and has not reached the needs of the poor men in this country. The gross national product per capita of all developing countries in this world includes all those developing countries which are supposed to be some of the most backward in this world. But their gross national product per capita has been registering an average annual percentage of 3.1 per cent whereas against the 3.1 per cent, which is the average for all the developing countries. India's figure is directly the reverse of it. It is 1.3 per cent. In other words, compared to most of the developing countries we have shown remarkably a dismal performance and in the context of that, the President's Address starts with saying that we are proud of our performance and this country can take legitimate pride. I think, Sir, that the Government, and not the President, is guilty of a piece of dishonest self-delusion. But, self-delusion is all right, I will forgive them for their self-delusion, but at the same time their attempt to deceive the people of this country cannot be forgiven. It is the democracy which produces demagogues, democracy produces deception and very occasionally deception succeeds, but, Sir, at least in the heart of your hearts, when you see the reasons of this country's problem, please remember that the fact of life, a dismal unflattering fact of life, is that we do not stand even No. 1 in the list of the so-called developing countries. We are far down in the list; we are perhaps almost the last but one; 1.3 per cent against the average of 3.1 per cent. The most favourable statistics produced by the Congress institutions show that there are 300 million people who live below the poverty line today, and the poverty line is drawn at Rs. 2/- per day per capita consumption expenditure at the 1977-78 prices. Anybody should shed tears of shame, anybody feel ashamed of this performance that after 36 years of their uninterrupted rule; interrupted only by those two and a half years of Janata rule, today this is the condition of which they say they

are proud. Three hundred million people get less than Rs. 2/- per day; something to be proud of!!

Our most prominent and disgraceful failure,, which I thought, the Government should have taken note of, is in respect of elimination of gross poverty, and the provision of child care. Go to the slum areas and see the condition of our children. They are the living skeletons; they look dead before they have actually died. Look at them; go and see their unfortunate faces, and you will not feel proud; you will then feel ashamed. There is a complete lack of nutrition, complete lack of universal primary education, and the most disgraceful of all that, the cancerous growth on our otherwise fair face is the large number of proliferating slums all over the country. I have 250,000 of my voters living in those unfortunate slums, in which even a beast would roll against the conditions in which our human beings are made to live.

This morning, and for the last few days a debate has been going on in the Supreme Court over the fate of the pavement dwellers in Madras, in Maharashtra and the city of Bombay in particular. Has any Minister cared to enquire what the Attorney General of India has told the Supreme Court on behalf of the Union of India? Does anyone take the responsibility for what is being said? The sum and substance of what is stated on behalf of this Government, whose President's speech, we are asked to approbate and to approve of, is that in this country there is no land for the pavement dwellers left, that the pavement dwellers have no right to be on the streets.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
ये एअरकण्डीशण्ड मकानों में रहते हैं ।
इन को यह बात कहने का क्या अधिकार
है ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will this man top? Why does he behave like a**... (Interruptions). This is (Interruptions).

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं । बड़े-बड़े मकानों में रहते हैं और बात करते हैं झोपाड़ियों की ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear him. If you have got any points to make, you can reply later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not live on public funds like your Prime Minister and your Cabinet Ministers. They must first leave... (Interruptions). I am willing to leave today, if the Prime Minister leaves, 1, Safdarjung Road.

आचार्य भगवान देव : वह तो सरकारी कोठी है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : वह भी जनता की कोठी है और जनता का पैसा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be serious when we are discussing President's Address.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A solemn statement is made that there is no land, and all land which is available in this country has already been earmarked for other purposes. Other purposes include M.L.A.s' hostel, other purposes include palaces for Ministers, for bureaucrats, for Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries; it includes all kinds of accommodation including the airconditioning accommodation which he is talking about. It is only that I live in an airconditioned accommodation that it becomes undesirable, but all his supporters, and those whom he supports, and those to whom he owes his political survival live in airconditioned

houses, not bought and built out of their honest labours like as I do, but bought out by public funds. All that I say is that the pavement dwellers of this country have a right, the Common Law right to pass and re-pass the streets and roads, which right at least you acknowledge. He has the right to pass and re-pass the streets when he has to go somewhere else. But if that man has no house to go to, no home to go to, no cottage, no *jhuggi* to go to, that man has a right to collapse on the public road, that man has a right to die on the public road; and Sir, the pavement dwellers are exercising their right to die on the public road. Sir, any Government should be ashamed of itself whose accredited representative goes to the Court and says that we have no more land for the pavement dwellers. And that is the Government consisting of people who all the time—morning and evening—beat their breast their breast about the poor people of this country and try to throw dust in the eyes of the poor people of the country.

Sir, there is poverty in this country. There is poverty because there is lack of wealth or because there is lack of employment. The poor man cannot have because there is no wealth to share. Therefore you don't have to become an economist, you don't have to become Subramaniam Swamy, you don't have to go to Harvard to know one simple economic truth that you cannot remove poverty in this country unless you produce employment and avenues for employment. You will have to create employment all over the country, in every town, in every city, in every village, in every hamlet.

Sir, I waded through this miserable document in vain. I wanted to examine the 25 paragraphs of this miserable document to find out if there any one paragraph in which this Government has exercised its mind, if it has a mind at all, about finding out the ways of creating employment and removing poverty, unless of course, you are satisfied that the poverty was created by the Janata Government.

in 1977. And, of course, in that event you will have to wait till the Janata Government comes to power and removes it.

(Interruptions)

Sir, we have talked of nutrition. I talked to you about children in four slums; in our schools, the children elsewhere, the workers.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I don't like this. I don't like this kind of a thing. It is a very serious thing today and we are debating a very important question. If somebody laughs, he is entitled to laugh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You carry on.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, one of the things which provide nutrition to the common man, to the poor man, is the simple edible article in this country called pulse.

Has the Government ever found out what is happening to it? The dismal record is that this only source of protein for the common has been increasing by 0.56 per cent on an average. And whereas ten years ago 25 kilograms were available per capita, for a poor man it has gone down to about 15 kilograms. And the price of the pulses has become such that no common man, at least certainly not those three hundred million who live below the poverty line, can have access to them.

Sir, one of the partial solutions, which I thought would have been investigated is Family Planning. Sir, the President ought to have noticed the new phenomena in our political firmament—the growth of the Sanjay Vihar Manch. And at least I have found my old distinguished colleague in the Bar, Shri Maganbhai Barot, has joined the Sanjay Vihar Manch.

Sir, I am not a great supporter of the Sanjay philosophy. Nor am I a great exponent of his philosophy and his political action that. But, Sir, in fairness to the deceased fairness to that young man, there was at least one thing which that man had instinctively realised that the problem of poverty in this country is going to be solved by a vigorous policy of Family Plann-

ing and birth control. Of course, Sir, he went about the wrong way of doing it. He practised it selectively on communities; he used force, he used the executive power, when the power should have been the power of the law. But, Sir, his basic impulse and the understanding of the problem was at least right. And Sir, in paragraph 9 of this document, there is a statement that there was a surge of popular support to and participation in the Family Planning programmes.

Sir, I am waiting, and I had a shrewd suspicion that soon enough our Swami will be drafting the Presidents Report for the whoever the next President is. But Sir, here is a document which consists of untruth.

It says here:

“During the period April 1982 to January 1983, the number of acceptors of all family planning methods was 16 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of the previous year.”

I see my good old friend, Mr. Stephen sitting across the table. I hope he will explain to me what this sentence means. How did you arrive at the fact, and how did you arrive at the calculations that in the last year, the number of acceptors of all family planning methods, including the Gandhian method of practising continence, was higher? How did you arrive at that figure; and how did you arrive at the latest figure now at the time of drafting this document, because you have given the figures of the last few months, ending with the President's report; how did you arrive at this fantastic conclusion that the figure is now 16 per cent higher?

Only the other day—I forget the exact time—there was a huge *tamasha* here, a conference on family planning. The Prime Minister inaugurated it. The Congressmen who attended, got up and said that they were going to tackle this problem of population growth on a war footing. On party, I happened to be there a war footing. Representing my lone voice Mr. Farooq Abdullah, that great secularist from Kashmir was Presiding at one of the sessions. I got up and said: “When you

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

have to conduct a war, you have to imprison the dissenters; you have to carry on the war effort irrespective of some people trying to obstruct it. Have you the will to practise this family planning, and execute your family planning schemes irrespective of a opposition from some quarters?"

I asked my good old friend Farooq—as you had brought this venerable gentleman from Kashmir—"They are sitting here with flowing beards, and all. Are all of them prepared to lend their full assistance in the execution of these family planing schemes?" I asked: "Why do you want to practise a fraud on the people of this country by participating in such kind of conferences? You have no intention of executing any family planning scheme at all."

I was right. After that *tamasha*, nobody has heard of family planning in this country, and the population continues to increase by the same kind of bounce and at the same rate. The only heartening fact is that no one can accuse the Prime Minister of having made any significant contribution to the increase of the country's population.

There is this paragraph 10 of this great document. It says:

"Our concern for industrial workers equals our concern for agricultural workers...."

If I were the draftsman and if I had some respect for truth, I would have said, "Our callous lack of concern for industrial workers equals our lack of concern for agricultural workers and farmers." This is a Government which has a textile strike, the longest in the history of any country, in the city of Bombay where the families of 250,000 textile workers today—literally been straved out; some of them are dying. And their children are dying. They have no money; they have no food; they have no money to pay school fees, and they are now dispersing themselves all over the country. With this dismal record, for anybody to say that we are concerned about the workers of this coun-

try, is to practise a very cruel joke upon the people of this country, Particularly the working population of this country.

I thought that the Government would have delineated in this document some schemes to indicate how they propose to solve this textile problem. It is no longer an industrial dispute. It is plainly a human problem, the problem of dying and the problem of those who want to see other people die, and stand callously by and not move their hands and not come down from the pedestal of dignity on which they have put themselves.

I told you that I have carefully understood this document; and that takes me to 1 or 2 of my last points, really. There is something in paragraph 24, which is the last but one effective paragraph of this document, where there is at least one true statement. True statement is this, because it involves a confession. Government now has said:

"Apart from fighting corruption and inefficiency, it must be ensured that differences are not aired in a manner which provokes violence or weakens our secular democratic fabric."

In this one single sentence—it is not even sentence; it is half a sentence—truth escapes even the Government draftsman of this document, because this is a confession, and a public confession that corruption and inefficiency have now risen to heights where even this corrupt and inefficient Government feels it necessary to combat them.

While there is a tall promise that you will fight corruption and inefficiency, let me first devote two minutes to this corruption. If you intend to fight this corruption, you cannot fight corruption in the first place by corruption. Corruption requires some purity and some practice not merely precept. In February last, exactly a year has passed, the Supreme Court delivered a judgment in what has come to be known as the Sanchaita chit fund case from West Bengal. Some three piffling clerks somewhere starting with the captial of Rs. 7000/- build up an huge financial empire in which in one account alone Rs. 25 crores was passed and in

another account Rs. 80 crores was passed. The counsel for these gentlemen involved in this trust was no other than the most respected Congress I MP,** who told the Supreme Court bound by technically of judgement and record—that this is all black-money and your lordship can deal with this matter on the understanding and assumption that this is black-money. The Supreme Court bound by technicality of law said, "We are keeping intact these documents for three months so that some responsible agency should take over and initiate prosecution and investigation under the proper law which is applicable to the fact of this case." The Supreme Court indicated in the judgment about it. Mr. Justice A. N. Sen said that this account seems to be an account in which money is coming from and passing to a political party in the country.

The Sunday newspaper, the Magazine published from Calcutta expressly pointed out that this money belonged to a Minister** I would have expected any person who wakes up, who shows some sensitiveness to corruption and its removal, to have first walked up to the Supreme Court and taken charge of these documents and initiated a serious enquiry into it. I hope that now—Mr. Stephen is now free from the botheration of telephone; telephone will destroy many Ministers. You don't have to worry about it. Mr. Stephen will go into the corruption in his own party and find out which is this Minister who laundered Rs. 80 crores through one simple account, *nom de plume*, a *benami* account which the Supreme Court had pointed out.

I asked a question in Parliament. My question was not being answered. On some pretext or other the answer to that question is being denied; and I was to take it up with the Speaker why the questions of Members of Parliament are not being answered properly, because they don't want to answer those questions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am on a point of order. He is referring to some documents, some charges; and he

has levelled a very serious charge not only against a Minister but our party as a whole. I expect that he has already some documents which he is referring to I wonder if he (Mr. Deputy Speaker) has received any paper from Mr. Jethmalani regarding this charge, this transaction and the whole matter. Since I presume he has not done it, therefore, this must be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. This is a general observation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This is not a general observation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not mentioned even about the party even about the Minister. All right, I will also go through the proceedings.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Yesterday, I was not allowed although I was reading from the Lok Sabha papers. Now, he is making a sweeping statement alleging that our party has done all this; and he is guilty of... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. I have taken note of what you have said. I will go through the proceedings; if there is anything against the rule, we will take care of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not waste your time in going through the proceedings.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If corruption has to be combated, the sources and origin of corruption must be traced; and protection of dishonest Chief Ministers and bureaucrats all over the country must be stopped. About Party accounts, we must make a law that all Parties must expose their accounts to public scrutiny.

MR. DEPUTY-Speaker: Including your Party:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Including mine, yes, including mine! The Lok Pal

Bill has been held up on one pretext or another, I am introducing it on Friday as a Private Member's Bill. If you are really interested in outlawing corruption, come and support the Lok Pal Bill. Let us pass it and let us set ourselves to the scrutiny of the Lok Pal Bill.

Sir, the unholy wedlock between dishonest business men and dishonest politicians must be put an end to and this calls for a reform of our election law, including the passing of an anti-defection Bill. The Karnataka Government is giving the lead in that direction. I hope that all Congressmen will agree to pass that law, not only in that State, but all the other States. And the first step the Congressmen have to decide is that you should make a firm resolve now that you will have no compromise, no five-yearly compromise with the mafia of the world of money and the kingpins of black money. Every five years in your history you have entered into compromises, amnesties,—bearer bonds, disclosures schemes, voluntary disclosure schemes, etc.

This is not a voluntary disclosure scheme, for it operates as a venereal disease upon the economy of this country.

And, Sir, last but not the least, is my word of compliment, to this great achievement, that soon enough we are going to play host to the Heads of the Non-aligned Movement. Sir, I am glad that they have given up Baghdad and have come to Delhi. I have any day preferred for Delhi. Baghdad is involved in war and, therefore, nobody would like to go there, however much he might be a lover of what is happening in Baghdad or what exists in Baghdad. But, Sir, while I pay this compliment to the Prime Minister and her Government, that they are hosting this Conference, let me permit myself two or three reflections. First of all, it is a sad reflection that not one of those countries whose Heads we are going to have in our midst is a democratic country, with the exception of that little Lanka; there, Sir, democracy prevails.

But India and Lanka stand out in splendid isolation. The rest are all Governments, which are presided over by ** also some** Sheikhs. The other day.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not true.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, about foreign countries, this is objectionable. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jethmalani, we are not concerned about this. It is not proper to say about foreign governments. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My senior colleagues tell me that it is wrong. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. It is not proper. That will not find a place here. You see.... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it going to be expunged or not?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Dandavate is my mentor on these points. (*Interruptions*) I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for you to say whether a country is a democratic or a dictatorial country. We are not concerned about it, and you should not mention it. We respect every Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The reference is to Sheikhs only.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it going to be expunged or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not find a place here. He has already withdrawn it. It will not find a place here. (*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये आईने में अपना चेहरा नहीं देखत । जनरल जिया से मिलकर आये थे और वहाँ की रोटियां खाकर आए हैं ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Our policy should be to convert this Non-aligned Movement into a genuine Non-aligned Movement. For there are countries which may not be non-aligned there are countries which are occupied by one of the super powers and there are countries which are occupied by proxy, by super powers, and there are third countries which are** the proxies of super powers. I do not wish to name people because you seem to be allergic and even my friends on this side seem to be allergic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot mention also, not allergic. You cannot mention also. You cannot say about the other countries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is referring to us About this House; (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Then, the last but not the least.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Fourth 'last'!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is really the last.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His unto the last!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There was a suggestion made and it is there already in this document. The most important thing today is that those who wield political power must submit themselves ultimately to the will and scrutiny of the judicial power. And any attempt to discredit the judiciary, Baharul Islam notwithstanding, is a thing which I condemn. But whatever you may have against any country in the world, particularly one which is in West Asia, a small little country had shown that before the inquiry commission even the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister appeared like humble citizens. That country today has shown the world courage to throw out their Defence Minister. It is something which the Prime Minister of this country and our friends will emulate and commend to their own Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But Shri Jethmalani should know that his own

colleague, Shri Vajpayee, was the External Affairs Minister prior to this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even then he was making this type of speeches.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you should have cut him then.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) :
 जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, प्रेसीडेंट साहब के ऐड्रेस पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव जेरे बहस है , मैं भी अपने खयालात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । इससे पहले हमारे सीनियर कुलीग, श्री जेठमलानी साहब ने, जो कि बहुत ही मशहूर हैं अपनी एसिड टंग इस्तेमाल करने के लिये , यानी मिर्ची जबान के लिये, अपने जिन खयालात का इजहार किया इसे किसी ने भी सीरियसली नहीं लिया है । इस तरह के क्रिटिसिज्म करने की उनकी आदत है, मैं उन बातों पर नहीं जाता । जनाब प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने खारिजा और दाखिली पौलिसी तथा गुजिस्ता साल की कारकदर्शी और आने वाले साल में होने वाले कामों का खाका मुल्क के सामने रखा है । इसके पहले भी हमारे साथियों ने अपने खयालात मुख्तलिफ मौजू पर रखे । मैं भी चन्द एक मौजूं पर अपने खयालात रखना चाहता हूं । हाल ही में इसी ऐवान में असम के बारे में काफी बहस हुई । जो मास मर्डर्स और मैसाकर वहां पर हुए हैं उसको हाऊस के दोनों तरफ से कंडेम किया गया है । मैं इस मौजू पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ हमें अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला या जो इस ऐवान में बहस के दौरान सुनने में आया यही लगता है कि असम ऐजीटेटर्स के लीडर्स, चाहे आसू हो या गणसंग्राम परिषद हो उनमें कोई लीडरशिप नहीं है । हमारे लद्दाख में एक कहावत है जिसका मतलब

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

है कि "सर के बगैर कंधा ही कंधा" वहां पर सर कोई नहीं है, लीडरशिप नहीं है जो किसी बात पर कोई फैसला कर सके। यहां देहली में आ कर जो कुछ वह फैसला कर के जाते थे प्रैस में भी कई बार आया कि अब कुछ नतीजा निकलने वाला है लेकिन वहां वापस जा कर मुकर जाते थे। यह एक बार नहीं हुआ, कई बार ऐसे वाके हुए हैं। अगर उनमें कोई लीडरशिप होती या उनको लोगों की सपोर्ट होती तो बेहतर यही रहता कि बजाय इसके वहां पर ब्लड-शौड हो, मैसकर हो, वह लोगों को अपील करते कि आप इलैक्शन से बायकट कर दो। अगर लोग उनको मानने वाले होते तो वह जरूर बायकट करते, लेकिन उनका वहां पर कोई मानने वाला नहीं। लिहाजा उन्होंने जो रास्ता वायलैस का, लड़ाई का और मैसकर का काम अपने हाथ में लिया, मैं समझता हूं कि इसको कोई भी कंडेम किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता।

पंजाब के बारे में जनरल स्पैरो ने मुफत्सिल कहा और मैं कहूंगा कि बातचीत जारी रहनी चाहिये और किसी धमकी के सामने नहीं झुकना चाहिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे अपोजिशन के मुअजिज साथी भी जरूर इस पर सरकार को सपोर्ट देंगे।

मुल्क में इस वक्त कुछ ऐसी बातें देखने में आ रही हैं, जो रीजनल पार्टीज हैं, ठीक है, डेमोक्रेसी में हक है, कोई भी किसी भी नाम से पार्टी बनाये, लेकिन जो जो पार्टीज रीजबल

लैबल पर उभरी हैं उनमें जो पावर में आ गई हैं, वह कोई न कोई एन्टी-सैंटर या एन्टी इंडिया स्लोगन के साथ पावर में आई हैं।

असम में भी ऐसी बात देखने में आई है। काश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है? ऐसी बातें आपके सामने पहले आ चुकी हैं। जब भी कोई इलैक्शन होता था, तो वहां पहली बात यही हुआ करती थी कि एन्टी-इंडिया स्लोगन रोज किये जायें। यही हालत वहां अब भी देखने में आ रही है, हालांकि हम सोचते थे कि नई सरकार की हकूमत संभलने के बाद हालात कुछ सुधर जायेंगे। शुरू में ऐसा देखने में भी आया था, कुछ ड्रास्टिक स्टेप्स लिये गये, परन्तु फिर आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता पुरानी टेक्स्टिक्स पर वापिस जा रहे हैं। आपने पढ़ा भी होगा हमारे मौजूदा चीफ मिनिस्टर जो इस एवान के मैम्बर अभी तक भी हैं, तरह-तरह के बयानात देते हैं हमारी खारजा पालिसी पर, और इसमें खासकर कुछ ऐसे बयान उनके काबिले-अफसोस भी हैं। वह बयान जो कि उन्होंने जिद्दा में दिये, कहा गया कि काश्मीर का मसला काश्मीर के लोगों से पूछे बगैर हल नहीं किया जा सकता। यह काबिले-अफसोस बात है।

इस तरह हाल ही में उन्होंने एक और स्टेटमेंट दिया जो कि इंडियन एक्प्रैस के 18 फरवरी के इश्यू में आपने पढ़ा होगा कहा गया कि जितने भी भारत देश में रहने वाले हैं, सारे

के सारे कौमुनल है और यही एटीडट्यू अगर रहा तो काश्मीर कभी-न-कभी पाकिस्तान को स्लिप हो जायगा । ऐसी इरिस्पॉसिबल बातें कहना उन्हें जैब नहीं देता है । मैं उन्हें यही इंटरेस्ट करूंगा कि हमारे नेशनल इंटरेस्ट और मुल्क के इन्टरेस्ट के लिए ऐसी बातें कपने से उहे परहेज करना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह काश्मीर वैली में कुछ ऐसे सिसैशननिस्ट ग्रुप उभर रहे हैं और देखने में ऐसा लग रहा है कि यहां की सरकार भी उनको कलैडेस्टाइनली सपोर्ट कर रही है । अखबारों में मुताबिक करोड़ों की तादाद में पेट्रो डीलर्स हमारी कश्मीर वैली में आ रहे हैं । बहुत सारे इंडिविजुअल्स के नाम पर ट्रस्ट्स बनते आ रहे हैं । उन इंडिविजुअल्स के जरिए आमदनी के बारे में सरकार को भी खूबी मालूम है और होना चाहिए ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Namgyal, you may continue your speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

श्री पी - नाम ग्याल (लदाख): جناب

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - ڈیپریٹیوٹ ڈیپٹی صاحب کے ایڈریس پر دھلیوان کا پوسٹاؤ زہر فور ہے میں بھی اپنے خیالات آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - اس سے پہلے سولڈر کلیگ شری جھتھہ ملانی صاحب نے جو کہ بہت ہی مشہور ہیں اپنی ایسٹ ٹلگ

استعمال کرنے کے لئے یہی مرجی زبان کے لئے اپنے جن خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے - اس طرح کے کریٹیو سزم کرنے کی ان کی عادت ہے میں ان باتوں پر نہیں جاتا - جناب پریزیڈنٹ صاحب نے خارجہ اور داخلی پالیسی تہہ گزشتہ سال کی کارکردگی اور آنے والے سال میں ہونے والے کاموں کا خاکہ ملک کے سامنے رکھا ہے - اس کے پہلے بھی ہمارے ساتھ ہوں نے اپنے خیالات مختلف موضوع پر رکھے - میں بھی چند ایک موضوع پر اپنے خیالات رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - حال ہی میں اسی ایوان میں آسام کے بارے میں کافی بحث ہوئی - جو ماس مریٹر اور مہساکر وہاں پر ہوئی ہیں اس کو ہاؤس کے دونوں طرف سے کلتیم کہا گیا ہے - میں اس موضوع پر زیادہ نہ بولتے ہوئے یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ ہمیں اخباروں میں پڑھنے کو ملا ہے جو اس ایوان میں بحث کے دوران سنے میں آیا یہی لکتا ہے کہ آسام ایچی ٹیٹرس کے لیکچرس چاہے آسو ہو یا کن سکرام پریشد ہو ان میں کوئی لیڈر شپ نہیں ہے - ہمارے لداخ میں ایک کہات ہے جس کا مطلب ہے کہ وہ سر کے بغیر کندھا ہی کندھا ہے وہاں پر سو کوئی نہیں ہے لیڈر شپ نہیں ہے جو کسی بات پر کوئی فیصلہ کر سکے - یہاں دھلی

[شہری پی - نام گھال]

میں آکر جو کچھ وہ فیصلہ کر کے جاتے تھے پریس میں بھی کئی بار آیا کہ اب کچھ نتیجہ نکلنے والا ہے۔ لیکن وہاں واپس جا کر مکر جاتے تھے۔ یہ ایک بار نہیں ہوا کئی بار ایسے واقعے ہوئے۔ اگر ان میں کوئی ایڈیٹر شپ ہوتی یا ان کو لوگوں کی سپورٹ ہوتی تو بہتر یہی رہتا کہ بجائے اس کے وہاں پر بلڈ شیڈ ہو مسیجر ہو وہ لوگوں کو اپیل کرتے کہ آپ الیکشن سے ہائیکٹ کر دو۔ اگر لوگ ان کو ماننے والے ہوتے تو وہ ضرور ہائیکٹ کرتے لیکن ان کا وہاں پر کوئی ماننے والا نہیں۔ لہذا انہوں نے جو راستہ وائلیڈس کا لوائی کا اور مسیجر کا کام اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کو کوئی بھی کڈیم کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا۔

پنجاب کے بارے میں جنرل اسپرو نے مہل کہا اور میں کہونگا کہ بات چیت جاری رہنی چاہئے اور کسی دھمکی کے سامنے نہیں جھکنا چاہئے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ ہمارے ایوزیشن کے معزز ساتھی بھی ضرور اس پر سرکار کو سپورٹ دیں گے۔ ملک میں اس وقت کچھ ایسی باتیں دیکھنے میں آرہی ہیں جو ریجنل پارٹیز میں تھپک ہے ڈیموکریسی میں حتیٰ کہ کوئی بھی کسی بھی نام سے پارٹی بنائے لیکن

جو جو پارٹیز ریجنل لیول پر ابھری ہیں انہیں جو پارٹیز میں آکٹیو ہوں وہ کوئی نہ کوئی اینٹی سینٹر یا اینٹی اینڈیا سلوگن کے ساتھ پارٹیز میں آئی ہیں۔

آسام میں بھی ایسی بات دیکھنے میں آئی ہے۔ کشمیر میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ ایسی باتیں آپ کے سامنے پہلے آچکی ہیں۔ جب بھی کوئی الیکشن ہوتا تھا تو وہاں پہلی بات یہی ہوا کرتی تھی کہ اینٹی اینڈیا سلوگن ریز کئے جائیں۔ یہی حال وہاں اب بھی دیکھنے میں آرہی ہے۔ حالانکہ ہم سوچتے تھے کہ جو نئی سرکار کی حکومت سنبھالنے کے بعد حالات کچھ سدھر جائیں گے۔ شروع میں ایسا دیکھنے میں بھی آیا تھا کچھ ڈراسٹک اسٹیپ لئے گئے۔ پرنٹو پور آہستہ آہستہ پرانی تھکاکس پر واپس جا رہے ہیں۔ آپ نے پوچھا بھی ہوگا ہمارے موجودہ چیف منسٹر جو اس ایوان کے ممبر ابھی تک بھی ہوں طرح طرح کے بیانات دیتے ہیں۔ ہماری خارجہ پالیسی پر اور اس میں خاص کر کچھ ایسے بہانے ان کے قابل افسوس بھی ہیں۔ وہ بیان دے رہے ہیں کہ انہوں نے جدا میں دئے۔ کہا گیا کہ کشمیر کا مسئلہ کشمیر کے لوگوں سے پوچھ بغیر حل نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ یہ قابل افسوس بات ہے۔

اسی طرح حال ہی میں انہوں نے ایک اور اسٹیمٹ مہنت دیا جو کہ انڈین ایکسپریس کے ۱۸ فروری کے اشو میں آپ نے پڑھا ہوگا۔ کہا گیا کہ جتنے بھی بھارت دیس میں رہنے والے ہیں سارے کے سارے کمیونل ہیں اور یہی ایڈلٹی تیوٹہ اکر رہا تو کشمیر کبھی نہ کبھی پاکستان کو سلپ ہو جائے گا۔ ایسی ار ریسیہانہ سہل بانیں کہنا انہوں زیبا نہیں دیتا ہے۔ میں انہیں یہی ایڈوائس کروں گا کہ ہمارے نیشنل انٹریسٹ اور ملک کے انٹریسٹ کے لئے ایسی باتیں کرنے سے انہیں ہرہیز کرنا چاہئے۔

اسی طرح کشمیر ویلی میں کچھ ایسی سسٹیشنس گروپ ابھر رہے ہیں اور دیکھنے میں ایسا لگ رہا

ہے کہ وہاں کی سرکار بھی ان کو کلڈسٹائین لی سپورٹ کر رہی ہیں۔ اخباروں کے مطابق کروڑوں کی تعداد میں پیٹرو ڈالرس ہمارے کشمیر ویلی میں آ رہے ہیں۔ کھونکہ بہت سارے انڈیوجولس کے نام پر ٹرسٹ بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان انڈیوجولس کے ذرائع آمدنی کے بارے میں سرکار کو بھر بخوبی معلوم ہے۔ اور ہونی چاہئے۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, you may continue your speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11. A.M.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha than adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th February, 1983/Phalguna 5, 1904 (Saka).