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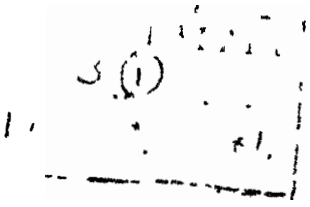
Wednesday, April 15, 1981
Chaitra 25, 1903 (Saka

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 15, 1981/ Chaitra 25, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naval force near Rameshwaran to protect Indian fishermen

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Government of India to station a permanent naval force on the India-Sri Lanka boundary near Rameshwaram Islands to protect Indian fishermen against harassment by Sri Lanka naval personnel;

(b) if so, details of the request; and

(c) what action had been taken by the Government of India on that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Government of India have not received such a request from the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, Government of Tamil Nadu has drawn attention to poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in our Exclusive Economic Zone off the Coast of Tamil Nadu and have asked that suitable instructions should be issued to the Naval and Coast Guard authorities to patrol the area. Government is fully seized of this problem which is a serious one. Regular patrol is carried out by the Coast Guard and Naval ships/aircraft to the extent resources permit.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Has the Government of Tamil Nadu drawn the attention of the Government of India to this matter? Has the Government of India received any report from the Cost Guard and the Naval ships regarding such incidents? If so, what are the details of such incidents?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied that there was no communication from the State Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Tamil Nadu Government had not wanted that ships be posted in the area. They only wanted that patrolling in the area should be done so as to see that poaching is not done by foreign trawlers.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Poaching by foreign trawlers is becoming a permanent menace everywhere. Has the Government of India any positive and concrete plans to crub this menace permanentlv?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We have certain laws for that purpose. One of the laws is about the Exclusive Economic Zone. We have brought into existence the Coast Guard organisation also. This Coast Guard Organisation is also inspecting the patrolling of the Economic Zone to see that poaching is not done in our Zone by foreign trawlers. This Coast Guard organisation, has come into existing only a few years back. It is in the initial stages and we have a large Economic Zone which has to be patrolled by this Coast Guard organisation. So, we are collecting the wherewithal for this purpose. We are training our people. We

have given some vessels to the coast guard organisation and some aircraft also. They are patrolling the waters and trying to ward off this kind of poaching intrusion into our economic zone. We do have a specific plan for this purpose. That plan envisages acquisition of ships, providing other facilities to the coast guard organisation and increasing the strength of this organisation to the extent which would be required for this purpose.

Persons detained under National Security Act

+

*806. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of the Government that the persons detained under the National Security Act, had been served due notice in the language which they do not understand;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases; and

(c) the clarification given on the question having regard to constitutional provision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to information available, seven detenus in Maharashtra and one detenu in Karnataka were released on the basis of reports received from Advisory Boards on this ground. Two detenues of Delhi were released in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court on the same ground.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to issue instructions to the detaining authorities that the grounds of detention should always be communicated to the detenu in a language that he understands.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very clear that at least in ten cases, the persons detained under NSA had to suffer unnecessarily. I would like to know from the Minister what action he is proposing to take against the officers who have made ten persons suffer unnecessarily and what was the language used in the orders of detention.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The language used was English. We have now instructed all the State Governments and Union Territories to issue the orders in the language known to the detenu.

SHRI N. E. HORO: He has not answered my question as to what action he is going to take against the concerned officers. I will put another supplementary also. When did you send these instructions to the State Governments and Union Territories. The specific date when you sent the instructions, I want to know.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He wants to know the action which we propose to take against the officers. I said that the officers, when they served the orders, explained it in the language known to the detenu. So, there is no question of taking action against the officers. It was later on decided that they should be served the notice in the language that they know. He put another question about the exact date. It is 30th March, 1981.

SHRI N. E. HORO: His statement is not supported by facts. He said it was explained to the detenus in their own language. This has not been accepted by the Advisory Boards.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाले दीगर, जवाबे दीगर का यह सर्वोत्तम नमूना है सरकार की ओर से। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि यह सरकार इस रोग से बराबर ग्रसित रही है। अगर आप सवाल को देखें, तो सवाल यह है :

'क्या सरकार के ध्यान में कुछ ऐसे मामले लाये गये हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हिरासत में लिए गये

लोगों को ऐसी भाषा में नोटिस दिये गये, जो वे लोग नहीं जानते थे ?

तो इन को 'हां' या 'ना' कहना चाहिए । ये मानते अवश्य हैं और तज़्किरा करते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया है । घुमा-फिरा कर बात को मानते हैं लेकिन सीधे-सीधे नहीं कहते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम आप सरकार को निर्देश दें कि वह इस तरह के प्वाएंटेड सवाल का स्पेसिफिक जवाब दे । ऐसा जो जवाब दिया है उसका अर्थ वास्तव में 'न' भी हो सकता है और 'हां' भी हो सकता है । इस से कोई भी मतलब नहीं निकाला जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा हो जिससे इनका भी काम बन जाए और आपका भी काम बन जाये ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : इनको यह निर्देश दिया जाना चाहिए कि यह प्वाएंटेड जवाब दें । ऐसे तो काम नहीं चलेगा ।

इस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात मंत्री जी की निगाह में है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अलावा और भी जो शासकीय नियम हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत भी अंग्रेजी में नोटिस दिये जाते हैं ।? ऐसे लोगों को दिये जाते हैं जो बिल्कुल मूर्ख और अनपढ़ लोग हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अनपढ़ लोग होते हैं, मूर्ख नहीं होते हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो ऐसे अनपढ़ लोग होते हैं उनको जो सरकार की तरफ से नोटिस दिया जाए वह उनकी भाषा में दिया जाए ताकि वे समझ कर उसका जवाब दे सकें ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : पहले सवाल का जवाब है 9 अप्रैल, 1981 ।

दूसरे जो आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि जवाब 'हां' या 'ना' दोनों हो सकता है । इस प्रश्न का जवाब जो कि पूछा गया है वह 'हां' भी हो सकता है, 'ना' भी हो सकता है क्योंकि प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया है कि जो अपनी लेंगुएज ही जानते हैं उनको उनकी लेंगुएज में दिया गया या नहीं । मैंने कहा है कि आफिसरों ने उसकी लेंगुएज में एक्सप्लेन किया था तो इससे इसका जवाब 'हां' हो गया और लिख कर दिया गया या नहीं तो इसका जवाब 'ना' हो गया । हमने इन दोनों को इकट्ठा किया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask one question from the hon. Minister on the basis of the National Security Act which is in my hand, unfortunately. In Section 8, sub-section (1) it is made obligatory that within 5 days or in exceptional cases 10 days the grounds of detention must be given to the person to whom the detention order has actually been issued. Sub-section (2) says: "Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.' So, neutralises he. In this light of this fact, will the hon. Minister tell in how many cases the loophole that has been left in sub-section (2) of Section 8 has been used or misused not to provide grounds to those who have been detained under the National Security Act?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: For this I would require notice because the question is basically about use of the language and not this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Notice should be given to those officers who do not give them the grounds. For this question why do you require a notice?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The main question is about the language. And the hon. Member's supplementary is about Section 8, sub-section (2) for not providing grounds. For that I require notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a separate question for that.

Uranium Development work in Bihar under Sixth Five Year Plan

*808. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the uranium development work in Bihar during the Sixth Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited has proposals to open three aditional uranium mines in Bihar. It is proposed to set up two more uranium mills in addition to the expansion of the existing mill at Jaduguda. A third stage shaft will be sunk in the existing Jaduguda Mines. The expansion of facilities to recover Uranium from Copper Tailings of Hindustan Copper Limited is also envisaged. Of the above, one Project, viz. Bhatin Mines Project has been approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 240 lakhs and it is likely to be ready by end of 1984-85. Other proposals are in the project formulation stage.

SHRI N. E. HORO: What is the total production of uranium that we are having at the moment? What is the amount projected after you open these three mines and one more mill? Are we going to become self-sufficient, after the opening of these three mines, in the matter of uranium in the country?

SHRI C. P N. SINGH: The deposits of uranium established all over the Country so far are to the extent of about 67,000 tonnes. With the additional capacity that we have formulated we hope to achieve generation of power to the extent of 10,000 MW.

SHRI N. E. HORO: In the opening of these mines and the starting of the mill at Jaduguda, are you getting any foreign technical know-how? Or, will you do it indigenously?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The Atomic Minerals Division has been looking into this aspect for a long time I am glad to inform the House that we have done this with total Indian know-how and indigenous technology.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that atomic energy should go a long way in solving the energy crisis, what are the uranium reserves in Bihar? Are they sufficient for the country as a whole? If not, will prospecting be done throughout the country to see what our uranium resources are and also for their exploitation, so that a significant portion of the energy crisis is met by atomic energy?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Government are prospecting for various minerals for optimising electrical generation by atomic energy. I am glad to inform the House that at present we have found certain uranium deposits in Madhya Pradesh near Bodal and in Jajjwal and Dumath in Sarguja District in Astotha in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh, in Timli and Saharanpur in UP and in Walkunja in South Kanara district of Karnataka State.

PROF. R. K. TEWARY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have received reports about purloining and pilferage of this sensitive material by some people and ultimately its finding its way to foreign countries?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I do not have any official information on this point.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूरेनियम एटामिक इनर्जी का सोर्स है और हमारे देश में यूरेनियम पाया जाता है, इसकी जानकारी मुझे है । राजस्थान एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट बार-बार बन्द होता रहता है, यह किस कारण से बन्द होता है —

Is it want of uranium or otherwise?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा ।

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: This question does not really relate to the main question. But I may inform him that it was not because of the shortage of any particular item but because of certain technical difficulties in the very system of that plant, not in the atomic energy system or the sophisticated technology, but in the turbines. All those things have now been looked into. There were certain leaks in the pipes which were also plugged. So far as the technology for generation of power by atomic energy is concerned, I am glad to inform you that after Rajasthat RAP 1, RAP 2 is today generating power, and we have put it on to the grid, which is working very satisfactorily.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: For your information, I may tell you that, it is not working at all nowadays.

लद्दाख के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करना

*810. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख के लोगों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की थी कि उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त नकवाना) : (क) जी, हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार किस समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने के लिए कानून बनाएगी तब जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में लद्दाख के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव पर विधिवत् विचार करेगी ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अभी माननीय यादव जी ने कहा था कि इस प्रकार के जवाब दे दिए जाते हैं जो न 'हां' में होते है और न 'न' में । ठीक वैसा ही गोलमाल जवाब मेरे प्रश्न का दे दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गोल तो लड्डू होता है । वही खिलवा दिया है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : लगता है प्राथमिकशाला में जब वह पढ़ते थे तो लड्डू ही उनको मिलते रहे है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नम्बर में भी लड्डू मिलते हैं ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मेरा बहुत ही स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न था । मंत्री जी ने घुमा फिरा कर उसका जवाब देने की कोशिश की है । लद्दाख के नागरिकों ने वहां की जो पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं उनको अनुसूचित और जन-जातियों में सम्मिलित करवाने की पिछले कितने वर्षों से कोशिश की है और कितने वर्षों से प्रयास करते आ रहे हैं ? क्या आपकी जानकारी में यह भी

है कि उन्होंने अभी को तीन महीने पहले एक ज्ञापन सरकार को प्रधान मंत्री के माध्यम से दिया है, यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में आपने अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की है ? किन-किन जातियों को वे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में सम्मिलित करवाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कोई गोलमाल जवाब नहीं दिया है । पहले भाग का उत्तर मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से हां में दिया है । जहां तक दूसरे भाग का सम्बन्ध है मैंने कहा है कि जब हम नया एमेंडमेंट लाएंगे तब करेंगे । एक लोकुर कमेटी एप्वाइंट हुई थी । उस ने बकरवाल, गूजर, गद्दोज, सिपीस, बाजीगर्ज और सांसीस के नाम सजैस्ट किये थे । इसके बारे में लद्दाख के लोगों ने जो मेमोरेंडम दिया है वह मुझे भी मिला है, प्रधान मंत्री को भी मिला है और हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से उसके बारे में इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं और जब हम एमेंडमेंट लाएंगे तब उसके बारे में सोचेंगे ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : ज्ञापन में जिन जातियों के नाम बताए हैं उनके अलावा भी क्या कुछ जातियां हैं जिन को बाद में सम्मिलित करवाने के लिए उन्होंने आप से निवेदन किया है ? मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने वर्षों से वे लगातार प्रयास करते आ रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मुझे ज्ञापन मिला है और ज्ञापन मिला है लद्दाख के लोगों से । लद्दाख का जो एरिया है —

एक माननीय सदस्य : लडाख नहीं, लद्दाख ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ज्ञापन को विज्ञापन नहीं कहा है, यह बहुत अच्छा किया है ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Can you permit me to speak in English? It is because he asks in Hindi I have to reply in Hindi.

That is under consideration of the Government. The entire area of....

श्री मती राम दुलारी : हिन्दी में बोलिए । बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोल रहे थे । क्यों इनके कहने पर अंग्रेजी बोलने लग गए हैं । हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : तो उन लोगों की मांग यह है कि लद्दाख एरिया में जितने लोग रहते हैं सब को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में गिना जाय तो मैंने कहा कि इस मामले में हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से राय ले रहे हैं ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : कितने वर्षों में करेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा जब अमेंडमेंट लायेंगे तब करेंगे । लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी करना है ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: There seems to be some confusion on this matter. There are two different points involved. One is, the people of Ladakh after a prolonged agitation and after many years of suffering from a sense of grievance came to an agreement with the Statement. We understand the State Government agreed that the request of the people of Ladakh to be treated as Scheduled Tribes would be forwarded to the Government of India. Therefore, the question is, has that request been forwarded to the Government of India? Keeping in view the importance of this matter and the growing unrest among the people of Ladakh, will the Government of India move expeditiously and when will it move?

The second point is that there are other castes and tribes. Apart from Ladakies in the Jammu region, there are Gaddis, Gujars, Bakarwals. They

have a long standing demand for being included in the Scheduled Tribes. Will the hon. Minister say, what is happening with regard to Ladakies and what is happening with regard to other castes requests for reservations?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have not received any proposal from the State Government. This is the reply to the first part of the question of the hon. Member.

I have received a memorandum from the people of Ladakh. The deputation came to me and they have given a representation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Has the State Government not sent you the request?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No. It is from the people of Ladakh. We have transmitted it to the State Government for their comment. But so far we have not received any reply from them.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The agitation was against the State Government. What is the use of sending it to the State Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Whatever the facts are with me, I am placing it before the House. So far the State Government has not given any reply and they have asked for some time for giving the reply.

So far as the castes are concerned, it is Article 341 of the Constitution which has to be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, the castes are there which are specified under the Presidential Order. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, Article 342 has to be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. For that certain formalities are to be adopted. We have to consult the State Government. That consultation is going on. What we have primarily received from the people of Ladakh, has been sent to the State Government for their comments.

So far as different castes and tribes are concerned the hon. Member has given certain names. Previously, the Lakur Committee was appointed which has given the names of Bakarwala, Gujars, Gaddis, Shippis, Bazigars and Sansis.

One of the Associations of the Scheduled Castes also suggested the names —Ladakies, Gujars, Bakarwala, Gaddis, Shippis, Bazigars, Sansis, Mazabbi, Gen Molgi and Nadiala.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: We are told by the Chairman of the Cabinet Sub-Committee Shri D. D. Thakur who is also Jammu and Kashmir Finance Minister and who visited last winter to settle the agitational problem of Ladakh. The Finance Minister came here yesterday and specifically told me that the Jammu and Kashmir Government had recommended and submitted to the Central Government the application order for applying the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution to Ladakh so that the people of Ladakh are declared as Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister what are the specific recommendations? Are you going to declare the people in this area as Scheduled Tribes? You have mentioned something about the change in legislation. I do not think any change in legislation is required. This thing comes under Article 370. Application Order is necessary for which only the consent of the State Government is required. So, I would like to know when the Government will take a decision and what are the specific recommendations of the State Government are.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have repeatedly replied to the hon. Members that I have not received any letter or any recommendation from the State Government. Whatever I have received is the memorandum from the people of Ladakh. The hon. Member of Parliament from Ladakh was also present. They had given it to me and to the Prime Minister. We have sent the representation to the State Government for their comments. As I said earlier, the State Government has requested some more time for giving their comments.

As far as the law is concerned, I have already stated that article 341 is already extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and article 342 is to be extended for this purpose. For that, certain formalities are to be done. We are to primarily consult the State Government regarding the memorandum which has been submitted to the Government. We are awaiting their comments.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Has the Prime Minister received any such Communication from the State Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I will enquire.

Paper for Educational Sector

*812. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any order to paper industry regarding 30 per cent priority production to meet needs of educational sector;

(b) if so, how many manufacturers are not complying with the order; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take against the violaters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 certain categories of manufacturers are required to manufacture, in respect of every month or quarter, white printing paper to the extent of atleast 30 per cent of the total quantity of paper and paper board manufactured during the month of quarter, as the case may be.

(b) Most of the manufacturers have been defaulting at one time or the other in respect of the production of white printing paper.

(c) The performance of the mills is being reviewed from time to time and discussions are being held with the manufacturers to ensure compliance with provisions of the order.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is a serious matter that almost all the paper manufacturers are not complying with the Order of the Government. As a result of that, the students and the educational institutions are facing a serious crisis. So, my specific question is: What was the total demand of white printing paper in 1980, what was the total quota fixed for the paper industry for the manufacture of white printing paper for 1980 and for the period from January, 1981 to March, 1981 and the total quantity of white printing paper produced by them in compliance with the Regulation of Production Order of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): As far as the question of compliance of the order is concerned, a few of the mills had gone to the court. The matter was sub judice. I called a meeting of the paper manufacturers and, my request, they withdrew from the courts the writs which they had procured from the Calcutta High Court.

As regards the hon. Member's question as to the crisis in paper industry, it is not true. What was lacking at that time was the rationalisation of distribution of white printing paper. Whichever the State the hon. Member refers to, wherever there is a crisis, he is welcome to bring that to my notice. As far as our information goes, there is no crisis as far as the supply of white printing paper is concerned. As far as the demand of paper is concerned, the total demand is 11.5 lakh tonnes. The supply of white printing paper for the students, for educational purposes, is 1,07,875 tonnes. Prior to that, the supply in 1979-80 was higher and, in 1978-79, was also higher. But after the meeting with the Education Ministry, paper manufacturers and the State Governments repre-

sentatives, it was decided that the Karnataka model should be adopted for the distribution of paper. The gap between the demand and supply of paper was filled in by the import of paper for the extent of 52,000 tonnes. And, therefore, as far as the Ministry of Industry is concerned, we have not received any report as mentioned by the Hon. Member about the paper crisis. If there is any problem, we welcome a report from the Member.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: May I know what was the quota fixed to the manufacturer and what was the production? I like to get this information so that I can know how much quantity of paper the manufacturers are not producing in accordance with the order.

MR. SPEAKER: Quota of what?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Quota for the manufacturers for production of paper i.e. 30 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to know what was the quota fixed for the manufacturers and how much they produced? Is there any quota?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Hon. Member himself has replied to the question. The quota is in terms of relative percentage. If the Hon. Member wants figures mill-wise, I can place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: My second supplementary is this: It is clear from the reply of the Minister that the Government has totally surrendered to the manufacturers because Government is only negotiating and discussing with the manufacturers without taking any firm decision. My specific question is this: What specific action Government proposes to take in the near future against the defaulters?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The attention of the Hon. Member is drawn to reply to Part (a) of his question and the House has already been informed of the fact that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Paper Regulation of Production Order, 1978, and it is under this law that they have been impressed upon—I am using the words 'impressed upon'—because the manufacturers had gone to the court of law and obtained their writ also. Now it was on our pressure that they withdrew the writ.

As far as the supply of paper is concerned, it is being procured under this very law. There is no discretion and there is no option at all in this matter. It is under this law that the implementation is being followed. The only thing is that the capacity utilisation in these mills has gone down. Therefore, it is the co-relation of the percentage of the total production and the white printing paper which is being adhered to. There is the deviation at all.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there was a crisis of distribution of paper because of the crisis of the educational system in West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I just want to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is a great shortage of copy books, particularly exercise books for the students these days and the copy books are not available even at double the price. What steps, if any, is Government going to take to make the copy books available to all the students?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Hon. Member must appreciate that this Order was evolved only to meet this very crisis and all that I have submitted in the House is only to cater to that particular thing and to meet that crisis. But if there is any particular case which is noticed, I would only suggest to him that he should write to us.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is very unfortunate that the Hon. Minister is not aware of the problem. There is shortage of these copy books in Delhi, in Madhya Pradesh, in Rajasthan and everywhere.

मैं कितने केसिज बताऊं उनको ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: A large quantity of paper is imported to meet the crisis in our country. He has also mentioned that the production capacity is lower this year. Considering these facts, I would like to ask this question. The Vellore Newsprint of Kerala, which ought to have gone into production, is not going into production because of the negative and deterimental attitude of the State Government. The State Government's Forestry Minister is going to negotiate and sell the eucalyptus plants to the private sector. They are opposed to the public sector. I would like to know whether this fact has come to the notice of the Government and if so, whether Government will take speedy steps to see that the Vellore Newsprint goes into production without delay.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it arise out of this Question?

Next Question.

Restricting Forest Area Allotted to Paper Mills

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

(a) whether Government have evolved a policy to restrict the forest area allotted for exploitation by paper mills all over country;

(b) whether paper mills are proposed to be asked to grow bamboo and timber requirements in a scientific way in restricted areas of land; and

(c) if not, what are Government's plans to stop this gross mis-utilisation of our forest resources?

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

(b) and (c). Government consider that Industry Oriented Pulpwood plantations are necessary to prevent destruction of natural forests and also to ensure availability of raw material on a sustained basis. A Working Group has been constituted to study the possibilities of raising pulp wood plantations for meeting the requiremenst of the Paper Industry and proper utilisation of forest resources.

SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Has Government taken any steps to protect the forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Protection of forests is, in fact, a subject under the State List, as also under the concurrent charge of I.G. (Forests), Ministry of Food and Agriculture. But. as far as the paper industry is concerned, we do not promote deforestation at all through paper industry. We are, in fact, putting pressure for promotion or growth of commercial afforestation in the country to feed the paper mills the raw materials.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: You want to have your answer now!

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: This is a serious matter. That is why I am putting this question. The State Forestry Ministry has written to the Central Government for sanction to sell the eucalyptus plants. If that is sanctioned, the Vellore Newsprint will not go into production at all. The State Government do not want any public sector to come in the State; they want to give encouragement to the private sector. Therefore, I would like to ask this question. What is the report of the Central Government with regard to the proposal to sell the

eucalyptus plants in Kerala? Has the State Government asked for sanction to sell them to the private sector?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The State Government has not asked us, our Ministry, on this question at all. As far as utilisation of the eucalyptus plants is concerned, we will give top preference and we will put all pressure on the State Government to see that the vellore Mill is not disturbed at all. They get so much raw material that the whole installed capacity is utilised to the optimum level.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has just now stated that they do not agree to mobilising of resources for paper mills by deforestation of the forest areas. I would like to know whehter it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that deforestation has been done by the private paper millowners; and some of the forest areas have been sold out, on agreement or on lease, for a song and thereby a lot of deforestation is going on. In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider this? All paper mills, private or public, should organize their raw material separately and not by deforestation and misusing the forest wealth of this country for paper mills.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard that songs are also highly-priced.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes, now days.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have noted the hon. Member's suggestion. But, as far as the deal for a song is concerned, I would only suggest to the hon. Member that he should address this question to those people who have entered into the deal because, as far as forests are concerned, it has to be between the State Government and the user.

श्री शिव कुमार ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि बर्मों को क्षति हो रही है और इस क्षति को रोकने के लिए वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया गया है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट आपको कब तक मिल जायेगी, क्या इसके लिए आपने कोई तिथि निश्चित की है ?

श्री चरणजीत चनना : जो वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया गया है वह क्षति को रोकने के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है । क्षति को रोकना तो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर का यह डायरेक्टिव है कि एक प्लान्ट को भी बिल्कुल न काटा जाए जब तक कि पांच प्लान्ट्स के ग्रोथ की प्लानिंग न कर ली जाए । जहां तक वर्किंग ग्रुप की बात है, उससे कामर्शियल फारेस्टेशन के लिए कहा गया है और यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अपनी रिपोर्ट अलिएस्ट पासिबल तैयार करके दे दें ।

Joint Construction of Roads by Pakistan and China

*815. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item to the effect that Pakistan and China are jointly undertaking a road project to link the strategic Karakoram highway with forward lines in the Pakistan occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large number of strategic roads are under construction in occupied Poonch to Muzzafarabad area;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to counter the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Pakistan is known to be constructing some roads and upgrading some existing ones in this area.

(c) and (d). Government are alive to the strategic implications of road construction in Pak occupied Kashmir area. Government take into their consideration such developments as have a bearing on our security while planning for full defence preparedness.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Would the Defence Minister kindly enlighten whether official protests have been lodged by our Government about our legal ownership over this area through which this road is being constructed and does the making of this road have any affect on our defence strategy and if so, what is it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the Government of India had protested to Pakistan when the Karakoram road was constructed. At that time the Government of Pakistan had said that they did not accept our stand and they had said that they had a right to construct the road.

As far as the construction of other roads is concerned, we have been expressing our views but they do not seem to be accepting our stand.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, when roads are constructed in an area like this, they do have some strategic importance. They do create certain kinds of situations which are to be kept under review by us and we are doing that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gaekwad.... No?

Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Pakistan and China are jointly undertaking a road project to link up the strategic Karakoram Highway with the forward lines in the Pakistan-occupied part of Kashmir. The link-up is effected through the occupied Kashmir mainly to provide an access to the Chinese to the line of actual control in Kashmir area.

May I know from the Minister when for the first time the Government of India came to know about it? Because this road was built not in a year or in six months. It is a 3000 km road which crosses over mountains as high as 26,600 ft. and hundreds of bridges have been built over it. May I know from the hon. Minister when the Government of India came to know of it because in the statement you said that from the press statement you came to know. So I would like to know when for the first time the Government of India came to know and what action has been taken by the Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think there is some sort of a misunderstanding about this question itself.

The question which is projected seems to be relating to the Karakoram Highway. Now, this matter came to the notice of the Government long back, about four or five years before, and a protest was lodged then They had expressed their views.

Now, this question relates to the remifications from the Karokoram Road joining other parts in that area. As far as this is concerned, we have said that we have seen the press reports—there are no confirmed reports —to say that the Chinese have a hand in constructing of those ramifications, those connection roads, those link roads. Now, that is the answer given here. As far as the construction of the Karakoram road is concerned, it came to the notice of the Government of India long long before. A protest was lodged, a regular protest was

lodged. We have received the reply also.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that we have lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan. I would like to know, first of all, whether we have lodged a protest with the Chinese Government. I would also further like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the recent news bulletin published by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. They have published on this subject, the caption is 'Rumour, pure and simple' stating that the Chinese have no hand in constructing this road. Have we now protested with Pakistan as far as this construction of road is concerned? Will the Government take up this matter with the Chinese Ambassador here?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I must again make it clear to this hon. House that this construction of road is of a comprehensive nature which relates more to the construction of roads which are emanating from Karakoram Road and trying to joint the other parts rather than to the Karakoram road itself.

As far as Karakoram Road is concerned, a protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government as well as with the Chinese Government. The Pakistan Government had replied to the protest lodged by the Indian Government and the Chinese also;—they were not very specific, they have just kept quite, and at times, they have tried to say, well, this does not decide the boundary and all those things.

This question relates to the roads intervening between the areas covered by the Karakoram Road, the line of actual control between Pakistan and India.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The bulletin was published by the Chinese Embassy here.

(Interruptions)

The news bulletin I have is on this very subject. The Chinese Embassy in Delhi have come out with a news bulletin touching this very question. The caption is; 'Rumour pure and simple'. If you have come across that, kindly tell the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am replying to the question which relates to the link road. Now, we do not have any confirmed information as to the Chinese hand in constructing those roads. If we get any information, confirmed information, certainly, we will speak to them.

As far as the Chines Embassy's bulletin is concerned, well, we will look into it and, if there is anything objectionable, proper steps will be taken. But, as the question relates not to the Karakoram Road itself but to other roads, we do not have any definite information or certain information. That is why....**

MR. SPEAKER: These words will not form part of the record.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: If an effort has not been made in the past, is it not possible for us to gain the necessary information through aerial survey made by ourselves and also by somebody else in the world to see how far and in what manner this remification has been developed and, to what extent, it is likely to endanger our projections?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as this aspect is concerned, we know what is the importance of the roads that are being constructed over there. A large number of roads are constructed, and the question is: whether they are constructed with the help of the Chinese people or by the Pakistanis themselves. Now, there is no doubt in our mind that the roads are being constructed there more by Pakistanis. We do not have any confirmed news whether actually the Chinese are there, whether they have given money or whether they have given any plan. But the importance

**Not recorded.

of the road construction is quite visible. We don't have any ambiguity about this in our mind.

IGOO PHAY Irrigation Project

*816. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of Ladakh's total plan Budget is financed by the Centre and only 10 per cent is contributed by the State Government as its share;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of Rs. 5.95 crores IGOO-PHAY irrigation project, the State's share comes to only Rs. 59.50 lakhs;

(c) whether Government are appointing a committee consisting of experts from the Centre and the State to supervise from time to time and ensure proper utilisation of funds; and

(d) will a copy of detailed estimate, design, and other particulars of the Canal Head alongwith its expected date of completion and total expected cost on its completion be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. The Sub-Plan of Ladakh is financed by the Central assistance in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir. The subject matter falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

(d) A copy of the project report has been placed in the Parliament Library for information of the Honourable Member.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Sir, since 90 per cent of the project is being financed by the Central Government in the form grants and 10 per cent by way of loans practically it becomes 100 per cent by the Central Government. I would like to know what control the Central Government has to see that the funds provided for such projects are properly utilised or not?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the Planning Commission appraises the various schemes sanctioned by it through half-yearly reviews. Through a Consensus in the NDC it has also been decided that our Advisers will periodically visit the States concerned and review the monitoring of the various projects.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that recently all the local senior engineers who are employed on this project have been removed from the District and Project Estimates have been revised. I would like particularly to refer to Headworks. Initially it was planned for 7.5 lakhs and later revised to 105 lakhs. There is a rumour going on that about Rs. 50 lakhs are going to be pocketed by the present engineers who have been specially brought from Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you believe in rumours?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: To some extent because when the project has jumped from 7.5 lakhs to 105 lakhs then there must be something fishy. Will the hon. Minister look into the matter and investigate the allegation?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The total approved cost of the project is Rs. 5.95 crores. The whole project is being converted into a multi-purpose project and the total cost would be Rs. 8 crores. The hon. Member has asked a specific question regarding Headworks. We will ask the State Government about it as only the State Government can furnish the details.

जबलपुर के वाहन कारखाने में उत्पादन

*817. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर के वाहन कारखाने के उत्पादन में कमी आने के कारणों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि वहां श्रमिकों को पर्याप्त काम नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) क्या अधिक उत्पादन के लिए श्रमिकों को कोई प्रोत्साहन देने सम्बन्धी नीति है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वाहन कारखाने में अपर्याप्त उत्पादन होने के कारणों का पता लगाया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There has been no fall in production in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, in 80-81, from the level achieved during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above. Also it is not correct that workers are not given adequate work.

(c) Yes, Sir. Production workers and maintenance workers of skilled and semi-skilled category directly engaged on production maintenance in the Vehicle Factory, are covered by the piece-work profit incentive scheme in vogue in Ordnance Factories. All workers, including staff, in the Factory are also given productivity linked bonus.

(d) The constraints on increasing the level of production in the Vehicle Factory have already been identified and all measures to remove them are being taken to raise levels of production.

SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA: In reply to part (d) of the Question it has been said that the Government has been able to find out the factors which are responsible for less production. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are those factors and what steps have been taken to remove this weakness?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is an industry which is suffering from the same kind of ills from which other industries also suffer. Sometimes power is not available. Sometimes, the component parts (which have to be taken from other industries) are not available. So, sometimes certain things happen which are not within the control of the industry. Moreover, this industry was set up to produce lorries and trucks. The industry wants to produce a different type of vehicle. For that investigation is going on. Some research is going on. And, after we get the entire information which is necessary for having a line for production of a different kind of vehicle, we would be in a position to go into it further and explore the possibility of utilising the capacity that is established there for the purpose.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाकिस्तान में अनधिकृत रूप से भारतीय फिल्मों का दिखाया जाना

*784. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में अनधिकृत रूप से भारतीय फिल्में दिखाई जा रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फिल्मों के इस तरह अनधिकृत प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान में भारतीय फिल्मों के आयात और प्रदर्शन पर 1965 से रोक लगी हुई है । इस्लामाबाद स्थित भारतीय दूतावास से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, इसका केवल एक अपवाद मई, 1980 में हुआ था जब शेख मुख्तार की फिल्म "नूरजहां" को एक विशेष मामले के रूप में समूचे पाकिस्तान में रिलीज करने की अनुमति दी गई थी । इस फिल्म को शेख मुख्तार द्वारा उस समय ले जाया गया था जब वे पाकिस्तान में जा कर बसे थे । पाकिस्तानी वितरकों के पास कुछ ऐसी पुरानी भारतीय फिल्में बताई जाती है जिन्हें अप्रमाणीकृत कर दिया गया है और उनको प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति नहीं है । जहां तक नई फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन की कोई सूचना नहीं है और इसलिए इस कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में कोई हानि होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, तीसरे देशों से तस्करी किए गए वीडियो कैसेटों के निजी और अर्ध निजी प्रदर्शनों के लिए सर्कुलेशन में होने की रिपोर्टें हैं । इसे निरुत्साहित करने के लिए विदेशी बाजारों के लिए भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों के वीडियो अधिकारों के निर्यात की एकमात्र कैनेलाइजिंग एजेंट राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के माध्यम से हाल ही में अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

Use of waste products

*785. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in 'National Herald' of 18th March, 1981 under the caption "Stress on use of waste products" according to which within the next 20/30 years petroleum products will no longer be available as warned by Dr. James E. Parr, Director, Biological and Waste Management Group, U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this respect as far as India is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploration for oil is being intensified. Importance is given to conservation of non-renewable sources of energy. Various research institutions in India are engaged in research studies to produce renewable sources of energy from such raw materials as sugarcane (Molasses, Bagasse, sugarcane juice), cassava etc. Research is also being conducted on recycling of a wide variety of agriculture and animal wastes.

Film Division's documentary 'Heaven That Is Hell'

*786. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received by Government that some persons have stopped taking drugs after seeing the Film Division's documentary "Heaven That Is Hell"; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to issue instructions to all cinemas to show such impressive documentary films so that the habit of taking drugs may be removed totally?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Films Division has received letters from cinema goers indicating that

some people have stopped taking drugs after seeing the Films Division's documentary 'Heaven that is Hell'.

(b) The documentary 'Heaven that is Hell' was released on the 19th December, 1980 to cover nearly one third of the Cinema houses of the country. Since the film has suceeded in driving home the message contained in it, it is proposed to release the film on the remaining cinema houses in the country in a phased manner.

Supply of crude oil

*787. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Algeria has agreed to supply half a million tonnes of oil for 1981 to India;

(b) if so, whether this is in addition to the earlier agreement;

(c) whether Nigeria, Libya, Iraq and S. Arabia have also agreed to increase the supply of crude to India; and

(d) if so, how much has been supplied to India by these countries upto March, 1981 and how much will be supplied upto the end of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Agreements have been signed with Algeria and Nigeria for import of crude oil during 1981. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Diversification of Fertilizer and Chemicals Trivandrum Ltd., Kerala

*788. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had appointed a team to study the diversification of Fertilizer and Chemicals Trivandrum Ltd., Kerala;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what were their recommendations; and

(d) actions taken on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A Group was appointed in April, 1978 to consider all possible alternatives for diversification of the activities of the Udyogamandal Unit of Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and to suggest a viable solution.

(c) The main conclusions of the Group are that it is not profitable to run the old plants even after renovation, that proposals to produce items such as Methanol, Soda ash etc. are not financially attractive, that setting up a large nitrogenous fertilizer plant with naphtha as feedstock is counter to the feedstock policy and that the best viable solution is to set up a 50,000 tonnes per annum caprolactam plant.

(d) The proposal for setting up a 50,000 tonnes per annum Caprolactam project at Udyogamandal unit is being processed for an investment decision by Government.

Norms Prescribed for rural electrification

*789. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has prescribed any norms for the creation of new (i) Circles, (ii) Divisions, (iii) sub-divisions by the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the nature of and details about these norms prescribed for (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Haryana, (iii) Jammu and Kashmir, and (iv) Punjab;

(c) whether the setting up of the new administrative units is also intended to speed up the process of electrification;

(d) if so, the nature of correlation between planning and implementation of the schemes for electrification of the administrative units created for this purpose; and

(e) the total number of each of these units in the four States mentioned above as on 1st April, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). Rural Electrification Corporation has not prescribed any norms for the creation of (i) Circles, (ii) Divisions, (iii) Sub-divisions by the State Electricity Boards.

Computerisation of D.E.S.U. Billing System

*790. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had set up a Committee to go into the whole question of computerisation of DESU electric billing system which is not only heavily in arrears but is grievously faulty and inflated bills are presented to consumers;

(b) whether the Committee has in its report held DESU responsible for not preparing correctly the feed material suspending manual inspection and billing system in haste;

(c) whether in Madras both the manual and computer systems work together and consumers have very little to complain; and

(d) whether Government propose re-introducing manual billing system immediately so that long queues of aggrieved consumers for faulty billing by computers disappear?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is of the view that the introduction of computerised billing system was done without adequate preparation.

(c) There is no Computer system of billing in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Issue of current consumption bill is done mostly by Manual Operation. There is machine billing in some areas taken over from erstwhile Licensees.

(d) DESU have been advised to implement the recommendation of the Committee in a manner that will ensure that least inconvenience is caused to the consumers.

Import and export of films and income and expenditure thereon

*791. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of foreign films brought into India and the number of Indian films sent abroad during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the total amounts of expenditure and income on account of import and export of the films during the above period; and

(c) the measures taken and proposed to be taken by Government towards augmentation of the export of Indian films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The import of foreign feature films into India and export of Indian feature films are canalised through the National Film Development Corporation. Import of short films and their export are allowed under Open General Licence. The information regarding number of foreign feature films imported and Indian feature films exported during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) While the N.F.D.C. imports foreign feature films on outright purchase or profit sharing basis, the Motion Picture Export Association of America and M/s. Sovexportfilm import their films under agreements signed with these two organisations. India does not pay for the films imported by these two organisations. The expenditure on their imports is, therefore, not known So far as N.F.D.C. is concerned, during 1979-80, expenditure on import of films was Rs. 41.26 lakhs and income Rs. 36.58 lakhs. During 1980-81, expenditure on import of films was Rs. 40.91 lakhs and income came to Rs. 65 lakhs. During 1979-80, expenditure on export activities was Rs. 10.68 lakhs and income came to Rs. 38.35 lakhs. During 1980-81, expenditure on export activities was Rs. 8.21 lakhs and income came to Rs. 35.56 lakhs.

(c) N.F.D.C., as the canalising agency for export of Indian feature films, holds Film Markets during International Film Festivals in India and participates in some important International Film Festivals and Markets abroad every year to promote the sale of Indian films. The Corporation has decided to open three business offices one each at London, New York and Singapore to make more intensive efforts to popularise Indian films in traditional and non-traditional territories.

Statement

Number of foreign feature films imported into India and the number of Indian feature films sent abroad during 1979-80 *and* 1980-81

I. FILMS IMPORTED

Year	N.F.D.C.	M.P.E.A.A.	Sovexport film
1979-80	37	90	18
1980-81	45	68	14*

*upto 31-12-1980

II. INDIAN FEATURE FILMS EXPORTED & CANALISED THROUGH N.F.D.C

1979-80	1740	Contractwise.
1980-81	1728	

Setting up of radio stations and television centres in U.P.

*792. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the existing radio stations and television centres are to be provided with more powerful transmitters; and

(b) what is the amount set aside for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There is an approved 6th Plan Scheme to upgrade the power of the transmitters at AIR Lucknow and Allahabad. An outlay of Rs. 251.65 lakhs has been approved for the purpose. However, there is no proposal at present to increase the power of any of the existing TV centre in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Consumption of petroleum products by Madhya Pradesh

*793. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of industrial, agricultural and other development activities the consumption of petroleum products has increased in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) figures of petroleum products demanded by Madhya Pradesh and supplies effected during the last three years;

(c) whether the availability of petroleum products, particularly of diesel and kerosene, is not commensurate with the demands of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) what norms and arrangements for proper distribution of SKO, LDO and HSDO are made to different States;

(e) whether Madhya Pradesh Government is experiencing great difficulty in regulating their distribution due to less allocation by Centre;

(f) if so, steps taken by Centre for more allocation to Madhya Pradesh;

(g) whether Centre has received letters, representations and memoranda during 1980 from the Madhya Pradesh Government in the matter; and

(h) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) While there has been increase in the consumption of some of the petroleum products in Madhya Pradesh, the specific causes cannot be determined immediately.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the monthly demands of products like high speed diesel oil and kerosene in Madhya Pradesh for these years. The system of Statewise allocation of high speed diesel started from October, 1979. The details in regards to the sales of high speed diesel oil for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the sales of kerosene for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto 28.2.81) are as under:—

(Figures in metric tons)

Year	Sales of high speed diesel oil	Sales of Kerosene
1978-79	Figures Not avaiable	1,92,467
1979-80	3,90,854	1,83,529
1980-81 (from 1st April, 1980 to 28-2-1981)	3,83,460	1,63,634

For other petroleum products, there is no system of making monthly allocations on a State-wise basis.

(c) The allocations of diesel and kerosene and the actual seles in respect of Madhya Pradesh are, by and large, now considered adequate to meet the requirements of the State.

(d) The allocations of high speed diesel oil and kerosene to all the States and Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh, are made by this Ministry on a monthly basis. Currently, the allocations of HSD are made at a level 15 per cent higher than the actual sales of this product in the corresponding months of the previous year. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are made at a level 5 per cent more than the actual sales of the product in the corresponding month of

the previous year. Additional *ad hoc* allocations are also made on occasions. While the overall allocations of these two products are made by this Ministry, their actual distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Governments themselves. In the case of light diesel oil (LDO), the product is sold on the basis of the demand estimated by the oil companies.

(e) The availability of HSD in Madhya Pradesh has been satisfactory in recent months and, as a result, the State Government have also lifted the controls earlier imposed by them on diesel distribution. In the case of kerosene, the State Government have been advised to meet the demands from within the allocations by streamlining the distribution system and by equitably distribution the available product.

(f) *Ad hoc* increases in the allocation of HSD and kerosene have been made to Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) Additional allocations have been made, from time to time, on receipt of requests from the State Government depending upon the requirement and overall availability of the products.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

*794. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount that has been set apart for rural electrification programme in Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1981-82;

(b) whether any schemes have been prepared in this regard and the progress of implementation thereof; and

(c) names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh which will be totally electrified during the financial year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 29.00 crores for rural electrification programmes in Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1981-82. In addition, more funds are likely to be available from ARDC and other financing institutions.

(b) Rural electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The target fixed by the Planning Commission are electrification of 3,500 new villages and energisation of 35,000 agricultural pumpsets/tubewells during 1981-82. In addition, 500 more villages and 23,000 pumpsets are likely to be electrified/energised with the funds expected to be available from the other financing institutions.

As on 31-3-1981, 95 rural electrification schemes sponsored by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for financial assistance were at various stages of examination in the Corporation. The implementation of these schemes will start after these have been sanctioned by the Corporation subject to their being technically feasible and financially viable and the first instalments of loan sanctioned have been drawn by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. Also, 569 rural electrification schemes sanctioned by REC are at various stages of implementation by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. There may also be other schemes of the State Electricity Board, financed under the Normal Development Programme of the State.

(c) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has indicated that all villages in Chhindwara District are likely to be electrified during the year 1981-82.

बिहार में मैथिली, भोजपुरी और मगही भाषाओं की फिल्मों का निर्माण

*795. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार की मैथिली, भोजपुरी और मगही भाषाओं की फिल्मों के निर्माण की योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार की फीचर फिल्मों के सीधे निर्माण की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है । इसने अच्छी गुणवत्ता फिल्मो के निर्माण के लिए ऋण तथा अन्य सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम की स्थापना की हुई है । ऋण के लिए आवेदन पत्रो पर निर्णय गुण-दोष के आधार पर लिया जाता है चाहे बनाई जाने वाली फिल्म की भाषा कोई भी हो । निगम को मैथली, भोजपुरी या मगही भाषा मे फिल्म के निर्माण के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Oil and Gas in West Motwan and in Mid-Tapti

*796. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has found an Oil and Gas field (West Motwan) in Broach District and a Gas Field (Mid-Tapti) in the Gulf of Cambay;

(b) if so, whether explorations of Mid-Tapti Structure Field and West Motwan Structure in Gujarat have been estimated in respect of production of gas and commercial viability;

(c) whether the question of utilisation of Tapti Gas has been examined for the purpose of setting up a Power Plant at Mahuva, in Saurashtra, for which State Government has made a proposal; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mid-Tapti—No, Sir.
West Motwan—Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, the commerciality of gas from the Tapti fields has not so far been established.

Journalists having Government accommodation through P.I.B.

*797. SHRI A. K. MUKHOPADHYAY:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Journalists/accredited correspondents who applied for Government quarters/flats through the Press Information Bureau from May, 1977 to December, 1980;

(b) how many of these applications have so far been sent to the Screening Committee;

(c) how many meetings the Screening Committee had held during the above period;

(d) the number of house-owning journalists/accredited correspondents

who are occupying Government quarters/flats; and

(e) the number of journalists/correspondents in occupation of Government flats/houses upto February, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 113.

(b) 108.

(c) 8.

(d) 14.

(e) 113.

Blacklisting of certain drug companies

798. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the grounds on which certain foreign drug companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity were blacklisted during recent years;

(b) whether it is a fact that these companies have been found indulging in over-invoicing/under-invoicing, selling imported raw materials and other operations against rules;

(c) whether Government have conducted any study of the raw materials imported by these companies during the past three years vis-a-vis their international price; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The names of drug companies having foreign equity of more than 40 per cent if any, blacklisted during the last three years and the relevant information as asked for relating to these companies is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Site for Asansol T.V. Relay Centre

*799. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item appeared in the 'Paryabekhak' Bengali Weekly published from Asansol dated 7th March, 1981 under the caption the "site for Asansol TV Relay Centre; Administration don't know about this";

(b) if so, what is the real position; and

(c) the amount already spent by Government with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The site selected for the TV Relay Centre, Asansol belonged to the Ministry of Defence and an amount of Rs. 4.11 lakhs has been paid for the site to the Ministry of Defence in two instalments, the first one amounting to Rs. 3.03 lakhs was paid during 1978-79 and the balance of Rs. 1.08 lakhs during 1979-80. The site measuring 1.88 acres was taken over on 11-12-1979.

(c) An amount of Rs. 27.27 lakhs has already been incurred by Government on the setting up of the Asansol TV Relay Centre. This includes an amount of Rs. 4.11 lakhs for the site and Rs. 23.16 lakhs as advance to M/s. BEL, Bangalore for the transmitter.

विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात

*800. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 में देश वार कितना विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात के लिये कोई मानदन्ड निर्धारित किया और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क और (ख). भारत में विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात तीन ऐजेंसियों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, मोशन पिक्टर एक्सपोर्ट एसोसियेशन आफ अमरीका और सोवेक्स पोर्ट द्वारा किया जाता है। विदेशी फिल्मों को आयात करने का मुख्य मापदंड उनकी गुणवत्ता है। यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि फिल्में सामान्य रूप से सेंसर संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अन्दर ही और उनमें ऐसा कुछ न हो जो राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से आपत्तिजनक हो।

1980–81 के दौरान आयात की गई विदेशी फिल्मों की देश-वार संख्या इस प्रकार है :–

(1) अमरीका	89	(राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा 25 और मोशन पिक्चर एक्सपोर्ट एसोसियेशन आफ अमरीका द्वारा 64)
(2) इंगलैंड	10	
(3) आस्ट्रेलिया	4	
(4) चैकोस्लोवाकिया	1	
(5) फ्रांस	1	
(6) हांग कांग	2	(राष्ट्रीय फिल्म वकास निगम औरि मोशन पिक्चर एक्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन आफ अमरीका द्वारा एक-एक)
(7) इटली	3	(राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा एक और मोशन पिक्चर एक्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन आफ अमरीका द्वारा दो)
(8) जापान	2	(राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम और मोशन पिक्चर एक्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन आफ अमरीका द्वारा एक-एक)
(9) टर्की	1	
(10) सोवियत संघ	14	(31-12-81 तक सोवेक्सपोर्ट द्वारा)

Central power projects under construction in U.P. and H.P.

*801. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of central power projects under construction in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh together with the generation capacity in each case; and

(b) estimated expenditure thereon and the time by which they will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). **The details of the Central power projects under construction in Uttar Pradesh**

and Himachal Pradesh are given below:—

Name of Project	State	Capacity	Estimated cost	Commissioning schedule
			(Rs. in crores)	
1. Singrauli Thermal Project . .	U.P.	2000 MW	995.17	Ist Unit 1981-82 last Unit 1987-88
2. Baira-Siul Hydro Electric Project .	H.P.	180 MW	140.15	December, 1981
3. Narora Atomic Energy Project .	U.P.	2x235 MWe	327.40	Ist unit 1984-85 2nd unit 1985-86

विकास समर्थक राष्ट्रीय संचार नीति

*802. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संचार-समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिये अन्तराष्ट्रीय आयोग का पांचवां सेशन मार्च, 1979 में भारत में हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या इस आयोग ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस प्रतिवेदन के कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे).: (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । ब्यौरा संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

संचार समस्याओं के अध्ययन संबंधी अन्तराष्ट्रीय आयोग, जिसे मेकब्राइड आयोग के नाम से जाना जाता है, की रिपोर्ट यूनेस्को महानिदेशक को 1979 के अन्त में प्रस्तुत की गई थी। इसमें आधुनिक समाज में संचार समस्याओं की उसके तुलनात्मक और विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक परिणामों—औद्योगिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, कानूनी, सांस्कृतिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक—और विभिन्न स्तरों—व्यक्तिगत, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय—पर जांच की गई है। यह रिपोर्ट विश्व की संचार समस्याओं और नीतियों की समग्रता का व्यापक अध्ययन है ।

2. इस रिपोर्ट के पांच भाग । भाग एक, दो, तीन और चार में संचार की वर्तमान पद्धतियों और संसाधनों तथा अवस्थापनाओं, नीतियों और मानकों का वर्णन और विश्लेषण किया गया है। पांचवें और अंतिम भाग में निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें दी गई है तथा ऐसे विषय दिए गए हैं जिन पर आगे अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है ।

3. सिफारिशें संचार विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं यथा

स्वतंत्रता और आत्मनिर्भरता को सुदृढ़ करना, सामाजिक परिणाम और नए कार्य, व्यावसायिक ईमानदारी और स्तर, संचार का लोकतंत्रीकरण और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाना। आयोग ने इस बात पर बल दिया है कि देश नई विश्व सूचना और संचार व्यवस्था स्थापित करने की दिशा में काम करे जो सूचना को अधिक स्वतंत्र और अधिक संतुलित अन्तार्रा ट्रीय प्रभाव को सुनिश्चित करेगी। सिफारिशों में विकसित तथा विकासशील देशों के बीच संसाधनों और सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में भारी विषमता को बताया गया है और इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि सूचना के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवाह में असंतुलन को दूर करने के उद्देश्य को विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच आपसी समझबूझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Formation of a cell to deal with shortages of life saving drugs

*803. SHRI R. P. DAS. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cell has been formed under his Ministry to deal with the situation arising out of shortages in as many as sixty life saving drugs and formulations all over the country;

(b) if so, how does the Cell work; and

(c) the progress made in the matter so far, with full details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is a cell in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers to monitor the production of certain selected essential bulk drugs as well as the availability of essential and life-saving formulations.

(b) and (c). Reports are obtained from State Drug Controllers and Regional Drug Controllers. The public also can report shortages. Shortages reported are generally of specific brands of drug formulations. In several of these cases, however, equivalents are reportedly available. Whenever shortages are reported, the manufacturers of the brands reported in shortage as well as the manufacturers of the equivalent products are advised to rush supplies to the areas of shortage. In many cases, the manufacturers of the concerned brands or their equivalents have responded by rushing supplies to the area where shortages were reported. There is no wide-spread shortages of drugs. A few brands in certain regions are short periodically, in most cases, these shortages are remedied or equivalents are made available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा झाकरी परियोजना की बिजली में राजस्थान का हिस्सा

*804. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार नाथपा झाकरी परियोजना स्थापित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो इस में राजस्थान का कितना हिस्सा होगा;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दोनों राज्यों में पहले कोई करार हुआ था और यदि हां, तो क्या वहां निर्माण कार्य तदनुरूप शुरू कर दिया गया है;

(ग) करार की शर्तें क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि करार की शर्तों के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य को अभी तक उसका हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी): (क) से (ग): हिमाचल प्रदेश और

हरियाणा प्रारम्भ में परियोजना को संयुक्त रूप में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सहमत हो गये थे। परन्तु समस्त प्रणाली के लिये इस परियोजना की महत्ता और महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन और प्रचालन में एक केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी को शामिल करने के लिए सहमत हो गए थे। इस त्रिपक्षीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक विस्तृत समझौता हो गया है। एक नीति निर्धारण निकाय, एक कार्यकारी प्राधिकरण, तीनों साझीदारों के बीच निवेश का अपना-अपना हिस्सा तथा परियोजना से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों में उनके हिस्से की परिकल्पना इस व्यवस्था में की गई है। योजना आयोग ने इस व्यवस्था का अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं, राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय एजेंसी के हिस्से में से विद्युत का समुचित हिस्सा दिया जायेगा।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर ने घटकों के बारे में कार्यवाही उचित समय पर की जायेगी।

Special budget-head for funds under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

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

(a) whether the various State Development Departments and the Central Ministries/Departments are being advised to open a separate budget-head for the funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan and to make these funds non-lapsable and non-divertible;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). State Governments and relevant Central Ministries have already been advised to provide for separate budget minor head/sub-head for the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. The objective is not only to help ensure that funds for the Special Component Plan are not easily diverted but also to enable effective monitoring of expenditure under the Special Component Plan. Some State Governments have already opened such separate budgetary heads and some others have initiated action to do so. The matter has also been taken up with Ministry of Finance, Controller General of Accounts and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Offer of technology by foreign firms for manufacture of electronic chips

*809. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three foreign firms have offered India the technology for the manufacture of electronic chips,

(b) whether Government have studied the terms and conditions offered by these firms and arrived at any decision; and

(c) if so, the names of these firms and the details in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Semiconductor Complex Ltd., (SCL) had received offers from 8 foreign firms for transfer of technology for the manufacture of Large Scale Integrated Semiconductor Circuits (LSIS). After careful consideration of all these offers, from technological and commercial points of view, SCL has finalised a technical collaboration agreement with M/s American Microsystems Incorporated, U S.A. That agreement is presently being processed by Government before taking it on record.

Wages to rural labour

*811. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Rural Labour Enquiry Com-

mittee, average rural labour wage for men is Rs. 3.26 per day and for women is Rs. 2.28 per day and also that 65 per cent of their households are in debt and average debt per household is Rs. 605;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the conditions of rural labour and specially towards discrimination in payment of wages to women as viewed under provision of Article 39 (d) of the Constitution;

(c) the State-wise estimated number of such households as are under debt; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. However, the report of the Rural Labour Enquiry (1974-75) refers to 'earnings' and not "wages".

(b) The minimum wages notified by Government are the same for men and women. The need for revision of minimum wages more frequently and their effective enforcement has been stressed on the State Governments.

(c) The number of rural labour households all over the country was 24.8 million in 1974-75 Sixty five per cent households are reportedly under debt. State-wise break-up is not readily available.

(d) Various agencies of the State Governments and the Central Government are involved in the efforts to improve the lot of rural workers. The Sixth Five Year Plan is designed to provide further impetus to these efforts.

Hardships of Chakma Buddhist tribals

*813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the leaders of Chakma Buddhist tribals of Mizoram regarding the hardships experienced by them in Lunglei region in the first week of March, 1981;

(b) if so, the main demands contained in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have examined them;

(d) if so, the action taken on these demands; and

(e) if not, the time by which the demands would be examined and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). Statement indicating main points of the representation submitted on behalf of Chakmas of Mizoram in March, 1981, is laid on the Table of the House.

The matter has been taken up with the Government of Mizoram.

Statement

Main demands of Chakmas of Mizoram

(I) Integration of all Chakma inhabited areas of Mizoram under the jurisdiction of one District Council for providing the Chakmas a safeguard against domination by the Mizo majority.

(II) Discrimination against the Chakmas by the majority tribe in the developmental fields like education, employment, medical facilities and communication should be removed.

(III) Revocation of the order constituting Dampa Wild Life Sanctuary and the order reserving Chakma inhabited areas for forest plantation for ensuring availability of adequate cultivable land for Chakmas and for retaining their cultural identity.

(IV) Recognition of Chakma areas as "Most Backward Zone'.

(V) Allotment of Pattas in the areas where wet rice cultivation is being carried out.

Workers' participation in management

*818. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) how far the scheme for workers' participation in the management has been implemented in the Public Sector and Private Sector industries;

(b) the names of such Public and Private Sector industries where such scheme has been implemented; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government for its implementation fully in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There are two voluntary schemes of workers' participation in management, one of 1975 applicable to mining and manufacturing industries in the public, private, co-operative and departmental sectors; and the other of 1977 for commercial and service organisations in the public sector. A statement showing the latest position of implementation of the two schemes, according to industries, as reported by 11 State Governments/ Administrations and Central Public Sector Undertakings is laid on the Table of the House. The remaining information is still in the process of being collected.

(c) Government have impressed upon the Central Public Sector Undertakings the need for ensuring effective implementation of the schemes so as to make workers' participation an integral part of their industrial relations system. Likewise, the State Governments/Administrations have been requested to secure effective implementation in their States/Territories.

Statement

I. Position of Implementation of the Scheme of October, 1975, applicable to maunfacturing and mining industries for workers participation at ship-floor and plant levels.

Industries	*No. of Undertakings implementing the Scheme.			
	Public Sector Central	State	Private Sector	Total
Manufacturing	84	66	342	492
Mining	11	..	43	54
Total	95	66	385	546

Foot Note :—In addition, 463 undertakings are also imlementing the scheme but their break-up according to sectors and industries has not been reported.

II. Position of Implementation of the scheme of January, 1977 applicable to Commercial and Service Organisations in the Public Sector.

State/Central	*No. of Undertakings
Central Public Sector	15
State Public Sector	10

*As reported by State Governments/Administrations and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के बंगाल संवर्ग के अधिकारियों को उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थानान्तरित करना

819. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के बंगाल संवर्ग के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उनका संवर्ग बदलकर गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में लाया गया है ; और

(ख) संवर्ग के परिवर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल संवर्ग के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के किसी भी अधिकारी को पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा संवर्ग में स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग) नियम, 1954 के नियम 5 (2) के अधीन, अन्तर-संवर्ग स्थानान्तरणों की अनुमति सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की सहमति से दी जाती है । अन्तर-संवर्ग स्थानान्तरण के लिए अनुरोधों पर समान्यत: निम्नलिखित आधारों पर विचार किया जाता है :—

(1) लोकहित में ।

(2) जब विभिन्न संवर्गों के दो संवर्ग अधिकारी आपस में शादी कर लेते है, तथा

(3) जब सरकार की तसल्ली के अनुसार यह निश्चित हो जाता है कि आबंटन के राज्य को जलवायु किसी अधिकारी अथवा उसकी पत्नी अथवा आश्रित बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए वास्तव में हानिकर है । किन्तु यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सावधानी बरती जाती है कि ऊपर (2) तथा (3) पर उल्लिखित आधारों पर अन्तर-संवर्ग तबादले की मंजूरी देते समय, सम्बन्धित अधिकारी का तबादला जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, अपने मूल राज्य में न होने पाए ।

Gasohol Operated Auto Engines

*820. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been achieved in Gasohol (petrol and alcohol mixture) operated auto engines;

(b) how Government have encouraged such efforts and with what results;

(c) how long it will take to get the proto-types of gasohol engines brought to the market; and

(d) why there is delay in such a vital area of Science & Technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Gasohol in the ratio of 20:80 (alcohol: petrol) can be used to operate auto-engines without any modifications in the design of the engine Other ratios with higher alcohol content are also possible with some design changes. Extensive laboratory and field trials have been conducted by various research and development organisations such as Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Research Wing of Indian Oil Corporation, Faridabad, Anna University, Madras and Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun on using alcohol-petrol mixtures in automobiles. Government have encouraged research laboratories to undertake research and development efforts on the use of Gasohol in automobiles and more particularly

diesel engines. The problems is not really a technical one in using an alcohol-petrol diesel mixture but the lack of availability of surplus alcohol in large quantities in the country; and considerations relating to the best use one can make of alcohol as and when available.

There is no need to develop prototype of gasohol engines as gasohol can be used in the automoblies which are presently on the road in India without any modification. The present strategy of the Government is to increase the alcohol production using a variety of feed materials and conversion processes, in addition to the traditional one from molasses. Only with sufficient production of alcohol can one consider its availability for transportation.

Economic Condition in Ladakh

'821. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ladakhi delegation has urged Government to depute a Central team to study the economic condition in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to it?

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

(b) The gaps to be covered and the problems to be solved in the Ladakh region are, as in many other parts of the country, numerous. A careful determination of the hierarchy of priorities in the regional perspective of Ladakh, proper distribution of outlays in its two districts and implimentation in a phased manner are crucial in this context. The primary responsibility for this is that of the State Government. The delegation has also met the Cabinet Committee of the State Government and certain specific understandings is reported to have been arrived at. It is necessary that these are operationalised instead of constituting a Central Study Team.

Epic struggle of Punnapra-Vayalar as a Freedom Fight

*822. SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received representation from the Punnapra-Vayalar Swathanthrya Samara Seva Samrakhana Samithi Alleppy Kerala to regard the epic struggle of the people of Punnapra-Vayalar as a freedom fight;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the above struggle in October, 1946 as freedom fight; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The question of recognising Punnapra-Vayalar Struggle in the erstwhile Travancore State as qualifying for Central freedom fighters pension is under consideration of the Government.

कच्चे माल की कमी

*823. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जो इसके कारण संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण कुछ उद्योग बन्द किए गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बन्द हुए एककों के नाम क्या हैं; और वे किन-किन उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग) . लघु एककों को भी अन्य सभी औद्योगिक एककों के समान आवश्यक कच्चे माल जैसे लोहा एवं इस्पात , अल्युमिनियम, सोडा एश, पैराफिन मोम आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की संपूर्ण रूप से कमी के कारण इन्हे पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा संकलित की गई जानकारी के अनुसार 31-12-1979 तक जिन एककों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा सहायता दी गई थी उनमें से 20,841 एकको को रुग्ण की श्रेणी में रखा गया था ।

(घ) कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बन्द हो गए एककों के नाम बता सकना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस प्रकार की जानकारी संकलित नहीं की जाती है ।

National Register of Foreign Collaborations

*824. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of the Planning Commission has proposed a National Register of foreign collaborations to ensure that technology imports are in the larger national interest and planned for international dissemination and development;

(b) if so, whether the Commission's working group on Science and Technology had been asked to recommend a policy frame work for Science and Technology priority in the Sixth Plan Period; and

(c) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the panel of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. This was one of the recommendations of the Working Group on Science & Technology set up by Planning Commission for the Sixth Plan (1980—85).

(b) A term of reference of the Working Group was the recommendation of a policy framewrok for the Science & Technology priorities for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) The Working Group has made recommendations covering major areas like basic research, strengthening the mechanism for Science & Technology policy formulation and implementation, application of science & technology to rural development and human resources development etc.

Kuli Tribe in Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Kuli' tribe in Orissa was previously incorporated in the list of Scheduled Tribes and it has now been deleted from the Schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to incorporate this tribe again in the Schedule at the time of making a review of the list?

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

(a) to (c). According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order 1950 as amended from time to time 'Kulis'

have been specified as Scheduled Tribe in Orissa State.

Allocation for Welfare of Adivasis in Kerala

*826. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted so far for the welfare of Adivasis such as Urular, Vudugar, Kurunibar etc. in Attappady in Kerala under the Western Ghats Development Project;

(b) the amount spent so far and the main welfare measures undertaken for the resettlement of these tribals;

(c) whether an amount has lapsed; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Information has been sought from the State Government. As soon as the same is received, it would be laid on the Table of the House.

Committee to examine estimates of saving

*827. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the appointment of an Expert Committee to examine whether the official estimates of savings give the true picture of income, consump, tion, savings and capital formation, etc.;

(b) if so, when such a Committee is likely to be set up; and

(c) the date by which it is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) The necessary administrative formalities for setting up the Group are in progress.

(c) The Group will be asked to submit its report within six months from the time of its constitution.

Corruption in Dandakaranya Project

7331. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations of corruption, misuse of power and misconduct were alleged against the officers of the Dandakaranya Project during the period from April 1980 to February 1981; and

(b) if so, what were the allegations and how many were investigated into and what actions were taken on the allegations found to be true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No serious allegations were received by this Department against officers of the Dandakaranya Project during the period from April, 1980 to February, 1981. However, details of complaints received during this period, and action taken on the same are given at (b) below.

(b) (i) In one complaint it was alleged that the officer concerned had shown undue favour in the matter of promotion of an employee, misappropriation of funds of a religious institution, indulgence in anti-Bengali activities, creation of disharmony and tension between Oriya and Telegu communities acceptance of material advantage from another officer of the Dandakaranya Project etc. This complaint was examined in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. It was found that the allegations were motivated and baseless. It was,

therefore, held that no action was called for on the complaint.

(ii) Another complaint received in April, 1980 alleged misuse of Government vehicles for personal work by an officer. This was examined in consultation with the Dandakaranya Project and it was found that there was no substance in the complaint.

(iii) Another complaint alleged that an officer was using two office chowkidars for his domestic work and had been allotting land to the Scheduled Tribe families by taking illegal gratification. This was examined from a vigilance angle and it was decided that no action need be taken on this complaint.

(iv) The complaint against another officer related to thefts that occurred in the Organisation under his charge, misuse of vehicles acceptance of commission for purchase of spare parts, and not taking action against employees who committed certain irregularities. This case is under examination in consultation with the Dandakaranya Project authorities.

Salt based industry at Vedaranyam

7332. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a salt based industry in vedaranyam area in Tanjore District Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. WIMCO Limited have already an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of Salt based chemicals at Vedaranyam, District Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that there is a proposal under the consideration of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of a salt based marine chemicals industry at Vedaranyam.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement and installed capacity of various types of yarns

7333. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of Polyester Viscose and other yarns in the country;

(b)) the installed capacity of each type of yarn of each company and total production by each unit;

(c) the steps Government are taking to increase the production of such yarns by granting new expansion programmes in case of each unit and regularising the excess capacity; and

(d) the time Government would take in finalising the projects in each case and reasons for delay; if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Proposals for creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn and Nylon Tyrecord/Industrial Yarn are under consideration of the Government and a decision in this regard is likely to be taken shortly.

Statement

Name of Party	Estimated demand by 1987-88 (T/a)	Installed capacity T/a	Production in '80 (tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Viscose Filament Yarn	50000 (by 1985)		
1. National Rayon Corpn.		9000	9850
2. Century Enka Bombay		10000	10864
3. Travancore Rayons Kerala		2800	1231
4. Indian Rayon, Surat		5300	6113
5. Baroda Rayon, Kanpur		4500	4214
6. J.K. Rayon, Kanpur		3600	995
7. Kesoram Rayons, Clacutta		4000	5728
8. South India Viscose		4000	3081
Acetate Fibre & Yarn			
1. Sirsilk Ltd., Andhra Pradesh		2300	2635
Polyester filament Yarn	50,000		
1. Garware Nylons Ltd.		576	596
2. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.		960	1429
3. Nirlon Synthetics Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.		922	1315
4. Modipon Ltd.		576	856
5. Shree Synthetics Ltd.		576	608
6. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd.		576	583
7. Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd.		3500	2955
8. Century Enka Ltd.		360	904
Nylon filament Yarn	90,000		
1. Baroda Rayon Corpn.		2436	1834
2. Century Enka Ltd.		1980	1943
3. Garware Nylons Ltd.		3352	3251
4. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.		4540	4253
5. Modipon Ltd.		3500	2995
6. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.		2528	3690
7. Shree Synthetics Ltd.		1740	1681

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. Stretch Fibres India Ltd.		540	347
Nylon Tyre Cord	33,000 (including yarn)		industrial
1. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.		3000	2310
2. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.		2190	2687
3. National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.		3300	3370
4. Shriram Fibres Ltd.		3000	2746

New Coal Mines to be opened in next two years

7334. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a)) what is the number of new coal mines which are going to be opened in the next two years;

(b) whether any proposal has been forwarded by Government of Bihar for opening new coal mines in Tribal area in the Public Sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) About 18 new coal mines are expected to be opened in the next two years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Management Agency System

7335. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management agency system is still prevailing in the field of Company management;

(b) if so, the names of the private companies still having such system in some form or the other; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter to put a stop to such a system?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. The system of management of Companies by Managing Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers was abolished by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969 which became effective from 3rd April 1970.

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

Grant of Industrial Licences to Drug Firms

7336. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenment have framed some pre-conditions for the grant of industrial licences to foreign firms, Indian Companies and large houses for the manufacture of drugs and formulations;

(b) if so, whether there have cases of over-production of bulk drugs brought to the notice of Government for captive consumption by foreign firms and restrictions on Indian firms have resulted in shortage of patented drugs in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Conditions governing the grant of Industrial Licences to all drug manufacturing companies in the organised sector are contained in the Statement of Drug Policy which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978.

(b) Government have no reason to believe that this is so. While there are reports of shortages of some patented drugs of both Indian and Foreign companies, these are due to various reasons such as power cut, industrial unrest, capacity constraints etc. In several of these cases, equivalents are available.

(c) Government monitors the availability of life-saving/essential drug formulations on the basis of shortage reports received from the State Drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drug Standard Control Organisations and members of the public. Government advices the manufacturers of the products reported to be in shortage as well as the manufacturers of equivalent formulations to rush supplies to the area or areas from where shortages are reported.

Drug Research

7337. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether programme during Sixth Five Year Plan of intensive research and bring out effective drugs to combat various disease endemic to India has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and total amount to be spent under this head during Sixth Five Year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In so far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, research is carried out in the country to research for new or improved products, new application of materials or new or improved methods of production. Efforts being made to develop new molecules to combat disease would also include those required to combat diseases endemic to India. The contribution of the public sector units engaged in the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals under the head science and technology in the Sixth Plan period is expected to be substantial. These efforts would expectedly be further boosted by the efforts of Research Laboratories/Institutions and private sector drug units.

Daily Requirement of Petrol

7338. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total daily requirement of petrol in the country;

(b) the total barrels of petrol India imports from the oil countries;

(c) the steps his Ministry proposed to take to meet the total demand of petrol; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The daily average requirement of Motor Spirit (Petrol) in the country is about 4,200 metric tonnes.

(b) to (d). No import of petrol is made as indigenous production is adequate to meet the demand.

Expenditure on the construction of Rabindra Rangshala

7339. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure was incurred to construct Rabindra Rangshala at Ridge Road, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was constructed to show cultural programmes and films to the general public at the cheakest rates;

(c) what were the cultural programmes and films shown uptill now and when;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it is not being fully utilised as compared to expenditure incurred on it; and

(e)) if so, what are these reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Rabindra Rang Shala was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,85,086 including the cost of sound and lighting equipment installed there.

(b) The open air auditorium was constructed primarily to promote cultural activities.

(c) As in the Annexure.

(d) and (e)). The location of the auditorium, difficulties in transport etc. have hindered full utilisation of the auditorium

Statement

The number of cultural programmes and film shows arranged by Song and Drama Division at Rabindra Rangshala

Film Shows

1974-75—48

1975-76—78

1976-77—112.

(Upto October, 1976)

Cultural Programmes (Composite and Sound and Light performances).

September,1975—73.
March.1977—40
April, 1979—34
September,1979—15.

NOTE: The auditorium is also given on hire to outside parties for organising cultural programmes etc.

Assets of Somani Group of Companies

7340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total assets, liabilities and the full list of factories and concerns owned and run by the Somani group of Companies;

(b) wheher there have been complaints of violation of company laws by this company and if so, the details thereabout and the action taken thereon and

(c) whether this group owns Hindustan Sanitary Wares and Industries Limited at Bahadurgarh (Haryana) and if so, what are the allegations of illegal and fraudulent actions against this company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) Seven undertakings listed in the statement which are under the control of Somany family members stand registered under RMTP Act.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Statement

The names of "Somany Group" Undertakings registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 location of their factories and assets in 1980.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking	Location	Assets in 1980
1.	Hindustan National Glass & Ind. Ltd. . .	(1) P.O. Rishsa, Dist. Hoogly. (2) P.O. Bahadurgarh Distt. Rohtak (3) Thana, Maharashtra.	899·00
2.	Glass Equipment (India) Ltd. (Subsidiary of 1)	Bahadurgarh Town, Haryana	61·92
3.	R.B. Rodda & Co. Ltd.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	682·98
4.	Hindustan Sanitaryware & Ind. Ltd. . .	Bahadurgarh, Distt. Rohtak	462·45
5.	Ceramic Services Ltd. (Subsidiary of 4) . .	Bahadurgarh Distt. Rohtak	13·35
6.	Soma Plumbing Fixtures Ltd. (Subsidiary of 4)	Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	152·2
7.	Somany Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Not available	0·38 (1977) 0

Malpractice in Paying Stipend to Apprentice Articled Clerk

7341. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1101 on the 25th November, 1980 and state:

(a) whether the report of inquiry into the incident refered to in the reply to parts (b) and (c) of the above Question has since been considered by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and if so, the action taken against the delinquent Chartered Accountant;

(b) whether he is aware that the malpractice of getting a receipt without paying the stipend to an Apprentice Articled Clerk or getting a receipt for higher amount than what is actually paid as per rules is very much flourishing amongst the Chartered Accountants and the Articled Clerks being frightened of ruination of their training do not dare to bring these to the notice of the Institute; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to root out such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The report of inquiry into the incident referred to in the reply given to question No. 1101 on the 25th November, 1980, has since been considered by the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and disciplinary proceedings for breach of Regulations 32B of Chartered Acountants Regulations have been initiated by the Council of the Institute against the Chartered Acountant concerned, in accordance with Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

(b) Such complaints are received of and on. The Council of the Institute

takes due notice of such incidents and suitable action wherever waranted is taken under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act and the Regulation framed thereunder.

(c) The Institute has intimated that appropriate measures to curb the malpractices in the matter of pay ment of stipend to Article Clerks are under consideraton of their Council.

Promotion of Female Employees of Indian oil Corpration

7342. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of female employees of Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) post-wise, appointment date-wise;

(b) the details of the promotion policy in the said organisation and the action taken in case of female emplyoees in each case; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the promotion policy was not observed regarding the female candidates of the said organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The principle of the promotion policy for employees, male or female, is merit-cum-seniority for promotions within the staff cadre and merit in the case of promotions for officers.

Demand of Paraffin Wax

7343. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will thet Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the yearly demand of paraffin wax of each State;

(b) the quantity supplied yearly during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) whether it is a fact the quantity supplied is much less than the requirements; and

(d) if so. what remedial measures Government propose to take for allotment of adequate quantity of paraffin wax to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) State-wise estimates of requirements have not been established.

(b) The details of quantity allocated and uplifted by the States during the last three years, are given yearwise in the statement attached.

(c) The quantity supplied is less than the demand reported to us by the State Governments although most of the States lifted lower quantities than what were allocated to them.

(d) Larger quanitities of paraffin wax are being imported this year, and a project to manufacture 20,000 MTs of paraffin wax per year in Madras Refinery has been sanctioned by the Government. Work is in progress.

Statement

Name of State	1978		1979		1980	
	Allocation	Upliftment	Allocation	Upliftment	Allocation	Upliftment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	1,310	1,057	1,576	1,389	1,576	1,070
2. Assam	1,201	915·75	1,440	1,166	1,590	1,569
3. Bihar	983	782	1,180	774	1,380	1,109
4. Gujarat (d) . .	1,092	742	1312	1,258	2,218	1,616
5. Haryana . . .	983	714	1,180	724	1,180	1,098
6. Himachal Pradesh .	112	56	136	126	136	98
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	193	154	232	210	256	308
8. Karnataka . . .	874	858	1,052	1,014	1,136	1,038
9. Kerala (c) . . .	1,474	1,283	1,772	1,777	1,948	2084
10. Maharashtra (a) . .	9,282	6733	11,140	12,478	12,256	8,672
11. Madhya Pradesh . .	874	670	1,052	910	1,052	644
12. Meghalaya . . .	112	84	148	131	168	165
13. Nagaland . . .	325	257	325	264	440	440
14. Orissa . . .	546	363	656	517	720	440
15. Punjab . . .	1,310	1,004	1,576	1,288	1,726	1,428
16. Rajasthan . . .	874	683	1,052	980	1,156	878
17. Sikkim . . .	16	8	20	18	24	8
18. Tamil Nadu . .	6,443	4,650	7,732	7,685	8,504	8,418
19. Uttar Pradesh . .	3,406	2,603	4,088	3,449	4,236	3,628
20. West Bengal (b) . .	6,638	5,210	7,968	4,924	9,793	5,462
21. Tripura . . .	382	280,23	460	210	460	266
22. Manipur . . .	268	212	320	270	420	420
23. Arunachal Pradesh .	56	29·5	68	27	68	47
24. Andaman & Nicobar (b)	16	..	20	..	20	..
25. Chandigarh . . .	168	126	200	182	200	168
26. Delhi . . .	2,457	1,824	2,948	2,570	2,968	2,410

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27. Dadar & Nagar Haveli (d)	36	..	44	..	44	41
28. Goa, Daman & Diu (a).	218	..	264	..	254	250
29. Lakshdweep (c) . .	15	..	20	..	20	..
30. Mizoram . . .	81	67	96	96	96	95
31. Pondicherry . . .	112	56	136	..	136	140

1978 (a) Supplies includes Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu.

(b) Supplies includes West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar Island.

(c) Supplies includes Keral & Lakshdweep.

(d) Supplies includes Gujarat & Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

DESU's computerised Power Consumption Bills sent to Consumers Highly Inflated

7344. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking's computerised power consumption bills sent to individual consumers are highly inflated and full of awful mistakes;

(b) if so, whether these bills are airlifted to Bombay and back each month at enormous costs for being computerised and rectification of such bills at the instance of consumers also invoves airlifting of such bills to the computer centre in Bombay;

(c) what was the amount spent by DESU in air freighting these electricity bills to Bombay during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (year-wise) and also the cost of its computerising it in Bombay during the last three calender years, year-wise; and

(d) why these bills cannot be computerised in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) There are reports that some consumers have received bills which are not correct.

(b) and (c). The work of preparation of bills by computers has been given to four companies. All the requisite information required for preparation of the bills is given to these companies at their offices in Delhi and the prepared bills are also collected by DESU from them. No bills are sent by DESU by air to any company in Bombay.

(d) It is learnt that while all these companies have arrangements for preparation of bills by computers in Delhi, one of the companies also utilises some facilities in its Bombay office at its own expense.

Collaboration arrangements between NFDC and State Governments

7345. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation have set up collaboration arrangements with State Government Corporations for the theatre financing scheme;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Corporations approached and finalised the scheme;

(c) the names of the States who have taken steps for film development in the State for production of regional language films and for construction of semi-urban and rural cinema theatres so far; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry for setting up the Film Development Corporations in the States and guidelines issued by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Film Development Corporation has made collaboration arrangements with the following Film Development Corporations/State Governments for its theater financing scheme :—

(i) Film Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(ii) Tamil Nadu Theater Corporation Ltd.

(iii) West Bengal Government.

(iv) Uttar Pradesh Chalchitra Nigam Ltd.

Efforts are also being made to have collaboration arrangements with other State Governments/Film Development Corporations.

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

(d) It is for the State Governments to set up Film Development Corporations in their respective States. The Central Government have not issued any guidelines in this regard.

Collection of DESU Bills through Banks

7346. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-introduce the system of collection of DESU bills through Banks as was done previously; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that people have to stand for hours in lines to pay the bills at the DESU Offices and Government servants especially have to take leave from the office to pay the bills; and

(c) if so, how soon Government propose to revert to the old system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). DESU have been advised to review the entire mechanism of Collection of bills, and devise such arrangements that would create the least inconvenience to the pubic.

Review of Indian supply service and Indian Inspection Service

7347. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far no cadre reviews of Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service have been carried out in spite of acute stagnation at all levels, affecting morale and efficiency of the officers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the cadre and if so when and the time to be taken in completing it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A limited cadre review was undertaken in March, 1976 and the creation of two posts of Selection Grade Director was approved to reduce stagnation to some extent. A comprehensive cadre reivew of the two services could not be undertaken at that time because the re-assessment of the total staff requirements of the two Services be-

came necessary in view of the facts as below:—

(i) Direct purchase powers were given to the Defence, Railways and P & T for items which exclusive to them.

(ii) A High Power Committee had been formed to go into the working of the D G. S. & D.

(iii) Direct purchase powers of the identing departments had been enhanced.

It was therefore decided that the cadre review should await the reports of the Internal Work Study Unit and of the High Power Committee.

(c) Proposals are under active consideration.

Filling up of Hindi Post of Class II Gazatted and Class II and III Non-Gazatted

7348. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state is it a fact that Hindi posts of class II gazetted and class II and III non-gazetted have still not been filled on a regular basis in his Ministry and Attached and Sub-ordinate offices in contravention of the Official Language Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): There are three Group B (Class II) Gazetted posts of Hindi Officer under the Ministry of Energy—one post each for the Department of Power, the Department of Coal and the Central Electricity Authority. Appointments to these posts have been made on *ad-hoc* basis pending the formation of the Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhash Sewa and are being continued from time to time with the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Personnel & A.R. and the U.P.S.C. Appointments on regular basis would be made after the Central Secretariat Official Language Service Rules have been promulgated.

There is no Group B (ClassII) Non- Gazetted Hindi post under the Ministry of Energy.

Group C (Class III) posts of Hindi Translator (Grade I) and Hindi Translator (Grade II) are borne on the combined Irrigation & Power cadre, which comprises the Department of Power, the Ministry of Irrifation. the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Water Commission The position in regard to recruitment to these posts is as under :—

(i) HINDI TRANSLATOR (GRADE I):

(Number of posts:7)

All these posts have been filled on regular basis. As a result of appointment of three Hindi Translators (Grade I) to the higher posts of Hindi Officer on purely *ad-hoc* basis, there are three short-term vacancies of Hindi Translator (Grade I), which have been filled on *ad-hoc* basis. Regular arrangements can be made only after there are long term vacancies.

(ii) HINDI TRANSLATOR (GRADE II):

All these posts are already filled on regular basis on transfer|deputation.

No person is holding Group C (Class III) Hindi posts under the Department of Coal on *ad-hoc* basis.

The vacancies of Stenographer (Grade D) including the vacancies filled on *ad-hoc* basis, in the subordinate offices of the Central Electricity Authority have been notified to the Staff Selection Commission for nomination of suitable persons for appointment on regular basis.

One Group C (Class III) post of Hindi Translator (Grade II) sanctioned for a Subordinate Office under the Central Electricity Authority has been filled on *ad-hoc* basis pending promulgation of the recruitment rules in the Gazette.

Thus, appointments to Hindi posts have not been made in contravention

of the official Language Act.

Finalisation of provident fund dues by DESU

7349. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending for more than six months for finalization of provident fund dues of employees who have either retired, expired or resigned from the services of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them;

(c) whether it is fact that there are standing instructions issued by the General Manager of the DESU that all such cases should be settled within one month's time;

(d) if so, the reasons for not finalising such cases; and

(e) how much time DESU will take to settle the pending cases in regard to provident fund dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) As on 9th April 1981, there were 153 cases of regular ex-employees of DESU in which finalisation of provident fund dues has been pending for more than six months mainly because of non-completion of procedural formalities such as production of death certificate, non-vacation of DESU accommodation, non-availability of nomination/succession certificate etc., by the persons concerned or their heirs.

(b) Out of the above 153 cases, 45 cases are of Scheduled Caste persons. There is no case pending settlement of provident fund of any person belonging to Scheduled Tribe

(c) to (e). No office order prescribing a period of one month for settlement of provident fund dues of the ex-employees has been issued by the General Manager, DESU. However, all-out efforts are made by DESU to make payment of the dues of ex-employees as quickly as possible on completion of procedural formalities by the persons concerned or their heirs etc.

AIR station and TV centre at Gaya Bodh Gaya

7350. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gaya-Bodh Gaya in the Southern part of Bihar State is an important international and ancient city which is visited by a large number of pilgrims and tourists from all over the country and abroad;

(b) whether the question of setting up an All India Radio Station and Television Centre at Gaya-Bodth Gaya for the development of this backward area in the public interest as also in the interest of pilgrims and tourists has been under consideration since long;

(c) whether the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting has given an assurance vide his letter No. MIV|S S |382 dated the 22nd March, 1978 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far and the further action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The aim of All India Radio is to provide coverage to every potential listener of the entire country. This, however, depends upon the availability of resources and relative priorities.

Gaya-Bodh Gaya is well within the primary grade daytime service range of Patna Station of AIR. Magadhi, the dialect spoken in this part of Southern Bihar is also given adequate place in the programmes broadcast from Patna Stations. A frequency has been coordinated for a local radio station at Gaya. Its utilisation will

depend upon the availability of resources and relative priorities.

Due to constraint on resources there is no proposal to set up a radio station and television centre at Gaya-Bodh Gaya during the current Plan period (1980—85).

Demand of casual workers in Farakka project for their confirmation

7351. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Casual Workers in the Farakka Project are demanding their confirmation in the service of that Project;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demands; and

(c) if so, decisions of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The demand of the Casual Workers has been under examination with the management of the National Thermal Power Corporation, which is executing the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project and some Casual Workers have already been regularised.

Shortage of L.P.G. Cylinders in Agra

7352. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of LPG cylinders in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Agra and people have to wait for several months for getting the refills;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ease the situation; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against the dealers who are selling the cylinders in black-market in Agra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There is shortage in the supply of cooking gas (LPG) in different areas of Uttar Pradesh including Agra. The problems arose earlier on account of the closure of the Barauni refinery followed by shortfall in the production of LPG in the Koyali refinery due to agitation by the workers etc. The Barauni refinery has resumed production since January this year and the agitation by the workers of the Koyali refinery has been withdrawn recently. To some extent the demand could be met from alternate sources but this was not adequate. The supply position of refills cylinders is now gradually improving.

(c) The oil companies have already been advised to constitute complaint Cells at different points of distribution for taking speedy remedial action on the complaints received from public regarding under weight cylinders, shortage etc. and those against the distributors. The field staff of oil companies make periodic checks of their dealers to ensure that the letter do not indulge in malpractices. The oil companies have been directed to take strict action against such dealers who indulge in corrupt practices.

वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान झालावाड़ संसदीय क्षेत्र के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

7353. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ जिले के संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतारु, छोवरा, किशन गंज विधान सभा के कुल कितने गांवों को वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान विद्युतीकरण योजना में शामिल किया है और क्या इन गांवों में विद्युतीकरण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ख) ऐसे गांवों के बारे में, जिन्हें विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है, सरकार की क्या योजना है तथा इस बारे में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने झालावाड़ जिले में 9 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं, जिनमें 310 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है। कोटा जिले में निगम ने 16 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकरण हेतु 1,115 गांव आते हैं। ये स्कीमें 5 वर्ष तक की अवधियों के दौरान पूरा किए जाने हेतु सोपानबद्ध होती हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 78 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए है। गांवों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं है।

राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में और अधिक गांवों के विद्युतीकरण हेतु ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए और अधिक स्कीमें भेज सकता है। निगम द्वारा ये स्कीमें स्वीकृत कर दी जाएंगी बशर्ते ये तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हों और वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हों और वित्तीय दृष्टी से जीवनक्षम हों तथा अपेक्षित साधन उपलब्ध हों।

T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal

7354. **SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the T.V. relay centre at Kodaikanal;

(b) whether the project is going according to the schedule; and

(c) when the T.V. Station is likely to function?

THE MINISTR OF INFORMTION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Financial sanctions have been issued. Site has been selected and acquisition proceedings are in progress. Order for transmitting equipment has been placed. Building plans have been finalised and the estimates framed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Station is likely to be ready by 1983-84.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Electrification in Bihar

7355. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what are the details of the allocation of funds for the rural electrification of villages in Bihar during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 16.99 crores with a target of electrifiying 2,840 new villages in the State of Bihar during the year 1981-82. The details are as under:

Programme	Outlay (Rs. crores)	Targets	
		Villages to be electrified	Pumpsets to be energised
1	2	3	4
REC	7·99	2,090	6,350
RMNP . .	6·50	750	530
Normal Development Programme of the State	2·50	..	3,600

भारतीय विधि संस्थान के कार्यकरण के बारे में पुनर्विलोकन समिति

7356. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी** कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय विधि संस्थान के कृत्य क्या है और पुनर्विलोकन समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन मे जो मई, 1975 मे दिया गया था क्या सिफारिशें की है और ये सिफारिशें किस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित की गई है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 मे इसके लिए कितनी राशि रखी गई है और उसकी उपलब्धियां क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) भारतीय विधि संस्थान, नई दिल्ली, सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम (1860 का अधिनियम 21) के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत एक प्राइवेट निकाय है। यह संस्थान विधि विज्ञान की अभिवृद्धि, विधि के विषय मे उच्च अध्ययन और गवेषणा कार्य की प्रोन्नति न्याय और विधि के प्रशासन में ऐसे सुधार करने, जो भारतीय जनता की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो, विधि को व्यवस्थित रूप देने, विधि और सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों मे अन्वेषणों को प्रोत्साहित और संचालित करने, विधि शिक्षा मे सुधार करने, विधि के क्षेत्र मे शिक्षा देने और अध्ययन पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं, आदि प्रकाशित करने के लिए तारीख 27 दिसम्बर, 1956 को स्थापित किया गया था।

पुनर्विलोकन समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें दर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। संस्थान ने इन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और इन्हे यथासंभव क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे है। इनमें से अनेक सिफारिशों को सारतः क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने 1980-81 के दौरान 7,50,000 रुपये का सहायता अनुदान दिया है।

तारीख 1 जुलाई, 1980 से आज तक इस संस्थान की जो उपलब्धियां रही हैं उनमें व्याख्यानों और संगोष्ठियों का आयोजन गवेषणा कार्य का संचालन, एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका, भारतीय विधि का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय विधि पत्रिकाओं की अनुक्रमणिका का प्रकाशन, विभिन्न विषयों के डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों और रक्षा कार्मिकों के लिए श्रम विधि में प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रम का संचालन, आदि हैं।

इस संस्थान का पुस्तकालय भारत में विधि पुस्तकालयों में अग्रणी है ।

विवरण

भारतीय विधि संस्थान सम्बन्धी पुनर्विलोकन समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. भारतीय विधि संस्थान को चाहिए कि वह अपना गवेषणा कार्यक्रम तैयार करे और पूर्विकताएँ अवधारित करे ।

2. लगभग दस सदस्यों वाली एक गवेषणा समिति स्थापित की जाए जिसमें कुछ विधिवेत्ता, उच्चतम न्यायालय/उच्च न्यायालय के कुछ न्यायाधीश, विधि संकायाध्यक्ष (दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय) और यदि संभव हो तो आसपास के विश्वविद्यालयों के कुछ प्रोफेसर (आचार्य) हों ।

3. सभी गवेषणा पदों के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हता विधि में पी० एच० डी० की डिग्री होनी चाहिए ।

4. त्रैमासिक पत्रिका के लिए लेखों को स्वीकार करने के विषय में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करने और नीति तैयार करने के लिए एक संपादकीय समिति बनाई जाए जिसमें (i) उच्चतम न्यायालय या किसी उच्च न्यायालय का एक न्यायाधीश (ii) बार का एक सदस्य (iii) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विधि संकाय का एक सदस्य और (iv) संस्थान का निदेशक हो ।

5. वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए एक पृथक संपादकीय समिति होनी चाहिए ।

6. भारतीय विधि पत्रिकाओं की अनुक्रमणिका का प्रकाशन जारी रहना चाहिए ।

7. संस्थान द्वारा संचालित डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम चालू रहना चाहिए ।

8. संगोष्ठियों के लिए विषय और उनकी योजना तथा उनमें आमंत्रित किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों का अवधारण करने के लिए एक संगोष्ठी समिति होनी चाहिए जिसका अध्यक्ष उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय का कोई न्यायाधीश हो और जिसमें संस्थान का निदेशक और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का विधि संकायाध्यक्ष हो ।

9. भारत के और विदेश के प्रख्यात विधिवेत्ताओं के व्याख्यानों की व्यवस्था की जाती रहनी चाहिए ।

10. संस्थान को शासी परिषद और कार्यकारिणी समिति में उपयुक्त संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन करने चाहिए जिससे कि ये संस्थान के कामकाज के प्रबन्ध में प्रभावकारी सिद्ध हो सकें ।

11. इससे पूर्व कि कार्यकारिणी समिति वित्त सम्बन्धी मुद्दों पर कोई विनिश्चय करे ऐसे सभी मुद्दे एक वित्त उप समिति को सलाह के लिए भेजे जाने चाहिए और इस उप समिति की सहायता वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा नामनिर्देशन किए जाने पर कार्यकारिणी समिति द्वारा नियुक्त एक विशेषज्ञ द्वारा की जाए ।

12. गवेषणा कर्मचारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वयंपूर्ण नियम, विनियम, सेवा की साधारण शर्तें और वेतनमान बनाए जाने चाहिए और वे सभी कर्मचारियों पर लागू किए जाने चाहिए ।

13. सरकार से मिलने वाला वार्षिक सहायता अनुदान 6,00,000.00 (छह लाख रुपए) की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर होना चाहिए और इसका उपयोग अनुदान की शर्तों तथा साधारण वित्तीय

नियमों और सरकार के अन्य नियमों या आदेशों के अधीन अपेक्षित अन्य शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाए ।

Demand of Alcohol for Industrial use

7357. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for alcohol in industrial use is rising during the last three years; if so, the respective figures ;

(b) whether it is due to world oil crisis, and, comparatively high cost of petroleum based Naphtha;

(c) whether it is expected that most of the Naphtha based industries would shift to Alcohol in the next two years; and

(d) if so, is there any plan to put a ceiling on the use of Alcohol for manufacture of potable liquor, and divert these stocks to Alcohol starved industry ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The demand for alcohol for industrial use as reported by the state Governments at the meetings of the Central Molasses Board, in the alcohol years (Dec.—Nov.) 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows :

Alcohol year	Demand (in million litres)
1978-79	319·54
1979-80	299 15
1980-81	334 20

It would appear that the increase in the price of Naphtha had not effect on the demand for alcohol for industrial use.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

बिहार से कोयले की तस्करी

7358. श्री राम अवध : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सारे बिहार में सैकड़ों ऐसी कोयले की खाने हैं जिनमें काम बन्द कर दिया गया है और उन्हें सेंट्रल कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड द्वारा खतरनाक घोषित कर दिया गया है परन्तु उनमें अधिकतर अब भी अवैध रूप से खनन कार्य हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या गिरिडीह और भदुआ जैसे बहुत से स्थानों पर अनधिकृत डिपों चल रहे है और उन डिपुओं में रात को कोयला भर कर पड़ोसी शहरों और राज्यो तथा पाकिस्तान और नेपाल मे तस्करी की जाती है और 6 रूपये से 16 रुपये प्रति मन की दर से बेचा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करेगी और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

देश में पंजीकृत कम्पनियां

7359. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में कितनी कम्पनियां पंजीकृत की गई ;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनियों में कितने श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं;

(ग) इन कम्पनियों ने सरकार से कितना ऋण प्राप्त किया है; और

(घ) उनमें से ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने इन ऋणों का दुरूपयोग किया तथा क्या इसका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत देश में तीन वर्षों 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1980) के दौरान शेयरों द्वारा समिति 13,135 कम्पनियां पंजीकृत की गई थीं ।

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत यह सूचना देना कम्पनियों के लिए जरूरी नहीं है अत: यह सूचना इस विभाग में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनियों को ऋण, यदि कोई हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बन्धित प्रशासकीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा, जहां जरूरी हो वित्त, मंत्रालय के परामर्श से स्वीकृत किया जाता है, प्रश्न के भाग (ग) और (घ) में पूछी गई सूचना अति विशालकाय होने के अलावा कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Rural Electrification Scheme Sanctioned by R.E.C.

7360. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) state wise Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) progress made on each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY and (b). The State-wise details of Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years i.e. 1977-78 to 1979-80 are given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise position of rural electrification schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation during the three years (1977—80) *and the progress in respect thereof*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned	Achievements	
				Villages electrified upto 30-9-1980	Pumpsets energised upto 30-9-1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153	3353	485	5420
2.	Assam	23	1248	286	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	137	4603	304	197
4.	Gujarat	97	3240	941	3296
5.	Haryana	47	1206	—	3312
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31	1196	341	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	29	1058	175	—
8.	Karnataka	57	1606	143	857
9.	Kerala	25	538	—	293
10.	Madhya Pradesh	287	8831	2114	7584
11.	Maharashtra	211	5167	544	3293
12.	Manipur	6	420	17	—
13.	Meghalaya	20	766	92	—
14	Nagaland	4	226	4	—
15.	Orissa	129	5134	1205	865
16.	Punjab	80	2470	—	12101
17.	Rajasthan	176	5199	1441	6255
18.	Tamil Nadu	133	3065	—	907
19.	Tripura	11	199	34	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	125	6587	690	1472
21.	West Bengal	109	4530	429	227
	TOTAL	1890	60642	9245	46239

Permission to State Governments for Importing equipment for Power Plants

7361. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has been urged by some State Governments to accord permission for importing equipment for their Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and action taken thereto;

(c) by when the permission will be accorded ;

(d) whether the Centre propose to persuade the States to build up some power plants in each of the districts and city and towns so as to supply electricity to big and small industries; and consumers who are facing a loss due to less supply of the same.

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) steps taken during 1st February, 1980 to 28th February 1981 for establishing power houses and Electricity Boards in Gujarat, Delhi and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The import of power equipment by State Governments is guided by the Import Policy of the Government of India. Under this the State Electricity

Boards are permitted to float global tenders for import of power equipment for their power plants. After receipt of tenders and examination the project authorities are required to submit their proposals giving comparisons with tenders received from indigenous suppliers for consideration of the Empowered Committee constituted by the Department of Heavy Industry. This Empowered Committee takes final decisions on all such import proposals. In some cases when the State Governments/State Elecericity Boards approach the Centre directly to accord permission for importing equipment without floating global tenders they are advised to follow the procedure laid down in the Import Policy as stated above.

(d) and (e). For optimal generation power plants are required to be located at the most favourable locations keeping in view the availability of fiscal resources and the load centres. As such the Centre has no proposal to persuade the State Governments to build up power plants in each of the districts, city and town.

(f) The schemes which have been sanctioned during the period from 1st February, 1980 to 28th February, 1981 are given in statement I, statement-II gives information relating to the schemes commissioned during the above period. As regards setting up of State Electricity Boards, it may be mentioned that the State Electricity Boards are set up under the provision of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Boards are in existence in all the States except Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim. The Act does not require Boards to be set up for the Union Territories.

Statement—I

Schemes sanctioned during the period from 1st February 1980 to 28th February 1981

S. No.	Name of Scheme	State/U.T.	Capacity
A	*Thermal Schemes*		
1.	Additional Mobile Gas Turbine	Assam	3x3 MW
2.	Birsinghpur TPS	Madhya Pradesh	2x210 MW
3.	Mettur TPS	Tamil Nadu	2x210 MW
4.	Kota TPS Extn.	Rajasthan	2x210 MW
5.	South Andaman TPS	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2x5 MW
6.	Unchahar TPS	Uttar Pradesh	2x210 MW
7.	Parli TPS Extn.	Maharashtra	1x210 MW
8.	Sikka TPS	Gujarat	1x120 MW
9.	Garo Hills TPS	Meghalaya	2x30 MW
10.	Kolaghat TPS Extn.	West Bengal	3x210 MW
11.	Lignite based TPS at Palana	Rajasthan	2x60 MW
12.	Borgolai TPS	Assam	2x30 MW
B.	*Hydro Schemes*		
1.	Western Yamuna Canal Stage-I	Haryana	6x8 MW

S. No.	Name of Scheme	State/U.T.	Capacity
2.	Maneri Bhali Stage-II	Uttar Pradesh	3x52 MW
3.	Lower Mettur	Tamil Nadu	8x15 MW
4.	Pawena	Maharashtra	1x10 MW
5.	Kundah V Extn.	Tamil Nadu	1x20 MW
6.	Kalinadi St.-II	Karnataka	(2x25 + 4x32+ 4x25) MW
7.	Anoopgarh Canal Power House	Rajasthan	6×1·5 MW

Statement—II

List of schemes/projects commissioned during the period from 1st February, 1980 to 28th February, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/project	State/Union Territory	Capacity
A. *Thermal* (Total 1370 MW)			
1.	Panipat Unit II	Haryana	110 MW
2.	Nasik Unit IV	Maharashtra	210 MW
3.	Nasik Unit V	Maharashtra	210 MW
4.	Parli Unit III	Maharashtra	210 MW
5.	Satpara Unit VII	Madhya Pradesh	210 MW
6.	Vijayawada Unit II	Andhra Pradesh	210 MW
7.	Tuticorin Unit II	Tamil Nadu	210 MW
B. *Hydro* (Total 663 MW)			
1.	Koyra Dam Unit I	Maharashtra	20 MW
2.	Garhwal Rishikes Units I, II, III	Uttar Pradesh	108 MW
3.	Kalinadi Unit I	Karnataka	135 MW
4.	Sabarkantha Unit II	Bihar	65 MW
5.	Bassi Extension	Himahcal Pradesh	15 MW
6.	Nagarjuna Sagar pumped storage Unit I & II	Andhra Pradesh	200 MW
7.	Baira Siul Unit I & II	Central Sector	120 MW
C. *Nuclear* (Total 220 MW)			
1.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	Rajasthan	220 MW

Allocation of Rectified Spirit

7362. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: whether it is a condition attached to the allocation of rectified spirit to the needy States that its further processing and distribution should be only through agencies in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : No, Sir.

Supply to Naptha to Fertiliser Units

7363. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naptha was not supplied in adequate quantity to the fertilizer units at Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Phulpur and Sindri in October, 1980 resulting in the huge loss of production of urea;

(b) if so, to what extent the loss had been suffered and the obstacles in the supply of naptha and what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation for the future; and

(c) the plan of Government regarding the import of fertilizers to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Full supplies of naptha were made to the Kanpur plant during October, 1980. However, full supplies could not be made to the Gorahkpur and Phulpur plants. As regards Sindri, its feedstock is furnace oil/Low Sulphur Heavy Stock and not naptha. The quantity of furnace oil earmarked during October, 1980 could not be received by the plant mainly due to internal problems.

(b) The loss of production, in terms of nitrogen, in Phulpur and Gorakhpur plants due to inadequate availability of naptha in October, 1980 was as follows:—

Phulpur —8641 tonnes.

Gorakhpur —3393 tonnes.

The continued closure of Barauni refinery and under-utilisation of the Barauni-Kanpur pipeline necessitated movement of petroleum products by rail over much longer distances thereby imposing severe strain on the transportation capacity available for movement of petroleum products. Since then the availability and movement of naptha for the Phulpur and Gorakhpur plants and Low Sulphur Heavy Stock/Furnace Oil for the Sindri plant has been stepped up to the required levels.

(c) The gap between the demand and indigenous production of fertilizers is met by imports.

Bihar Electricity Board's Annual Plan slashed

7364. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Electricity Board's annual plan has been slashed from Rs. 132 crores to Rs. 92 crores;

(b) whether the total power generation averages about 535 MW during peak hours;

(c) whether the Board's total installed capacit is around 810 MW; and

(d) if the answer to the abovementioned arts be in the affirmative what are the main reasons for the highly unsatisfactory performance of the Board and what remedial measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a)

The Bihar State Electricity Board had proposed a total outlay of Rs. 151.87 crores in the annual plan 1981-82 for power programme . After detailed discussions in the working groups followed by discussions in the Planning Commission, a plan outlay of Rs. 137.49 crores has been provided for the power programme in 1981-82.

(b) The total generation of power in Bihar during peak hours varies from 400—500 MW.

(c) The total installed capacity (derated) of Bihar is 910 MW comprising of 145 MW hydro and 765 MW thermal

(d) The Power shortage in Bihar is due to the unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations due to the frequent forced and long duration outages, lack of spare parts and lack of expert personnel in operation and maintenance of the power stations.

A number of steps have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations in Bihar These steps include visit of high level teams consisting of the officers of the Central Electricity Authority, National Thermal Power Corporation and BHEL to the thermal power stations in Bihar and and necessary assistance given for the preparation of plant betterment and maintenance programmes. On the advice of the team, the following action has been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations at Barauni and Patratu:

(i) Monitoring Cell, one each at Patratu and Barauni thermal power stations and Board's Head Quarters have been formed to monitor effectively maintenance and constructions works;

(ii) A spare parts cell has been created at Board's Head Quarters to survey requirements and identification of spares. Action has been initiated for procurement of adequate number of fast moving and slow-moving spades.

(iii) For maintenance works of long duration, part networks and microplanning methodology is being adopted to monitor to achievement of mile stones and target dates.

(iv) Task force teams have been formed at both the above thermal power stations to study and identify the problems related to generation. Constraints in the generating sets have been identified.

(v) All the trippings, outages and blasts are recorded, Every outage and trippings is analysed now and where remedial measures are called for, they are promptly attended to. Where outage or trippings are taking place on account of mal-operation, responsibility is fixed on the personnel and suitable action taken.

(vi) Action has been taken and further action is being taken to stock sufficient control and instrumentation equipments so that these may be used immediately wherever required.

(vii) Assistance from the Russian experts is also being taken for maintenance of the units supplied by USSR and to obtain spares from them.

Besides the above steps, the following generating schemes are under execution in Bihar to improve the power availability in the State. The

anticipated dates of commissioning have also been indicated:

Barauni . . .	2×110 MW	Unit No. VI Unit No. VII	March, 82 March, 83
Patratu . . .	2×210 MW	Unit No. IX Unit No. X	December, 82 June, 1983
Muzaffarpur . . .	2×110 MW	Unit No. I Unit No. II	January, 1981 July, 1982
Tenughat . . .	2×210 MW	Unit No. I Unit No. II	June, 85 June, 1986

Illegal Coal Mining in Giridih Area

7365. SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Coal Merchants are forcing poor persons to do illegal mining of coal in Giridih area;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them died some time back due to accident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Pending Cases

7366. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of pending court cases in various Sessions Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in Gujarat, Delhi and other places which are pending for more than five years, ten years and fifteen years;

(c) when these are likely to be disposed of and the reason for delay in finalisation; and

(d) how many cases come up to lower courts in Gujarat and Delhi during 1st February, 1980 to 28th February, 1981 and how many of them have been disposed of and steps taken to dispose of the remaining cases at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information relating to number of pending cases in Sessions Courts & High Court in Gujarat, Delhi and other places and in the Supreme Court is furnished in Statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2357/81]. In respect of Sessions Courts data regarding only total pendency is compiled.

(c) Administration of justice in district and Sessions Courts and other trial courts is primarily the concern of the State Governments and High Courts. The Law Commission of India have examined the question of delays and arrears in trial and appellate courts in their 77th and 79th Reports. The matter has been referred to the Supreme Court who have given their views after consulting the High Courts.

Reports of the Law Commission and the Recommendations of the Supreme Court have been laid on the Table of both Houses of the Parliament.

(d) Information relating to institution and disposal of cases in the lower courts of Gujarat and Delhi for the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 is furnished in Statement IV laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2357/81]. Information for the period January, 1981 upto 28th February, 1981 is not available. Such data is compiled only on quarterly basis. Steps taken to reduce pendency are furnished in the Annexure enclosed.

Annexure

Steps taken to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in Courts.—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish the provision of second appeal to the High Court vide section 100A.

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(3) The Judges strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice of India w.e.f. 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (No. of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The states and the Chief Justices have been requested to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges posts.

(5) The sanctioned strength of the Judges has been increased.

(6) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the Court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(7) Cases involving common question are being grouped together by several High Courts.

(8) As recommended by the 7th Finance Commission, certain States and Union Territories are being provided with grants under article 275, aggregating to Rs. 24 crores specifically for the establishment of five hundred and thirty eight additional court (both criminal and civil).

(9) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases;

(a) Fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

(b) Dispensing with printing.

(c) Expending and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(d) Grouping of matters arising from Land Acquisition cases etc.

(10) The attention of the State Governments and High Courts has been drawn to the 77th and 79th Reports of the Law Commission.

Setting up of a fertilizer Factory in U. P.

7367. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a fertilizer factory at Khalilabad, District Basti of U. P. taking into consideration that the district is an industrially backward area; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far about it.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, अहमदाबाद

7368. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने अहमदाबाद में थलतेज के निकट दूरदर्शन

केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए भूमि प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां मशीनरी लगाने के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही कब आरम्भ की जायेगी ;

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और उसके लिए प्राक्कलन कब मंजूर किये गये थे; और

(घ) इस दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की संभावित क्षमता कितनी होगी और इसकी प्रसारण रेंज में कितना क्षेत्र आयेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अहमदाबाद में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के लिए सिविल निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया गया है । उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर पहले ही दे दिया गया है।

(ग) अहमदाबाद में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अनुमानित व्यय 469 लाख रु० है । इस स्कीम को व्यय वित्त समिति द्वारा 22-5-80 को स्वीकृत किया गया था ।

(घ) अहमदाबाद के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में 10 कि० वा० का ट्रांसमीटर होगा जिसकी सेवा परिधि 75 वर्ग कि० मी० होगी जिसमें 18,000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र आयेगा ।

छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों के सामने आने वाली पूंजी निवेश और अखबारी कागज की समस्याओं के बारे में अध्ययन

7369. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :**
श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे और माध्यम दर्जे के समाचारपत्रों के सामने आनेवाली पूंजी निवेश और अखबारी कागज की समस्याओं के बारे में तथा उनके संवाददाताओं की दशाओं तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थितियों के बारे में कोई अध्ययन करने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन समाचारपत्रों का समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त करने और उपचारी उपाय सुझाने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) से (घ). पुनर्गठित प्रेस आयोग के निम्नलिखित विचारणीय विषय समाचारपत्र उद्योग की अर्थव्यवस्था, अखबारी कागज और लघु तथा मझोले समाचारपत्रों के संवर्धन से सम्बन्धित है :—

विषय संख्या 9 : समाचार पत्र पत्र उद्योग की अर्थव्यवस्था अखबारी कागज, मुद्रण मशीनरी और समाचार पत्रों के लिए अन्य निवेश ।

विषय संख्या 13 : लघु और मझोले समाचारपत्रों का तथा भाषायी प्रेस का संवर्धन ।

प्रेस आयोग का वर्तमान कार्यकाल 31-12-1981 तक है । यह आशा की जाती है कि उस समय तक प्रेस आयोग की सिफारिशें सरकार को उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी । मामले में आगे कार्रवाई उसकी सिफारिशों के प्राप्त होने के बाद की जाएगी ।

Withdrawal of Notification

7370 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn the Notification dated 27th May, 1969,

(b) how many companies are producing formulations based on this Notification and details of formulations and extent of production during the last three years,

(c) whether this Notification was to the advantage of foreign companies only who have got no condition in their industrial licence for supplying bulk drugs produced to others and have been producing in excess of their licensed capacity and

(d) whether this Notification applied to excess production also and if not, why action has not been taken against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a), (b) and (d). Under the Notification No 3(3)/65-Ch III dated 27th May, 1969, which was issued by the erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals AND Mines & Metals, industrial undertakings licensed to produce bulk drugs, who proposed the manufacture/production of formulations based on such bulk drugs, were exempted from Sections 10,11,11A & 13 of the I(D&R) Act and Rules thereof This has been rescinded vide Notification No S O 533(E) dated 30th August 1978 issued by the Ministry of Industry Twenty-One companies which have availed of the exemption available under the said Notification have submitted applications for the grant of COB licences A list of companies as well as names of the items applied for and the production date for the relevant period of three years ending August 1978 as given by the parties in their COB applications is [illegible] the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-2358/81]

(c) The exemption given under 1969 Notification applied uniformly to both the Indian as well as Foreign companies

Broadcast of News Bulletin from Agartala Station of AIR

7371 SHRI AJOY BISWAS Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose considering to broadcast news bulletin every day in the morning from Agartala Station of All India Radio, and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Government is considering the feasibility of introducing one bulletin in Bengali in the morning from Agartala Station of All India Radio The Station, however, is already broadcasting one bulletin in Bengali in the evening at 7 45 P M and another ten-minute bulletin in Kokoboborok, a tribal dialect of Tripura at 7 25 P M

Crisis in Alcohol Based Chemical Industries.

7372 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the country s alcohol-based chemical industries have been facing raw material crisis for months,

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of (a) some units in various States have been closed and in some States these units have been operating at not more than 50 per cent of their installed capacity, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure regular supply of raw material to save the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Central Molasses Board had estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81 (December to November) the availability of alcohol is likely to be 4,200 lakh litres only as against a likely demand of 5,716.79 lakh litres. Some alcohol based chemical industries have been experiencing difficulties in getting their full requirements of alcohol.

(b) According to information received from the State Governments, no alcohol based chemical unit has been closed down due to shortage of alcohol except the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. (ACCI) plant at Rishra (West Bengal) which was closed down from 24-1-1981. In December 1980, the Uttar Pradesh Government increased the export pass fee on industrial alcohol to Rs. 2/- per litre. The West Bengal Government as well as the All India Alcohol Based Industries Association and the ACCI had represented that this increase had adversely affectid the economic viability of the alcohol based units in West Bengal. Hence even though Uttar Pradesh Government were willing to release the alcohol allocated by the Government, alcohol was not lifted by ACCI. The export pass fee has since been revised by U. P. Government with effect from 4-3-1981. The industrial units in West Bengal including ACCI have commenced lifting of alcohol. The plant at Rishra is expected to resume production shortly. No information is available about the percentage utilisation of capacity of alcohol based units in the States.

(c) The State Governments were requested to augment the production of alcohol by:—

(i) ensuring that all available molasses is utilised;

(ii) promoting the use of khandsari molasses for alcohol production ; and

(iii) ensuring creation of adequate and proper storage facilities by sugar factories for molasses.

Inclusion of References in the Documentary of the Life Revolutionary Senapati Bapat

7373. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that suggestions were made that references to correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose with late Senapati Bapat be included in the special centenary documentary on the life of the great revolutionary Senapati Bapat;

(b) if so, whether these references are finally included in the documentary; and

(c) when is the documentary expected to be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The documentary film is scheduled for release on the 1st May, 1981.

Fixation of Pooled Prices of Canalised Bulk Drugs

7374 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many canalised bulk drugs pool prices have been fixed and for how many such prices have not been fixed in spite of the fact that indigenous production has been established;

(b) for how many bulk drugs pooled prices have been fixed with declared indigenous prices, for how many such

prices have not been fixed in spite of the fact that prices have been declared by indigenous producers;

(c) for how many bulk drugs prices have been notified for indigenous production, names of the products and why pooled prices have not been fixed for them; and

(d) what is the criterion for fixing pooled prices and exercising distribution control on canalised drugs; how many of them produced by public sector have been left out of distribution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Out of the 28 bulk drugs canalised for import under 1981-82 Import Policy, pooled prices have been fixed in respect of 13 bulk drugs keeping in view the import prices and the indigenous prices fixed by Government. Out of the remaining 15 in respect of 2 bulk drugs indigenous production is yet to commence. From the remaining 13 bulk drugs, in respect of the following 9, indigenous prics have been fixed under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970/1970:—

1. Vitamin C
2. Acetomenadione
3. Menadione
4. Menadione Sodium Bi-Sulphate
5. Vitamin E Acetate
6. Vitamin P
7. Vitamin B1
8. Erythromycin Base
9. Sulphamethoxazole.

Of these 9 items, in respect of first 8, since indigenous production is adequate, and no canalised imports are arranged pooled priced have not been fixed. In respect of Sulphamethoxozole, indigenous prices for basic stage production is yet to be fixed.

In respect of the remaining 4 drugs for Erythromycin Estolate ex-TIOC and Vitamin D3, the prices declared by the manufacturers are prevailing, and since there are no canalised imports, no pooled prices have been fixed. As regards, the remaining two drugs i.e. Gentamycin Sulphate and Doxycycline, prices for indigenous production are yet to be fixed.

(d) Import Policy for the year 1981-82 empowers the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to lay down the concerted policy in respect of imports, distribution and pricing of canalised bulk drugs. Pooled prices are fixed only in respect of those bulk drugs where indigenous production is not adequate and the demand in the country has to be supplemented through imports by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd (CPC). Where indigenous production is adequate, except where separate retention prices for different manufacturers have been fixed as far as possible, distribution control is not imposed. There is no distribution control on as many as 8 canalised bulk drugs, In one item, there is distribution control but no restriction. Out of the nine, three are also produced by public sector units.

Coal Production by Central Coalfields Limited

7375. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to raise the coal production at Central Coalfields Limited and enlist collaboration of some foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The production in Central Coalfields Limited is expected to go up from 27.35 million tonnes in 1980-81 to about 43 million tonnes per annum by 1984-85.

The names of countries with which foreign collaboration is contemplated are USSR. U.K. and France.

Bulk Drug Manufactures parting portion of Production for non-Associated Formulators

7376. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases of bulk drug manufacture conditions parting with some portion of production for non-associated formulators was imposed in the case of foreign firms (with more than 26 per cent foreign equity);

(b) production in respect of such items of drugs, quantities, supplies to others and quantities self consumed during the last 3 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign companies are producing bulk drugs for captive consumption and are resorting to excess production both of bulk drugs and drug formulations; and

(d) if so, details thereof, names of the companies, items and extent of over-production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 49 cases.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Certain data has been collected from various companies including foreign companies with regard to production of bulk drugs and formulations for the purpose of regularisation of excess production in terms of 1978 Drug Policy. From the data available it is observed that five companies with foreign equity of more than 26 per cent are producing bulk drugs in excess of their approved capacity. The details may be seen at Statement.

Statement

Details of Excess Production of Bulk Drugs by Companies Having Foreign Equity over 26%

S. No.	Name of the Company	Foreign Equity	Item	Licenced Capacity	Production of bulk drugs		
					1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				kgs.	kgs.	kgs.	kgs.
1.	M/s. Organon (India) Ltd	49%	*Nendralone Phenyl Propioante etc.	88,050	158.85	153.134	202.443
2.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100%	1. Trimethoprim	3600	7216.200	12066.000	14572.100
			2. Pseudosphedrine	2000	619.400	2759.800	3734.400
3.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	50%	1. Glybanclamide	200	177	443	399
			2. Frusemide	1200	2953	3487	4186
4.	M/s. May & Baker	60%	1. Promethazine (Hcl.) 2. Promethazine (Base)	1000	1268	1250	N.A.
5.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd	89%	Dehydrocmetine Hcl.	95	257	397	374

Note: N. A stands for note available.

*This includes; (1) Testosterone & its esters

(2) Testosterone Propionate

बम्बई हाई से गैस की क्षति

7377. **श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र** : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को मालूम है कि बम्बई हाई से प्रतिदिन लाखों क्यूबिक मीटर गैस वायु मण्डल में व्यर्थ नष्ट हो जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दिशा में क्या उपाय किये गये है ;

(ग) इस गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक फैक्टरियों की क्या प्रगति है;

(घ) इस मूल्यवान गैस का उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए कब तक उपयोग किए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ङ) क्या इस बीच गैस का उपयोग ऊर्जा के अन्य विकल्प के रूप में नहीं किया जा सकता; और

(च) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के विशेषज्ञों की राय के अनुसार इस गैस के कितने वर्षों तक मिलते रहने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई हाई से उत्पादित अशोधित तेल के साथ उत्पन्न होने वाली सम्बद्ध गैस के एक भाग को वर्तमान में जला दिया जाता है । इस प्रकार जलाई गई गैस कुल सम्बद्ध गैस के उत्पादन को लगभग 1/5 भाग होती है तथा आम तौर पर यह कम दबाव वाली गैस होती है क्योंकि इसका तट तक परिवहन नहीं किया जा सकता है । तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने एक प्रक्रिया प्लेटफार्म (बी० एच० एन०) स्थापित किया है जिस में कम दबाव वाली गैस के सम्पीडित (कोम्प्रेस) किये जाने की सुविधाएं हैं । इस प्लेटफार्म पर सम्पीडित्रों को (कोम्प्रेसर) शीघ्र ही चालू किया जायेगा । इसके चालू हो जाने पर, सारी सम्बद्ध गैस को पाइपलाइनों के द्वारा उरान को परिवहन किया जायेगा जहां तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकाल लेने के बाद (लीन गैस) का उचित प्रयोग किया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). उरान में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकाले जाने के उपरान्त बाकी बची हुई गैस को मुख्यतः स्टार्च केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० मि० को उर्वरकों के लिए फीड स्टाक के रूप में तथा टाटा इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी को बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये सप्लाई किया जाता है । थाल वेरिट उर्वरक परियोजना पर कार्य पहले ही प्रारम्भ हो चुका है तथा इस के 1984 तक चालू हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) टाटा इलैक्ट्रिक कम्पनी को बिजली के उत्पादन में बीच के प्रबन्ध (फाल बैक अरैंजमेंट) के रूप में गैस का एक हिस्सा पहले ही सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ।

(च) बम्बई हाई क्षेत्र के जीवन काल के सम्बन्ध में लगाये गये वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार गैस 25 वर्ष तक उपलब्ध रहने का अनुमान है ।

Manufacture of Bulk drugs by IDPL

7378. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs manufactured by IDPL and their production during last 3 years item-wise, year-wise;

(b) what new bulk drugs are proposed to be manufactured by IDPL during Sixth Plan period and by what time they will commence their production;

(c) whether it is a fact that IDPL have concerned entire capacity as per Sixth Plan targets, but they do not plan to take up production of some of the items either in the near future or even by the end of the Plan period; and

(d) whether Government give the same treatment to 100 per cent Indian sector, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of bulk drugs manufactured by IDPL during 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). IDPL propose to manufacture Vitamin B6, Suplhamethoxypyridazine and Sulphadimethexine which have already been approved by Government and they are expected to commission them during 1981-82. IDPL are also proposing to take up the manufacture of Cephalosporine, Rifampicin, Neomycin, Primaquine, Ethambutol, Cimetidine etc., during the Sixth Plan. The detailed proposals in this regard when submitted by IDPL will be considered by Government for approval on the basis of techno-economic feasibility thereof the estimated demand, capacities already approved etc.

(d) The licensing of Indian sector for the manufacture of drugs would be governed by the statement on Drug Policy which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Drug	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	Rishikesh Plant				
1.	Pot. Penicillin (Saleable)	MMU	3·73	..	..
2.	Sod. Penicillin	MMU	24·92	21.61	38.0
3.	Procaine Penicillin	MMU	26.17	20.45	22.8
4.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Ton/Base	36.30	34·27	34·5
5.	Tetracycline Hcl	Tons	62·93	66 68	91·3
6.	Tetracyclin P.B.	Tons	4.86	6.17	..
7.	Oxytetracycline Hcl.	Tons	44·40	53 43	63.6
8.	Oxytetracycline P.B.	Tons	0·37	..	4·7
9.	Erythromyc in	Tons	..	0.12	3·6
10.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	Tons	..	0.18	6.1
11.	Amoxicillin	Tons	..	..	..
12.	Dicloxicillin	Tons	..	..	..
13.	Griseofulvin	Tons	0·56	..	..

S. No.	Name of Drug	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
	Hyderabad Plant				
1	Acetazolamide	Tonnes	1.47	1.65	1.97
2	Analgin	,,	277.79	346.90	339.61
3	Amidopyrin	,,	10.79	..	..
4	Chlorpropemide	,,	—	..	8.09
5	Doxycycline	MMU	..	1.15	2.21
6	Folic Acid	Tonnes	3.23	3.51	5.91
7	Metronidazole	,,	0.12	2.10	3.87
8	Furazolidone	,,	0.11	2.32	..
9	Nitrofurantoin	,,	2.14	3.35	—
10	Paracetamol	,,	..	27.62	1.10
11	(a) Phenecetin	,,	103.01	92.20	79.45
	(b) P. Phenetidine (D) . . .	,,	8.00	13.80	60.40
	(c) P. Phenetidine (T) . . .	,,	1.00	0.11	0.03
12	Phenobarbitone	,,	20.25	23.60	15.82
13	Sod. Phenobarbitone . . .	,,	0.28	2.81	0.30
14	Pierazinge Salts	,,			
	(a) Adipate	,,	21.28	44.15	36.50
	(b) Citrate	,,	29.73	23.86	10.30
	(c) Hydrate	,,	5.68	4.34	25.18
	(d) Phosphate	,,	16.11	14.37	7.95
15	Sod. PAS	,,	122.81	151.20	124 35
16	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole . .	,,	20.10	6.48	11.68
17	Sulphacyl	,,	9.38	10.12	8.94
18	Sod. Sulphacyl	,,	6.15	22.95	14.90
19	Sulphadimidine	,,	375.18	513.44	444.20
20	Sulphaguanidine	,,	90.40	165.75	315.70
21	Sulphanilamide	,,	18.14	73.36	11.70
22	Sulphamethizole	,,	4.85	7.64	5.63
23	Sulphamethoxazole	,,	0.02	9.38	12.07
24	Sulphaphenazole	,,	3.65	0.16	..
25	Trimethoprim	,,	..	0.20	5.28

S. No.	Name of Drug	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
26	Vitamin B1				
	(a) HCL (Oral Grade) . . .	Tonnes	9.08	26.44	2.79
	(b) Ampoules grade . . .	,,	..	5.43	1.95
	(c) Mononitrate	,,	20.21	16.89	14.60
	(d) Propyl Disulphide . . .	,,	..	0.25	..
27	Vitamin B2	,,	6.45	7.44	8.93
28	Riboflavin-5-Phosphate . .	,,	..	0.01	0.07
29	Glibenclamide	,,	..	0.04	0.06
30	Phentoin Sod.	,,	..	0 51	0.71
31	Sod. Ascorbate	,,	4.78	..	1.24
	Muzaffarpur Plant				
1	Acetic Acid	,,	..	461.1	2285.61
2	Niainamide.	,,	..	..	2 90

अरब देशों में भारतीय फिल्म के प्रदर्शन पर रोक

7379. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ अरब देशों में कुछ भारतीय फिल्मों के दिखाये जाने पर रोक लगा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस प्रयास कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां । कतिपय अरब देशों ने अपने देशों में कतिपय भारतीय फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन को रोक दिया बताया गया है ।

(ख) उन फिल्मों को जो इन देशों के सेंसरशिप नियमों के अनुरूप नहीं होती, को दिखाने की अनुमति नहीं है ।

(ग) फिल्म निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र में है और सरकार का इस रूप में इस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । तथापि, सरकार ने कलात्मक उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भारतीय फिल्मों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार स्थापित किए हुए है। फिल्म वित्त निगम (अब राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम) अच्छी गुणवत्ता फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण प्रदान करता है और उनके वितरण तथा प्रदर्शन में भी सहायता करता है । भारत में अच्छे सिनेमा के लिए चेतना उत्पन्न करने के लिए भारतीय दर्शकों को हर वर्ष भारत में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों के माध्यम से विश्व की सर्वोत्तम फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं ।

Construction of Fertilizer Factory at Haldia

7380. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the construction work of the Fertilizer factory at Haldia completed and when did it start;

(b) what was the initial estimated cost of this plant and what is the real cost;

(c) how many employees are employed in this factory;

(d) what is the amount that has been paid to all the employees as salary and other allowances and bonus as yet; and

(e) what has been the production in this factory and what is the cost of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The construction work of the fertilizer factory at Haldia started in December, 1972 and the erection work was completed in December, 1979.

(b) The initial approved cost of this plant was Rs. 88.03 crores with September, 1976 as the date of commercial production. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 281.91 crores with 1st April 1982 as the date of commercial production.

(c) The number of persons employed in the factory at present is 1710.

(d) The amount paid to all the employees as salary and other allowance and bonus upto March, 1981 is Rs. 6.15 crores.

(e) The plant has not yet started production.

Production of documentaries on eradication of untouchability

7381. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many documentaries were produce to educate masses about eradicating of untouchability during the last one year;

(b) how many of them have reflected the evil of untouchability atrocities of its harms; and

(c) how many times and for how long have they been shown and in what areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). One documentary film 'Belchi to Narayanpur' depicting the atrocities committed on the Harijans and other weaker sections of the society and relief provided by the Government to the affected persons was produced by the Films Division during the last one year.

(c) The Film was released on the 2nd May, 1980 and had covered nearly two third cinema houses in the country.

Setting up regional film boards

7382. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the setting up of more Regional Film Censor Boards;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when and where these Censor Boards would be established?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A

proposal to set up more regional offices of the Board of Film Censor has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). The new regional offices will be in Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh as also New Delhi. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th December 1980 provides *inter alia* for increase in the number of members of the Board of Film Censors. The new regional offices would be established after the passing of the amendments.

Raising of Alcohol Price

7383. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state when Government are going to take decision about raising price of alcohol as demanded by alcohol manufacturing industry due to all round rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The request of the manufacturers in this regard is under examination by Government.

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा "डेसू" को सप्लाई किए गए तेल टैंकर में पानी का पाया जाना

7384. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस घटना की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के अधिकारियों ने भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए तेल के एक टैंकर में पानी को पाया था;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 5 मार्च, 1981 को इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आई० ओ० सी०) द्वारा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान (डेसू) के राजघाट विद्युत् घर को एक निजी परिवहन ठेकेदार की टैंक लारी द्वारा 10 किलो लीटर लाइट डीजल तेल (एल० डी० ओ०) भेजा गया था । राजघाट विद्युत् घर पर उत्पाद के पहुंचने पर उसमें पानी मिला हुआ था ।

(ग) मामले की जांच इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन तथा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के अधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की गई थी ।

(घ) जांच से पता चला है कि एल० डी० ओ० में पानी की मिलावट थी । दिनांक 6—3—1981 को आई० ओ० सी० और डेसू दोनों द्वारा परिवहन ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफ० आई० आर०) दर्ज करा दी गई थी । आई० ओ० सी० ने उत्पादन की लागत ठेकेदार से वसूल कर ली है और ठेकेदार की समस्त तीन टैंक लारियों पर जो उनके पास ठेके पर हैं तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ।

Supply of power to Calcutta by DVC at the cost of Bihar

7385. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DVC is giving unrestricted power to Calcutta at the cost of Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware of growing dissatisfaction in Bihar with this state of affairs; and

(c) the reasons for such an arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Transfer of a piece of land in Faridabad

7386. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with Haryana Government regarding the transfer of land No. 5P-1, NIT, Faridabad and other properties of the Department has been going on and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) Since when the deal is going on and by when a final decision in the matter is expected; and

(c) whether the proposal is acceptable to Haryana Government and if so, what are the reasons for delay in arriving at an early settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Negotiations have since been completed and the residuary assets|work of Faridabad Township have been transferred to the Government of Haryana with effect from 31st March, 1981.

Proposal for Recording Experiences of old freedom fighters

7387. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal made by the eminent freedom fighters for recording the experiences of the aged freedom fighters regarding the freedom struggle;

(b) if so, whether any beginning has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the names of the freedom fighters whose experiences have been recorded alongwith the names of those who have been selected for this purpose but whose experiences have not so far been recorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; whether this suggestion made at the 84th Birthday celebrations of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose under the auspices of the Netaji Subhash Revolutionary Socialist Forum in 1980 is proposed to be accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Experiences|reminiscences of freedom fighters were recorded in 1972 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Indepenedence. A number of these recordings were utilised in programmes broadcast from various Stations of AIR. Recording of reminiscences of old freedom fighters is a continuing process and AIR Stations have instructions to go on recording such people whose reminiscences or interviews have not been record so far.

(c) A list of 300 freedom fighters, recordings of whose experiences|reminiscences are available in AIR archives is in the enclosed. Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* no. LT-2359/81].

(d) Government is not aware of any such suggestion made by the Netaji Subhash Revolutionary Socialist Forum in 1980. It would be considered as and when it is brought to the notice of the Government.

Complaint by L.P. Gas distributors for assaulting their workers by customers

7388. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.P. Gas distributors have complained about assaults at their work places by irate customers;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government have taken any preventive measures?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On receiving reports the oil companies immediately take up the matter with police authorities and State Governmens.

Separation of cadres of the Ministry of Energy and Irrigation after bifurcation

7389. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cadres of the Ministry of Energy and Irrigation have not been separated so far after bifurcation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time it will take to bifurcate the cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision for bifurcation of the Irrigation and Power cadre for the Central Secretariat Sevices has been taken. The various Staff Associations have, however, made representation against the separation of the Irrigation and Power cadre which comprises the Department of Power, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Water Commission.

(c) Does no arise.

भारत-अमरीका संयुक्त समिति का गठन

7390. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति के बारे में भारत-अमरीका उप-आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में फिल्म और प्रसारण के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत भारत अमरीका संयुक्त समिति का गठन किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संयुक्त समिति की बठकें किन-किन स्थानों पर आयोजित हुई थीं और इन में किये गये निर्णय क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) फिल्म और प्रसारण सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति की बैठकें निम्नानुसार हुई थीं :—

तारीख	स्थान
10 और 11 मार्च, 1978	नई दिल्ली
22 और 24 फरवरी 1979	चारलेस्टन, अमरीका
18 और 19 जनवरी, 1980	नई दिल्ली

इन बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णय मुख्यत: दोनों देशों के बीच आपसी समझ-बूझ बढ़ाने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में विचारों, व्यक्तियों और सामग्री के आदान-प्रदान को सुविधाजनक बनाने से सम्बन्धित हैं । उदाहरण के तौर पर 1981 के दौरान भारतीय फिल्मों का एक मुख्य समारोह अमरीका के विभिन्न शहरों में आयोजित किया जा रहा है ।

150 रुपये तक मूल्य के सभी ट्रांसजिस्टरों पर लाइसेंस फीस में छूट

7391 : **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दो बैण्ड तक के रेडियो ट्रांसजिस्टरों पर लाइसेंस फीस में छूट दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि एक स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी का दो बैण्ड वाला ट्रांसजिस्टर 250 रुपये से 300 रुपये तक का होता है जब कि एक स्थानीय कम्पनी के तीन बैण्ड वाले ट्रांसजिस्टर का मूल्य 100 रुपये से 125 रु० तक होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दो बैण्ड वाले रेडियो ट्रांसजिस्टर के बजाय 150 रुपये तक के मूल्य वाले सभी रेडियो ट्रांसजिस्टरों को लाइसेंस फीस में छूट देने का विचार करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 150 रुपये तक के मूल्य वाले रेडियो सेटों को लाइसेंस फीस से छूट देने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 150 रुपये तक मूल्य वाले रेडियो सेटों की लाइसेंस फीस 15.00 रुपये के बजाए 7.50 रुपये वार्षिक की रियायती दर से ली जाती है ।

Registration of companies

7392. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of companies registered with the Government in each one of the States/U.T's during th years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81;

(b) whether any applications for registration are still pending with Government; and

(c) if so, the period for which they are pending and the reasons for their non-registration so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 3488 companies limited by shares were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during 1978-79, 4986 during 1979-80 and 4661 during 1980-81 (from 1st April 1980 to 31st December (1980) in the country as a whole. States/ Union Territory-wise break up by type of company is given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c) Receipt of applications for registration and their processing by this Department is a continuous process. The applications are disposed of as expeditiously as possible provided the requisite information as enjoined under law and procedure is furnished by the applicants.

Statement

Statewise break-up of Number of New Companies Limited by shares registered during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (1-4-80 to 31-12-80)

State/Union Territories	1978-79						1979-80						1980-81 (1-4-80 to 31-12-80)					
	Govt. Cos.			Non-Govt. Companies			Govt. Cos.			Non-Govt. Companies			Govt. Cos.			Non-Govt. Companies		
	Pub.	Pvt.	Total	Pub.	Pvt.	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub.	Pvt.	Total	Pub.	Pvt.	Total	Pub.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	1	1		2	15	128	143	..	1	1	23	200	223	1	..	1	25	188	213
Assam	..	..		..	1	20	21	..	1	1	1	27	28	..	2	2	7	29	36
Bihar	1	1		2	6	58	64	2	1	3	3	48	51	..	2	2	4	40	44
Gujarat	2	..		2	6	201	207	1	3	4	19	32	341	..	1	1	13	304	317
Haryana	..	..		..	3	21	24	..	..	..	5	22	27	..	1	1	4	23	27
Himachal Pradesh	..	..		..	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	..	1	1	14	15
J & K.	..	1		1	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	22	23	..	..	..	1	11	12
Karnataka	..	..		..	14	188	202	1	1	2	14	267	281	1	2	3	18	250	268
Kerala	1	1		2	5	67	72	..	1	1	5	125	130	..	1	1	9	92	101
Madhya Pradesh	1	2		3	10	47	57	..	..	..	8	95	103	..	..	..	4	97	101
Maharashtra	2	2		4	37	836	873	1	2	3	43	1211	1254	2	..	2	58	1057	1115
Nagaland	..	1		1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	3
Orissa	..	1		1	8	51	59	3	2	5	11	40	51	..	2	2	6	33	39
Punjab	..	..		..	4	99	103	..	..	..	7	135	142	..	..	..	8	139	147
Rajasthan	1	1		2	11	70	81	1	..	1	25	111	136	..	..	..	22	115	137
Tamilnadu	1	2		3	24	258	282	3	1	4	34	381	415	..	..	..	24	316	340
Uttar Pradesh	..	1		1	7	136	143	5	..	5	23	203	226	1	..	1	11	184	195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
West Bengal	..	2	2	54	442	496	..	1	1	133	545	678	..	5	5	135	464	599
Chandigarh	2	1	3	3	14	17	..	1	1	3	39	42	..	..	..	3	47	50
Delhi	..	..	..	28	522	550	..	..	..	25	721	746	..	1	1	53	784	837
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	1	28	29	..	..	..	1	22	23	2	..	2	3	22	25
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maghalaya	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	6	6
Tripura	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	19	33	240	3215	3455	17	16	33	384	4569	4953	8	18	26	410	4225	4635
Grand Total (Govt. & Non-Govt)				3488						4986						4661		

Co.—Company
Pub.—Public
Pvt.—Private
Govt.—Government

Compilation and publication of biographies of eminent freedom fighters

7393. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publication Division have undertaken the compilation and publication of the biographies of eminent freedom fighters at the national|State levels so as to cover the entire country and thus prepare an reliable record of the contribution of the prominent India to the freedom struggle;

(b) if so, the names of the titles published so far in this sphere and the names of the titles planned for publication in future; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that all the States|Union Territories are covered and represented in the selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): &(a) to (c). Biographies of eminent freedom fighters are not being published separately. There are, however, two series viz. 'Builders of Modern Inia Series' and the 'Bharat Ke Amar Charitra Series' in which biographies of eminent Indians, including freedom fighters, are published. The attempt is to publish biographies of eminent people from various walks of life and from the length and breadth of the country.

Biographies already published and under production are given in Annexure I & II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2360/81].

Rural electrification scheme sanctioned for Nadaun and Sujanpur Tihra Development Block, H.P.

7394. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation had sanctioned a scheme for the electrification of Nadaun and Sujanpur Tihra Development Blocks of Hamirpur district of H. P.;

(b) if so, the date on which the scheme was sanctioned and the amount as made available for this purpose;

(c) whether the scheme was intended for intensive and total electrification of the villages covered in that blocks; and

(d) if so, the latest progress made in the execution of the scheme, including the total number of (i) Villages (ii) households &which have been provided electricity and the data by which the remaining villages by households would be completely covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A rural electrification scheme for electrification of 299 new villages and intensive electrification in 143 electrified villages in Nadaun and Sujanpur Blocks of Hamirpur district in Himachal Pradesh was sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation on 29th September, 1975 for a total loan assistance of Rs. 57,806 lakhs. The loan against REC schemes is released in instalment on the basis of the phasing of the construction schedule and the progress achieved. Up to 31st March 1981, loan instalments amounting to Rs. 46,553 lakhs have been released.

(c) As indicated in the reply to part (b) of the Question, the scheme envisaged intensive electrification in 143 already electrified villages in addition to electrification of 299 new villages.

(d) According to the Progress Report received upto September, 1980, 115 villages have been electrified and th remaining villages are likely to be

electrified by the end of 1981-82. Electricity connections to households and other consumers are released on the basis of the demand/applications received. Till the end of September, 1980, 3828 Domestic/Commercial consumers have availed of electric connections under the scheme covering Nadaun and Sujanpur Blocks.

Interchange of advisers in Ministry

7395. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges held by the two Advisers in his Ministry who are from the trade are interchangeable;

(b) since how long they are holding their present charge and their tenure of office;

(c) when does he propose to interchange them in view of the fact that continuation in one seat develops vested interests in view of the public dealings handled by these two advisers and the vast powers and discretion enjoyed by them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are five Advisers in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers; four have been drawn from the Public Sector Undertakings and one from a Government Department. The charges held by them are not interchangeable.

(b) They are holding charge from the dates mentioned below:

1. 26-7-1976	4. 3-8-1979
2. 1-9-1976	5. 9-1-1981
3. 21-2-1979	

Ordinarily, the tenure is five years.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Agreement for indexing price of oil by OPEC

7396. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have agreed on the need to index the price of oil to maintain its purchasing in real terms, according to the OPEC Secretary-General;

(b) whether the modus operandi of indexing plan has been spelt out by the OPEC;

(c) if so, its broad outlines and how it will work in containing the rising oil prices; and

(d) whether India is taking any initiative in planning a long-term strategy in this behalf and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to news-paper reports there is a proposal for controlled prices increases indexed to industrial world inflation, currency fluctuation and economic growth. The OPEC have not yet taken any decision on this subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is for the OPEC to take a decision.

Shut down of Gujarat refinery units

7397. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that petroleum products in the Gujarat refinery units had come down due to shutting down some of its parts during the third week of March, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the loss suffered by the power houses and fertilizer plants thereto; and

(d) the measures proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Refinery Kamdar Sangh resorted to 'work-to-rule' agitation from 28th February 1981 as a result of which the operation of Koyali Refinery was affected. The agitation was called off on 2nd April, 1981.

(c) and (d). The oil industry was asked to maintain adequate supplies of petroleum products to power houses and fertilier plants, and it is not possible to indicate whether any loss was suffered by them due to inadequate availability of petroleum products.

Percentage of female employees of Indian Oil Corporation

7398. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of female employees in Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division);

(b) whether their interests are well safeguarded;

(c) whether they are asked to sit late and asked to come even on holidays; and

(d) whether in case of promotions only the male employees are given preference at the cost of the female employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion policy in Indian Oil Corporation

7399. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present promotion policy in Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division);

(b) why and how the Management Trainees are engaged in Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) and how they are regularised; and

(c) whether the Management of Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) with the concurrence of the existing union, promotees mainly male employees thus jeoparidising the interest of the female employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In principle, the promotion policy in the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) is based on merit-cum-seniority for promotions within the staff cadre and on merit in the case of promotions for officers.

(b) Professionally qualified candidates are initially recruited for a period of one year as Management practical training. Vacancies are notified on an All-India basis and the candidates selected on the basis of written test and interview. On successful completion of practical training, Management Trainees are placed in regular pay scale.

(c) No, Sir.

Newsprint released to dailies published in Gujarati

7400. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of newsprint released for the dailies published in

Gujarati from Gujarat during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the basis on which such quantum of newsprint was released to those Gujarati dailies;

(c) whether the Gujarati dailies have requested for increase in its supply; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The quantum of newsprint released for the dailies published in Gujarati from Gujarat are as follows:—

1978-79	:	17,299.75 Tonnes
1979-80	:	18,780.60 Tonnes
1980-81	:	20,181.76 Tonnes

(b) Newsprint quota is calculated on the basis of Newsprint Allocation Policy of the year taking into account the average circulation, average pages, size of the newspaper and number of publishing days.

(c) and (d). There is an inbuilt provision in the Newsprint Allocation Policy of the Government to provide for additional newsprit reuirement of the neswpapers during the currency of a year on the basis of their increase in circulation. Requests for additional quota received were acceded to on this basis.

Construction of cinema theatres and improvement in the quality of films

7401. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) keeping the need to increase the cinema theatres in the country, the measures under taken by his Ministry in Sixth Plan period;

(b) the State-wise breakdown of cinema theatres existing today and how many of them are in urban, rural and semi-rural areas;

(c) the steps taken to construct the cinema theatres and to increase the quality of the films for exhibition in these areas;

(d) State-wise loans sanctioned by different Banks and NFDC for construction of theatres in the year 1980-81; and

(e) the role of the NFDC and the States for development of this media so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No specific allocation of funds has been made in the Sixth Plan for constructing cinema theatres in the country. However, the National Film Development, a public undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, finance construction of low cost theatres. Government secured an interest-free loan of Rs. 1 crore for the Corporation for this Scheme from the blocked funds of MPEAA in 1979-80 and a proposal to get another interest-free loan from these funds for the Corporation is under consideration.

(b) As on 31-12-1980 there were 10,889 cinema houses (3046 in the urban areas and 7843 in the rural areas). A State-wise list of these cinema houses is attached Statement I.

(c) Production, distribution and exhibition of films are State subjects and primarily it is the responsibility of State Governments to devise measures for promoting these aspects of the film industry. Central Government is however interested in promoting good cinema movement in the country. It has set up National Film Development Corporation to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of the film industry. The Corporation gives loans on easy terms for production of good quality films and construction of low cost theatres. Government have also instituted National

Awards for Indian films in order to encourage film of artistic excellence.

(d) State-wise loans sanctioned by NFDC in the year 1980-81 is attached (Statement-II) Information in respect of such loans sanctioned by Banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House .

(e) Production, distribution and exhibition of films being State subjects, the over all responsibility to develope the film medium rests with State Governments. The National Film Development Corporation has however, played a significant role in the development of film medium. It provides loan on easy terms for (i) production of quality films and (ii) construction of low cost theatres. The other promotional roles of the Corporation are: (i) importation of good quality films from different parts of the globe, (ii) promotion of export of Indian feature films in world markets, and (iii) establishment of Film Development Advisory Panels at important film production centres.

Statement I

State-wise list of cinema Houses in india as on 31st December 1980

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of cinema Houses
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1904
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	205
5	Bihar	326
6	Chandihgarh	8
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1
8	Delhi	70
9	Goa Daman & Diu	17
10	Gujarat	516
11	Haryana	111
12	Himachal Pradesh	30
13	Jammu & Kashmir	34
14	Karnataka	1021
15	Kerala	1122
16	Madhya Pradesh	461
17	Maharashtra	1064
18	Manipur	8
19	Meghalaya	7
20	Mizoram	2
21	Nagaland	6
22	Orissa	159
23	Pondichery	43
24	Punjab	158
25	Rajasthan	222
26	Sikkim	2
27	Tamil Nadu	1814
28	Tripura	6
29	Uttar Pradesh	909
30	West Bengal	659
	TOTAL	10,889

Statement—II

The State-wise loans sanctioned by N.F.D.C. for Theatre construction during 1980-81

S'. No.	Name of the State	No. of loans sanctioned
1	Tamil Nadu	05
2	Maharastra	01
3	Kerala	01
4	Karnataka	01
5.	Orissa	07
6	Andhra Pradesh	02
	TOTAL	17

1981-82 के दौरान झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण

7402. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अधीन झाला वाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, जिसमें सम्पूर्ण झालावाड़ जिला छबड़ा, छीपा, बड़ौदा, अटरु कोटा (राजस्थान) के शाहबाद विधान सभा क्षेत्र सम्मिलित है, कुल कितने तथा कौन-कौन से ग्रामों में बिजली पहुंचाई जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि इन ग्रामों को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अधीन सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). वार्षिक योजना (1981-82) में राजस्थान में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 18.32 करोड़ रु० के आबंटन की व्यवस्था की गई है। सम्पूर्ण राज्य में 1,610 नए गांवों के विद्युतीकरण तथा 32,045 सिंचाई पम्पसेटों/ट्यूबवलों के उर्जन के लक्ष्य की परिकल्पना की गई है।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाये जाते है और उन्हीं के द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं तथा गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परस्पर प्राथमिकता समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है। अतः वांछित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Import of foreign films

7403. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign films have been imported in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years;

(c) the names of countries from which the films have been imported; and

(d) what is the programme of the import of films for the year 1981-82 and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign feature films are imported in India by three agencies, namely, National Film Development Corporation (earlier Film Finance Corporation) Motion Picture Export Association of America and Sovexport film. The number of films imported by each of them during the last five years is given in the statement attached.

(c) The countries from which foreign feature films have been imported are: Australia, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Hong Kong, Canada, Japan, Italy, Poland, Sri Lanka, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA, West Germany, Yugoslavia and U. S. S. R.

(d) It is not possible to indicate exact programme of import of films as this partly depends upon MPEAA Sovexport films which bring films piecemeal after getting the titles approved by the Government. As far as NFDC is concerned, a budget provision of Rs. 50—60 lakhs has been made for importing about 50 films during 1981-82.

Statement

Details of film imported by NFDC , MPEAA and Sovexport film during the period 1976-77 *to* 1980-81.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. N.F.D.C./FFC	9	9	27	37	45
2. MPEAA	129	102	117	90	45*
3 Sovexport film	7	9	8	18	14*

*Upto 31-12-80.

Applications by drug Companies under FERA

7405. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many drugs Companies applied under FERA; when FERA was approved, can a Ministerial Order or a Statement laid on the Table of the House regularise illegal activities of the companies with retrospective effect, if so, under what provisions;

(b) whether the administrative Ministry delayed implementation of FERA if so, the reasons; and

(c) details firm-wise of application received from drug companies under FERA, how many of them have been finalised, with names of the companies and how many remain unfinalised, with names of the companies and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). 31 drug companies applied to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of foreign Exchange Regulation Act in 1974. These applications were held in abeyance pending finalisation of the Drug Policy on the basis of various recommendations made by the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry. The Drug Policy was announced vide Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-78. As announced in the 1978 Drug Policy, a High Level Committee was set up to identify "bulk drugs not involving high technology" manufactured by various drug companies. The question of deciding the reduction in foreign equity of these companies depended on the report of this Committee. The report of this Committee has since been received and the level of permissible foreign equity in these companies has to be decided in accordance with FERA guidelines and the Drug Policy. In view of the above, the question of administrative Ministry delaying implementation of FERA does not arise. In fact the pending applications are being processed with the help of the latest data collected by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Applications of the following companies have already been decided:—

1. M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern Ltd. Bombay.
2. M/s. Abbott Labs. (I) Pvt. L d., Bombay.
3. M/s. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. C.E. Fulford(I)Pvt., Ltd.,Bombay.
5. M/s. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd., Bombay
7. M/s. Smith, Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bombay.

All the above companies were required to reduce non-resident equity to 40 per cent. Those at (1) to (6) have either already diluted or their dilution schemes have been approved

and are under implementation. The scheme of company at No. 7 has been recently received and is under examination.

1. M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd. . . .	. This company has on its own completely disinvested foreign equity.
2. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd. .	. Directive issued to company for reduction of equity of 40%. Representation by the Company is under scrutiny.
3. M/s. Geoffrey Manners Lt.	Directive issued for reduction to 40%. Pricing of disinvested shares is under consideration.
4. M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd.	More than 40% of annual turnover of this company is accounted for by exports. Final decision is, however, yet to be taken.

In the case of 20 companies listed in the attached Statement, it is proposed to process the applications after receipt of RBI's comments on individual cases.

statement

1. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Company.
2. M/s. May & Baker (I) Limited.
3. M/s. Roche Products Ltd.
4. M/s. Parke Davis (India Limited.
5. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories.
6. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
7. M/s. Pfizer Limited.
8. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Limited.
9. M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Limited.
10. M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome.
11. M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited.
12. M/s. Boots Co. (India) Limited
13. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14. M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited.
15. M/s.. Organon India Limited.
16. M/s Uni-Sankyo Limited.
17. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories.
18. M/s. Bayer (India) Limited.
19. M/s. Cynamid India Limited.
20. M/s. Alkali Chemicals.

As regards the remaining companies, the position in respect of 4 companies is as follows:

Posts reserved for SC/ST Candidates

7406. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in different classes of services viz., B, C & D in various Departments of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs were filled up by general candidates;

(b) if so, class-wise, department-wise, details of such posts during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will impose a ban on exchange of Reserved posts with general posts in the interest of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No Sir, only a few.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as complete information is available.

The reasons for appointing some of the general candidates against reserved vacancies were:

(i) eligible and suitable candidates belonging to the SC and ST were not available;

(ii) The intention of the Government has throughout been to fill the reserved vacancies out of candidates belonging to SC/ST. Department has been made only in cases where the exigencies of service required otherwise and that too after observing the prescribed procedure of dereservation.

(c) This is a question of policy which is to be determined by the ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms). As per the information received from the said Departments as at present there is no proposal to impose a ban on the exchange of reserved posts with general posts.

Illegal Coal Mining in Bihar

7407. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the scarcity and big prices of coal some people are digging the walls and pillars of abandoned coal mines of Giridih and adjoining areas;

(b) if so, what steps Government have so far taken to stop this illegal coal mining in Bihar; and

(c) the results achieved so far from such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 11th April, 1980 and 7th May, 1980 has already upheld the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act to carry on coal mining operations in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After these judgements, the names of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons at times violate these provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal mining. The coal companies and the State Governments are taking preventive and punitive action under the law as and when offenders are detected. The State Governments have also issued instructions to the district authorities to take action against offenders. The coal companies and the State Governments conduct periodical raids and action is taken against the offenders.

Concerns of Aminchand Piarelal

7408. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sister concerns and the concerns in which the House of APJ/Aminchand Piarelal has interest;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concern was black-listed on the basis of the Report submitted by a Committee appointed by the Minister of Steel and Mines in 1966; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The following nine undertakings, registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 belonged to the APPEJAY group as on 31-12-1979:—

1. Aminchand Pyarelal (Firm).
2. Apeejay Structural Works Pvt. Ltd.
3. Apeejay Shipping & Clearing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
4. Asian Signal Industries Pvt. Ltd.
5. Kashmir Agencies Pvt. Ltd.
6. Metal Import Pvt. Ltd.
7. Rourkela Industries Pvt. Ltd.
8. Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.
9. Surendra Overseas Ltd.

(b) and (c). As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Steel & Mines, the Public Accounts Committee

in its 50th Report (1965-66) had recommended that a High Level Committee should be set up to investigate the transactions with this group of firms; and, pending completion of the investgation or pending fulfilment of export obligations by these firms, Government should suspend all further dealings with the defaulting firms. The banning orders were issued accordigly by the Ministry of Steel and Mines on 7th May, 1966.

Violation of Company Laws by big-Business Houses

7409. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN.
SWAMI INDER VESH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the big-business houses who have been violating the Company Laws and whose cases have been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the nature of action taken by Government of India against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No reference for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act is required under law or otherwise to be made to the M.R.T.P. Commission. The legal frame-work and scope of the Commission is entirely different and is regulated by the provisions of a different Act, viz., the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. However, during the last three years, three references under Section 10(a)(ii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act were made by Government to the M.R.T.P. Commission for enquiry into the alleged restrictive trade practices. Details of these references are indicated in the Statement attached.

Violation of provisions of Companies Act is a matter which falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Company Affairs and these provisions are common to all Companies irrespective of their sizes.

Statement

Details of the references made by the Central Government to the M.R.T.P. Commission under section 10(a)(ii) of the M.R.T.P. Act during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of reference	Allegations of restri-trade practices.	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4	5
	1978			
1.	(a) Messers Firestone tyre and Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.	25-5-78	Acting in concert in increasing the price of their products.	The M.R.T.P. commission instituted an enquiry on 6-7-78. The enquiry is still pending before the Commission.
	(b) Messers Dunlop India Ltd.			
	(c) Messers Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.			
	(d) Messers Goodyear India Ltd.			
	(e) Messers Premier Tyres Ltd.			
	(f) Messers Incheck Tyres Ltd.			

1	2	3	4	5
	(g) Messers Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.			
	(h) Messers Apollo Tyres Ltd.			
	(i) Messers Modi Rubber Ltd.			
	(j) Messers J.K. Tyres Ltd.			
2.	(1) Famous Cine Laboratories and studio Ltd.	8-12-78	Collective price fixation and collective boycott.	Commission instituted an enquiry under section 10 (a)(iv)of the M.R.T.P. Act on11-6-79. The Commission passed consent order on 21-11-80.
	(2) Ramnord Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.			
	(3) Bomaby Films Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.			
	(4) Modern Sixteen Cine Laboratory Pvt. Ltd.			
	(5) Famous Cine Laboratory.			
	(6) Kine Sixteen.			
	(7) Quality Laboratories.			
	(8) India Cine Laboratory.			
	(9) Navrang Cine Centre.			
	(10) Film Centre.			
	(11) Mini-Sixteen Cine Laboratory.			
	(12) Gemini Colour Laboratory; and			
	(13) Cine Laboratories Association, Bombay.			
		1979		
		NIL		
		1980		
3.	Messers Hindustan Motors Ltd.	12-2-80	Exclusive dealings	The M.R.T.P. Commission instituteed an enquiry on 5-4-80. The enquiry is still pending before the Commission.

Non commissioning of State Power Projects even on completion

7410. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SWAMI INDERVESH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Power Projects which have not started functioning though they have been completed;

(b) what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to ask those State Government to start such power project immediately in view of the power crisis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). In any power generation unit, after the physical works are completed, the unit takes quite sometime to stabilise. When a thermal unit is commissioned, it runs for a few days and then the same is stopped for examination of the bearings etc. to check various components as prescribed for proper commissioning of the unit. The gap between roling (a prestage for synchronisation) and final commissioning varies from a few weeks to a few months depending upon the teething troubles of the unit concerned. There could be no case for not operating a generating unit, provided it is in an operating condition and has not been shut down to undertake planned maintenance, when the country to facing a power shortage. The State Governments are obviously aware of their responsibilities in these matters and there appears to be no need to address the State Govt. on this issue.

Transfer of Editors of Magazines Under The Publications Division

7411. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a number of editors of magazines under the Publications Division have developed vested interests in Delhi for publication of articles on reciprocal basis;

(b) which of these have been stationed at Delhi, with one magazine or the other and since when;

(c) the reasons why these editors have not been transferred out of Delhi to provide an opportunity to other talented people by rotation to contribute to the improvements in the quality of the stagnant Publications Division;

(d) do Government think that they are the only capable people in the C.I.S.; and

(e) if not, by what date the task of transferring the editors sitting in Delhi for a long time in one post or the other would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) At present none of the Editors/ Assistant Editors has completed more than 3 years in their present assignment. They would be considered for a change in regular course on completion of their usual tenure in their assignments.

Compilation of Information in Respect of Companies (Company- wise)

7412. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the totals given in the Annexure III or IV of the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2054 on the 2nd December, 1980

have been compiled from the individual company's information;

(b) is it also a fact that these totals could not have been arrived at without having the details company-wise information tabulated and totalled; and

(v) whether the company-wise information for all years (year-wise, company-wise) from which these totals were arrived at will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of branches of foreign companies numbered 540 in 1973-74, 510 in 1974-75, 481 in 1975-76, 482 in 1976-77, 473 in 1977-78 and 358 in 1978-79. The subsidiaries of foreign companies numbered 188 in 1973-74, 183 in 1974-75, 171 in 1975-76, 161 in 1976-77 146 in 1977-78 and 125 in 1978-79. The furnishing of the information as sought for in part (a) of the Question, branch wise and/or subsidiary company-wise for each of the years concerned would entail enormous amount of time and labour. However, information on any individual company or a group of companies will be made available on demand.

L.P. Gas connection holders

7413. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.P. Gas connection holders as on 1st January, 1981, 1st February, 1981 and 1st March, 1981 in the country (State-wise and district-wise);

(c) the names of the districts where and State-wise) where the new agencies are proposed to be established for supply of L.P. Gas connections in each district during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) the names of the districts where these facilities will not be extended during the next Five Year Plan period and reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have made arrangements for acquiring cylinders and other equipment required for the purpose; and

(e) when and how agencies will be established in the new district (State-wise) and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of LPG (Cooking gas) connection holders as on 1st January 1981, 1st February, 1981 and 1st March, 1981 in the country (State-wise and district-wise) is not readily available in this Ministry. However, the State-wise list of domestic gas consumers as on 31-3-1980 is as under:—

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of connections as on 31-3-1980
1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	19,460
Assam	25,387
Andhra Pradesh	1,97,965
Bihar	1,03,093
Gujarat	3,37,779
Haryana	53,904
Karnataka	1,22,155
Himachal Pradesh	5,358
Kerala	58,412
Meghalaya	3,130
Manipur	1,263
Mizoram	1,077
Madhya Pradesh	1,60,483
Nagaland	2,400
Orissa	36,421
Punjab	55,105
Rajasthan	51,299
Sikkim	1,204

1	2
Tripura	1,128
Uttar Pradesh	2,70,630
Tamil Nadu	2,13,321
Delhi (U.T.)	3,13,321
Chandigarh (U.T.)	26,757
Pondicherry (U.T.)	5,641
West Bengal	1,73,149
Goa	12,150
Maharashtra	8,95,377
TOTAL	31,47,569

(b) According to the Plan drawn up by the oil industry for 1981-82, 328 new agencies are proposed to be established and the State-wise break up is as follows:—

Number of cooking gas agencies planned for the year 1981-82

State/U.T.	No. of Agencies
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	12
Bihar	17
Gujarat	20
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	04
Karnataka	22
Kerala	10
Madhya Pradesh	27
Maharasstra	19
Orissa	14
Punjab	28
Rajasthan	32
Tamil Nadu	25
Uttar Pradesh	63
West Bengal	10
Jammu & Kashmir	05
Chandigarh (U.T.)	01
Delhi (U.T.)	03
Goa (U.T.)	03
TOTAL	328

The District-wise details are not readily available. Some agencies included in the plan for 1980-81 and for which action has been initiated would also actually be established in 1981-82. The Plan for setting up of LPG agencies for 1982-83 is yet to be formulated by the oil industry.

(c) All district headquarters not having any LPG supply have been included in the Plan for 1981-82 except those which do not have enough demand potential for cooking gas to justify the economic viability for supply of LPG.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Establishment of agencies is a continuous process. The appointment of distributors of cooking gas are to be made after inviting applications by giving advancements in the newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Selection of candidates is to be made on the recommendation of a duly constituted Selection Committee set up for the purpose by the respective oil companies. After the selection, the selected dealers are required to put up facilities by four months for commissioning the agencies.

Notaries Public

7414. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Notaries Public in each State in the country as on

1--1975, 1-1-1976, 1-1-11977, 1-1-1978, 1-1-1979, 1-1-1980 and 1-1-1981;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Notaries Public in each State in view of the increase in the work of Notaries Public in courts Banks, Institutions and other offices;

(c) if so, when will it be put in operation and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Notaries Public to be increased in each State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Under the Notaries Act, 1952 both the Central Government and the State Governments have powers to appoint notaries in their respective jurisdiction. A statement giving the number of notaries appointed by the Central Government in the various states as on 1-1-1975, 1-1-1976, 1-1-1977, 1-1-1978, 1-1-1879, 1-1-1980 and 1-1-1981 is given in Statement. Similar information in respect of the notaries appointed by the State Governments is not readily available.

(b) to (d). The Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956 do not contain any provision limiting the number of notaries who can be appointed to practise in a State or part thereof. However, by convention, to prevent unhealthy competition and overcrowding in the profession, a limit has been fixed in some States by administrative instructions on the number of notaries to be appointed by the State Government or by the Central Government. The number is revised from time to time on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments having regard to the increase in work, industrial and commercial development and the increased need for the services of a notary.

There is no general proposal at present under consideration to increase the quota of notaries for all the States. Recently, however, the Central Government has increased in quota of notaries for the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana on receipt of a proposal from the concerned State Governments. Similarly, proposal for an increase in quota from the State of Rajasthan is under the active consideration of the Central Government. Any request for an increase in the quota received from a State Government is considered on the merits in light of the criteria set out above.

Statement

Notaries Appointed by the Central Government in position on First January

State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Gujarat	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Harayana	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	..	..	1	1	3	4	4
Kerala	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Maharashtra	14	15	15	16	16	16	21
Punjab	9	9	9	10	10	9	9
Rajasthan	6	6	6	8	10	10	10
Tamil nadu	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	3	4	4	4	4	4	8
West Bengal	17	17	15	17	17	17	20
Delhi	9	9	12	12	13	14	15
Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	71	74	76	84	89	90	105

Supply of Petroleum Products to Badaun, Uttar Pradesh

7415. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the quantity of diesel, Petrol, mobile oil motor oil, kerosene oil supplied by different Oil Companies in the District of Badaun, Uttar Pradesh during the period—calendar years 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (till March, 1981), separately by each such company to the dealers and agents;

(b) the details separately for each dealer/agent and separately for each commodity;

(c) the basis on which these supplies were made from time to time to these dealers;

(d) whether it is a fact the commodity meant for winter season was supplied in summer season and *vice versa*; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government are taking to ensure that the commodity meant for a particular season is supplied in that season and also to ensure that the supply of motor oil/mobile oil etc. is correlated to the quantity of diesel and petrol supplied?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Number of Villages Electrified in Badaun District of Uttar Pradesh

7416. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh electrified under the Rural Electrification Scheme

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the next three years (year-wise and district-wise);

(c) whether a list of villages will be laid on the Table of the House and under what guidelines the said list has been prepared;

(d) whether the target fixed for electrification during the last three years has been achieved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the latest progress report received from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, 763 villages have been electrified in Badaun District of Uttar Pradesh up to the end of December, 1980.

(b) and (c). Rural electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards and *inter se* priority for selecting the villages is decided by the State Government/ State Electricity Board from time to time. As such, neither the number of villages to be electrified during the next three years nor their names are available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are several reasons for the shortfall in the targets fixed for village electrification during the last three years. These include, *inter alia*, shortage of Power, scarcity of construction materials, natural calamities such as floods in many parts of the country and also diversion of material intended for rural electrification to some other works.

Age Limit for Managing Directors of Companies

7417. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies Act at present lays down any age limit for a person to act as Managing Director of

a company or a whole-time Director of a company; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose prescribing any guidelines in this regard having regard to the heavy responsibilities which the office carries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Purchase of Diesel/Kerosene from Spot Market

7418. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state how much gree of accuracy how much evtra for purchasing high speed diesel and kerosene oil from the open market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is not possible to estimate at this stage with any degree of accuracy how much extra amount will be spent in purchasing HSD and SKO from the open market. It will depend upon the availability from sources firmed up, quantities required, international market prices etc.

Financial Allocation for New Coal Mines

7419. SHRI M. V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual output of coal in the vital sectors is stated to fall short of the Sixth Plan target, according to the sources of the Department of Coal;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the fact that financial allocation for new mines after 1980-81 is negligible;

(c) whether enough funds had not been allotted for the coal output; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry have demanded more funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Department of Coal has received a plan allocation of Rs. 625 crores for 1981-82. Out of this, Rs. 511 crores is for coal. The position will be reviewed later in the year in the light of progress of the projects and availability of resources.

Use of Canalised Raw Materials By M/S. Abbot

7420. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed the limit of canalised raw materials for M/s. Abbot; if so, limits of each of the canalised raw materials fixed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these limits remain on paper only and due to policy for canalisation and not imposing distribution control, the company is using canalised raw materials much in excess of limits specified by his Ministry; and

(c) details of each of the canalised raw material procured and consumed by this company during the last three years (year-wise) and what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that they do not utilise for in excess of their entitlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The limits fixed by Government in 1977 far

the then canalised drug items for M/s abbot are given below:—

1. Vitamin B6	1216·41 Kgs.
2. Vitamin C	19·12 Tonnes
3. Calcium Pantothenate	687·27 Kgs.
4. Sodium Pantothenate	24·01 Kgs.
5. D. Panthenol	91·55 Kgs.
6. Erythromycin Stearate	4830 Kgs.
7. Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	381 Kgs.
8. Thiamine Amp. Grade/HC1/Mono	3146·51 Kgs.
9 Vitamin B2	527·45 Kgs.
10. Folic Acid	9·85 Kgs.

(b) and (c). The details of each of the canalised raw materials (drug items) allocated by CPC and those, if any procured and consumed by M/s. Abbot Lads. during the last three are being collected. After scrutiny, the required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture by M/s. Roussel Pharmceuticals

7421: SHRI K. P SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals is a foreign company, details of equity held by this company by different sources with names and addresses of such sources;

(b) is it a fact that M/s. Roussel Pharmceuticals do not manufacture any bulk drug at present;

(c) whether they have been granted any Intent Letter/Industrial Lincence during the year 1980-81 for the manufacture of any bulk drug or formulations; and

(d) if so, basis/criteria for the same *vis-a-vis* new Drug Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Company having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent is treated as a foreign company. Since M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals direct foreign equity is less than 40 per cent, this is treated as an Indian company. The direct foreign equity of the company which is equal to 331/3 per cent is held by M/s. Roussel Laboratories, U.K. The balance equity i.e. 66 2/3 per cent is held by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Bombay whose direct foreign equity is 50 per cent.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). During 1980-81, M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Bombay have been granted two Letters of Intent for manufacture of Synastat Tablets and suspension and Sofradex Eye/Ear drops for export purposes only. The provision of New Drug Policy and Location Policy have been relaxed, as these are 100 per cent export oriented proposals, thereby earning foreign exchange to the country.

Transforemrs Supplied to lower Gyap Hydel Project in Sikkim found Defective

7423. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 12 transformers—8 of 100 KVA costing Rs. 15,580 each and 4 of 300 KVA costing Rs. 37,345 each supplied by a firm in 1975 for the Lower Gyap Hydel Project in Sikkim, 8 transformers found defective at sites of work taken back by the supplyig firm and are still lying with them without rectification and replacement;

(b) the actual amounts paid to the firm on account of those defective transformers;

(c) the actual amount of loss and damage caused to the said project for those defective transformers; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to effect recovery from the firm of the cost and damage on account of those 8 transformers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In all 12 Nos. of transformers were procured, *viz.*, 8 Nos. of 100 KVA at Rs. 15,580 each and 4 Nos. of 300 KVA at Rs. 37,345 each together with L.T. bushing for Rs. 750. Total value of order was Rs. 2,47,770. All the transformers were found to be defective on receipt and hence they wer returned to the supplier. Subsequently 4 Nos. of transformers *viz.*, 2 Nos. each of 100 KVA and 300 KVA balance of 8 Nos. are and 300 KVA were repaired by the supplier and balance of 8 Nos., are still laying with the supplier

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 2,47,293 being 90 per cent of the total cost, was paid to the Supplier as advance. Out of this, cost of 4 Nos. of transformers already repaired is Rs. 1,05,850.

(d) Despite repeated reminders, the firm has not responded to complete the rectification/replacement of the defective transformers. Departmental action against the concerned officer and legal proceedings against the supplier are being taken.

Production of Fertilizer

7424. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the quantity of fertilizers produced in the country during the period from January, 1980 to February, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

The requiste details are given below:—

Production during the period from January, 1980 to February, 1981.

	(In lakh tonnes)
Nitrogen	24.61
P2O5	9.46

U.S.S.R. Credit for Oil Exploration

7425. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have negotiated Soviet credit to be used for oil hunt on a nation-wide scale;

(b) if so, the details of the credit to be given by the Soviet Union during 1981 and 1982 and the States where oil will be explored;

(c) the details of the amount earmarked for oil hunt both off/on shore and also whether it will be utilised for repairs of oil wells; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) which areas have been identified for this oil-hunt through Soviet credit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The ONGC are at present carrying out negotiations with the Soviet team and the details about the amount of the Soviet credit etc. and its use will be available only after these negotiations have been completed.

Extraction of Oil from Coal

7426. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a plan for extraction of oil from coal;

(b) whether the plan is in line with the technique followed in foreign countries for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the salient features of this new technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The various aspects connected with setting up such a plan are still under examination.

Setting up of second refinery in Gujarat

7427. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minster fo PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have made a proposal to establish a second Refinery in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the progress and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Landfall point for Bombay high and Bassein Gas Pipline on shore of Gujarat

7428. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lovraj Committee has recommended Ubhrat, a place near Surat, as a landfall point for the Bombay High and Bassein Gas Pipline on the shore of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Public Investment Board has cleared the project; and

(c) if so, the cost involved in laying the pipline and the time schedule for the completion of the said pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost of the pipline, as indicated by the Lovraj committee, is Rs.127.3 crores. The pipeline is expected to be completed by the end of 1983.

Manufacture of Formulations by Drug Firms in Indian Sector

7429. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM , CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many drug companies in Indian Sector have been allowed manufacture of formulations based on indigenous, imported or canalised raw materials during the last three years, and basis on which such approvals were given;

(b) how many companies have not been allowed manufacture of formulations based on indigenous/imported/canalised raw materials during this period and basis for rejection of proposals;

(c) how Government reconcile their policy so as to allow expansion and growth of Indian Sector specially when foreign companies are producing large number of formulations without industrial licences/approvals; and

(d) the salient features in New Drug Policy for 100 per cent Indian units, companies with 40 per cent direct foreign equity and MRTP and large Indain houses, details of the same and how there are more incentives for

the 100 per cent Indian units than the others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the last three years, i.e. 1978 to 1980, 57 Indian companies have been granted 139 Industrial Licences for manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations. These licences have been granted mainly on their satisfying the provisions of the New Drug Policy Statement which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 and the location policy. This is in addition to Letters on Intent and registrations.

(b) 65 Indian companies have not been allowed to manufacture bulk drug and formulations mainly due to their not satisfying the ratio para meters of 1:10 of the New Drug Policy and locations not being in permissible areas under Location Policy.

(c) and (d). The activities of the multi-national drug companies are being regulated through the implementation of the following policy para meteres contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978:—

(i) Foreign companies producing only formulations or only bulk drugs not involving high technology with or without formulations are required to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent.

(ii) Appendix I activity (the core industries of importance to the national economy listed under Appendix I of Industrial Policy) in respect of "Drugs & Pharmaceuticals" has been re-defined to restrict the future activities of foreign companies.

(iii) Foreign companies will be allowed to take up manufacture only of bulk drugs involving high technology from basic stages and formulations linked therewith.

(iv) Foreign companies producing drug formulations based on imported bulk or producing bulk drugs from penultimate stages will have to maunfactu-e within a period of two years bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage.

(v) In the case of foreign companies no expansion is to be granted in capacity for any but high technology bulk drugs and intermediates.

(vi) Foreign companies are not to be given fresh loan licences and the small scale sector will be a prohibited area for them.

(vii) Industrial Licences to foreign companies are to be given subject to the condition of supply of 50 per cent of actual production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators and also subject to the condition that the overall ratio of bulk drug production to formulation is maintained at 1:5.

Certain data has been collected from various companies includ.ng foreign companies with regard to production of bulk drugs and drug formulations for the purpose of regularisation of excess production in terms of 1978 Drug Policy and also for recognition of installed capacities in terms of Department of Industrial Development notification dated 4-9-1980. This data is being processed. No final view has been taken on the claims made by these companies on the authority based on which they manufacture their products.

Companies mentioned in part (d) of the question are all treated as Indian companies under the Drug Policy except in the case of MRTP Indian companies who are required to part with 50 per cent actual production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators whereas other Indian companies have to part with only 30 per cent of actual production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators.

कोयला खान दुर्घटनाओं में मरे श्रमिकों की संख्या

7430. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, 1 जुलाई, 1980 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 तक खान-वार कोयला खान के धंस जाने तथा अन्य खान दुर्घटनाओं से कुल कितने श्रमिक मरे और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी खानों में से कुछ को असुरक्षित घोषित कर दिया गया है जहां दुर्घटनाएं हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उन खानों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं में मरे श्रमिकों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) जिन अधिकारियों ने इन असुरक्षित खानों में काम कराया उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में पहली जुलाई, 1980 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 के बीच कोयला खानों के धंसने से किसी कामगार की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । इस अवधि में अन्य कारणों से जिन कामगारों की मृत्यु हुई उनकी खानवार संख्या और नाम अनुबन्ध "क" और "ख" में दिये गए हैं । सभा पटल पर रखा गया । ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-2361/81] ।

(ख) इनमें से किसी भी खान को असुरक्षित घोषित नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of kerosene in Districts and Capital of West Bengal

7431. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) wheter Government are aware of the actue shortage of kerosene oil in the districts and capital of West Bengal for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortage of kerosene in the State of West Bengal particularly in the recent months, and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to restore normal supply kerosene in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the last few months, there was no report concerning actue shortage of kerosene in the districts of West Bengal and Calcutta. In February, 1981, the Government of West Bengal had asked for enhancemen of the kerosene allocation for the State which was agreed to and an additional quantity of 2000 tonnes of kerosene was sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Monthly allocation of kerosene to all States/Union Territories, incldng West Bengal, are made on the basis of a 5 per cent increase over the sales of the product in the corresponding month of the previous year. *ad-hoc* increases in allocation of kerosene have also been given to West Bengal keeping in view the requirement of the State Government.

Procurement of foreign technologies by I.D.P.L.

7432. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of foreign technologies procured by I. D. P. L. for different drugs;

(b) date of procurement, date of implementation, amoun t paid to

country from which technology procured, results achieved; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of I.D.P.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Date of Signing the Agreement	Brief particulars of Collaboration involving technical Collaborations only	Amount in US $	Name of the country and the firm with which collaboration has been entered into	Date of Trial	Guarantee/Yield	
					Offered	Obtained (IDPL-Plant)
14-6-76 .	For the supply of know-how along with detailed design engineering for the production of Doxicycline Hyclate.	50,000 to 85,000	M/s. Farmafin Italy "Alfafar" plant, Italy.	Trial runs have been concluded successfully in accordance with the Italian Technology during May, 1980.		
6-12-76 .	For the supply of know-how high yielding strains with detailed design engineering for the production of :—					
	(i) Potassium Penicillin	3,00,000 to 4,00,000	I.C.L. plant, Italy.	14-6-80	62-80/Bu/m³ month	80.07
	(ii) Tetracycline Hcl.	2,60,000 to 3,00,000	Archifar plant, Italy	8-6-79	50-60 Kg/m³ month	55.98
	(iii) Erythromycin estolate	2,50,000 to 3,00,000	Archifar plant, Itlay	26-4-80	9-6-12.1/ Kg/m/month	10.523
	(iv) semi synthetic penicillins—only know, how with detailed design engineering.	5,00,000	I.C.L. plant, Italy	*28-3-80	0.312/Bu	0.318
	*(trial runs only for 6 APA completed whereas for Ampicillin, Amoxicillin, Dicloxacillin are yet to be completed. Expert has already arrived at Rishkesh plant for commencement of trial runs).					
29-6-76	For the supply of technical know-how and some imported equipments for the production of Methyl Ethyl Pyridine Niacin and Niacinamide.	20,00,000 Sw Kr. and 14.36 millions Sw. Kr.	M/s. A.B. Bofors, Sweden and M/s. Lonza, Switzer-land	Trial runs for Methyl Ethylf Pyridine have been completed whereas trial runs for Niacin and Niaciniaamide could not be completed. M/s.. Bofor experts have suggested certain modifications and after implementation of these suggestions, trial runs shall be completed.		

Grim Power supply position in Punjab creating Law and order situation in Industrial Labour

7433. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether grim power supply situation in Punjab is increasing into a law and order problem with industrial labour facing a threat of mass unemployment;

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

(c) steps taken or propose to be taken to improve the power supply in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the power availability in the State. These measures include:—

(i) better management of load demand;

(ii) max'mising generation from the Bhatinda The small Power Station; and

(iii) expediting comissioning of new power projects aggregating to about 700 MW of additional generating capacity under various stages of execution In addition, the State will also get benefit from some of the central Sector power projects under construction in the Northern Region.

Work to Rule Agitation by Power Enginers in Punjab and Haryana Affected power generation

7434. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'work to rule' agitation by Power Engineers in Punjab and Haryana has resulted in a sharp drop in power generation; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about an end to the agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There was no significant drop in power generation during the period of work to rule agitation.

(b) The Engineers association have since withdrawn the agitation.

News-item Captioned "Haryana Cabinet's concern at poor power generation

7435. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item under the caption 'Haryana Cabinet concern at poor power genration" published in Times of India, Delhi on 23rd January, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of the Central Government; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to help the State Government to overcome crises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Haryana had been facing power shortage of about 30 per cent from January till March primarily due to low output at Bhakra and Pong due to power Engineer str'ke, unsatisfactory monsoon in 1980 and low level of generation at Faridabad and Panipat Thermal Power stations Assistance is rendered to the State Electricity Board in arranging for expeditious re-commissioning of the thermal units on forced outages from time to time.

Department of Coal and the Ministry of Railways have also been requested for making available adequate quality and quantity of coal to the thermal power stations in Haryana. As a result of these measures, 71,000 tonnes and 91,000 tonnes of coal were made available to Haryana against which the consumption was 50,000 tonnes and 64,000 tonnes only during February and March 1981 respectively. As a long term measure, an additional capacity of about 453 MW is programmed to be added in the State during the years 1980—85 The State will also get benefit of power supply from some of the Central Sector projects in the region. At present the power situation in Haryana has considerably improved.

इलाहाबाद में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

7436. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना हेतु क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया है;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद नगर उक्त मानदण्ड के अन्तर्गत आता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इलाहाबाद में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे), (क). दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों का चयन करते समय विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है यथा राज्य में वर्तमान कवरेज, ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए कवरेज की मात्रा, सीमावर्ती, दूरवर्ती और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए सेवा, श्रमिक वर्ग/औद्योगिक जनसंख्या के बड़े भागों के लिए कवरेज, कार्यक्रम निर्माण और कार्यक्रम योजक सुविधाओं तथा अन्य अवस्थापना की उपलब्धता, धनराशि के आवंटन और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर भी निर्भर करता है ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले ही लखनऊ में एक पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र तथा दो रिले केन्द्र है, एक कानपुर में, जो लखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों को रिले करता है तथा दूसरा मसूरा में जो दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों को रिले करता है । छठी "योजना" अवधि के दौरान वाराणसी में भी एक रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । उत्तर प्रदेश में उपलब्ध दूरदर्शन सेवाओं को देखते हुए, प्राथमिकता अन्य उन राज्यों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने की है जिनमें दूरदर्शन सेवा अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है । देश में दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए भावी योजनाएं तैयार करते समय दूरदर्शन सेवा के लिए इलाहाबाद शहर की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

Investment in organised sector of Drug Industry

7437. SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total investment in the organised sector of drug industry as at end of December 1980 or March 1980;

(b) share of (1) Public Sector, (2) Indian Private Sector and (3) Private Foreign Sector in the total investment;

(c) total value of imports of vital drugs in the country, year-wise from 1970 to 1980;

(d) whether India is self-sufficient in the production of vital drugs; and

(e) if not, when the country is expected to achieve self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The investment in terms of capital employed covering equity, reserves and long term loans in the drug industry is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 450 crores by the end of 1977-78. The companies having foreign equity of more than 40 per cent account for Rs. 195 crores out of the above investment. The total investment intentions based on the DGTD registrations, letttrs of intents and industrial licences granted to privae companies and public sector intent and industrial licences granted for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 of which public sector share is Rs. 58.99 crores. The share of private foreign sector for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is not separately available.

(c) A Statement showing the total c.i.f. value of imports of drugs from the year 1970-71 to 1979-80 is attached.

(d) There are some vital drugs like Chloramphenicol, Chloroquin, Tetracycline, Streptomycin etc where indigenous production is indequate to meet the demand. There are some other drugs like Methyl Dopa, Ammoxicillin etc for which there is no indigenous production yet.

(e) Government expeditiously considers proposals for the grant of industrial licences, letters of intent, carrying on business licence etc. However, imports are not totally avoidable as there are some drugs which are not produced in the country for want of technology or due to insufficient demand for economic production. In the nature of things, it is not possible for any country to produced each and every drug. Due to local factors, affecting production like power cuts, industrial unrest etc, imports are also required to supplement shortfall in indigenous production, if any.

.. Statement

S. No.	Year	Total value of import (Rupees crores c.i.f.)
1	2	3
1.	1970-71	24.28
2.	1971-72	26.56
3.	1972-73	22.94
4.	1973-74	26.43
5.	1974-75	34.21
6.	1975-76	46.02
7.	1976-77	54.17
8.	1977-78	82.41
9.	1978-79	95.32
10.	1979-80	93.80

Companies of Birla and Tata

7438. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND CAMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) a list of companies under the Control of Tatas and Birlas as at the end of 1979 or 1978;

(b) total assests of each of the Birla and Tata companies for the latest available year;

(c) how many of the Companies under the control of Tatas and Birlas were charged with violation of the Companies Act and MRTP Act;

(d) the nature of the charges in each case; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) A statement giving the names and assests of Companies under the control of Tatas and Birlas as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1979 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library (*See* No. LT-2362/81].

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

देश में कोयले की कमी

7439. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में कोयले की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने कोयला उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चित्रभानु महाजन) : (क) खान मुहानों पर उत्पादन से और पिछले स्टाक से काफी मात्रा में इतना कोयला मौजूद है कि देश की सारी मांग न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में पूरी की जा सके । फिर भी कुछ उपभोक्ताओं को कोयले की कमी परिवहन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण अनुभव हुई है ।

(ख) कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह उपाय किये गये थे—कोयला खानों की बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए उच्चतर अग्रता प्रदान करना, कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के काम में तेजी लाना तथा राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से कोयला पट्टी में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार करना । इस प्रकार किये गये प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप कोयले का उत्पादन 114 मि० टन के रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गया और इस प्रकार लक्ष्य अर्थात् 113.5 मि० टन से भी आगे बढ़ गया । चालू वर्ष में 121 मि० टन का उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) योजना आयोग ने योजना अवधि (1980–85) में कोयला उद्योग के लिए 2573 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ताकि कोयले का उत्पादन 1980–81 के 113.50 मि० टन से बढ़ा कर 1984–85 में 165 मि० टन किया जा सके । इसमें से कोल इंडिया और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड के लिए लक्ष्य 161 मि० टन है (को० इ० लि० : 144 मि० टन और

सि० को० कं० लि० : 17 मि० टन) शेष मात्रा का उत्पादन इंडियन आयरन और स्टील कम्पनी तथा टाटा आयरन और स्टील कम्पनी करेंगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को हुआ घाटा

7440. श्री सिंह कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को 1977–78 , 1978–79 और 1979–80 के दौरान भारी घाटा हुआ ;

(ख) क्या बोर्ड ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिए आबंटित धनराशि का उपयोग अन्य कार्यों के लिए किया है जिससे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं में रुकावट आई है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार बोर्ड को वित्तीय रूप से मजबूत बनाने और हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए कदम उठाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को भारी हानि हुई है ।

(i), सरकारी ऋणों पर ब्याज तथा (ii) मूल्य ह्रास के लिए प्रावधान रखने के बाद तथा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के लिए केडिट लेने के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को हुए लाभ या हानि निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान ये थे :—

31 मार्च को समाप्त हुआ वर्ष	लाभ	हानि
1978	—	47
1979	74	—
1980	645	—

(ख) और (ग) निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 30 सितम्बर 1980 तक कुल 102.48 करोड़ की ऋण–किस्तों का वितरण किया है । इसकी तुलना में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन पर उक्त तारीख (30 सितम्बर 1980) तक बोर्ड द्वारा 75.74 करोड़ रुपये उपयोग कर लेने का प्रस्ताव है । अतः निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर उपयोग किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के पास 30 सितम्बर 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार 26.74 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध रही । इसके मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. निगम द्वारा ऋण की किस्तों के वितरण के बाद निधियों के समुपयोजन के लिए कुछ न्यूनतम अवधि की आवश्यकता होती है ।

2. अप्रयुक्त निधियों का एक भाग भण्डारों में पड़ी सामग्री की लागत का अथवा सप्लाईकर्त्ताओं आदि को किये गये अग्रिम भुगतान का सूचक है ।

3. कुछ मामलों में स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में पर्याप्त प्रगति न

होने के परिणामस्वरूप निधियों का उपयोग धीमी गति से हुआ ।

1980-81 के वर्ष के लिए मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा 45 करोड़ रुपये का निर्माण कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया था । वर्ष के अन्त तक (31-3-81) हुए निधियों के समुपयोजन के बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति लेखों की अन्तिम रूप से दिए जाने के बाद ही जानी जा सकेगी । तथापि बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि 1-4-80 से 31-3-81 तक की अवधि के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर 35 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित व्यय होगा ।

Broadcast and Features Depicting life of Tribal Cultural Heritage

7441. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that no efforts have been made by Government to produce and preserve rich heritage of colourful, cultural life of different tribes in tribal-dominated State like Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) if not, recordings year-wise, State-wise and tribe-wise; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for augmentation of broadcasts features depicting life of tribal cultural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details and figures of recordings year, State and tribe-wise would not be readily available with any of the AIR Stations. It would be a very difficult task to collect and compile this data, which will not be commensurate with the result achieved, particularly, in the absence of specific years which than hon'ble Member may have in mind.

(c) New Radio Stations are proposed to be set up at Ita Negar (Arunachal Pradesh), Gangtok (Sikkim), Tura (Meghalaya) and local radio Stations at Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Diphu (Asam) which will be in predominantly tribal belts. It will augment the radio coverage of the Tribal areas. Similarly, 20 folk music units are also being established which will record and preserve the rare folk music which may be available in remote and interior pockets including Tribal Areas.

Educational Broadcasts for Tribal Areas

7442. SHRI BHEEKHABEAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational broadcasts on family welfare, agriculture, home, non-formal, health and hygiene for the education of tribal areas/districts for the last two years;

(b) to what extent these broadcasts have helped in improving socio-economic conditions and eradication of social evil like drinking;

(c) to what extent these broadcasts have disseminated information relating to employment opportunities;

(d) whether Government have an proposal to involve tribal educated youth in educational boadcasts; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The bulk of AIR's spoken-word and special audience programmes directed to rural listeners, farmers, women, industrial workers and tribal population are development oriented embracing a variety of subjects like agriculture, animal-husbandry, health, hygiene, family welfare, rural and cottage industries and co-operation etc. for varying

duration every day. The exact number of such broadcasts for the last two years would be very large. Since no data of such broadcasts are maintained on a day-to-day basis it would be a very difficult task to collect information from 85 Radio Stations for a period spread over two years. Moreover, the efforts involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(b) Broadcasts of A.I.R. have made good impact in improving the socio-economic conditions of the community. Although no actual survey has been done about the role played by the radio in eradication of social evils like drinking etc., AIR broadcasts against various forms of social evils are motivational in nature and their success would depend upon many other factors.

(c) Forty-two Stations of All India Radio are regularly broadcasting information relating to employment opportunities in their Yuva Vani programmes. Another 25 Stations broadcast such information as a part of their general service programmes. The proposal to start separate employment news bulletins from all stations of AIR is also being considered by the Government.

(d) and (e). Stations located in predominantly tribal areas do involve tribal educated youth in their day to day broadcasts. Government have sanctioned setting up of new radio stations in hitherto uncovered tribal areas.

Firms registered with C.P.C.

7443. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms are registered with C.P.C. for allocation of canalised raw materials, names of firms, date of registration, allocation of raw materials in last 5 years, item-wise and date-wise; and

(b) whether all these firms are registered, duration of their registration and details re: allocation of canalised raw materials, quantity and value, made in their favour by C.P.C. during last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from C.P.C. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Application by Foreign Drug Firms under FERA

7444. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of FERA appications given by foreign drug firms with more than 40 per cent foreign equity during last three years, names of firms, items produced, production of three years and items produced by them in 1960, 1965 and 1970 and prices under which sold;

(b) how many new licences were granted to such firms, number of licences with details about productior during last three years, and allocation of raw materials during this period against each item; and

(c) whether statutory provisions of FERA can be kept in abeyance by the orders of the Ministry, if so, the authority for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the last three years, no foreign drug firm has applied under Section 29(2) (a) of the FERA, 1973. However, under Section 29(1) (a) of the said Act, three foreign firms applied for approval for permission to take up manufacture of new drugs, the details of which are given in attached

statement. The details of items produced during 1960, 1965 and 1970 and prices under which sold by these firms will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No new licences for the manufacture of new items have been granted during the last three years to the firms mentioned in the enclosed statement.

(c) Necessary information has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7405, dated 14.4.1981.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Company	Bulk drug for which permission sought
1.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	Calcium Sennosides Meclozine Hydrochloride
2.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1. Frusemide 2. Isoprophyl Antipyrine 3. Prenylamine Lactate 4. Phenylene disothio Cyanate and Sodium salt of N-4 Carbamine acid methoxy ethylester 5. Foot and Mouth disese vaccines 6. Glybenclamide and Piperidine Ethyl Chloride—Hcl.
3.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin.

Manufacture of Synthetic Fibres

7445. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1109 dated 25th November, 1980 regarding issue of licences to man-made fibre industry and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the pending applications for industrial licences for the manufacture of various synthetic fibres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the firms who have been granted licences and the capacity thereof and the names of those whose applications have been rejected; and

(d) criteria followed in the rejection of applications?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Letters of intent have recently been issued to the following parties for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn for capacities shown against each:—

	Tonnes/annum
(i) J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	6000
(ii) Orkay Silk Mills (P) Ltd.	6000
(iii) Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	10000

A final decision on a number of other applications for industrial licences for the manufacture of various synthetic fibres is yet to be taken.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Erythromycin Injections and Thiopentone Sodium by Abbot

7446. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Abbot are producing Erythromycin Injections and Thiopentone Sodium without any industrial licence and if not, what for they are utilising Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate Injectable Grade;

(b) whether it is a fact that this company is producing in excess of their licensed capacity and are also getting raw materials for this unauthorised expansion; and

(c) if so, on what basis they are getting these raw materials and whether any scrutiny of import of raw materials as well as allocations of canalised raw materials has been made and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Abbot Laboratories are not reported to be producing Erythromycin Injections and, therefore, the question of utilising Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate Injectable Grade does not arise. They are authorised to manufacture Pantothal Sodium Granules and Erythroncin Granules which requires Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate.

(b) On the basis of the data received in connection with the regularisation of excess production under the Drug Policy, the company has been found to be producing formulations in excess of their licensed capacities.

(c) Government have specified effective March 1977 the ceiling quantity of canalised raw materials to be released to M/s. Abbot Laboratories on the basis of their licensed capacities for formulations.

Suggestion for new pricing formula by Drug Industry

7447. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drug Industry Association has suggested new pricing formula to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producer of India (OPPI) in a memorandum dated the 27th February, 1981, had made certain alternative suggestions like (i) removal of price control of formulations, but keeping profit control in the form of reasonable ceilings as a certain percentage of the sales turnover, (ii) regulating the prices of a few selected commonly used highly essential vital formulations on the basis of total cost plus reasonable return and decontrol the prices of remaining formulation subject, however, to overall profitability ceiling on all the formulations and rationalising mark-ups in such a way that Category I formulations which would be highly essential and vital ones should get up a mark-up of 75 per cent of the ex-factory cost and the remaining formulations mark-up upto 125 per cent etc. Government has already started announcing revised prices of bulk drugs and formulations in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The drug manufacturing companies have been advised to submit profiles showing the effect of the new prices on their profitability.

Bombay High Gas for Mangalore Pellitization Plant

7448. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give Bombay High Gas for Mangalore Pellitization Plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minus Growth Fall by Chemical Industry

7449. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chemical industry has suffered a minus growth and shown 1.1 per cent fall during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. During the period April 1980—January 1981, the D.G.T.D. units engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products showed a growth rate of 0.1 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Television Sets in Bihar

7450. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has approached the Centre to provide some more television sets in that State;

(b) if so, what is the number of T.V. sets sanctioned;

(c) the details regarding the locations in which these T.V. sets are likely to be installed; and

(d) the names of the agencies which have been asked by the Centre to prepare plans for providing T.V. programmes of interest to these regions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 320 TV sets (20 being kept as spare) have been allotted for community viewing scheme in Bihar.

(c) These sets are meant for installation within the service range of the transmitter at Muzaffarpur, in electrified villages identified by State Government. 220 sets have already been installed. A list of 220 villages where sets have been installed, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2363/81).

(d) No outside agency has been asked by Doordarshan to prepare such plants.

Installation of Diesel Generator Sets in Coalfied instead of Thermal Power Sets

7451. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of diesel as compared to power in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to install diesel generator sets in the coalfield instead of the thermal power sets; and

(c) if so, what is the comparative cost and availability of diesel generator sets as compared to thermal power sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Supply of diesel to the coal industry

has generally matched the requirement. However, power shortage is being experienced in Eastern region of the country.

(b) Since the Coal Industry is facing an acute power shortage and is in immediate need of additional supplies of power, the earlier availability and shorter installation period of diesel generator sets as compared to thermal power sets have determined such a choice.

(c) The cost of thermal sets of about 10 MW capacity is around Rs. 15,000/- per KW and of diesel operated gas turbine type of similar capacity is about Rs. 8,000/- per KW. Small indigenous diesel sets of about 0.5 to 1 MW capacity cost about Rs. 16,000/- per KW. Delivery period for thermal sets is about two years with an additional year for installation period. For gas turbine sets, the delivery period is about 4 to 6 months and installation period 3 to 6 months. Delivery period of small indigenous generating sets is about 12 months and installation period about 6 months

Per unit cost of production of Electricity

7452. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per unit cost of production of electricity inclusive and exclusive of administrative expenses in each and every State;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Electricity Boards are supplying electricity to the Industrial Houses at a rate which is much below the cost of production;

(c) the name of those States;

(d) the total loss due to such relaxation given to the Industrial Houses in those States; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of more than 5 MW power to major industries during last three years

7453. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the major industries which were supplied more than 5 Megawatts of energy, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) what is the rate at which electric power was supplied to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power to the Industries and other consumers is supplied by the respective State Electricity Boards. However, available information giving the names of the major industries, with contract demand more than 5 MW, are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2364/81].

(b) Rates at which power supply was made available to the major industries by the respective Electricity Boards during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. No. LT-2364/81].

Losses sustained by State Electricity Board

7454. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States whose electricity Boards in the totality of their operations sustained losses during the last ten years; and

(b) the extent of losses incurred and the steps taken to improve their financial position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have not incurred losses in totality for the 5 years ended on 31st March, 1979 (for which information is available), after taking credit for rural electrification subsidies. The following State Electricity Boards have suffered losses for the 5 years ended on 31st March, 1979 in totality after making provisions for (i) Interest on Government loans; (ii) Depreciation; and (iii) Other revenue deficits, if any:

State Electricity Boards

	Losses (Rs. crores)
(i) Uttar Pradesh	327
(ii) Haryana	43
(iii) Punjab	41
(iv) Orissa	40
(v) Gujarat	29
(vi) Himachal Pradesh	18
(vii) West Bengal	9
(viii) Kerala	1

Audited accounts for the year 1978-79 from the three remaining Boards of Assam, Meghalaya and J. & K. have not been received so far.

The Management of State Electricity Boards are under the control of the respective State Government and the Government of India have been advising them from time to time on the need to improve their financial position.

Per unit cost of production of electricity

7455. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production cost per unit of electricity in different States during the last ten years (year-wise); and

(b) whether the cost referred to above includes the administrative expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The average cost of power generation in respect of various State Electricity Boards, as available,, is enclosed (Statement).

(b) The average cost of power generation includes the administrative expenses connected with generation of power.

Statement

Average cost of Power Generation per KWH (In paise) as received from various State Electricity Boards

S. No.	Name of Sate	1979-80			
		Hydro	Thermal	Atomic	Diesel
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	6·9*	24·95	..	..
2.	Assam . . .	..	16·72	..	607
3.	Bihar . . .	16·5	22·5	..	..
4.	Gujarat . . .	*3·43	*20·26	*16·06	..
5.	Haryana . . .	5·3	31·43	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	11·1	..	..	380
7.	Karnataka . . .	*62·7	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Kerala . . .	*5·29	..	..	..
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	*5·31	*12·98	..	14·05
10.	Maharashtra . . .	*4·89	*16·87	..	..
11.	Orissa . . .	*5·45	*18·61	..	..
12.	Punjab . . .	*2·8	*27·8	..	297
13.	Rajasthan . . .	*5·31	*12·6	..	..
14.	Tamil Nadu . . .	*5·47	*32·07	..	..
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	*10·61	22·59	..	..
16.	West Bengal . . .	*26·16	*11·89	..	*81·37
17.	J & K . . .	15·92	103	..	..
18.	Meghalaya . . .	11·45**	..	..	..

*Where information for the year 1979-80 is not availble figures for 1978-79 have been given.

**Average cost of power generation from hydel/diesel for the year 1977-78.

Transfer of High Court Judges

7457. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW,, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many transfers of High Court Judges have taken place during the period from January, 1980 to March 1981?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): No Judge of a High Court was transferred during 1980 from one High Court to the other. On 19-1-1981, transfer of two Chief Justices, namely those of the High Courts of Madras and Patna to the High Courts of Kerala and Madras respectively, were notified. These transfers have not yet been effected as the Supreme Court, in which certain writ petitions challenging the transfers are pending, has directed that status quo be maintained.

Building up coal stocks at Thermal Power Station

7458. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build up coal stocks at the thermal power stations so that power generation is not affected by coal shortage;

(b) if so, what will be the capacity;

(c) for how many days that will last;

(d) if so, what are the other steps being taken for stepping up generation of power in thermal plants;

(e) whether the coal transportation has improved during January, to March 1981;

(f) if so, whether the coal movements by railways have also improved; and

(g) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per guide lines, power stations have been advised to keep coal stocks of 4 to 6 weeks consumption at thermal power stations situated beyond 350 Kms from pit-head, 3 weeks consumption for thermal power stations situated within 350 Kms. from the pit-head and two weeks consumption for thermal power stations situated at pit-heads.

(d) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These steps include: (i) implementation of a time-bound plant betterment programme, (ii) Concerned efforts to stabilise the newly commissioned 200 MW units, (iii) the ready availability of spare-parts and (iv) increased emphasis on training in operations and maintenance of thermal power stations

(e) to (g). There has been improvement in the movement of coal specially by railways to thermal power stations from January to March, 1981.

The total receipts of coal by Rail have increased from 2426 thousand tonnes in January, 81 to 2581 tentative thousand tonnes in March, 81, the total receipts of coal from all sources have increased from 3576 thousand tonnes in January, 81 to 3680 tentative thousand tonnes in March, 81.

Promotion of SC/ST Employees in Talcher Fertilizer Plant

7459. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees promoted on the basis of seniority and performances in the class IV and III categories of Talcher fertilizer plant;

(b) the number of employees who were not considered for such promotion; and

(c) the specific reasons therefor and whether there was a deviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Losses incurred in the Stock of Documentary Films

7460. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any losses incurred in the stock of documentary films during the period from April, 1977 to December, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (b) In so far as the Films Division is concerned, there has been no loss in the stock of documentary films during the period from April, 1977 to December, 1979, as the original negatives and original sound tracks of all the films produced by the Films Division have been kept in the safe custody.

2. However, prints of four films (5 reels) were reported as lost from Delhi Office of the Films Division. The cost of these prints was less than Rs. 5,000/-.

However, in March 1977 the Government asked the Films Division to withdraw 40 documentaries from its theatrical circuit, 5 documentary films from its non-theatrical circuit apart

from 22 Indian News Reviews; and Films Division was asked not to release 4 films and abandon production of 2 films. The Film entitled "Freedom from fear" which was initiated by the then MIB was completed, but the Films Division was instructed not to release it.

The total cost involved in production and distribution of the documentaries and newsreels withdrawn from circulation is approximately Rs. 1,66,00,000/-.

Tender for supply of Platforms to O.N.G.C.

7461. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited tenders for the supply of three platforms to O.N.G.C. for QST project;

(b) if so, the names of the firms who have staked their claims and the details of the rates terms and conditions quoted by these firms;

(c) whether Government have finally decided to award the order to any of these firm; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) ONGC had invited global open tenders on 16.12.80 for the fabrication and installation of 3 well platforms; viz. SQ, ST & SS in Bombay High for the production of crude oil.

(b) to (d). Although tender documents were purchased by 10 parties on the tender opening date on 6.2.81, only two offers from the following for the complete work were received:—

	Quoted lump sum price $\|$Million
(1) M/s. Micoperi, Italy/ M/s. Mennesmann, West Germany.	70.729
(ii) M/s. McDermott International, Dubai.	79.455

In order to reach the planned rate of production from Bombay High to the level of 12 mtpa by 1982-83, ONGC had stipulated the target dates for the completion of these platforms before the monsoon of 1982 so that drilling could be done by ONGC through the monsoon of 1982. The target dates fixed by the ONGC and those quoted by the two tenderers were as under:—

	Target dates fixed by ONGC	Quoted by Micoperi/ Mannesmann	Quoted by McDermott
S.Q.	31-1-82	6-2-83	24-11-82
S.T.	22-2-82	7-3-83	14-12-82
S.S.	15-3-82	5-4-83	4-1-83

Further McDermott pending complete mechanical completion as above had offered to provide temporary decks as under to enable ONGC to drill through monsoon of 1982.

	McDermott Temporary Deck
S.Q.	7-4-82
S.T.	22-4-82
S.S.	15-5-82

It will be seen that none of the tenderers had agreed to meet the schedule of ONGC. McDermott had agreed to provide temporary decks to enable ONGC to drill through monsoon of 1982 but no such offer was made by

Micoperi/Mennesmann. The proposal of Micoperi/Mennesmann also envisaged fabrication of some of the decks and jackets in a yard to be set up at Kandla on the presumption that they will be able to acquire a piece of land for this purpose in the Trade Free Zone by 15th March, 1981.

The ONGC, therefore, held discussions with both the parties to find out whether they could advance the dates of completion offered by them; to give opportunity to Micoperi/Mennesmann for offering temporary decks if possible and various other details which had to be sorted out. Micoperi/Mennesmann had assured that land would be available with them by 15 March, 1981. Apart from availability of land, setting up fabrication facilities including civil works for earth filling dry decks system etc. would be necessary and it was the estimate of ONGC that Micoperi/Mennesmann could not meet the delivery schedule of QST project. A study was carried out by EIL also which confirmed this position.

The prices quoted by both the firms were also evaluated by ONGC and these prices were loaded for various deviations/excptions made by the two parties in their offer. The evaluated prices were as under:—

	$\|$Millions
(i) McDarmott	84.21
(ii) Micoperi/Mennesmann	84.42

Considering the above position and the fact that Micoperi/Mennesmann had not produced any confirmation or evidence of the acquisition of land by them for the fabrication yard, Government's approval to the proposal of ONGC for award of the contract for the QST project to M/s. McDermott, Dubai was given on 6th April, 1981.

Urge by Pharmaceutical Industry to rescind Drug price control order

7462. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pharmaceutical industry has urged Government to rescind the Drug Price Control Order;

(b) whether industry has also urged Government to introduce a system which would allow them to off-set the increasing costs as and when input prices went up without involving, B.I.C.P.; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Suggestions for changes in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, have been received from the pharmaceutical industry from time to time.

(b) and (c). Suggestions were also received for automatic adjustment in the prices of bulk drugs and formulations in order to take care of fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and other inputs. The prices of bulk drugs and formulations are adjusted by the Government on the recommendations of an expert body in the matter of price determination, viz.. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP). The suggestions for an across the board relief without implementing the DPCO, 1979, were not agreed to by Government.

Illegal Coal Mining

7463. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent and intensity of illegal coal mining in respective States and what steps have been or are being taken to stop them; and

(b) how many times such illegal coal mining has been reported by the authorities concerned and what action has been taken to stop such malpractices and bring those persons to book, particularly in the Giridih and Hazaribagh districts of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11th April, 1980 and 7th May, 1980 had upheld the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act, to carry on coal mining operations in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After these judgements, illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons at times violate these provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal mining in West Bengal and Bihar. Illegal coal mining has already been made a cognizable offence in 1978, punishable with the imprisonment for a term extending to 3 years and fine extending to a sum of Rs. 20,000/- by an amendment to coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act. The coal companies and the State Governments are taking concerted action against the offenders. The State Governments have already issued instructions to the district authorities to take punitive and preventive action under these acts read with the provisions of Indian Penal Code. The coal companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal coal mining is detected. During the last one year over 100 raids were made by security personnel of the coal companies and the Law Enforcing Agencies of the State Government in Bihar. The State Government is reported to have submitted charge-sheets in 7 cases and other cases are being investigated.

Gap between the Installed Capacity Generatioin and Availability

7464. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10th March, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 2931 regarding total installed rated capacity of power generation Thermal, Hydel Nuclear etc and state:

(a) what specific improvements have taken place as a result of the remedial measures undertaken in terms of actual generation and availability;

(b) which are the States where the gap between the installed capacity actual generation and availability is highest and what specific steps are being taken to pull them up;

(c) whether an updated project report for Multi-Purpose High Dam over river Koshi for generating 3300 megawatt of hydel power was drawn up in October, 1980; and

(d) if so, reasons for not implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENTRGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As a result of the remedial measures taken to improve generation from the thermal power stations, the overall generation has increased by about 13 per cent and thermal generation has increased by 15.4 per cent during the period October, 80 to March 1981 over the generation in the corresponding period last year. The increase in thermal generation has been about 22 per cent in November and December 1980, 14.6 per cent in January 1981, 12.8 per cent in February 81 and 16.8 per cent in March, 1981. The plant utilisation factor of thermal power stations which was 42.2 per cent in June, 1980 went up to 48.6 per cent in December 1980 and increased further to nearly 52 per cent in March, 1981.

(b) The gap between the plant availability and plant load factor as related to the installed generating capacity is relatively higher in the States of Haryana, Gujarat, DVC,

West Bengal and Bihar as compared to the average All India factors. All the States including these States have been advised to undertake plant betterment programme, improve operation and maintenance of thermal power stations and proper management of the load demand etc. to improve the availability of power;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme will be implemented after an agreement has been reached between the Government of Nepal and Government of India.

Qualifications for Managing Directors of Companies

7465. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act suitably to lay down minimum qualifications for a person to act as Managing Director of a company or a whole-time Director of a company; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose prescribing any guidelines in this regard having regard to the heavy responsibilities which the office carries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). An Expert Committee headed by Mr. Justice Sachar appointed by the Central Government in 1977 for the review, inter alia, of the Companies Act has made recommendations for the professionalisation of management in para 5.06 of the Report. The recommendations of this Committee in this regard are presently under the consideration of the Government.

Applications for establishment of New Drug Units

7466. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for the establishment of new drug units were received during the past three years; item-wise, firm-wise;

(b) in how many cases approval for the manufacture of drugs was given and names of items, capacities approved and main conditions under such approvals; and

(c) in how many cases proposals were rejected, partially/wholly and main reasons for rejection and whether Government gives any preference to new entrepreneurs, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During last three years i.e. 1978 to 1980, 21 Industrial Licence applications were received from new Drug Units. The details of these applications are given in Annexure I.
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(b) 14 applications were approved for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences. The required details are given in Annexure-II.

(c) Seven applications were rejected wholly and two partially. Reasons for rejection in respect of each case is given in Annexure-III. laid on the Table of the House....2/- placed in Library.(See no LT 2365/81)

All Industrial Licence applications are examined in the light of New Drug Policy which gives preferential treatment to the proposals from Indian companies including new entreprene-

urs. The Drug Policy Statement was laid on Table of the Sabha on 29th March, 1978.

Production of anti-TB drug

7467. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how may companies in India are producing Ethambutol bulk and its formulations which is anti-TB drug, their licensed capacities for bulk drug/formulations and their production during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) what are plan targets for this drug and whether any of the above companies has produced in excess of their licensed capacities and what action Government propose to take against excess utilisation of foreign exchange in the form of imported raw materials; and

(c) whether any progress has been made for the development of technology by any of national laboratories, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Two companies, namely M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd., and M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals are at present, in production of Ethambutol bulk. Their licenced capacity for bulk drugs and production for the last 3 years are as follows:—

Name of the company	Licensed capacity as on 1-1-1981 (Tonnes)	Production during		
		1978-79	1979-80 (tonnes)	1980-81 (Estimated)
1. Themis Chemicals Ltd. . .	15.00	10.18	23.58	26.00
2. Sarabhai M. Chemicals . .	1.00	Nil	Nil	0.80

There are a number of formulators, about 14. The production date of formulation of Ethambutol are not monitored and maintained by Government.

(b) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have worked out the requirement of this bulk drug at 225 M. T. by 1984-85. As is evident from above table, M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd. have produced Ethambutol in excess of their licensed capacity. They have eubmitted an application for regularisation of Installed capacity in terms Ministry of Industry's Notification dated 4.9.1980. This application is yet to be dealt with.

(c) The Central Drug Reasearch Institute, Lucknow, is working on the development of technology for the manufacture of Ethambutol.

Study regarding listeners response to the programmes over A.I.R. and Doordarshan

7468. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the listeners response to the programmes over AIR and Doordarshan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE); (a) Yes, Sir. The Audience Research Unit is functioning under Directorate General, All India Radio. It undertakes studies/surveys, both for All India Radio and Doordarshan with a view to organising quantitative feedback and qualitative assessment of specific programmes.

(b) The details about the Audience Research Surveys are in the form of recommendations about the programmes surveyed and differ from programme to programme, station to station as well as from time to time. It will, therefore, not be possible to give an omnibus finding or recommendation.

Development of Coal Mines during Sixth Five Year Plan to raise output

7469. SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to make an investment of Rs. 3,000 crores for the development of coal mines during the Sixth Five Year Plan and raise the out put to 169 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the welfare plans for the workers engaged in the coal industry drawn up by Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN); (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan an investment of Rs. 2573 crores has been approved for the coal industry to achieve a targetted production of 165 million tonnes per annum by 1984-85;

(b) Yes, Sir.

The welfare programme for the workers engaged in the coal industry envisages inter-alia better living conditions, more housing satisfaction, improved availability of drinking water, provision for electricity, setting up medical dispensaries and hospitals, primary and high schools and colleges etc;

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा जिन पार्टियों को ऋण दिया गया है उनके नाम

7470. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने 1979, 1980 और 1981 में किन-किन पार्टियों को फिल्म बनाने के लिए ऋण दिया तथा प्रत्येक पार्टी को कितना ऋण दिया और इस ऋण के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : फिल्म की स्क्रिप्ट और विषय फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देने का मुख्य मानदंड है । निर्माता, निर्देशक और तकनीकी टीम/कलाकारों की पृष्ठभूमि अनुभव का भी विचार किया जाता है । स्क्रिप्टों की जांच जाने माने फिल्म निर्माताओं, निर्देशकों, आलोचकों, फिल्म लेखकों, भाषा विशेषज्ञों आदि पर आधारित एक स्क्रिप्ट समिति द्वारा की जाती है । स्क्रिप्ट समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर निदेशक मंडल फिल्म निर्माण के लिए ऋणों को मंजूर करता है ।

फिल्म वित्त निगम/राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा मंजूर किए गए ऋणों को किस्तों में वितरित किया जाता है । उदाहरण के तौर पर 1979 में मंजूर किया गया ऋण आंशिक रूप में 1979 में आंशिक रूप से अनुवर्ती वर्षों में रिलीज किया जा सकता है । फिल्म वित्त निगम/राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने 1979, 1980 और 1981 (31-3-1981, तक) में जिन पार्टियों को फिल्म निर्माण के लिए ऋण दिए उनके नामों और प्रत्येक मामले में दी गई राशि दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

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फिल्म वित्त निगम/राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने 1979- 1980 और 1981 (31-3-1981 तक) मे जिन पार्टियों को ऋण दिया उनके नामों तथा दी गई राशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	पार्टियो के नाम	फिल्म का नाम	मंजूर किया गया ऋण	वितरित की गई राशि		
				1979	1980	1981 (31-3-81 तक)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु0			
1	एम०सी० बिनायक	त्याग पत्र	4,50,000	30,000.00	—	—
2	युक्त फिल्म कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी	अरविंद देसाई के अजीब दास्तान	4,50,000	—	11,988.68	—
3	प्रेम सिंह वर्णा	टाइगर अंकन और लास्ट टाइगर	4,50,000	1 15,370.00	15,255.61	—
4	मुजफ्फर अली	गमन	4,50,00	860.00	—	—
5	बी० डी० गर्ग	कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय (डाकुमेंट्री)	53,000	28,000.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु0			
6	एस० सुखदेव	शायरा (डाकुमेंट्री आन मीना कुमारी)	1,50,000	9,771.00	13,267.23	14,857.00
7	रवीन्द्र गुप्ता	तरंग	4,50,000	2,22,076.00	—	—
8	कृष्णा मूवीज	आक्रोश	4,00,000	3,27,67.00	72,328.00	—
9	एन० पटवर्धन	ट्वण्टी सैकण्ड जून, 1897	3,50,000	3,01,947.00	37,852.22	—
10	जहनू बरूआ	अपरूपा	3,50,000	2,13,764.00	25,054.77	—
11	चित्र भारती	वीझीप्पू और सुरावाली	3,50,000	2,19,406.00	80,593.63.	—
12	संचार फिल्म को०आ० सोसाइटी	भवनी भवई	4,35,000	2,23,725.00	1,59,774.93	38,183
13	सैयद अखत्तर मिर्जा	अल्बर्ट पिंटों को गुस्सा क्यों आता है	4,00,000	2,83,716.00	1,13,953.49	2,213.00
14	कलिंग फिल्म इंटरनेशनल	गर्म बात या भूत की कहानी (शोध)	4,62,000	3,34,250.00	89,259.00	12,034.00
15	एम० एस० सथ्यू	बारा	5,25,000	1,26,250.00	2,14,182.23	60,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु०			
16	भारत चलचित्र	हरिजन चौपाल (नया जीवन)	32,000	9,000.00	23,000.00	—
17	प्रकाश अरोड़ा	पेट्रोलियम कन्जर्वेशन	50,000	45,000.00	5,000.00	—
18	न्यो फिल्म	चक्र	4,00,000	—	3,55,000.00	14,017.00
19	तन्वीर अहमद प्रोडक्शन्स	विरूपा	4,00,000	—	3,38,645.46	21,122.00
20	बी० डी० गर्ग	पे यौर टैक्स एण्ड रिलक्स	38,000	—	38,000.00	—
21	दुर्गा खोटे प्रोडक्शन्स	अबोर्शन	42,000	—	38,910.25	—
22	विनोद चोपड़ा प्रोडक्शन्स	सजाये मौत	4,00,000	—	3,36,239.09	11,315.00
23	कविता नागपाल	प्रतिशोध	1,72,000	—	74,863.15	14,000.00
24	एम० सरकार प्रोडक्शन्स	अश्वमेधर घोड़ा	5,20,000	—	4,09,428.22	8,223.00
25	फिल्म वालास	36 चौरिंगी लान	8,00,000	—	2,15,000.00	5,73,000.00
26	बलवन्त गार्गी	यामिनी कृष्णामूर्ति	95,000	—	50,000.00	35,806.00
27	बी० डी० गर्ग	शिप्स	59,500	—	30,000.00	24,700.00
28	विष्णु माथुर	पहला अध्याय	3,50,000	—	—	65,000.00

फोटो प्रभाग के कार्य और बजट प्रावधान

7471. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फोटो प्रभाग के कार्य क्या हैं और इसके लिए 1978–79, 1979–80 और 1980–81 के दौरान कितने बजट का प्रावधान किया गया और इसमें से कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और यह किन कार्यों के लिए खर्च की गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : फोटो प्रभाग मुख्यतया देश विदेश में प्रचार के लिए अपेक्षित फोटो के निर्माण में रत एक सेवा यूनिट है । इसका मुख्य कार्य राष्ट्रीय महत्व की घटनाओं और समारोहों के फोटो लेना तथा विकासीय कार्यक्रमों और देश में हो रहे सामाजिक परिवर्तनों को फोटो द्वारा प्रलेखबद्ध करना है । इस प्रयास में, फोटो प्रभाग इस मंत्रालय के प्रेस विज्ञापन और प्रदर्शनी, प्रकाशन और टेलीविजन से सम्बन्धित सभी माध्यम एककों और विदेश मंत्रालय के विदेश प्रचार के लिए एक प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के रूप में कार्य करता है । विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1978–79, 1979–80 और 1980-81 के बजट आवंटन तथा व्यय की कई राशि विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	उप-शीर्ष	1978–79				1979–80				1980–81			
		स्वीकृतअनुदान बजट		वास्तविक व्यय		स्वीकृत बजट		वास्तविक व्यय		स्वीकृत बजट		वास्तविक व्यय	
		योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना
1	वेतन . .	85	13,27	37	13,08	56	14,30	—	14,10	60	15,34	—	14,60
2	यात्रा व्यय . .	15	35	7	70	12	40	—	40	15	40	—	39
3	कार्यालय व्यय .	20	75	7	65	30	80	—	70	30	85	—	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	यंत्र और उपकरण .	1,00	10,00	—	4,76	3,60	14,00	—	2,80	3,60	12,00	—	20
5	अनुरक्षण . .	5	10	2	13	—	12	—	9	5	12	—	13
6	सामग्री और आपूर्ति .	45	9,00	22	7,96	42	10,00	—	10,01	75	12,00	—	12,00
7	अन्य प्रभार . .	30	8	1	6	—	15	—	14	5	16	—	12
	कुल योग :	3,00	33,95	76	27,34	5.00	39.77	—	28,24	5,50	40,87	—	28,14

उच्च न्यायालय में स्थाई वकीलों की नियुक्ति

7472. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से मामलों की पैरवी करने के लिए देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में स्थाई वकीलों (स्टेंडिंग काउंसिल) की नियुक्ति की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी नियुक्ति के लिए कुछ नियम है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) 1980 में राज्यवार नियुक्त किये गये स्थाई वकीलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामलों में ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया गया तथा कितने स्थाई वकील अभी कार्यरत हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। स्थाई काउंसिलों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी उच्च न्यायालयों में विधि व्यवसाय करने वाले अधिवक्ताओं में से, उनकी सत्यनिष्ठा, योग्यता और विधि व्यवसाय करते रहने की उनकी अवधि के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ग) उपयुक्त मापदण्ड को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, वर्ष 1980 के दौरान निम्नलिखित स्थाई काउंसिलों की नियुक्ति की गई है :—

राज्य	स्थाई कांऊसिल का नाम
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	श्री अंशुमान सिंह
2. दिल्ली	(i) श्री एस० पी० वधवा
	(ii) श्री जी० एल० चौधरी
3. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	श्री के० नागराज राव
4. असम (गौहाटी उच्च न्यायालय की सम्पूर्ण अधिकारिता के लिए)	(i) श्री एम० शौकत अली
	(ii) श्री एस० एन० चेटिया
5. गुजरात	(i) श्री पारू भाई एम० मेहता
	(ii) श्री ए० पी० रवानी
	(iii) श्री शरद डी० शाह
	(iv) श्री एम० डी० पाण्डेय (अब त्यागपत्र दे दिया है)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	श्री सत्यपाल गुप्त (अब त्यागपत्र दे दिया है)
7. मध्य प्रदेश	श्री के० के० अधिकारी
8. महाराष्ट्र (नागपुर बैंच)	(i) श्री एस० वी० नाटू
	(ii) श्री वी० जी० भांग
9. कर्नाटक	श्री एन० बास्वा राजू
10. पंजाब और हरियाणा	(i) श्री जी० सी० भल्ला
	(ii) श्री ए० एस० चौधरी
	(iii) ..
11. तमिलनाडु	(i) श्री एस० वीरराघवन
	(ii) श्री आर० शानमुघम

उर्वरक उद्योग द्वारा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग

7473. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1980 में उर्वरक उद्योग अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का केवल 58 प्रतिशत ही उपयोग में ला सका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उन कारणों को दूर कर दिया गया है;

(ग) वर्ष 1981 में उर्वरक उद्योग द्वारा कितने प्रतिशत अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का उपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) परिणामतः 1980 और 1981 में अलग-अलग कितने उर्वरक का आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) वर्ष, 1980-81 में उर्वरक उद्योग का नाइट्रोजन के लिए 52.7 प्रतिशत और पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ के लिए 65.10 प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोग था ।

(ख) कम क्षमता उपयोग के मुख्य कारण हैं :—फीडस्टाक और कोयले के अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता, बिजली कटौती / परिसीमन मुख्यतया जुआरी एग्रो केमिकल्स के गोवा प्लांट में श्रमिक समस्या और यांत्रिक रुकावटें ।

सभी उर्वरक प्लांटों को पर्याप्त फीडस्टाक और कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है और कुछ प्लांटों को हो रही यांत्रिक रुकावटों को दूर करने के भी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । गोवा प्लांट में श्रमिक समस्या को हल कर लिया गया है । वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकारों ने बिजली कटौती में और परिसीमय में कमी की गई । जनवरी 1981 से कुछ उर्वरक प्लांटों में कुछ बिजली कटौती लगाई गई है और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से इन कटौतियों को हटाने के लिए बातचीत की गई है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 में उर्वरक उद्योग में नाइट्रोजन के लिए 70 प्रतिशत और पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ के लिए 72.1 प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोग की आशा है ।

(घ) वर्ष 1979—81 में 12.95 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन 2.37 लाख टन पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ और 4.73 लाख टन पोटाश (फ$_2$ ओ) का आयात किया गया और वर्ष 1980-81 में लगभग 15.2 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन 4.5 लाख टन पी ओ$_5$ और 7.8 लाख टन पोटाश (के$_2$ ओ) के आयात का अनुमान है ।

सिंगरौली विद्युत् परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के लिए स्वीकृति

7474. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सिंगरौली विद्युत् परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है और यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् परिषद ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस परियोजना के लिए विदेशों से उपकरणों का आयात करने

हेतु अनुमति प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में राष्ट्रीय तापविद्युत् निगम द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की 1400 मेगावाट को विस्तार स्कीम को सरकार ने जुलाई 1979 में स्वीकृति दे दी है। परियोजना की चरम क्षमता 2000 मेगावाट (5× 200 मेगावाट +2×500 मेगावाट) होगी। परियोजना की 500 मेगावाट की अन्तिम यूनिट वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वर्ष 1987–88 में चालू होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग). चूकि परियोजना केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, अत: यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Migrants from Occupied Kashmir not granted Citizenship by Jammu and Kashmir Government

7475. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILI TATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons from occupied Kashmir who migrated to India at the time of partition have not so far been granted citizenship rights by the Jammu and Kashmir Government after the lapse of more than 33 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has asserted that the rehabilitation of these persons is the responsibility of the Central Government; and

(d) if so, what positive steps the Cenral Government is taking in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The displaced persons from Pakistan occupied Kashmir were and are citizens of Jammu & Kashmir State and India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). These displaced persons have, however, put forth certain demands by submitting a petition in the Rajya Sabha. The Committee on Petitions have examined their demands vide their 62nd report. The Department of Rehabilitation is considering the recommendations made by the Committee

Capacity Utilisation of Thermal, Nuclear and Hydel Plants During 1980-81

7476. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of capacity utilisation in thermal, nuclear and hydel plants during 1980-81;

(b) what was the percentage in 1979-80 and how far it was less than the previous year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the id e capacity has been outstripping the additional capacity created in the power plants; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to improve the capacity utilisation of the power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Capacity utilisation in the case of hydro power stations is not of significance to compare and judge their performance as it is dependent on design potential and availability of water. The capacity utilisation of thermal power plants and nuclear power plants in the country during 1980-81 was 44.6 per cent (tentative) and 47.0 per cent (tentative) respectively.

(b) The percentage capacity utilisation of thermal and nuclear power plants in the country during 1979-80 was 44.7 and 51.2 respectively.

(c) and (d). Capacity utilisation of thermal power stations depends on various factors including the age of the plant, conditions of equipments, quality of fuel, longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units, system conditions, Hydro-thermal system mix and load factor etc. Excepting for the capacity taken out for planned maintenance and repair because of forced outage, the remaining generating capacity is generally utilised for power generation if the load conditions so demand. The other causes for shortfall in utilisation of the generating capacity could be partial unavailability and low load during the nights. A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants. These measures include:

(i) assistance to the electricity boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipments and taking up Programme of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(iv) supply of adequate quality of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling coal Companies have been required to intensify handpicking of stones, shades and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal benefication programmes.

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Causes of Shortfall in Actual and Promised Additional Capacity in the previous Power Plan

7477. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall in actual and promised additional capacity as envisaged in the previous power plan;

(b) whether scarcity of building material, generating equipment, trained manpower and lack of financial resources were the main reasons for this shortfall;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these limitations are likely to prove more formidable during the present plan because of sharply increased requirements;

(d) the expected quantity of cement, steel and aluminium required by the new Power Projects during the next four years; and

(e) what special measures Government propose to take to make available the desired quantity of the above said items for the power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As against the envisaged capacity addition of about 12500 MW during the Vth five year plan (1974—79) the actual capacity addition was about 10200 MW.

(b) These are, to some extent, among the various reasons for slippages of the projects.

(c) The Govt.'s efforts would be obviously to remove the constraints in completion of the new power projects and the working would have to be within the overall availability of resources.

(d) As per report of the Working Group on power constituted by the Planning Commission for power development for the period 1980—85, the requirements of cement, steel, and al-

uminium for the ensuing four years period are as follows:—

Requirement in lakh tonnes

Year	Cement	Steel	Aluminium
1981-82	25.53	14.00	2.28
1982-83	26.29	20.00	2.41
1983-84	27.09	22.50	2.47
1984-85	27.15	27.00	2.50

(The cement requirement is for calender year 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984).

(e) As against the earlier arrangement of power project authorities obtaining the cement from the respective State Governments, cement is now directly allotted to projects by the Cement Controller on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Electricity Authority. Allocations of Steel also are similarly made by the Central Electricity Authority. In order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous production of cement, steel and aluminium, these items are also being imported to the extent required.

Better Performance of Captive Power Plants in Private Industry than Public Sector

7478. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that captive power plants in private industry are able to generate 80 to 90 per cent of their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for dismal performance of public sector power units; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take or have already taken to improve the working of public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The aggregate capacity of the captive power plants during the year 1979-80 was about 2736 MW and these captive plants had generated 8037 million units and the average plant load factor comes to about 33.5 per cent. However, in some industries, the average plant load factor of their captive plant varies from 50 per cent to 60 per cent and in the case of a few industries it was between 80—93 per cent.

(b) The average plant load factor of thermal power stations in the public sector depends upon the variation in the load demand on the system particularly during the night time when the load is practically half of the load demand during the day as compared to the compartively steady load on the captive plants. The plant load factor of some of the thermal power plants in the Public Sector is also comparable to the plant load factor of the best captive plants, e g. plant load factor of Indraprastha power station (DESU) was 62 per cent, Dhuvaran 71 per cent, Gandhinagar 55 per cent, Satpura (1—5) 70 per cent, Amarkantak 56 per cent, Trombay 68 per cent, Koradi 60 per cent, Parli (1-2) 87 per cent, Neyveli 60 per cent etc. during the period April 1980—Feb. 1981.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants (utilities). These measures include:

(i) assistance to the Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in plant and equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers.

(iv) supply of adequate quality of coal of the right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of the power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify handpicking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as

to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal benefication programmes.

(v) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

As a result of these measures, the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants, has shown steady and continuing improvement since October, 1980.

Number of Persons working in the National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba

7479. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people working in different section/department in NTPC, Korba;

(b) number of new recruits enrolled during 1980;

(c) number of local residents enrolled during this period;

(d) whether any instructions/guidelines have been given to see that while recruiting for jobs local persons should be given preference;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) steps taken to see that in all recruitment of jobs local people are not bypassed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present a total of 782 employees are working in Korba project which includes 162 executives and 620 non-executives. The department-wise break-up is given below;

General Manager's Office	32
Personnel & Administration	127
Materials	82
Finance & Accounts	41
Erection	244
Civil Construction	174
Transmission lines	58
Operation Services & Control & Instrumentation	44
	782

(b) 402.

(c) 301.

(d) According to the guide-lines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises recruitment in all non-executive categories carrying pay scale of Rs. 500—800 and below has to be made through Local Employment Exchange. These guide-lines are being followed by NTPC in the recruitment of Personnel in Korba Project.

(e) As per the Recruitment Policy of NTPC, first preference in employment is given to an able-bodied adult person from each family evicted from lands acquired for the project. All non-executive posts within the purview of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act are notified to the Employment Exchange which ensures consideration of local candidates only. In all non-executive posts a 10 per cent weightage is given while assessing the candidate's suitability if he is a permanent resident of Madhya Pradesh.

(f) In all Selection Committees for Supervisors and Workmen categories, a State Government Representative is invited as a Member to participate in Selection proceedings with a view to safe guard the interests of local persons.

तेल का उत्पादन दुगुना करने के लिए नई योजना

7480. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अनुमानित तेल का उत्पादन दुगुना करने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई है; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). अन्वेषण तथा उत्पादन के एक महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रम के लिए 2873.58 करोड़ रुपये का वित्तीय परिव्यय छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980—85) में शामिल कर लिया गया है । योजना के अनुसार वर्ष 1980–81 के लगभग 11 मिलियन मी० टन के खनिज तेल के उत्पादन का वर्ष 1984–85 मे 21.6 मि० मी० टन तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है, जो कि निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मि० मी० टनों में)
1980–81	10.9
1981–82	16.9
1982–83	20.5
1983–84	21.3
1984–85	21.6

पुन: लक्ष्यों में और आगे वृद्धि करने की जांच की जा रही है ?

220 K. V. Line from Balimela to Talcher in Orissa

7481. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the purpose of erecting 220 K. V. Line from Balimela to Talcher by the Government of Orissa;

(b) the money spent, the milage covered and time taken for completion of the work; and

(c) if the K. V. Line will be erected from the Talcher Captive Power Plant to Damanjodi Aluminium Smelter, what will be approximate cost, length and economy thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The 220 KV transmission line from Balimela to Talcher was covered under the Balimela Transmission Scheme of Orissa for evacuating the power to be generated at Balimela Hydro Electric Power Station (6x60 MW). The transmission line inter-connects the Balimela Hydro Electric Power Station with Talcher Thermal Power Station for optimum utilisation of hydro and thermal generation.

(b) The Orissa State Electricity Board have intimated that Rs. 19.62 crores were spent on line, the milage covered is 534 Km and the line was completed in about 9 years.

(c) The transmission system for meeting the load demands of Damanjodi Aluminium Smelter Plant from Talcher Captive Plant, has not been finalised.

Construction of Low Cost Cinema Houses in Rural, Semi-urban and Urban Areas

7482. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state how many areas will be covered under the National Films Development Corporation scheme to construct low cost cinema houses in rural, semi-urban and urban areas in Karnataka during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): N.F.D.C. does not have a scheme for direct construction of theatres. It has, however, a scheme to give loans for theatre constructions by private entrepreneurs. So far loan has been sanctioned by the Corpora-

tion in one case from the State of Karnataka during the year 1980-81. Four more applications for grant of loan for theatre construction from this State are pending with the Corporation.

Importing Boilers and Turbo-Generators for Neyveli Power Station

7483. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the boilers and turbo-generators for the lignite based power station at Neyveli are to be imported;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements made in this connection; and

(c) whether it is a fact that BHEL has not acquired technical capability to manufacture lignite based boilers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has placed orders on M/s. Transelektro of Hungary for supply of Boilers and on M|s. Franco Tosi, Italy for supply of Turbo-generators.

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is reported not to possess the know-how for manufacture of lignite-fired boilers.

Allegation against illegal activities of Eastern Coalfields Limited at Nimcha

7484. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an allegation against illegal activities of the Eastern Coalfields Limited at Nimcha O.C.P. under Satgram Area; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report has been obtained from the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The Company has not violated any law in regard to the matters mentioned in the memorandum and has caused no damage to standing crops. As regards involvement of officials in pilferage of coal, action has been taken against guilty officials.

M|s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.

7485. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Limited, a basic heavy Chemical Industry located in Ganjam, Orissa has been given licence to expand the factory further;

(b) whether Government are aware that the factory is having a free hand in the disposal of effluents and gas which has endangered health of nearly one lakh people, agriculture and fish life in the area; and

(c) concrete steps taken by Government to stop air and water pollution due to the discharge of gas and effluents by the said factory?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M's. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd. are operating a Caustic Soda plant at Ganjam, in the State of Orissa, with an installed capacity of 16,500 tonnes per annum (TPA) of Caustic Soda, 15,000 TPA of Hydrochloric Acid (33 per cent) and 33,000 TPA of Calcium Hypochlorite. In 1976, they were also issued a licence for substantial expansion of the Caustic Soda plant. The capacity after expansion will be 42,000 TPA of caustic soda, 25,000 TPA of Hydrochloric Acid (33 per cent) and 25,000 TPA of Liquid Chlorine. They also hold licences/letter of intent for a

Sodium Hydrosulphite project for the manufacture of 3,000 TPA of Sodium Hydrosulphite, 5,000 TPA of Liquid sulphur dioxide and 8,400 TPA of sulphuric acid. The project is yet to go on stream.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa as well as the Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha had enquired into the complaints received from the neighbouring villages regarding pollution caused by discharge from the plant of effluents and gases. In their 52nd Report presented in the Rajya Sabha on 8-12-77, the Committee made certain recommendations. Follow-up action taken on these recommendations was reviewed by the Committee from time to time. At the instance of the Committee, the Government had appointed an Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Nilay Choudhari, Chairman of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Taking into consideration the Report submitted by this Committee, the assurances given by the Managing Director of the Company and the overall interest of the country as a whole and of Orissa in particular, the Committee decided that the company should be allowed to commission the sodium hydrosulphite plant. The company was also directed to take necessary steps before 17th November, 1980 to bring down the mercury content in the effluents to 0.035 mg/litre and to increase the storage capacity of hydrochloric acid to 500 MT by 1980. The company submitted a letter dated 28th December, 1980 to the Chairman of the Committee intimating that the mercury content was brought down to 0.035 mg/litre and that the stipulated increase in the storage of hydrochloric acid would be completed by the end of December, 1980. Confirmation in this regard is awaited from the State Government. Pending confirmation from the State Government and pending clearance by the Committee on Petitions, the licence for the substantial expansion of the caustic soda plant has not been renewed.

Transfer of Judges

7486. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had announced at Chandigarh on March, 15, 1981 that Government will not shirk its responsibility on the issue relating to the transfer of judges; and

(b) if so, will Government spell out the details of this announcement and clarify their attitude in regard to the transfer of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No policy announcement was made by me at Chandigarh on March 15, 1981. I had, however, observed during the course of an address to the Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh Young Lawyers Congress that the Government would not shirk its responsibility of taking a decision on the issue of transfer of High Court Judges after considering all aspects of the matter. I had also asked the lawyers to consider the issue dispassionately.

Transfers of two Chief Justices (of the Madras and Patna High Courts) were notified in January, 1981. These have been stayed by the Supreme Court on certain writ petitions having been filed challenging these transfers point at issue in these writ petitions is the transferability of High Court Judges without their consent. The writ petitions are still pending in the Supreme Court.

Since no policy announcement was made by me at Chandigarh the question of spelling out details does not arise.

Accounts of National Herald (Associated Generals Ltd.)

7487. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the account books of 'National Herald' (Associated Generals Ltd.), receipts of cash without any mention of names of the owners from whom the cash was received has been shown to the extent of Rs. 82,67,476 during the peroid from 31-3-1971 to 31-3.1977;

(b) is it also a fact that from 1st April, 1977 to 31st August, 1977, the amount came down as low as Rs. 74,800 as compared to the previous year's receipts of the same type of about Rs. 14,00,000;

(c) whether he is aware of the fact that this amount were fictitious, receipts received from Ghost Agents scattered all over the country who had no real business; and

(d) whether he would institute a thorough probe?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). Full facts relating to the question are not readily available. Details will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the facts are collected.

Charges of violation of M.R.T.P. Act and Companies Act against MICO, Bangalore

7488. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were charges of violation of M.R.T.P. Act and Companies Act against MICO, Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The Government had received in the past certain allegations that M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited (MICO) had been indulging in restrictive and monopolistic trade practices of various kinds. These allegations were looked into by the M.R.T.P. Commission and three inquiries were instituted against the company during the years 1975 and 1976 on the basis of applications filed by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements before the Commission under section 10(a) (iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.

One of these inquiries was terminated by the Commission because the agreement containing alleged restrictive clauses had expired by efflux of time. The Commission did not pass orders in the other two inquiries because the company had undertaken to dispense with the alleged restrictive trade practices. The M.R.T.P. Commission had also gone into the allegations of monopolistic trade practices of the concern but arrived at the conclusion that it would be difficult to sustain any such allegation.

While processing the expansion proposal received from the company in February, 1980, it was noticed that the company had produced certain items of fuel injection equipment in excess of their licensed capacities. It was also observed that the company had been manufacturing an item for which it did not possess any industrial licence. The expansion proposal of the company has been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission for inquiry.

No instance of violation of the Companies Act, 1956, by the company has come to the notice of the Government.

Inclusion of Agricultural Workers etc. under Minimum Wages Act

7489. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government are considering any measure for the workers including agricultural workers and workers employed in scheduled employment to introduce and/or to revise

the rate of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act to a monthly payment of not less than Rs. 400/- and to allow cost of living allowance as per variable C.P.I. Numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Minimum Wages for agricultural workers have already been fixed by the Central Government and almost all the State Governments and Union Territories. The rates of minimum wages in this employment as well as other scheduled employments vary from State to State and from employment to employment depending on local conditions. There is no proposal to fix a minimum wage of Rs. 400/ per month and to allow variable dearness allowance. The Sub-Committee 'D' of the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers', *inter-alia*, recommended that each State may consider introduction of variable dear allowance so on element of minimum wage wherever possible but it may not be possible to introduce it in all cases. Where introduction of V.D.A. is not possible there should be greater regularity in revising the minimum wages and the procedures should be simplified so as to reduce the time involved in the process.

Target and Production of Cement

7490. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target fixed for producing cement in the country during the year 1980-81;

(b) the actual quantity produced;

(c) whether any allocation for increasing the production of cement during the Sixth Plan has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how far the target is going to be achieved during the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Against an estimate of production of 20.00 million tonnes of cement during 1980-81 as assessed by the Working Group for cement industry appointed by the Planning Commission the production is estimated to be of the order of 18.56 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Every effort is being made to increase the production of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity and sanctioning new capacity for installation. As on 1st April, 1981 an additional capacity of 33.1 million tonnes has been approved for installation. The Working Group on Cement Industry for 1980—85 set up by the Planning Commission have however, assessed that during the five year period an additional capacity of about 22.7 million tonnes is likely to materialise.

Registration of Surveyors

7491. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Act. 1957 provides for the registration of surveyors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the registration of a surveyor is not being done now-a-days;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that D.M.C. bye-laws framed so far under the Delhi Municipal Act do not debar the eligible candidates for registration as approved surveyors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Section 2 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 merely deals with definition Section 2(25) of the Act reads as under:—

"Licensed Architect, Licensed Draftsman, Licensed Engineer, Li-

censed Plumber, Licensed Surveyors and Licensed Town Planner means respectively a person licensed under the provision of the Act as an Architect, Draftsman, Engineer, Plumber, Surveyors and "Town Planner"

As per Building Bye-law No. 6, all the plans shall be duly signed by the owner and a licensed Architect, Engineer or Draftsman and should indicate their names, addresses, qualifications and licensed number. Accordingly, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has prescribed rules and qualifications for registration of the following categories:—

(i) Architect,

(ii) Town Planner

(iii) Engineer

(iv) Draftsman

Since the registration of Surveyors has not been felt necessary, its provision has not been made in the rules and qualifications and hence no registration of Surveyors is being done.

मंत्रालयों द्वारा निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए नये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना

7492. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मंत्रालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके अधीन इस समय विकेन्द्रीकरण के आधार पर निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कितने नये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है ?

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

(क) इस [illegible] के आधार पर अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों के अधीन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाए जा रहे हैं :—

कृषि मंत्रालय, कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग, खाद्य विभाग, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय, सिविल पूर्ति मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, उद्योग मंत्रालय, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, भारी उद्योग विभाग, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय, विधि-कार्य मंत्रालय और विधायी विभाग, निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय, पूर्ति विभाग, शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ।

(ख) इस समय नए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यदि इसके लिए कोई मांग होगी तो उस पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Representation from villagers of Gada and Ajani regarding Firing Practice at Kamptee

7493. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has received a representation in January 1981 from the villagers of Gada and Ajani villages near Kamptee, District Nagpur, Maharashtra regarding the immediate relief from the Notification of Firing Practice of the Military Training Centre, Kamptee;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made in the Memorandum; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Memorandum contains three main demands. These are:

(ii) Firing practice at the Gada Range should be stopped immediately to enable villagers to cultivate their lands freely;

(ii) The possibility of shifting the range to some other site should be explored urgently; and

(iii) If neither of these alternatives is possible, lands may be acquired by Government after payment of full compensation to the owners.

(c) Pending a final decision on the acquisition of lands, in order to reduce inconvenience to the villagers, Army authorities have stopped using the range on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays. In order to reduce the possibility of accidents, serveral measures such as, giving advance warning through civil police, advance intimation to the village headmen of Gada and Ajani villages and posting of security guards at all points of ingress into the ranges have already been initiated. Range of firing has also been reduced from 600 yards to 300 yards to 'eliminate' all possibilities of accidents.

Arms and Ammunition Seized from Dacoits

7494. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of arms and ammunition seized from dacoits operating in Northern region in and around Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., and Rajasthan including those involved in train and bus lootings; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of automatic weapons with markings of Defence Ordnance Factories and foreign marking have been seized from the dacoits and robbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Flood Control Schemes for Bihar

7495. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved flood control scheme for Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) All the flood control, drainage and anti-water logging schemes, each estimated to cost more than Rs. 60 lakhs are referred to the Planning Commission for acceptance as per prescribed procedure. The details of such of the schemes accepted by the Planning Commission during '80-81 for Bihar are given below:

	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Kosi Flood embankment and Afflux Bunds	305.15
2. Protection works for Kosi Flood Embankments and Afflux Bunds	289.65
3. Restoration and strengthening of Embankments and anti-erosion works between 3.9 km to 35 km in Piprasi Pipgraghat Embankment	290.03
4. Estimate for Revetment and Slope protection works along right bank of river Ganga between Digha to Didarganj	155.80
5. Punpun Right Embankment Scheme (Revised Estimate)	165 46
6 Patna Flood Protection Scheme	2713.00

Setting up of Central Sector Projects in Orissa

7496. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Sector projects currently under implementation in the Orissa state:

(b) the estimated cost of the projects;

(c) the proposals under consideration by Government of India for setting up central sector projects in that State in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) the names of the projects and the estimated cost of the projects; and

(e) the names of the projects cleared for execution in the financial year 1981-82?

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

Statement

Various Central Sector projects both Continuing and New in the States of Orissa included in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) along with the estimated costs are listed below :—

(*Rs. in crores*)

	Scheme/Project	Estimated cost of the Project	Sixth Plan Outlay
1.	Rourkela Steel Plant	..	422.43
	Continuing Schemes		
	(a) Silicon Steel Project	142·32	87·21
	(b) Modernisation of Hot Strip mill	31·65	6·61
	(c) Additional naphtha reforming Plant	17·60	2·93
	(d) Additions modifications, replacement township etc.	..	52 50
	New Schemes		
	(a) Cement Plant	120·51	120 51
	(b) Fertiliser plant diversification	25·25	20·00
	(c) Modernisation of steel plant	600·00	50 00
	(d) Captive power plant	80·00	70 00
	(e) Coke oven (5th Battery)	12·92	12 67
2.	Second new Steel Plant (New-scheme)	3000·00 (approximate)	50·00
3.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd., Orissa Alumina Complex (New Scheme)	1242·42	860·00
4.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd., —Sargipalli Lead Mines (New Scheme)	17·89	14·10

1	2	3	4
5.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.,—Gandhamardan Bauxite Mines (New Schemes)	10·00	8·00
6.	Fertilizer Corporation of India—Talcher Fertilizer Project (Continuing Scheme)	234·48	53·22
7.	Department of Atomic Energy—Heavy Water Project including Housing Programme at Talcher (Continuing Scheme)	52·74	17·69
8.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.,—Orissa Sand Complex		
	(a) Continuing Schemes	81·46	59·00
	(b) New Scheme (Producer Gas Plant)	9·00	1·00

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) include a number of projects for which locational decisions are yet to be finalised. However, there is a proposal for Setting up of a phosphatic Fertiliser Plant at Paradeep at an estimated cost of Rs. 187 crores during this Plan Period.

The various Central Sector projects in the State of Orissa included in the Annual Plan 1981-82 are as under:—

1. **Rourkela Steel Plant**

   Continuing Schemes

   (a) Silicon Steel Plant

   (b) Additional Naphtha reforming unit.

   (c) Additions, modifications replacement and township.

   New Schemes

   (a) Cement Plant

   (b) Fertiliser Plant diversification.

   (c) Modernisation of Steel Plant.

   (d) Coke Oven (5th Battery)

   (e) Captive power plant.

2. Second new Steel Plant

3. National Aluminium Co. Ltd—Orissa Aluminium Complex.

4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Sargipalli Mines.

5. **Bharat Aluminium** Co. Ltd.—Gandhamaradan Bauxite Mines.

6. Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.—Talcher Fertiliser Project (Continuing Schemes).

7. Department of Atomic Energy—Heavy Water Project at Talcher (Continuing Schemes).

8. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Orissa Sand Complex (Continuing scheme.

छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में संशोधन

7497. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 बदली हुई स्थितियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पुराना हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की मांग कई वर्षों से की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें और संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने में क्या-क्या कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं; और

(ङ) जनमत को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस बारे में सरकार का कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) . छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 के कुछ पहलुओं में संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। सरकार का इरादा है कि निकट भविष्य में एक संशोधन-विधेयक संसद् में पुरःस्थापित किया जाए ।

Use of Hindi in Ministries

7498. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Hindi is used by various officers in various Ministries and offices under them;

(b) whether notes, letters etc. are written in Hindi by the Ministers, Secretaries and their subordinates;

(c) whether it is a fact that officers in many Ministries/Departments do not send replies to Hindi letters in time or send replies after a long time; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to concerned officers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Official Language Act, 1963 and the Rules framed thereunder provide for the progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union. At the same time, the aforesaid Act and the rules recognise the situation of bilingualism, under which Government employees are free to use Hindi or English for their official work. If an employee uses Hindi in his work he is not required to furnish a translation thereof in English. Similarly, an employee doing his work in English cannot be compelled to use Hindi instead.

In the above situation, the use of Hindi can be increased only through persuasion and goodwill. For the fulfilment of the above objective the Department of Official Language prepares an annual programme of work which lays down targets for various items of work. Some of the major items of the annual programme relating to the instant Question are:—

(i) Letters received in Hindi should be replied to in Hindi.

(ii) Correspondence with the Governments of Regions 'A' and 'B' and the Central Government Offices situated in those regions should be in Hindi according to the prescribed proportion.

(iii) Manuals, Codes, General Orders, Instructions, Circulars, Memoranda, Notices and Forms should be in bilingual form. Similarly, name-plates, sign-boards, rubber-stamps and stationery should also be bilingual.

A detailed review of the annual programme is done by Hindi Advisory Committees and Official Language Implementation Committees constituted at various levels. These Committees make appropriate arrangements and, where necessary, give directions for progressively increasing the use of Hindi in Official work.

As a result of constant and multi-level monitoring, the use of Hindi in Official work has been progressively increasing. Generally at all levels in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government Hindi is used in varying degrees for writing notes and letters. The letters received in Hindi are replied to in Hindi.

(c) No such complaint has been received by Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Unauthorised construction by a business man in Haux Quazi, Delhi

7499. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a business man of 4778, Aggarwal Market, Hauz Quazi, Delhi has constructed the third floor without any plans getting approved from the concerned authorities in the building;

(b) the persons responsible for not taking any action against him; and

(c) what efforts Government propose to take to get the building 4778, Hauz Quazi, Delhi surveyed by senior officers and action proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for the said unauthorised construction?

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

(b) and (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation have reported that the unauthorised construction was carried out during the Diwali holidays from 7th to 9th November, 1980. This was noticed after opening of the Zonal Office and the Notice, as required under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, was issued on 11-11-1980. But the owner/builder obtained a Stay Order from the Court before expiry of the limitation period. The case was remanded by the Court in January, 1981 and as per the instructions of the court fresh Notices were served but the owner/builder brought another Stay Order from the Court on 16-2-1981 for the maintenance of status-quo. The case is at present pending trial and is being contested by the M.C.D. Further action will be taken after the decision of the Court.

Prosecution in C.B.I. for accepting illegal gratification

7500. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person serving in the Central Bureau of Investigation has been prosecuted for accepting illegal gratification during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the number and particulars of such persons who were prosecuted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Employees in I.R.E. Factory, Chavara

7501. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in Mining, Transport and Shipping in the Indian Rare Earths Limited Factory at Chavara;

(b) the privileges and amenities provided to these and the provisions of Labour Laws that have been implemented for their benefit;

(c) the progress made during the past five years in eliminating the contract system and taking the workers on the regular rolls;

(d) whether it is a fact that main burdle in this regard is the opposition from the chief functionaries of the R.S.P. controlled INTUS members;

(e) if so, what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to overcome this obstacle; and

(f) whether the process is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) It is reported that there are about 1300 workers (six hundred in mining operations and seven hundred in Transport and Shipping operations) engaged by different contractors in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Factory.

(b) The workers are paid by the contractors on a piece rate basis. They also have the benefits of fixed D.A., Bonus, Provident Fund, Leave with pay Medical Benefits, Accident benefits and also the facilities due under the Mines Act.

(c) The abolition of contract labour has to be preceded by certain changes in working methods. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) was entrusted with the work of preparing a detailed Engineering Report for making improvements in Mining operations and Transport of Raw Sand to the plant with a view to departmentalise mining work. A Draft report received in the end of February, 1981 from NMDC is under study by the management of Indian Rare Earths. Discussions are also being held with the unions in association with A.L.C. (C), Ernakulam.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Revitalising of Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd.

7502 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Refractory and Ceramic units of Burn Standard Company Ltd., Raniganj which was taken over seven years ago, is not provided with sufficient fund and equipment;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to modernise, revitalise and develop this unit; and

(c) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The requirement in terms of funds and equipment for meeting the operational needs of the Raniganj works are being met time to time by Burn Standard Co. Ltd As the cost of sales of refractories produced at this unit do not cover all charges relating to production, the balance is made up by cash assistance.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that existing resources have not been utilised to full capacity, investment on Plan account is limited to urgent requirements.

Cord recources for Feeding the Digvijay Cement Factory

7503. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3032 on 11th March, 1981 regarding cord resources for feeding the Digvijay Cement Factory and state:

(a) whether Digvijay Cement Company, Jamnagar, surrendered the mining lease for mining calcareous sand near the cord reef zone of the Gulf of Kutch; and

(b) if not, what other steps are planned to conserve the cords in this proposed Marine National Park area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). M|s. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd. at Jamnagar while accepting the conditions stipulated in the Letter of Intent, have in respect of this condition indicated that it will be possible to surrender the mining please for mining calcareous sand granted to them only when all their kilns are converted into dry ones and that this can be done only in a phased manner depending upon the grant of mining leases for adequate availability of limestone of required quality, finances and other infrastructure facility. This matter is being examined.

लघु उद्योगों के लिए अधिमान्य मूल्य

7504. श्री केसर भूषण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बड़े उद्योगों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की अपेक्षा लघु उद्योगों के लिए मूल्यों के मामले में अधिमान्य व्यवहार देने के बारे में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : वर्तमान सर-

कारी नीति यह है कि जहां कहीं भी निविदाओं के उत्तर में बड़े उद्योग क्षेत्र के तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के एकक निरखनामे भेजते है, लघु एककों को प्रत्येक मामले में वास्तविक मात्रा पर अधिकतम 15 प्रतिशत तक जिसका निर्णय गुणावगुण के आधार पर होता है, उचित तथा युक्तियुक्त मूल्यों की अधिमानता प्रदान की जाती है। जहां एक ही प्रकार की वस्तुओं के बारे में सरकारी क्षेत्र के तथा लघु क्षेत्र के एकक प्रतियोगिता में मूल्य बताते हैं, सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों की अपेक्षा लघु क्षेत्र को सामान्यतः मूल्यों में 5 प्रतिशत की अधिमानता देने की अनुमति है।

Fixation of rateable value of House in Ashok Nagar, New Delhi

7505. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether basis of fixation of House Tax differs from year to year and depends on the cost of construction of the year in which it was built;

(b) the rateable value of houses in Block 30 to 69, Ashok Nagar, New Delhi alongwith their covered area and basis for re-opening of old cases; and

(c) whether the Municipal Corporation, Delhi is also proposing to give exemption to those house owners whose rateable value is less than Rs. 1200 as has been done by the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the standard rent of a property is computed on the amount of reasonable cost of construction and the market price of the land comprised in the premises on the date of the commencement of construction as provided under Section 6(2)(b) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The House Tax is charged on the graduated scale of rate of tax as decided by the Corporation on year to year basis.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that there are about 700 properties in Block No. 30 to 69, Ashok Nagar, New Delhi and there are variations in rateable value as also the carpet area of these properties. General objections to the assessment under Section 124 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 are invited every year in the month of November and December. The objections received in response to public notices are considered by the Corporation and rateable values revised wherever necessary.

(c) No, Sir. The Corporation has reported that under Section 114(2) of the D.M.C. Act, 1957 lands and buildings of which the rateable value does not exceed Rs. 100 are, however, exempted from the payment of General Tax.

कागज की कमी

7507. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किस्म वार कितने कागज का उत्पादन किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कागज उत्पादकों को जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उन का कोई संभव समाधान नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश में उपलब्ध साधनों का उचित उपयोग करके कागज की कमी को दूर करने की स्थिति में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और उसे प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इस को सुविधायें प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरजीत चानना) : (क): पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुए कागज का किस्म-वार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

(लाख मी० टनों में)

कागज की किस्म	1978	1979	1980
लिखाई तथा छपाई का कागज	5.53	5.87	6.05
लपेटने का कागज	2.52	2.55	2.70
गत्ता	1.81	1.74	1.73
विशेष प्रकार का (स्पेशलिटी) कागज	0.20	0.31	0.32
योग :	10.06	10.47	10.80

(ख) और (ग). वनों पर आधारित कच्चे माल के इस्तेमाल से आने वाली रुकावटों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार भूसे, खोई, रद्दी कागज आदि जैसे गौण कच्चेमाल के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है जिनसे कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की काफी संभावनाएं मौजूद हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त आयातित लुगदी तथा रद्दी कागज का भी घरेलू कच्चे माल के संसाधनों के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(घ) तथा (ङ) : कागज उद्योग की कच्चेमाल की निरन्तर आवश्यकता पूरी करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि लुगदी वाले वृक्ष लगाकर उद्योग परक बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। कागज उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लुगदी वाले वृक्ष लगाने को प्रोत्साहित करने की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने हेतु एक कार्य-दल का गठन किया गया है।

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

7508. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of mini cement plants running profitably in the countries like China as a small scale industry using intermediate technology;

(b) whether such plants are also in operation in India or any programme is there in the Sixth Five Year Plan to start this in a big way;

(c) whether Government are aware of a new process developed in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal to make cement from paddy husk to boost up rural economy; and

(d) whether this has started commercial production in the country, specially as mini cement plant with facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The mini cement plants are reported to be in operation in countries like China, Italy, Spain, West Germany, France and Yogoslavia. However, this Ministry has no information in regard to profitability of such plants.

(b) The policy of the Government has been to encourage setting up of mini cement plants in the country. Approvals have been given for establishment of mini cement plants for a total capacity of 4.45 million tonnes.

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

Vacancies reserved for service officers in D.G.I.

7509. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Directors, Controllers and Senior Inspectors are reserved for service officers in D.G.I. Organisation;

(b) out of these, how many of them are held by permanently seconded officers and how many by tenure officers; and

(c) the reasons why tenure officers from Army are denied equal number of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No vacancies of Director, Controller and Senior Inspector in the DGI Organisation are specifically reserved for service officers. These posts can be held either by service officers or civilian officers.

(b) The requisite information is as under:—

Post	Held by Permanently seconded service officers	Held by Service officers on tenure basis.
Director .	6	2
Controller .	12	..
Senior Inspector	23	7

(c) All the Service officers are appointed in the DGI Organisation initially on tenure basis in the rank of Major and in exceptional cases in the rank of Lt. Col. In order to provide continuity of experience and to induct fresh officers in the DGI Organisation Government have decided that 6 per cent of the Service officers should be permanently seconded and 40 per cent should be on tenure basis. Only permanently seconded Service officers are eligible for promotion to higher ranks of Lt. Col. and above in the DGI organisation.

Defence personnel from South not getting promotion for lack of knowledge of Hindi

7510. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence personnel from South are not getting their promotion due to their lack of knowledge in Hindi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only due to the lack of knowledge in Hindi, their promotion has been stopped although they got required qualification etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) In the case of Commissioned officers in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force there is no requirement that one should know Hindi for being eligible for pro-

motion to higher ranks. There has been no case of any officer having been denied promotion due to lack of knowledge of Hindi.

2. In the case of Navy and Air Force personnel below the officer cadre, again, there is no requirement that one should know Hindi for promotion to higher ranks. However, Army personnel below the level of Commissioned officers are imparted working knowledge of Hindi to ensure that instructions/orders given to them in Hindi are fully understood and assimilated. For purposes of promotion, there are prescribed examinations in which working knowledge of Hindi is also tested. Special coaching arrangements are made to ensure that those who are weak in Hindi or other subjects pick up the requisite standard for qualifying in the examinations. If in spite of the special coaching and efforts, an individual does not qualify in Hindi, then his promotion prospects are likely to be affected. This position applies equally to all Defence personnel irrespective of the region from which they originally hail.

Naming of Regiments

7511. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis of naming the Maratha Regiment, Punjab Regiment, Rajput Regiment;

(b) whether Government propose to name a Bengali Regiment to fulfill the wishes of West Bengal people; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) During pre-Independence days certain Regiments were named after the predominent class/Class/area represented by it. Since Independence, it has been the policy of the Government not to name any new Regiment after a particular class/community/religion or region. The existing names are, however, being retained for historical reasons.

Consistent with this policy, there is no proposal to raise a Bengali Regiment.

बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश का एक केन्द्रीय जोन बनाना

7512. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि अधिकारियों को अन्तर-राज्य स्थानान्तरण के लिए बनाये गये वर्तमान पूर्व जोन में केवल बिहार ही हिन्दी-भाषी राज्य है ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वी जोन के कर्मचारियों के अन्तर-राज्य स्थानान्तरण में बिहार के अधिकारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा में बाधा पड़ती है मुख्यतया भाषा की कठिनाई के कारण ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का एक जोन बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि उपयुक्त कठिनाइयों से छुटकारा मिल सके ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) से (ग) : शिक्षा मंत्रालय स्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को निर्बाध शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विद्यालय की योजना संचालित कर रहा है । केन्द्रीय विद्यालय समान पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षा का माध्यम अपना कर यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हैं । केन्द्रीय विद्यालय योजना किसी विशेष क्षेत्र तक

सीमित नहीं है बल्कि सभी क्षेत्रों में स्थानांतरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वास्ते हैं।

Animal Skin and Setting up of Tanning Units in M. P.

7513. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated availability of hides, skins and bones in the State of Madhya Pradesh and the main places of their availability;

(b) whether it is a fact that the available forest raw material is not being properly utilised for want of processing industries and suitable units;

(c) what was the quantity and value of hides, skins and bones processed in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(d) whether the State Forest Corporation or any State Unit have set up tanneries to properly utilise above material or make them exportable;

(e) whether the Central Government propose setting up tannery units in Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The availability of hides and skins as estimated in 1977-78 in Madhya Pradesh was as follows:—

Cattle hides	31·90	lakh pieces
Buffalo hides	10·60	" "
Sheep skins	5·00	" "
Goat skins	42·80	" "
Bones	0·65	lakhs tonnes

The available hides and skins are distributed in different Districts but the main markets are situated at Bhopal, Raisen, Beora, Bhilai and Rajnandgaon.

(b) Babul bark, myrabolam nuts and other vegetable tanning material are available from the State forests. The local tanneries, especially those in the cottage and small scale sector are utilising forest based tanning materials such as Babul bark, Dhawa, Ghotar and small quantities of Myrabolam Nuts for tanning purposes. Moreover, six units for the manufacture of vegetable tanning extract, such as katha, cutch and myrabolam have been registered with the DGTD recently and one of them has also commenced production.

(c) Although exact information is not available, it is estimated that the existing tanneries in the organised, small scale and cottage sectors are utilising about 7.5 lakh pieces of hides and 15 lakh pieces of skins per annum. As regards bones, there are nearly 12 small scale units making crushed bones for export and for manufacture of Ossein, Geletine and Glue. There is also one unit at Jabalpur in the organised sector engaged in the manufacture of Ossein and Geletine and its production during the last three years is as follows:—

Item of manufacture	Production (in tonnes)		
	1978	1979	1980
(i) Ossein	1868	1550	1043
(ii) Geletine	1544	1718	1575

Another unit has been registered with the DGTD for setting up a factory near Mandideep for the manufacture of 1,000 tonnes each of geletine and ossein.

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

(e) The Central Government has no proposal for the present to set up tanning units in Madhya Pradesh.

(f) Does not arise.

Promotion of IPS Officers

7514. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has provisionally decided to promote 9 State Government I.P.S. Officers by enhancing their seniority ignoring the claim of about 60 I.P.S. officers on the basis of recommendation by the Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts in detail;

(c) whether it is a fact that 25 State Police Service officers were promoted by the Government of West Bengal in excess of quota fixed by the Government of India by violating the Indian Police Service (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules 1954, though direct I.P.S. Officers were available at that time for promotion; and

(d) if so, whether the mandatory approval required from the Union Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission was taken by Government of West Bengal?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Order dated 25-7-1980 of the Calcutta High Court, the Government of India have taken steps to consider the cases of fixation of seniority in the Indian Police Service of the petitioners and other affected officers with reference to the proposal sent to them by the Government of West Bengal in September 1974. It has tentatively been decided by the Government of India to fix/refix the seniority of 9 promoted I.P.S. officers of the State Government in relaxation of the rules, and a Show-cause Memorandum was issued on 9-2-1981 to 57 officers who are likely to be affected by this decision, asking them to submit their representations and to intimate whether they would like to be heard in person.

A final decision in this regard will be taken after due consideration of the representations submitted if any and personal hearing to officers who so wish to be heard.

The Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta has directed the Government of India to hear and dispose of the representations and make their final recommendations by 29-6-1981. This is a part heard case and would come up for fixing the date of further hearing on 2-7-1981.

(c) and (d). Information from Government of West Bengal is awaited.

Takeover of Karnataka Scooters Ltd.

7515. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has got the proposal regarding the takeover of the State owned Karnataka Scooters Ltd. by the Falcon Tyres Limited, a joint sector company with the Karnataka Government;

(b) if so, whether it has since been cleared and if not the stage at which it stands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No proposal for the take over of Karnataka Scooters by Falcon Tyres Ltd. has been received by the Central Government.

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

Shortage of Cement in Goa

7516. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of acute shortage of cement in Goa;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to meet this shortage;

(c) what was the quota of allotment of cement to Goa during the last four years and actual supply, yearwise; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet the demand of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Goa.

(b) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

(c) The allocation and despatches of cement made in favour of Goa during the last four years were as follows:

Year	Allocation	Despatches
1977 . .	89,700	61,300
1978 . .	1,12,000	95,600
1979 . .	1,27,300	73,300
1980 . .	1,20,200	1,15,800

(d) Enhanced allocations to the States including Goa will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves for which every effort is being made.

सीमेंट की कमी

7517. **श्री मोहन लाल पटेल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सीमेंट की भारी कमी का भवन और बांध-निर्माण से सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेंट वितरण का वर्तमान प्रणाली में कोई संशोधन करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (घ) : राज्यों को सीमेंट का इकट्ठा आवंटन प्रत्येक तिमाही में सीमेंट की समग्र उपलब्धता और पिछली खपत के मापदण्डों के आधार पर किया जाता है । इस इकट्ठे आवंटन का विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उप-आवंटन करने के लिए राज्य स्वतंत्र है । किन्तु, सिंचाई और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए सीमेंट के पूर्व-आरक्षण की एक पद्धति, लागू है । कम उपलब्धता के बावजूद भी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए सीमेंट प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दी जाती है । देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यत: कमी है और इस सीमा तक कुछ निर्माण कार्य बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो सकते हैं । सरकार विद्यमान क्षमताओं के बेहतर उपयोग, नई क्षमताओं की स्वीकृति और आयात द्वारा देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के प्रत्येक उपाय कर रही है । इस अवस्था में राज्यों को किए जाने वाले इकट्ठे आवंटन में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Visit by Libyan Experts to explore Investment in India

7518. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Libyan Experts are visiting India to explore the possibilities of investment here; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). At the Third Session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission which met in Tripoli from 26th February to 2nd March, 1981, it has been agreed that a delegation from Libya would visit India to explore the possibility of Libyan investments in India within the framework of the foreign investment policy of the Government of India. This delegation is yet to visit India.

Issue of Licences to big business houses

7519. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SWAMI INDERVESH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued to each big business house of the country during the last five years, year-wise and House-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to put a ban on all big Industries Houses for issue of fresh licence and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The following number of Industrial Licences were issued to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 during 1976 to 1980.

Year	No. of Licences granted
1976	87
1977	77
1978	57
1979	71
1980	68

The details of letters of intent|industrial licences showing the name of the applicant, article of manufacture and capacity sanctioned, together with the proposed location are published monthly in the supplement to the Indian Investment Centres monthly news letter, copies of which are made available to Parliament Library.

(b) Under the existing Licensing Policy, MRTP Undertakings|Industrial Houses can participate in industrial activities connected with industries listed in appendix (I) to the Press Note of 2nd February, 1973. There is no proposal to ban MRTP|Industrial Houses going into the permitted areas of industrial activity.

Liberalised guidlines regarding Merger of MRTP and non-MRTP companies

7520. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have substantially liberalised guidelines regarding the merger of monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices companies and non-MRTP companies in the case of taking over of sick industrial units;

(b) if so, the relaxations thus made in the statute; and

(c) whether any sick unit have been taken over after this liberalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the merger of sick industrial undertakings with healthy ones for the purpose of grant of tax benefits under section 72-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Such mergers continue to be subject to the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, wherever applicable. No specific relaxations have been made in this regard in the revised guidelines issued in February, 1981 for processing applications for mergers for the above purpose.

Implementation of Palekar award by Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd.

7521. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of dailies and their owners who have implemented the final modified version of the Palekar Award;

(b) whether Government are aware that Bennett Coleman and Company Limited, a closely held company, owners of the The Times of India publications, have refused to implement the Palekar Award; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement containing the available information about the newspapers who have implemented the recommendations of the Tribunals of Working Journalists and non-Journalist Newspaper Employees as accepted by the Government is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company have filed a writ petition challenging inter alia Government orders on the recommendations of Palekar Tribunals in the High Court of Delhi. The High Court has passed interim stay order and the next hearing is reported to have been fixed for 30th April, 1981.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Establishments which have implemented the award	Establishments which have not implemented the award and comments
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	1. Saurashtra Trust. Maharashtra Government have announced on 14-1-1981 that Government would take all necessary steps for prompt implementation of the Palekar Award.	Nava-Bharat have filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court.
2.	Mizoram	—	The newspapers published in Mizoram are owned by publishers. The Editorial staff and correspondents of these papers belong to the same family and do not fall within the categories of Working Journalists and Non-Journalists. The question of implementation of award does not arise.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Amar Ujala (Daily Hindi) published from Agra & Bareilli. (information about the rest is awaited)	1. Jagran Prakashan have filed a writ petition in the High Court of Allahabad.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Some papers have agreed in principle to implement the award, but the final reply is awaited. Siasat Daily have implemented the recommendations.	1. Eenadu (Telegu Daily) and 2. Andhra Jyothi (Telegu Daily) have filed Writ Petitions in the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
5.	Punjab	—	Not implemented yet.
6.	Tripura	—	1. Dainik Sambad, 2. Tripura Darpan, 3. Jagran, 4. Savndan, 5. Ganarv, 6. Gana Sambad, 7. Ganadat, 8. Manush, 9. Janapad.
7.	Chandigarh	1. Tribune Trust 2. Indian Express	

1	2	3	4	
8.	Delhi	1. Hindustan Times 2. P.T.I. 3. U.N.I. 4. Express Group of Newspapers	Have implemented	1. Shama 2. Sushma — Not implemented but are paying wages according to mutual settlement arrived at on 28-8-1980.
		1. Delhi Tej 2. National Herald 3. Raisina Publication	It has been intimated that these are going to implement the recommendations.	1. Janyug — They are already paying more wages than recommended under Palekar Award.
		1. Statesman 2. Daily Pratap and Dainik Vir Arjun 3. Hindustan Samachar 4. Daily Milap 5. Samachar Bharti 6. Delhi Press Prakashan Group 7. Delhi Tej 8. Diwana	Have informed that the matter is under consideration.	1. Daily Aljaimait— not implemented. 2. Indians View weekly— not implemented. M/S Bennett Coleman & Co. have filed a Writ Petition in High Court, Delhi.
9.	Kerala	The managements of almost all the newspapers have accepted the award.		
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	No neswpaper industry in Union Territory.		
11.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Do.		
12.	Himachal Pradesh	No newspaper industry in the State.		
13.	Pondicherry	No newspaper industry in Union Territory.		
14.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Do.		
15.	Haryana	No. newspaper industry in the State.		
16.	Lakshadweep	No newspaper industry in Union Territory		
17.	Nagaland	No newspaper industry in the State.		

1	2	3	4
18.	West Bengal	1. M/s Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd. 2. The Statesman Ltd. 3. Amrita Bazar Patrika 4. Jugantar Workers/employees unions have however alleged that the recommendations have not been implemented by any newspaper. "M/s Basumati Corporation have accepted the recommendations. Matter has been taken up with West Bengal Government asking them to clarify.	The State Government have intimated that these establishments have implemented.
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	No such industry exists in Jammu and Kashmir.	
20.	Tamil Nadu	1. Indian Express, Madras 2. Dinamani, Madras 3. Danamani Kadir, Madras 4. The Hindu, Madras 5. Dina Malar Madras 6. Dina Karan, Madras 7. Makkal Kural, Madras 1. Kalkii, Madras—Reported to have implemented the recommndations 1. Bhoommai Madras 2. Pesum Padam, Madras 3. Kalai Magal, Madras 4. Kum Kumam, Madras 5. Kumadam, Madras	They have reported that they are implementing the recommemdations. have informed that they will implement the recommedations.
21.	Sikkim	Act not applicable to Sikkim. Hence the recommendations not implemented in Sikkim.	
22.	Bihar	The managements of newspaper have agreed to implement the recommendations. The management of the Bihar Journals Ltd. have filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court.	
23.	Assam	1. The Assam Tribunals 2. Assam Bani 3. Dainik Assam	The State Government have intimated that these establishments have implemented.

New post of Joint Director in Training Division

7522. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a new post of Joint Director (Rs. 1500—1800) in Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(b) whether work study has been carried out to justify creation of this new post; and

(c) if so, the justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The proposal to create a post of Joint Director in Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is under consideration and no final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) Since the proposal involves only conversion of an existing post of Deputy Secretary to Joint Director, there is no need to carry out a regular work study while examining the aforesaid proposal.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) does not arise.

Sick Mills

7523. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sick mills in each State of the country and extent of loss being incurred in each mill during the last three years, yearwise and mill-wise;

(b) the number of mills taken over by Government.

(c) the number of sick mills which remain closed and the number of persons rendered unemployed in each closed mill, separately; and

(d) the action taken or being taken to provide alternative employment to those rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). In accordance with its adopted denfinition of sickness, the Reserve Bank of India is compiling data, Statewise, in relation to large industrial units (i.e. those enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above). The RBI has specially collected data, Statewise, for units in the small scale sector for 1979. The latest available statistical data were furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5070 answered on 25th March, 1981.

As on 1st April, 1981, 52 sick industrial units are being managed by authorised persons nominated by the Government of India under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

The Government of India does not centrally maintain information regarding losses by individual sick units, number of persons rendered unemployed, etc.

Banks and financial institutions have set-up arrangements to detect sickness in an undertaking at an early stage so as to take appropriate corrective action. They also prepare and implement schemes to nurse and rehabilitate sick units which are potentially viable. The Government also takes necessary remedial action where required. It is the policy of the Government to ensure that State Governments, banks, financial institutions and the labour cooperate effectively for revival of sick units. These remedial measures are expected to take care, *inter-alia* of the problem of workers rendered unemployed due to closure of sick industrial undertakings.

New Regiment in the name of Orissa in Army

7524. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a new Regiment in the name of Orissa in the Indian Army; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licences to States

7525. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications are pending for disposal for issuing licence from each State; and

(b) how many applications have been rejected of each State in 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The details of pending applications for industrial licences (including those received from State Governments) are not revealed until Government has considered the application, and taken a view thereon. Thereafter, details of approval and rejections are published in the supplement to monthly newsletters of the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Limca

7526. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Limca is a product of an Italian company and if so, how it came to be introduced to the Indian market;

(b) whether any permission was obtained for use of the Italian formula and trademark by M|s. Bisleri India (P) Ltd.;

(c) in the event that the Limca is not a foreign formula or trademark and the company is unable to substantiate such a claim, whether Government intends to take up the matter with the concerned company to see that it does not mislead the public through wrongful labelling and advertising and direct it to remove the description from the bottle and run corrective advertising; and

(d) by what time the action would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). 'Limca' a soft drink, is reported to be a product based on a formula of Bisleri, Italy. This soft drink was introduced in the Indian market in February-March, 1971 by Bisleri India (Pvt.) Ltd. a emall scale unit registered with the Maharashtra Government. Whether permission of the Government was obtained for use of the above formula is bing looked into. The trade mark 'Limca' was originally registered in the name of Bisleri India (Pvt.) Ltd. as registered proprietors thereof. It was subsequently assigned to Parle (Exports) Pvt. Ltd. by virtue of an assignment deed dated 22nd December, 1977.

(c) and (d). In case the proprietors of the trade mark or the users thereof are making misleading publications regarding the formula used for the manufacture of Limca products in the form of wrongful labelling and advertising, such an action amounts to false trade description and constitutes an offence under the Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958. Action for such offences can be initiated by any person who has knowledge of the commission

of such offence by making a complaint against the offenders before a Magistrate.

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के अपमान की शिकायतें

7527. श्री चन्द्रभान मणि तिवारी :
श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :
श्री भीखा भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें राष्ट्रीयध्वज के किए गए अपमान के बारे में विभिन्न स्रोतों से शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये शिकायतें किन लोगों से मिली हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन के विरुद्ध ये शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आसूचना ब्यूरो या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से इन मामलों की जांच कराई है ;

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय गौरव अपमान निवारक अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ पुलिस में तत्काल प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(च) क्या जनाक कांग्रेस कमेटी सागवाड़ा से इस आशय के तार भी प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो घटना में सम्मिलित व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (च). राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के प्रशासक, श्री प्रताप सिंह जो सागवाड़ा के तहसीलदार भी हैं, के विरुद्ध थाना सागवाड़ा में श्री सुरेश कुमार की लिखित शिकायत पर राष्ट्रीय गौरव अपमान निवारक अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 3 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 12/81 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है । कलक्टर ने भी प्रशासनिक जांच का आदेश दिया था । किन्तु नोटिस दिए जाने के बावजूद भी जांच अधिकारी के समक्ष शिकायतकर्ता समेत कोई भी व्यक्ति उपस्थित नहीं हुआ । अतः प्रशासनिक जांच पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी, किन्तु पुलिस जांच अभी जारी है ।

बिहार को कच्चे माल का आवंटन न होना

7528. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 फरवरी, 1981 के पटना से छपने वाले "जन शक्ति" दैनिक के नगर संस्करण में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बिहार के उद्योग मंत्री ने बिहार सरकार को कच्चे माल को उचित अंश न देने के लिए, जिसके फलस्वरूप राज्य के विकास में बाधा पहुंची है, सरकार की आलोचना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार के साथ हुए सौतेले व्यवहार को समाप्त करने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह कहना सत्य नहीं होगा कि बिहार (अथवा इस मामले में किसी भी राज्य) के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । संगठित क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों की कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं प्रथमतः राज्यवार आवंटनों के माध्यम से पूरी नहीं की जाती है । लघु क्षेत्र के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कच्चे माल के कोटे का आवंटन उस वस्तु के लिए किया जाता है जिसके लिए वहां किसी प्रकार का वितरण नियंत्रण मौजूद होता है । राज्यों को आधारिक कच्चे माल का केन्द्रीय आवंटन इस्पात, ई० सी० श्रेणी के अल्यूमिनियम, पैराफीन वैक्स और भेड़ की चर्बी के मामले में किया जाता है । राज्यों/राज्यों के निगमों के विद्यमान मानदण्डों (जिसमें पिछली बार उठाए गए माल सहित) के अनुसार आवंटन किया जाता है । पिछली खपत तथा सीमेंट की समस्त उपलब्धता के मानदण्डों के आधार पर राज्यों को सीमेंट के आवंटन निश्चित किए जाते है । राज्यों की तुरन्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए समय समय पर तदर्थ आवंटन भी किए जाते हैं ।

लोहे तथा इस्पात के वितरण के मामले में उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां प्रमुख उत्पादकों के इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है, स्थित औद्योगिक एककों की हकदारी का हिसाब लगाते समय ज्वाइंट प्लांट कमेटी गाइडलाइन्स में बताए अनुसार उचित महत्व दिया जाता है । जहां तक बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के उत्पादों के वितरण का सम्बन्ध है, बोकारो तथा अन्य इस्पात संयंत्रों की आंतरिक खपत की आवश्यकता से अधिक मात्रा बोकारो इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी में स्थित एककों तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित की जाती है । मूल पूर्वानुमान की तुलना में ब्लास्ट फरनेस ग्रेनुलेटेड स्लैग की कम उपलब्धता के कारण बिहार राज्य में स्थित सीमेंट उत्पादक एककों को सीमित पूर्ति की गई है । प्रमुख रूप से प्रत्याशित उपलब्धता में गिरावट/कमी, परिवहन तथा भण्डारण सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों और आवंटियों द्वारा देर से माल उठाए जाने के कारण राज्यों को आवंटित कच्चे माल की पूर्ति पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

दुर्लभ कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने के लिए किए गए अभ्युपायों में निम्नलिखित भी शामिल है :—

(1) प्रधान माल, सीमेंट आदि के देशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(2) कमी वाले औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए आयात नीति को उदार बना दिया गया है ।

(3) कच्चे माल की कमी की अवधियों में एककों को न्यूनतम पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु लघु क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ दुर्लभ कच्चे माल का पर्याप्त (शॉफर) भण्डार बनाने केलिए एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है ।

Pension to Home Internment Prisoners for Freedom struggle

7529. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the valuable services of home internment prisoners during the Nat-

onal freedom struggle and provided them with pensions from the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the number of such prisoners awaiting their pension from the Government (State-wise); and

(d) what specific steps are being taken to provide them relief for their sacrifice ?

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

(b) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme formerly known as Freedom Fighter's Pension Scheme, 1972, there is already a provision to grant pension to a person who suffered internment in his home for a minimum period of six months on account his participation in National Freedom Movement. In this regard a relaxation had also been made from 1-8-1980 in respect of acceptance of evidence/documents under the liberalisation of Pension Scheme, to the extent of accepting certificates from personal knowledge from prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone actual imprisonment for a period more than 5 years, in the event of their inability to produce evidence from official records due to various reasons as was earlier required under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में पटेल समिति

7530. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान योजना आयोग द्वारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में पटेल समिति के गठन की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र के लिए सिफारिश किये गये बड़े उद्योगों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन जिलों में बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन जिलों में और स्थापित किये जाने वाले बड़े उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) और (ख). पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित की गई पटेल समिति की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार को पता है। यह समिति 1962 में एक संयुक्त अध्ययन दल के रूप में स्थापित की गई थी जिसमें योजना आयोग एवं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी थे तथा इसके अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग के सलाहकार (कार्य क्रम प्रशासन) थे। सिफारिशें उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों अर्थात् जौनपुर, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर तथा देवरिया के बारे में हैं। जिन केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं का सुझाव दिया गया था वे मशीनी औजार, मशीनी औजारों की सहायक वस्तुएं, टूल बिट्स, छोटे ट्रक्टर तैयार करने वाले एकक तथा आयुद्ध कारखाने के बारे में हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों अर्थात् देवरिया, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर तथा जौनपुर में राज्य क्षेत्र, संयुक्त क्षेत्र तथा निजी क्षेत्र में अनेक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना कर दी गई है जो नीचे दी जाती है :—

देवरिया : यू० पी० स्टेट शुगर मिल्स लि०, लखनऊ, द्वारा बड़े उद्योग क्षेत्र में

दो चीनी मिलों की स्थापना की गई है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र में यू० पी० लघु उद्योग विकास निगम लि० द्वारा एक सरबोटोल प्लाण्ट की स्थापना किए जाने का विचार है । लघु क्षेत्र में हड्डी पिसाई, लोहा फाउण्ड्री, अल्युमिनियम के बर्तन, कृषि सम्बन्धी उपकरण, हथकरघा, कार्ड बोर्ड, बहुत छोटी (मिनी) चावल मिलें, सामान्य इंजीनियरी, लकड़ी का फर्नीचर, छापेखाने, तेल मिल, सल्फर रोल्स, विद्युत् करघे, बेकरी, चमड़े के जूते, अगरबत्ती, आरा मिल, मिश्रित, उर्वरक , गलीचा बुनाई, प्लास्टिक का सामान, रबड़ उत्पाद, ब्रुश, चाक, रेयन, चप्पलों जैसे उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है ।

आजमगढ़ : मऊनाथ खंजन में बड़े उद्योग क्षेत्र में एक सूती कताई मिल स्थापित की गई है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र में उर्वरकों का निर्माण करने हेतु यू० पी० पेस्ट्रेस्ड प्रोडक्शन लि० की स्थापना की गई है तथा खंडसारी उद्योग, कृषि उपकरण, ढलाई एवं सामान्य इंजीनियरी, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, बरफ कारखाना, टेक्सटाइल, रेशम रंगाई व छपाई, टॅट पट्टी एवं सुतली व चीनी मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने आदि जैसे छोटे उद्योग भी स्थापित किए गए हैं । अन्य लघु उद्योगों में बेकरी, तेल एवं दाल मिलें, चमड़े के जूते, चप्पलें तथा लकड़ी का फर्नीचर, टायर तथा ट्यूबें, प्लास्टिक का सामान, साबुन, गन्ना क्रशर, अल्युमिनियम के बर्तन, रोलिंग शटर आदि की स्थापना की गई है ।

गाजीपुर : नेदगंज में बड़े उद्योग क्षेत्र में एक चीनी मिल स्थापित की गई है । गाजीपुर में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में यू० पी० प्लाण्ट प्रोटेक्शन एप्लाएन्सेज एकक स्थापित किया गया है । लघु क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए गए एककों में फल परिरक्षण तथा डिब्बाबंदी, चप्पलें बनाना, प्लास्टिक का सामान, खाद्य तेल , दाल मिल, खांडसारी चीनी, विद्युतकरघा, साबुन, कृषि उपकरण, अल्युमिनियम के बर्तन, छापाखाना, कोल्ड स्टोरेज आदि शामिल हैं ।

जौनपुर : जौनपुर में संयुक्त परियोजना क्षेत्र में यू० पी० लघु उद्योग विकास निगम ने एक ऊनी गलीचे के धागे के कारखाने की स्थापना की गई है । स्थापित किए गए लघु एककों में सामान्य इंजीनियरी, तम्बाकू परिष्करण, डबलरोटी एवं बिस्कुट, तेल मिल, लकड़ी का फर्नीचर, खुशबूदार साबन, कृषि उपकरण, इस्पात का फर्नीचर, बर्तन, साइकिलों के पुर्जे, छापेखाने तथा कोल्ड स्टोरेज आदि सम्मिलित हैं ।

Exploitation of Uranium Reserves to meet Nuclear Energy Programme

7531. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to exploit more uranium reserves to meet the requirement of nuclear energy programme;

(b) whether any feasibility report has been approved thereon;

(c) when action will be initiated for preparing detailed engineering reports in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b), (c)) and (d) Uranium Corporation of India Limited, which is engaged in the mining and processing of uranium ore, has prepared Feasibility Reports for setting up new

mines at Bhatin, Narwapahar and Turamdih, Bihar and for processing Copper Tailings from the plants of Hindustan Copper Limited at Rakha and Mosabani, Bihar. Administrative approval in respect of Bhatin mine was issued in July 1980 and work has been taken up. Consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Reports for the projects at Narwapahar and Turamdih are likely to be appointed shortly.

सेना में असैनिक अध्यापक

7532. **श्री रामेश्वर नीखरा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री सेना में असैनिक अध्यापकों के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 245 के उत्तर, जिसमें असैनिक अध्यापकों के वेतन सुरक्षा के लाभ का स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिया गया था; के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असैनिक अध्यापकों को गृह मंत्रालय के ज्ञापन संख्या 1-10-1968 सी एस (III) के अनुसार वेतन-सुरक्षा का लाभ दे दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन अध्यापकों की ओर से दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1977 को कोई मांगपत्र प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या असैनिक अध्यापकों को अध्यापकों के वेतनमान दिए जा रहे हैं; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इन अध्यापकों की कौन-कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार कर ली हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिव राज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं । रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सिविलियन कर्मचारियों को फालतू घोषित किए जाने पर विशेष धनसेना आदेश 8/एस/76 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार वैकल्पिक पदों पर खपाया जाता है किन्तु इनमें उन्हें गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 4-12-1958 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/10/68--सी एस (III) के अनुसार कोई वेतन संरक्षण नहीं दिया जाता है । 2-8-1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 245 के उत्तर में वेतन संरक्षण के बारे में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) सरकार ने पहले ही 153 यांधियों के पदों को स्कूल मास्टरों के स्थाई सिविलियन पदों में बदल दिया है ताकि इनमें उन सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टरों को शामिल किया जा सके जो 31-12/1977 को सेवारत थे और इस प्रकार इन 153 सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टरों को पेंशन सम्बन्धी लाभ देना सुनिश्चित कर दिया है ।

सरकारी उपक्रम तथा क्षमता उपयोग

7533. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या है ;

(ख) 1980-81 में पृथक् पृथक् उनकी क्षमता का किस सीमा तक उपयोग किया गया था ;

(ग) कितनी पूंजी लगाई और उनसे कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह वापसी निवेशित निश्चित धनराशि की तुलना मे आय कम थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल) : (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग के अधीन नौ सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रम है । इनके नाम इस प्रकार है :—

1. हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ।
2. भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ।
3. भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ।
4. भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद ।
5. मिश्र धातु निगम लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद ।
6. प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड, सिकन्दराबाद ।
7. मांझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।
8. गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड ।
9. गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, वास्को डिगामा, गोवा ।

(ख) चूंकि वर्ष 1980-81 में किए गए काम के प्रतिशत का प्राप्त किए गए उत्पादन के मूल्य के रूप में अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है इसलिए सही रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा कि इस वर्ष के दौरान उपक्रमों में क्षमता का किस सीमा तक उपयोग किया गया है । फिर भी, प्रारम्भिक परिणामों के आधार पर मांझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड (रांची स्थित मैरीन डीजल इंजिन प्लांट में कुछ फालतू क्षमता को छोड़ कर), और प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड के बारे में क्षमता का उपयोग निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार काफी संतोषजनक था । हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड और भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड के मामले में इस वर्ष के दौरान क्षमता के उपयोग पर कामगारों की 80 दिन की हड़ताल के कारण गम्भीर रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा । मिश्र धातु निगम को अभी वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू करना है और इस स्तर पर क्षमता का उपयोग का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) और (घ) : 31-3-1981 तक प्रत्येक उपक्रम में लगाई गई शेयर पूंजी नीचे दिखाई गई है । उनके उत्पादन को बताना या उस पर टिप्पणी करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए लेखे अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुए हैं ।

(करोड़ रुपये)

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड . . .	60.00
भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड	12.00
भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	13.00
भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड	2.45
मिश्र धातु निगम लिमिटेड	45.00
प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड	6.99
माझगांव डाक लिमिटेड	13.50
गार्डेन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड . .	23.00
गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	1.92

Establishment exempted under E.P.F. Act

7534. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of covered establishments exemepted under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952;

(b) the total number of exempted establishments which have not transferred their provident fund contributions to their Provident Fund Boards and the total amount involved therein;

(c) the names and details of each such establishment which have defaulcated the provident fund moneys and the action taken by Government against them; and

(d) if appropriate action has not been taken against any such establishment, the reasons thereof and by which date the action, as provided under the Provident Fund Act and Scheme, will be completed?

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

Stagnation of employees of forensic Science laboratory of CBI

7535. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several employees of the Forensic Science Laboratory of CBI are under stagnation for the last many years;

(b) whether Cadre review of such posts has been done;

(c) if so, how many posts were increased; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Growth Centre in Orissa

7536. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation was made by the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas for the creation of some growth centres for large and medium industries;

(b) if so, by when such industrial growth centres are going to be created and some growth centres are going to be started in the State of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas in its Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' has made a set of inter-related recommendations for the industrial development of backward areas including identification and development of growth centres for large and medium industries. These recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments, concerned Ministries and the Financial Institutions.

Conference of Chairman of State Public Service Commission

7537. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chairmen, State Public Service Commissions took place at New Delhi in the last week of November, 1980;

(b) whether the consensus arrived at the Conference was in favour of devising ways and means to help students from rural and backward areas in successfully competing for UPSC posts;

(c) whether the Prime Minister in her inaugural address in the said Conference also highlighted the justifiability of devising methods of recruitment to ensure that disparities in the standard of life, type of education and social background did not tilt the balance in favour of the more privileged people;

(d) if so, the conclusions of the Conference; and

(e) the salient features of the new recruitment procedure devised after the conclusions and recommendations of the State Public Service Commissions Conference and setting up of the recruitment trend by the Prime Minister?

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

(b) There was general agreement in the Conference that the suitability of candidates coming from rural and backward areas should be assessed with sympathy and understanding with regard to their background.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Conference has recommended:—

(i) opening of more centres of examinations so as to make it easy for candidates to appear at the examinations conducted by the Commission;

(ii) the questions set in the examinations should be rural oriented;

(iii)) additional facilities of special training and financial assistance on the lines of similar facilities given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be provided; and

(iv) steps should be taken to construct hostels where such candidates could be provided accommodation at subsidised rates.

(e) The Government is considering the recommendations made by the Conference.

Maintenance of Indian Navy Sailors' Home in Bombay unsatisfactory

7538. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance of the Indian Navy Sailors' Home at Bombay is anything but satisfactory, security latches in the cabins are missing, heaters and refrigerators in the kitchen are defective and the quality of food served is deteriorating; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to bring this Home for Jawans upto the desired level, serve quality food and dishes reducing its margin of profit and bring general standard of maintenance up-to-date making someone responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Sailors' Home at Bombay is not a Government institution nor does it receive any subsidy from the Government. It is a welfare organisation, which is run from non-public funds of the Indian Navy. This Home is run under the supervision and control of a Management Council consisting of officers and sailors.

A phased programme for the improvement of this Home has been drawn up by the Management Council. The Council also tries to maintain the quality of the food while keeping the prices within the reach of sailors.

The Sailors' Home being a welfare organisation, the margin of profit is kept low.

खण्डों का विकास

7539. श्री० मिर्जला कुमारी शकुन्तला : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है कि अब उद्योगों को अलग-अलग स्थानों पर स्थापित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उनका मंत्रालय केवल जिलों को ही पिछडा जिला घोषित करने की बजाय विकास खण्डों को भी पिछडा खंड घोषित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में किन्हीं खण्डों और जिलों को भी "पिछड़ा" घोषित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या-क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) फैलाने की दृष्टि से उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समस्त देश में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत उद्यमियों के लिए यथासंभव एक ही स्थान पर सभी प्रकार की सेवाएं तथा सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) से (घ). तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा जिन्होंने क्षेत्र के आधार पर अपना विकल्प दिया था, को छोड़ कर अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने औद्योगिक विकास करने हेतु राज्य के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों का पता लगाने के लिए जिलों को आधार मानने का अपनी इच्छा

प्रकट की थी। सरकार पता लगाये गये इन पिछड़े जिलों का औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए उन्हें विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन देती रही है। योजना आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री वी० शिवरामन की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई पिछड़ा क्षेत्र विकास सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के कौशल की हाल ही में समीक्षा की है तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के मानदण्ड सहित अनेक परस्पर सम्बन्धित सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की हैं। सरकार को दी गई औद्योगिक रियायत सम्बन्धी उनकी रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के परामर्श से इस समय योजना आयोग में विचाराधीन है। राजस्थान में विकास की इकाई को जिले से विकास खण्डों में बदलने का निर्णय सरकार द्वारा शिवरामन समिति की सिफारिशों पर अपनाये जाने वाले दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर करेगा।

Diesel Engines manufactured by Hindustan Motors

7540. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many diesel engine fitted Ambassador care were manufactured by Hindustan Motors Ltd. during the calendar year 1980;

(b) what is their performance in field and actual use;

(c) whether Hindustan Motors has received any complaint uptil now; and

(d) how many diesel Ambassador cars have been permitted for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Twelve Hundred and Forty Two.

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the manufacturers that the field performance of the Ambassador cars fitted with diesel engines has been satisfactory and there have been no major complaints.

(d) M/s Hindustan Motor Ltd. were granted an *ad hoc* permission to manufacture 300 Ambassador cars fitted with diesel engines in 1978. The Company was again permitted in 1979 to manufacture another 1500 Ambassador cars fitted with diesel engines for trial and demonstration purposes.

Amendment to Gratuity Act

7541. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent judgement of the Supreme Court pointing out lacunae in the Gratuity Act;

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

(c) whether Government propose to introduce amended legislation on the subject; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under Government's consideration.

Ratio of Store Keepers and Combatants

7542. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that establishment of civilian Store Keepers

and combatants is in the ratio of 20:80 in all static units in Air Force;

(b) whether it is aso a fact that a SIU Committee set up by Government has recommended the employment of civilian and combatants in the ratio of 50:50; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Committee; and what is the present ratio in establishment of civilian Store Keepers and combatants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An overal ratio of 20:80 between the cadres of Civilian Store Keepers and Airmen (Equipment Assistants) is authorised in the establishment of static units of Air Force.

(b) The Staff Inspection Unit of Government has not undertaken any study in regard to laying down the ratio between the Civilian Store Keepers and Combatants.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question of not implementing recommendations of SIU does not arise. The present ratio between the Civilian Storekeepers and Combatants in the establishment of static units is 20:80.

Incentives for manufacturing of bagasse paper

7543. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give various concessions to the manufacturers of various types of papers including paper manufactured out of agricultural waste and bagasse in particular;

(b) whether there is a demand for total exemption of excise duty on corrugated media paper manufactured by using more than 70 per cent of bagasse as raw material in order to give incentive for more production of such paper;

(c) when is this decision likely to be taken; and

(d) what other incentives are being given or proposed to be given for increasing the production of paper through the use of bagasse and other agricultural waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Excise rebates have been allowed to Paper Mills for the use of unconventional raw materials. Writing and Printing Paper containing not less than 75 percent by weight of pulp made from bagasse has been exempted from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the concerned authorities.

(d) There is no other proposal at present to give any further incentives for utilisation of agricultural residues or bagasse, for the manufacture of paper.

Closure of RAPP for Repairs

7544. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Kota is to be closed for repairs;

(b) whether the closure at this juncture will create future hardship to the farmers and the industry in the State because the State is already short of power;

(c) whether Government have received representation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

UNDP Fellowships for Lower Officers

7545. SHRI GANGADHAR S. KUCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two UNDP Fellowships meant for lower officers were converted into two four week round the work trips during Janata regime for the benefit of two senior officers;

(b) whether the same officers were benefited from the Conversion who had initiated the proposal;

(c) wheher one of these two officers had made false declaration that he never availed any training opportunity abroad in order to avail the four week round the world trip financed by UNDP; and

(d) what action Government propose to initiate against the officer for making false declaration and also for misusing his position for personal gain?

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

(b) In view of (a), does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (a), (b) and (c), does not arise.

Modifications for the District Industries Centres

7546. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the modifications that have been suggested for the district industries centres;

(b) the steps being taken to tailor the incentive pattern to meet the growth needs of different areas covered under the scheme for development of centrally backward areas;

(c) the steps being taken to industrialise the states suffering from problems of total lack of infrastructure on the one hand and the total lack of entrepreneurial initiative on the other affecting industrial development; and

(d) the steps being taken to translate the concept of development banking in industrially backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). At the recent State Industries Ministers' conference there was general agreement on the proposals to restructure the DICs to increase their project formulation and implementation capability. To this end, the proposals envisage continuation of the present level of Central assistance to the Dics, subject to sharing of the cost of General Manager and three other Managers at the rate of 25 per cent and, in addition, cent percent Central funding for up to 4 project managers in each DIC with expertise in the dominant local resources of the area and its economic uses, all within a ceiling of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per DIC, so that the growth needs of the different areas can be adequately met.

(c) While the primary responsibility for formulation of scheme for industrial development for any District/Region is that of the State Govt, the Centre has taken a number of enabling measures to facilitate industrialisation and development of backward areas, *inter-alia*, provision of capital investment subsidy, Transport subsidy, seed/margin money at low rate of interest and arrangement for concessional finance to units coming up in these areas and conduct of entrepreneurial development programmes etc. It is also proposed to set up nucleus plants with necessary forward and backward linkages in the shape of ancillaries in backward areas to plan and build-up momentum of industrial growth.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to increase the flow of institu-

tional credit to projects located in industrially backward areas. The commercial banks and other financial Institutions have attached high priority to small industries and projects located in such areas and evolved certain concessional terms in the form of low rate of interest, longer repayment schedules, lower promoters' contribution etc. Besides, Banks have also been asked that they should strive to even out regional imbalances in the development of credit and explore the possibility of Additional credit development in backward areas.

Manufacture of Computer by E.C.I.

7547. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India has been able to manufacture a computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many such computers meet the needs of India; and

(d) when the computers can be indigenously manufactured, why these are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the time computer operations commenced in ECIL in 1969, till March 1981, ECIL has manufactured and supplied 209 computers catering to the needs of : business data processing, scientific applications and real time process control applications. It has supplied 16 TDC-12 computers, 50 TDC-312 computers, 56 TDC-316 computers and 87 micro computer-based systems.

The 32-BIT medium large computer, TDC-332 is productionised and supplies will commence in the financial year 1981-82. The first two TDC-332 computer systems are being supplied for use in critical areas like real time and scientific data processing required in the space programme at Sriharikota and for nuclear power plant simulation and training at Kota.

(c) ECIL is almost the only indigenous computer manufacturer which has undertaken development and supply of special purpose and custom-built computer based systems in the field or real time process control and communications for agencies like the Departments of Atomic Energy, Space and Defence. Furthermore, ECIL's computer systems are in a position to meet most of the needs of the small to medium-large user in commercial data processing, and scientific and R & D applications. However, in areas where very large computing power is needed, the requirement cannot be met by ECIL's present systems.

(d) Under a special policy and procedure, import of any computer is permitted by the Department of Electronics only when detailed technical scrutiny by computer specialists in the department has led to the conclusion that the specifications and performance of the computer, as finalised by the Department in consultation with the user, cannot be met by indigenously produced systems. Keeping in mind the progress made by ECIL in computer manufacture as set out in (c) above, imports are being permitted largely when (i) the system involved is a large/very large computer as for major R&D centres like those of Atomic Energy and Space departments; or (ii) for the multi-user Regional Computer Centres being set up on a planned basis by the Department of Electronics itself; or (iii) the user is to undertake a programme of export of specialised software, which calls for his using a particular type of computer for the purpose.

Wages earned by Labour in collecting Beedi Leaves

7548. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total wages earned by rural labourers and the rate at which they are paid in different States collecting

beedi leaves in beedi leaves producing States in 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether in 1980 in some States, particularly Madhya Pradesh, where Government agencies like (i) M.P. Co-operative marketing Federation, (ii) Forest Department have been allotted certain number of beedi leaves, units for collecting beedi leaves have collected very less quantity compared to either notified bags or previous years' collection due to which the rural labourers have been deprived of this normal and regular earning;

(c) if so, total wages paid to labourers for collecting beedi leaves in the units allotted to (i) M. P. Co-operative Marketing Federation, (ii) Forest Department in 1980 and wages paid in the same units by other agencies in 1979; and

(d) whether the Central Government are considering to lay down uniform policy regarding rate etc. for all beedi leaves producing States in the interest of rural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the able of the House when received.

(d) There is no such proposal as under the Minimum Wages Act, the State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation of minimum wages for workers engaged in the collection of beedi leaves.

Chairman of Defunct Import Substitute Committee

7549. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2336 on the 3rd December, 1980 regarding Report of Import Substitute Committee and state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the defunct import Substitute Committee was a Telegraph Service Officer; if so, how his suitability was determined;

(b) whether he was also getting pension and if so, how his monthly honoraria were determined;

(c) whether it is common practice to allot Government accommodation to such Chairman of Departmental ad hoc Committees and also provide staff cars;

(d) whether the facility of Government accommodation and also other amenities like use of staff car were evaluated in terms of monetary benefit if so, with what result; and

(e) when did he retire from Government service and when was he appointed to this Committee and whether he still continues to occupy the same accomodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. His considerable technical background and working experience were considered by Government when appointing him as Chairman of the Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir. In addition, an honorarium of Rs. 2,000/- per month was paid. Under the rules, he could be paid honorarium not exceeding last pay drawn minus pension and pension equivalent of gratuity.

(c) and (d). Government may decide to provide accommodation in appropriate cases, together with other facilities.

(e) Shri Agarwal superannuated on 1st August, 1978 and was appointed as the Chairman of the Import Substitution Committee on 26th June, 1979. He has not yet vacated the Government accommodation allotted to him, though eviction orders were passed against him on 22nd January, 1981.

Proposal from Kerala for starting Valve Division of BHEL

7550. SHRI M. M. LAWRANCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala for starting a

Valve Division of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., to feed the Heavy Boiler Plant in Tiruchirapally;

(b) if so, the reply given to the State Government; and

(c) the present stage of proposal?

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

(b) Government of Kerala were informed that the proposal for establishing facilities for the manufacture of valves was under consideration and that BHEL had been asked to keep in mind the points raised by the Government of Kerala before a final decision in the matter was taken.

(c) BHEL is examining the details of the project for manufacture of valves.

Study of E.S.I. and E.P.F. by International Council of Social Welfare

7551. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot stuty recently sponsored by the International Council of Social Welfare and International Social Security Association, underlined the need to extend the coverage by E.S.I. and E.P.F. Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The observations of the Studwill be kept in view, while considering proposals for further extension of the two schemes.

Setting up of a Paper Plant in Mahadawal Distt. of Basti

7552. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a paper manufacturing plant at Mahadawal, district Basti in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the fact that the required raw material is available in plenty in that area; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Letters of intent have been issued to the following parties for setting up new units for the manufacture of paper, in District Basti, Uttar Pradesh:

Name of the unit	Location	Capacity
		(Tonnes per annum)
M/s. P. V. K. Papers. . . .	Teh. Haria, Dt. Basti.	8,250
M/s. Ranjit Papers	Dt. Basti (exact location not indicated)	10,000

No proposal has been received for setting up a plant at Mahadawal, District Basti, U. P. for the manufacture of paper.

New promotion scheme for I. A. F.

7553. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved new pay promotion scheme for I. A. F. personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have authorised selection pay grades for sqn. Ldrs. and Wg. Cdrs. in the scales of Rs. 1800-50-1900 and Rs. 2000-50-2100 respectively. The number of selection grade posts in the rank of Sq. Ldr. will be 20 per cent of the strength of Sq. Ldrs. subject to the condition that in any one year the number of selection grade posts plus the number of posts upgraded to the rank of Wg. Cdr. will not exceed 60 per cent of the strength of Sq. Ldrs. The number of selection grade posts in the rank of Wg. Cdr. will be 10 per cent of the posts of Wg. Cdrs. subject to the condition that the number of selection grade posts in any one year plus upgradations to the rank of Gp. Cpt. will not exceed 50 per cent of the strength of Wg. Cdrs.

Setting up of Paper Plants in Pauri and Tehri, U.P.

7554. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enough raw material available in the hill districts of U.P. for making paper;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up mini-paper plants in the Pauri and Tehri Districts; and

(c) by when these plants are likely to be set up to remove the present paper crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehra Dun for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of paper in Garhwal in the State of U.P., based on the raw material resources of the region. However, the firm has not taken any effective steps for implementation of the scheme.

News Items captioned "Global Bid for India's Power Project—Soviet Siemens Tussle for BHEL Tie-up"

7555. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 3rd February, 1981 under the caption "Global Bid for India's Power Projects—Soviet Siemens Tussle for BHEL tie-up";

(b) the names of the countries which have offered collaboration for BHEL and details of their offers;

(c) the details of reaction of Government to such offers and the names of the countries which will be favoured and reasons therefor;

(d) the names and status of the leaders and other members of delegations who visited India in this connection, duration of their stay and details of discussion held by each delegation and outcome thereof; and

(e) the names of the countries whose terms are most favourable to India and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). Technological collaborations are not determined or entered on the basis of global tenders. As a commercial organisation, BHEL, like other Companies, identifies the areas/products where collaboration is needed and is free to invite, evaluate and choose between offers keeping in view the overall commercial interests of the Company. Its choice in the matter is, however, subject to Government approval. Offers of collaboration are also received during various Joint Commission meetings which are held from time to time at Government level. In the recent past, such offers were received, among others, from U.K. and U.S.S.R These offers are to be duly assessed by BHEL.

राज्यों में जेल

7556. श्री राम अवध : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में राज्यवार, कितने जेल हैं और कहां-कहां हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने जेल खोले गये हैं; और

(ग) इन नये जेलों में कितने कैदी रखने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य / संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	भाग (क) जेलों की संख्या और स्थान		भाग (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खोली गई जेलों की सं०	भाग (ग) नई जेलों की क्षमता
		सं०	स्थान		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	असम	19	गोहाटी, बारपेटा, नालबारी, धुहरी गोल पाड़ा, सिल्चर, करीम गंज, तेजपुर, मोगलबोई, उत्तरी लखीमपुर, डिब्रूगढ़, जोरहाट, शिवसागर, गोलाघाट, और नवगांव में 15 जिला जेलें । नवगांव में एक विशेष जेल को। कराग्रार और हैलाकण्डी में दो उपजेलें और जोरहाट में एक खुली जेल ।	शून्य	प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	मणिपुर	3	केन्द्रीय जेल, इम्फाल, सिरो बाम में उप जेल और लिमाखोंग में एक अस्थाई उप जेल ।	1@	40
3	सिक्किम	1	मंगतोक	शून्य	प्रश्न नहीं उठता
4	त्रिपुरा	10	अगरतला में केन्द्रीय जेल, कैला शहर और उदयपुर, मे जिला जेल । धर्मनगर कमालपुर, खोवाई, सोना-मूर, अमरपुर, शिवरम और बेलोनिया में उप जेले बदरघाट में एक अस्थाई जेल ।	1*	438
5	अडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह ।	1	पोर्ट ब्लेयर मे एक जिला जेल ।	शून्य	प्रश्न नहीं उठता
6	अरुणाचलम प्रदेश		संघ शासित क्षेत्र में कोई जेल नही है ।	शून्य	प्रश्न नही उठता
7	चण्डीगढ़	1	चडीगढ़	शून्य	—तदैव—
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली ।	1	सिलवासा	शून्य	—तदैव—
9	लक्षद्वीप	3	अमीनी अन्द्रोथ और मिनी-कोय मे उप जेलें ।	शून्य	—तदैव—
10	पांडिचेरी	4	केन्द्रीय जेल पांडिचेरी करा-ईकल मेह और यानम मे तीन उप-जेले	शून्य	प्रश्न नही उठता
11	दिल्ली	2	तिहाड़ मे एक केन्द्रीय जेल और एक कैम्प जेल ।	7†	500

*1980 मे अस्थायी तौर पर खोली गई थी और अब बन्द कर दी गई है ।

@लिमाखोंग मे हालही में खोली गई यह एक अस्थायी जेल है ।

†इसमें कैम्प जेलें और 6 विशेष जेलें सम्मिलित है । सभी विशेष जेलो को अब बन्द कर दिया गया है । अकेले कैम्प जेल की क्षमता 500 की है ।

जोधपुर में स्थित के बिल और कण्डक्टर बनाने वाले एककों को नकद राज सहायता

7557. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जोधपुर (राजस्थान) को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत केबिल और कण्डक्टर बनाने वाले एकक की स्थापना करने के लिए नकद राज सहायता देने का कोई प्रावधान है ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे उद्योगों को जिन्हें नकद राज सहायता दी जाती है, सरकार द्वारा यह सहायता प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है ,

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है और भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

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

(ख) केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत जोधपुर जिले के सभी एकक भूमि, भवन, संयंत्र और मशीनों पर किए गए अचल पूंजीगत निवेश पर 15 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय राज-सहायता पाने के पात्र है जो अधिकतम 15 लाख रुपये हो सकती है ।

(ग) से (ङ) . पात्र औद्योगिक एककों को राजसहायता राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत की जाती है तथा उद्देश्य हेतु इसका वितरण राज्य सरकार और अधिकृत विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा किया जाता है । राज्य सरकार से दावे प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्र सरकार केवल राजसहायता की प्रतिपूर्ति करती है ।

Reservation of Posts in Directorate General of Inspection

7558 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a ruling was given by Secretary (Defence Production) that no post should be separately reserved for civilian or service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection,

(b) whether it was also ruled that all posts in and above the level of SSO I/Major should be shared in the ratio of 50 50 by civilian and service officers,

(c) whether a meeting to implement the above rulings was held by Joint Secretary (PS) on 6th February, 1980,

(d) whether some permanently Seconded service officers are intentionally standing in the way of implementation of the above rulings, and

(e) if not, the probable date for implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) (a) and (b) In December 1979, the then Secretary (Defence Production) had proposed for further processing in the normal manner, that no post should be separately reserved for the civilian or Service officers in the Directorate General of Inspection and that all posts in and above the level of SSO I/Major should be shared in the ratio of 50 50 by civilian and Service Officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The suggestions made in December 1979 by the then Secretary (Defence Production) are being considered and a review of the cadre structure of the officers in the DGI Organisation is under active consideration of the Government. The cadre review is proposed to be completed as early as possible in consultation with Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Finance.

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए शिक्षा और रोजगार की सुविधाएं

7559. श्री जगराम वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को प्राप्त सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को इस समय शिक्षा और रोजगार आदि की क्या-क्या सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं; और

(ख) बा० पो० मण्डल की अध्यक्षता वाले पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर कब तक रखा जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) राज्यों में व्याप्त सही स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) आयोग का प्रतिवेदन मुद्रण और प्रक्रिया के बाद सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Appointment of a Hindi Adhikari in Maruti Ltd.

7560. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions of the official Languages Act are being followed up in Maruti Udyog Ltd.; and

(b) if so, whether necessary action has been taken for the appointment of Hindi Adhikari in executive cadre at the initial stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The new Company has been incorporated recently. The question of appointing Hindi Officers etc. is under consideration.

Palekar Wage Tribunal Award

7561. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the dailies in Assam which have implemented the Palekar Wage Tribunal Award for Journalists and non-journalists; and

(b) when the remaining dailies are likely to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) It has been reported by the State Government of Assam that three dailies viz, The Assam Tribune, Assam Bani and Dainik Assam have implemented the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunals.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Assam and their final report is awaited.

Transfer of I.A.F. Responsibilities to HAL

7562. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Force is regularly transferring the IAF responsibilities of HAL and other Organisations which in turn mar the career of Civilian employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons why employees are also not tranferred alongwith the responsibilities to improve their career prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). For better utilisation of the infrastructure and manpower available with the IAF and HAL for manufacture/repair/overhaul of aircraft and its systems, some tasks performed by the IAF in the past have been transferred to HAL during the past few years. The employees of IAF were not transferred as these were not required by the HAL. No employee has been retrenched consequent on transfer of tasks. Transferring the IAF employees to HAL does not necessarily improve the'r career prospects.

Incentives given by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation

7563. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has launched a scheme to provide facilities and incentives to workers and artisans belonging to weaker sect ons and residing in resettlement colonies: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. DSIDC has established Community Work Centres in 23 resettlement colonies to provide working space in built up sheds for self-employment in cottage & small scale industr'es to the workers and artisans belonging to weaker sections. Space is provided according to requirement of machinery/equipment to be installed by individual allottees who are selected by a Committee consisting of representatives of DSIDC, Delhi Administration and Banks. The basic idea is to prov'de work and livelihood to artisans work-men in various fields and trades as near to their houses as possible.

Industrial undertaking run by M/s. T.V. Sundaram Iyyengar

7564. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial under takings in which the family of M/s. T.V. Sundaram Iyyengar and sons are engaged at present; and

(b) the details of the expansion programmes of these industrial undertakings for the celendar years 1977-78-79?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The following undertakings belong to T.V.S. Iyyengar group as per the listing by Deptt. of Company Affairs:

1. Brakes India Limited.
2. India Motor Parts and Accessories Limited.
3. Lucas Electrical Tractor Services Limited.
4. Lucas India Services Limited.
5. Lucas T.V.S. Limited.
6. Madanapalle Spinning Mills Limited.
7. Sansar Machines Limited.
8. Singer Sewing Machines Co.
9. Singer T.V.S. Limited.
10. Southern Roadways Limited.
11. Sundaram Abex Limited.
12. Sundaram Clayton Limited.
13. Sundaram Fasteners Limited.
14. Sundaram Finance Limited.
15. Sundaram Industries Limited.
16. Sundaram Textiles Limited.
17. Sundharams (P) Limited.
18. T. V. Sundaram Iyangar & Sons Limited.
19. Torsion Products Limited.
20. Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited.
21. Wheel India Ltd.

(b) A Statement is enclosed

Statement

The details of Industrial Licences issued to MRTP Undertakings belonging to T.V.S. Iyengar Group during 1977 to 1980

Sl No.	Name of the Undertaking	Location	Item of Manufacture, capacity and type
1.	M/s. Sundram Fasteners Ltd., Madras	Chingleput, Tamil Nadu	(i) Automotive Cold Formed/Extruded Parts=2,000 tonnes (ii) Other Miscellaneous Cold Formed/Extruded Parts=400 tonnes (N.A.)
2.	M/s Singer TVS Ltd., Madurai	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Sewing Machine Needles=350 lakh Nos. (after expn.) (S.E.)
3.	M/s. Lucas TVS Ltd., Madras	Madras, Tamil Nadu	1. Starters=1,95,000 Nos. (after expn.) 2. Generators=1,95,000 Nos. (after expn.) 3. Regulators=3,00,000 Nos. (after expn.) 4. Flashers=2,50,000 Nos. (after expn.) 5. Head Lamps =4,50,000 Nos. (after expn) (S.E.)
4.	M/s. Beakes India Ltd., Madras	North Arcot, Tamil Nadu	Permanent Mould Castings=5,000 tonnes (A.N.)
5.	M/s. Sundaram Fastners Ltd., Madras	Aruppukottai Taluk, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	High tensile fasteners (such as bolts nuts and screws etc.) =2,400 tonnes (exis) 6,000 tonnes (after expn.) (S.E.)
6.	M/s. Sundaram Clayton Ltd., Madras	Hosur, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu	Mopeds =60,000 nos. (N.A.)

Break in Service of Persons going from Army to Civilian Posts

7565. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when persons from the army go to the civilian posts, it is treated as a break in service and not regarded as continuous service;

(b) the cases in which it is deemed as a continuous service and in what cases it is not so; and

(c) whether Government propose to remedy this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Defence Services and the Civil Services are two different services. On retirement or release from the armed forces, such ex-servicemen may be appointed in the Civil Services/Posts in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules. In such cases they are treated as fresh entrants in the civil services. Such ex-servicemen are allowed pensionary benefits for their service in the armed forces, if eligible for the same. However, they have an option to forego the pensionary benefits from the defence services and count their military service for the purposes of civil pension

(c) There appears to be no anomaly in the existing orders.

पियागियो और सी० एस० पी० ए० इटली के साथ बजाज कम्पनी का सहयोग

7566. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बजाज आटो लिमिटेड ने पियागियो और सी० एस० पी० ए०, इटली के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त करार का अनुमोदन कर दिया था और यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वैस्पा आफ अमेरिका कारपोरेशन नामक अमरीका की कंपनी सहित इटली की उपरोक्त फर्म ने मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड पर मुआवजे के लिए एक दावा किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किये गये इस दावे का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड और इटली के मैसर्स पियागो के बीच वेस्पा स्कूटरों और तिपहियों के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक सहयोग करार को सरकार ने 1 अप्रैल, 1960 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए मंजूर किया था। इस करार की अवधि को समय समय पर बढ़ाया गया था और 31-3-1971 तक अन्तिम समय-वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा 8-1-1968 को अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस शर्त पर दी गई थी कि मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड के पास करार की समाप्ति के बाद भी ऐसी जानकारी की विशेषज्ञता/अनुभव जिसका विकास उन्होंने करार की अवधि के दौरान किया हो और ऐसे सुधार/विकास जिसे वे इसके बाद अपने आप करना चाहें, से करार के अधीन आने वाले उत्पादों का निर्माण करते रहने का निर्बाध अधिकार होना चाहिए।

(ग) तथा (घ). मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड ने बताया है कि मेसर्स पियागियो एण्ड कम्पनी और वेस्पा आफ-

अमेरिका कारपोरेशन नामक उनकी अमरीकी सहायक कम्पनी ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को बजाज स्कूटरों के निर्यात के विरुद्ध सैन-फ्रांसिस्को न्यायालय में एक मुकदमा दायर किया है और मे० बजाज आटो लिमिटेड पर 50 मिलियन डालरों के लिए दावा भी किया है। मेसर्स बजाज आटो लिमिटेड ने बताया है कि उन्होंने अपने मामले की पैरवी करने के लिए मेसर्स बेकर एण्ड मैकंजो आफ यू० एस० ए० को अपना अटार्नी नियुक्त किया है।

"रेत का ठेका देने में गड़बड़ का आरोप लाखों की हानि की आशंका" शीर्षक समाचार

7567. श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "नव-भारत टाइम्स" दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1981 में "रेत का ठेका देने में गड़बड़ का आरोप—लाखों की हानि की आशंका" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां। समाचार पढ़ लिया गया है। उसमें दिया गया विवरण सही नहीं है।

(ख) भवन निर्माण, विशेष कर एशियाई, 82 से सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्यों में तेजी आ जाने से रेत की मांग बढ़ रही है। बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह निश्चय किया गया था कि विभिन्न जगहों पर और खुदाई करके रेत निकाली जाये। इस योजना के संदर्भ में ओखला रेत बिन्दु सहित दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम की विभिन्न खानों में खनन/खुदाई के लिए प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां जारी करके निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई थीं। ओखला रेत बिन्दु के बारे में उच्चतम निविदा 800 ट्रक प्रति दिन के लिए प्राप्त हुई थी लेकिन सम्बन्धित पार्टी ने टेंडर को स्वीकृति से पूर्व ही अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया और इसलिए उसे कार्य नहीं सौंपा जा सका। एक अन्य पार्टी जिसका टेंडर 517 ट्रक प्रतिदिन के लिए था, अत्यधिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक साबित हुई और इसलिए उसे यह कार्य दे दिया गया। अभी तक दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम का उत्पादन 300 ट्रक प्रतिदिन था लेकिन अब इस टेंडर प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम न्यूनतम 517 ट्रक प्रतिदिन उत्पादन की गारण्टी के लिए आश्वस्त हो गया है। इस न्यूनतम गारण्टी से अधिक किसी भी उत्पादन से डी० एस० आई०, डी० सी० को अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त होगी। इसलिए इस टेंडर के कारण किसी प्रकार की हानि होने की कोई भी आशंका नहीं है। केवल खनिज खुदाई तक सीमित हैडलिंग एजेंट की नियुक्ति एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसे निगम ने रेत की अधिक खुदाई करने के लिए अपने विभागीय कार्यों में अपनाया है, ताकि बढ़ती हुई मांग को आसानी से पूरा किया जा सके। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन के बीच हुए करार का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

Disbursement of Loans by Directorate of Industries

7568. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints about disbursement of loans by Directorate of Industries, Delhi;

(b) the number of applications for loan for industrial purpose pending with the Directorate during the last three years; and

(c) the number of registered societies who applied for industrial loan but have not received loans since March, 1979 to March, 1981?

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

(b) and (c). Under Block Loan Scheme two cases are pending for want of requisite recommendation of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi and execution of legal documents respectively. Under the KVI Scheme, three cases were rejected during the period from March, 1979 to March, 1981 as the parties concerned did not comply with the stipulated conditions or they failed to furnish the requisite documents.

Police Assistance sought by Jawaharlal Nehru University

7569. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police assistance was sought recently by the authorities of Jawaharlal Nehru University to prevent unlawfully entry into the Campus and undesirable activities therein of one Rajbir Singh Hooda, a non-student and well-known anti-social element;

(b) if so, whether police took no action in the matter and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether complaints against Hooda were also received from some students' organisations and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). On 9-3-1981, Jawaharlal Nehru University had sent to the police a cyclostyled letter intimating that the University Campus was out of bounds for Shri Rajbir Singh Hooda. Subsequently, on receipt of a letter dated, 13-3-1981 from the Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, intimating that Shri Rajbir Singh Hooda was reported to have been seen in the campus, a case FIR No. 68 dated 13-3-1981 u/s 448 IPC, Police Station Vasant Vihar was registered. Shri Hooda was arrested and later bailed out. Preventive proceedings have also been initiated against Shri Hooda u/s 107/150 Cr. P. C. and the same is pending trial in the Court of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Delhi Cantt.

(c) No complaint has been received by the local police from any students organisations against Shri Rajbir Singh Hooda. However, on the complaint of one Shri Shailender Yadav, resident of 73, Jubilee Hall, a case FIR No 127, dated 27-2-1981 u/s 324 IPC has been registered at Police Station Roshan Ara.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

7570. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन उद्योगों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य में किन-किन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र की केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के स्थापना-स्थल तकनीकी-आर्थिक कारणों पर आधारित होते हैं । किन्तु, संयुक्त क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1981–85 के दौरान क्रियान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित उद्योगों का पता लगाया है ।

(1) चमड़ा चमकाने वाले रसायन (लैदर फिनिशिंग केमिकल्स) ।
(2) आटो-मोबाइल ग्लास बोतल संयंत्र ।
(3) औद्योगिक सिलाई की सुइयां ।
(4) औद्योगिक अल्कोहल ।
(5) काटन-सिन्थेटिक एकक ।
(6) सिलिकन कार्बाइड ।
(7) सिरेमिक केपासिटर/परियोजना ।
(8) डाई कम्पलैक्स ।
(9) टेक्सटाइल कम्पलैक्स ।
(10) सीमेंट संयंत्र ।

राज्य में उद्योगों के संवर्द्धन के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास भी राज्य वित्त निगम और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के विकास जैसी योजनाएं हैं ।

सामान्यत: सरकारी क्षेत्र में लघु एककों की स्थापना नहीं की जाती है । किन्तु, निजी क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के संवर्द्धन के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं, सहायता और प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जाते हैं । वर्ष 1980–85 की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 1984–85 के अन्त तक राज्य में ऐसे 8800 लघु एककों की स्थापना की परिकल्पना की है ।

क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए समय-समय पर अनेक रियायतों और सुविधाओं की घोषणा की है । इनमें रियायती वित्त, कम ब्याज की दर पर सीड/मार्जिन धनराशि स्थाई पूंजी-निवेश पर संघी राजसहायता, परिवहन राजसहायता (केवल पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में) आय-कर में छूट आदि शामिल हैं ।

इसके अलावा लघु एककों के लिए परामर्शदायी सेवायें, ब्याज रहित सहायता मशीनों कच्चे माल एवं उपकरणों आदि में आयात की विशेष सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

Posting of Military Officers in Ministry of Defence

7571. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force are not posted in the Ministry of Defence in place of senior IAS officers;

(b) the reasons why large number of civilian staff are employed in Defence establishments; and

(c) the reasons why these civilian personnel are not replaced by regular serving personnel and ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Defence Ministry Secretariat is functioning in the same pattern as other Ministries|Departments of the Government of India and the appointment to various posts is made in accordance with the central policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms).

(b) and (c). The civilian staff are employed in Defence establishments on posts where duties are essentially non-military in character. The guiding factor in determining whether a civilian or service personnel is appointed, is based on job requirement. Against this background, the question of replacing one category by another, does not arise.

Manufacture of Chetak Helicopter

7572. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chopper for sale-Chetak, is built entirely indigenously by the Helicopter and Light Aircraft; Division of HAL; and

(b) if so, the details considering the input-output ratio and man hours saved through Chetak from the economical point of view while comparing it with a passenger car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Chetak Helicopter is being manufactured indigenously by Helicopter Division of HAL. However, the raw materials and certain components which are uneconomical to manufacture in India are procured from abroad.

(b) Input-output ratio of a helicopter and a passenger car is not strictly comparable. Depending on such factors as distance and terrain, the use of Helicopter could be more economical in terms of man hours saved.

Modernisation of Cement Industries

7573. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for stepping up the pace of modernisation and rehabilitation of the central industries;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain sums are going to be collected from each cement buyer to credit that amount in the Cement Development Fund; and

(c) if so the details about the amount proposed to be collected and utilised in the modernisation and rehabilitation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The need for modernisation of cement industry has been engaging the attention of the Government. The details are bing worked out.

मैसर्स कम्पाउंड क्रासलेन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशियां

7574. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पाउण्ड क्रासलेन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जे० के० बिल्डिंग, गामदेवी थाने के सामने, बम्बई–2 की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की मद में बहुत बड़ी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

7575. **श्री बी० आर० महाडा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहां चूना पत्थर पाया जाता है और प्रत्येक जिले में इसकी कितनी-कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध है और उन स्थानों के क्या नाम है जहां सीमेंट कारखाने लगाए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) उन स्थानों पर जहां चूना पत्थर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है वहां सीमेंट कारखाने कब तक स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) (क) और (ख). भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीमेंट रिसर्च इस्टीट्यूट आफ इण्डिया) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में चूना-पत्थरों के भण्डारों का जिले-वार ब्यौरा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न विवरण—1 में दिया गया है । सीमेंट संयंत्रों के नाम और स्थापना-स्थलों का दर्शाने वाले औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों/आशय-पत्रों/तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय में किए गए पंजीयनों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण—2 में दिए गए है । ये संयंत्र कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं और इस अवस्था में निश्चित रूप से यह बता पाना कठिन है कि इन एककों को कब तक स्थापना हो जाएगी ।

विवरण —

(भंडार) दस लाख मी० टनों में

क्रम सं०	जिला	साबित	सूचित	अनुमानित	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	बस्तर . .	125.55	33.04	1200.00	1358.59
2	धार	2.80	—	—	2.80
3	जबलपुर . .	14.26	—	300.00	314.26
4	सतना . .	76.00	41.40	115.39	232.70
5	रीवा . .	—	37.10	56.09	93.19
6	दमोह . .	75.35	150.00	225.00	449.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	मंदसौर . .	192.76	—	23.76	216.51
8	मुरैना . .	8.82	—	352.84	361.66
9	बिलासपुर . .	237.00	—	297.00	534.00
10	दुर्ग . .	18.25	—	21.07	39.32
11	रायपुर . .	62.37	—	412.83	475.20
12	रायगढ़ . .	41.20	23.13	—	64.33
13	होशंगाबाद . .	—	39.45	—	39.45
14	राजनंदगांव . .	830.00	315.08	1545.70	2691.14
		1684.35	639.20	4549.68	6873.23

विवरण—II

क्रम सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल
1	2	3
1	मैसूर सीमेंट	नरसिंहगढ़, जि० दमोह ।
2	बिरला जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं०	सतना, जि० सतना ।
3	स्टील अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	चिलहटी, जि० बिलासपुर
4	सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०	नीमच, जि० मदसौर ।
5	—वही—	अकलतरा, जि० बिलासपुर ।

1	2	3
6	रेमण्ड वूलन मिल्स . . .	अरसमेटा, जि० बिलासपुर ।
7	एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कम्पनी लि० .	जमूल, जि० दुर्ग ।
8	सेंचुरी सीमेंट . . .	तिल्दा, जि० रायपुर ।
9	एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कम्पनीज लि० .	कीमोर, जि० जबलपुर ।
10	मोदी रबर लि० . . .	भट्टपारा, जि० रायपुर ।
11	रींवा कोल फील्ड्स . . .	खरसिया, जि० रायगढ़ ।
12	दार्जिलिंग ड्रग्स प्लांटेशन . .	तहसील और जि० रायपुर ।
13	राणा हनुमान सिंह . . .	जिला बालाघाट ।
14	पी० के० कसलीवाल . . .	मनावर, जि० धार ।
15	यूनिवर्सल कैन्स एण्ड कन्टेनर्स . .	तहसील और जि० मुरैना ।
16.	दीपक सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्रीज . . .	जीराबाद, जि० धार ।
17	कमेलिया इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि० .	बनीपत्थर, जि० रायगढ़ ।
18	योगेश शोलंकी . . .	जीराबाद, जि० धार
19	गोपाल सरन सिंह . . .	जिला रीवा ।
20	प्रेम हैवी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स . .	रामसलसीया, जि० दमोह ।
21	डी० वी० सक्सेना . . .	बड़वाह, जि० खारगोन ।
22	सलोनी ओनरशिप फ्लैट स्कीम . .	जिला रायगढ़ ।
23	कुलदीप बग्गा . . .	जिला रायगढ़ ।
24	इन्टरनेशनल इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटेन्सी सर्विसेज	जिला बालाघाट ।

Setting up of cement plant in Nagaland

7576. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of vast lime stone deposits large quantities of clay, and coal reserve in close proximity, Government have under consideration a ten-year cement developmnt plan for the State of Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A 'Ten-year Cement Plan for the North Eastern Region', has been prepared by the North Eastern Council. This plan includes amongst others a project for a Mini Cement Plant at Wazeho in Phek District with a capacity of 50 tonnes per day and another cement plant at Nimi in Tuensang District, Nagaland with a capacity of 300 tonnes per day.

Letters of intent to entrepreneurs in Orissa

7577. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to entrepreneurs in Orissa during the year 1980;

(b) what is the amount of investment involved and the employment potential likely to be generated;

(c) what are the industries likely to come up;

(d) of them how many letters of intent have been issued to private sector, Public sector and joint sector; and

(e) how many of them have been issued with industrial licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) 14.

(b) The amount of investment actually involved and employment potential to be generated depend on the actual implementation of the letter of intent and no centralized statistics are maintained in respect of these in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals of the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) The above 14 Lettes of Intent were issued for taking up the manufacture of items pertaining to the scheduled industries:

Scheduled Industry	Letter of intent granted
Metallurigical Industries	2
Fuels	1
Electrical equipment	3
Misc. Mech. & Engg. Industries.	1
Chemicals	2
Paper & Pulp Including Paper Products.	3
Rubber Goods.	1
Cement & Gypsum Product	1
(d) Total Issued	14
Private Sector	9
Public Sector	—
State Indl. Devl. Corporation.	5

(e) None of these Letters of Intent issued during 1980 has so far been converted into Industrial Licences.

Utilization of installed capacity in public sector defence production units

7578. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed capacity in various public sector defence production units under the Ministry is fully utilised at present; and

(b) if not, the names of the units where there is under utilisation and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The overall capacity utilisation in each of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings with some exceptions, is quite satisfactory. There is idle capacity in the Bangalore Complex and the Kanpur Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.; Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad; and the Ranchi-based Marine Diesel Engine Plant of Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Ltd., due to lack of orders.

Number of Sick Units in 1980-81

7579. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units are declared sick in the year 1980-81 and what are the causes; a list of these sick units;

(b) what is the follow up action in pursuant to the statement on industrial policy in July, 1980; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many tiny and small scale units have become sick in the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India is regluarly compiling data, statewise, of large sick industrial units in accordance with its own definition of sickness. The Bank specially collected data for sick units in the small scale sector for 1979. The latest available statewise statistical data have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5070 on the 25th March, 1981. Data subsequent to 1979 are not available so far. Several factors contribute to industrial sickness such as incompetent/dishonest management, financial indiscipline, old and worn-out plant and machinery, technical obsolescence demand constraints, labour problems, shortage of inputs etc.

(b) Guidelines for processing application for approval of merger of sick undertakings with healthy ones for the purpose of tax benefits under Section 72-A of the Income Tax Act have been liberalised and the revised guidelines were announced in Februry 1981. Some other aspects of the policy on sick industries are under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी

7580. **श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट की भारी कमी के कारण मकानों और औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक भवनों का निर्माण रुक गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेंट आदि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त विद्युत् सप्लाई करने और नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश में सीमेंट की सामान्य कमी है और इसलिए यह संभव है कि राज्य के भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी कुछ कार्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा होगा ।

(ख) उद्योग को बिजली सहित अपेक्षित विनिर्दिष्टियां उपलब्ध करा कर तथा अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्वीकृति दे कर सीमेंट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपलब्धियां

7581. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत बिजली, औषधि और कृषि क्षेत्रों में उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों के लिए छठी योजना में निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान में पहले ही प्राप्त की जा चुकी और छठी योजना में निर्धारित उपलब्धियां क्षेत्रवार क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) 1979–80 में परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग तारापुर और राजस्थान स्थित परमाणु बिजलीघरों मे लगभग 3000 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए किया गया। आयुर्विज्ञान के क्षेत्र मे इसका उपयोग कुछ रोगों के निदान और उपचार के लिए तथा चिकित्सा के काम आने वाले उत्पादों को रोगाणुरहित बनाने के लिए भी किया गया। कृषि के क्षेत्र मे परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग मूगफली जैसी फसलों के बीजों की अधिक फसल देने वाली किस्में तैयार करने के लिए किया गया।

(ख) छठी योजना में विद्युत् और अनुसंधान, तथा विकास के क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित परिव्यय (जिसमें चिकित्सा और कृषि के लिए आवंटित राशि भी शामिल है) लगभग 700 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का पहला यूनिट दिसम्बर, 1973 से काम कर रहा है तथा दूसरा यूनिट भी 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से व्यावसायिक स्तर पर काम करने लगा है। आशा है कि छठी योजना मे ये यूनिट राजस्थान की बिजली सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता के एक बड़े भाग की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे।

हरिजनों को ट्रकों का आवंटन

7581. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिजनों को ट्रक प्रदान करने के लिए टाटा टेल्को, ले–लैण्ड के यहां कोई प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) हरिजनों, विशेषकर गुजरात राज्य के हरिजनों, को 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक कितने ट्रक आवंटित किये गये है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) तथा (ख). वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की बिक्री तथा वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। फिर भी सरकार ने इन वाहनों के निर्माताओं को सलाह दी है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों सहित विशेष श्रेणी के आवेदकों को प्राथमिक दें। हां, कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) कम्पनियों ने बताया है कि वे समुदाय-वार अपनी बिक्री का रिकार्ड नहीं रखती है।

Solar pumping

7583. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for 'solar pumping;'

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including its cost-benefit survey; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). As part of the programme to promote the use of solar energy, Government has supported the development and evaluation of technology for solar pumping. Central Electronics Limi-

ted (CEL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, has developed a 1/3rd H.P. pump which can deliver 30,000 to 40,000 litres of water per day under bright sunshine conditions. The electricity needed to operate the pump is generated by photovoltaic panels made by CEL. A few such pumps have been installed for demonstration and evaluation. Additional locations have been identified in various parts of the country. A pre-commercial pilot plant, to produce photo-voltaic modules at an annual rate of 1 MW by 1985, is to be set up by CEL during the Sixth Plan. About 75—80 per cent of this production is likely to be used for irrigation or drinking water supply. Efforts are also underway to impove the efficiency of the pumps.

Some studies regarding the cost and benefits of solar pumping have been made. At present the capital cost of a solar pump set is high in relation to conventional pump sets Efforts are underway to reduce the cost of the photovoltaic modules through research and development on the materials and on processing technology, as well as through improving the efficiency of the pumps. The indications are that as prices of conventional fules rise and those of photovoltaic systems come down, solar pumping will become economically viable in about 5 years, especially in remote locations.

The Department of Science and Technology is also supporting work on the development of a solar thermal pump and the use of wind mills for pumping water.

Biomass Research Centres

7584. SHRI S.B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up biomass research centres in the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Two Biomass Research Centres, one at the Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, and the other at National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, have already been set up by the Department of Science and Technology. The main objectives of these Centres are: to survey and screen the potential plan species adaptable to soil alkalinity and other adverse conditions; to study photosynthetic mechanisms, nitrogen economy, nutrient cycling and to standardise the agro-techniques etc.; to undertake feasibility studies on more efficient generation and use of biomass for obtaining maximum energy outputs and particularly through bioconversion processes. Based on the experience gained at these two Centres, locations for other Biomass Centres will be identified during this plan period.

Bonded Labour in Haryana

7585. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale existence of the bonded labour in Haryana State, particularly in the brick-kiln industry;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last one year to curb the practice of bonded labour in various parts of the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The State Government have denied existence of bonded labour in Haryana. Nevertheless, we are again trying to get the position re-verified.

(c) A Central Scheme has been in force from 1978-79 to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for rehabilitating the bonded labour indentified and freed. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 1,98,93,000|- was released to the State Governments under this scheme to rehabilitate 19,300 bonded labourers.

Constitution of Indian Medical Service

7586. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Service has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the modalities for selection to the said service;

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Union Government to give preference to CGHS doctors recruited through the combined medical examinations conducted by UPSC for admission to the said service; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

INDIAN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE

The All India Services Act, 1951 was amended in September 1963 to provide for the creation of *inter-alia* an Indian Medical and Helath Service. Orders were issued, under Section 2-A of the All India Service Act, 1951 constituting the Service, with effect from the 1st February, 1969. Basic rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service of expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in the larger national interest. As a result of these efforts, the position as it emerged in December 1976/January 1977, was that all the State Governments had agreed to principle to the constitution of the Indian Medical and Health Service, except Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

The previous Government decided in March, 1978 *inter alia* that the question of constituting cadres of the Indian Medical and Health Service should not be pursued. The question is, however, now receiving the attention of Government.

House Tax recovered from Sagarpur Colony, Delhi

7587. SHRI KESHAORAO PRADHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of house tax received year-wise by the Delhi Municipal Corporation from the house-owners in Sagarpur, an unapproved colony in Palam Zone of Delhi; and

(b) the works taken up by the Delhi Municipal Corporation so far for providing basic amenities like drainage, street light, roads, etc. in the said colony?

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

(a) 1977-78	Rs.	5,076.10
1978-79	Rs.	13,428.65
1979-80	Rs.	22,066.70

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that recovery of House Tax has nothing to do with the provision of civic amenities by the Municipal Corporation. However, the Corporation provides basic amenities out of its revenue budget in the unauthorised colonies depending on the availability of funds during the financial year.

The Corporation has also intimated that the expenditure incurred for providing basic amenities in the Colony is as under:—

1978-79		
Construction of brick paved lanes	Rs	50,000
1979-80		
Construction of brick paved lanes	Rs.	55,000
1980-81		
Construction of brick paved lanes and drains	Rs.	40,000
	Rs.	1,45,000

University to have own Security Force

7588. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Police Commission has recommended that the University should have their own security forces to avoid Police-Student confrontation;

(b) whether Government have passed on this recommendation to the different Universities;

(c) if so, their reaction in this regard; and

(d) whether in regard to the Central Universities, the Central Government have taken any decision and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b).

(d) The recommendation regarding Universities having a separate protection force is contained in the Sixth Report of the National Police Commission which was submitted to the Government of India on 4th March, 1981. This Report is under the consideration of the Government.

Closure of "The Bharat" daily

7589. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of "The Bharat" a daily published from Prayag (Allahabad) have discontinued its pub-

lication with a view to avoid the implementation of the Palekar Award;

(b) the number of employees, journalists and other concerned persons who lost their employment due to closure of this newspaper; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to ensure that its Publication is restarted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). It has been reported by the State Government of U.P. that owners of "The Bharat" published from Allahabad have discontinued its publication from 18-1-1981 due to continued losses including financial burden accruing due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunals. Eighty-four workmen including journalists are reported to have been affected, of whom four have been re-employed on other jobs. For re-starting the daily, negotiations were held. On the basis of the consensus reached in the negotiations held on 6-2-1981 the matter has been entrusted to a Study Group.

Italian firm's offer for national grid for transportation of coal by slurry process

7590. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Italian firm is likely to take up a feasibility study for creation of national grid for transportation of coal by slurry process;

(b) if so, when the study is likely to be completed;

(c) when the work on grid will commence and when it will go on stream; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The techno-economic feasibility of transportation of coal in slurry form to power houses in certain high-density segments of movement is under examination. No decision in regard to the appointment of any foreign consultant has been taken.

(c) and (d). These issues will be considered after the techno-economic feasibility has been assessed and established.

Requirement and Production Capacity of Boats and Barges in India

7591. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the requirement and production capacity of boats and barges in India; and

(b) the steps proposed for its development and improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The expected demand during the ten year period from 1978 to 1988 was estimated as under:—

Barges valued at Rs. 80 crores, Launches Ferry vessels valued at Rs. 75 crores.

The annual production capacity of shipyards capable of manufacturing various types of floating crafts including boats and barges in the country is estimated at Rs. 131 crores.

(b) The Government have prepared a 10-Year Perspective Plan for development of floating crafts building industry which envisages an integrated approach for technology development, improvement in production methodology and development of supporting facilities.

Revision in rate of overtime allowance

7592. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to raise the rate of overtime allowance paid to the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the proposed revised rates and when the decision is likely to be taken by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the need for utmost economy in the administrative expenditure of the Central Government, it is not considered possible to raise the rates of overtime allowance to Central Government employees.

Socio-Economic Schemes for Tribal Development in Gujarat

7593. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any socio-economic schemes for the Tribals have been formulated for implementation during the current financial year in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have formulated various developmental programmes for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the Tribal sub-Plan areas. The sector-wise allocations made and proposed by the State Government respectively for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:—

	Allocation 1980-81	Tentative allocation for 1981-82
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
(1) Agriculture and allied Services	1923 02	2506 44
(2) Community Development	270·39	171 44
(3) Co-operation	228 00	234 56
(4) Water & Power Development	981·00	1402·50
(5) Village & Small Scale Industries	265·00	442·00
(6) Transport & Communication	976 00	1000 00
(7) Miscellaneous schemes including Social & Community Services, Growth Centres, Administrative Machinery, Research Studies & Survey.	1071·32	2130·00
TOTAL:	5714·73	7886 94

Reintroduction of Cess Fund Collection Under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act

7594. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to re-introduce the Cess Fund collection under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976;

(b) whether any alternative measures has been suggested by Government;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the benefits of E.P. Funds Act to Beedi Workers and to fix a national minimum wages with suitable variable dearness allowance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of alternative source to finance the Beedi Welfare Fund is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 were made applicable to beedi industry with effect from 31-5-77. Certain employers engaged in manufacture of beedi, filed writ petitions in Courts to stay the operation of the orders. The Supreme Court on 23-4-80 has stayed the operation of the Notification The matter is being pursued for getting the stay vacated.

At present no proposal for fixation of national minimum wage for Beedi Workers with suitable variable dearness allowance, is under consideration of the Government.

Survey of Indian Ocean

7595. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of the Indian Ocean by the Ocean Science Board; and

(b) if so, the main results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). No surveys have so far been conducted by the Ocean Science and Technology Agency (OSTA). Research and surveys are planned to be undertaken under the aegis of OSTA after the acquisition of oceanographic research facilities. The first of these, the Oceanographic Research Vessel, for R&D on non-living resources and for sea bed studies is likely to be commissioned during 1982. The programme for research and surveys are being drawn up by interagency expert panels constituted by OSTA. Acquisition of the research vessels is being processed simultaneously. Surveys relating to mineral and hydrocarbon deposits, and oceanographic studies of a physical, chemical and biological nature have been, and continue to be carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography (Goa) using its research vessel RV GAVESHINI. Institute of Petroleum Exploration/ONGC are also engaged in geophysical surveys with their vessel "ANVESHVAK".

Foreign Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean

7596. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign fishing trawlers are operating in Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the number and details of foreign trawlers seized during the year 1980-81 and the area where they were operating?

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

(b) During 1980-81, 68 foreign trawlers, mostly Taiwanese and Thai, were apprehended by the Naval and Coast Guard vessels, off the Coasts of Saurashtra, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Freedom Fighters' Pension to Ex-INA Personnel of Himachal Pradesh

7597. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters including ex-INA Personnel, who have

been sanctioned freedom fighters' pension by the Government of India in each of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh; and the year in which they were sanctioned pension;

(b) the number of such freedom fighters among them as have died since then and whether their widows/minor dependents are getting this pension;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the cases for award of pension to the widows/dependents have still not been decided; and

(d) the likely date by which all such cases would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 269. In 254 cases the eligible widows and unmarried daughters of deceased freedom fighters have been sanctioned family/dependent pension.

(c) and (d). In 15 cases the final decision regarding grant of pension is awaiting furnishing of requisite information/documents from the applicants and reports from State Governments/ Defence Record Offices Final decision in these cases will be taken as soon as the requisite information becomes available. State Government have been requested to accord higher priority in these cases.

Statement

Number of cases in which Central Freedom Fighters Pension (August, 1972) sanctioned in Districts of Himachal Pradesh.

Name of the District	No. of freedom fighter including ex-INA personnal sanctioned pension
Simla	50
Kangra	598
Una	103
Hamirpur	285
Bilaspur	165
Solan	38
Kulu	18
Mahasu	13
Mandi	261
Sirmur	52
Chamba	42
Total	1625

Pension to freedom Fighters in Himachal Pradesh

7598. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters of Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh whose applications for the sanction of freedom fighters' pension are pending with Government for decisions;

(b) the period for which the applications are pending alongwith the reasons for which no decision has been made so far; and

(c) the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). There is no application pending initial scrutiny. However a final decision in these cases could not be taken for want of requisite information from the individual and/or reports from the State Government/Military records offices in respect of claims of ex-INA personnel. These cases will be finalised as soon as the information from the individuals and/or reports from the State Government/Military records office is received.

Statement

The Number of cases in Himachal Pradesh (District-wise) Not yet Finalised.

District	FF	INA	Total
Hamirpur	6	36	42
Bilaspur	12	28	40
Una	1	17	18
Kangra	16	49	65
TOTAL:	35	130	165

This also includes the number of fresh applications received under the liberalisation of the Pension Scheme from 1-8-1980, which are entertained upto 31st July, 1981.

Palekar award

7599. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a representation dated the 26th February, 1981 from the employees of Ajanta of Aurangabad, Maharashtra regarding the grievances of non-implementation of the Palekar Award;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A letter dated 26/2/81 was received from three employees of the Ajanta Daily of Aurangabad, Maharashtra requesting amendment of the recommendations of the Tribunals of Working Journalists and Non-journalist Newspaper Employees so that the bill collectors might be eligible for better scale of pay and better service conditions. The Government have already accepted the recommendations of The Tribunals (except those relating to DA) with certain modifications. Order to this effect has already been issued on 26-12-80. There is no proposal to amend the orders.

Scheme for funding research projects for SC and ST Voluntary Organisations

7600. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific scheme of his Ministry for funding research projects from independent scholars/voluntary organisations on problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the National and Regional levels;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Provision exists in the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for supporting research projects of all-India of inter-State nature sponsored by autonomous organisation. Independent scholars are not generally

supported under the scheme. Such projects should have a bearing on development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(c) Does not arise.

Tribal Research Institutes

7601. SHRI R. R. HOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team appointed by the Planning Commission in 1969, on the recommendation of a Panel on Welfare of Backward Classes for the Fourth Plan, to examine functions and actual working of the Tribal Research Institutes and to suggest ways and means to improve their activities recommended the need for setting up a Central Research and Training Institute at the national level for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Communities;

(b) whether a similar recommendation had been made earlier by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and various other Commission/Committees;

(c) if so, the actions so far taken by Government to give effect to the proposal; and

(d) the grounds for not establishing such an Institute so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes (1969) considered the desirability of having a Central Tribal Research and Training Institute. It observed that "While appreciating the need of the functions which such an institute could perform, it is felt that these functions could be performed with equal efficiency by a Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes in Department of Social Welfare at the Centre.

(b) The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes, and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1969-70) proposed creation of a Central Institutes of Tribal Welfare to co-ordinate research on an all-India level and take up studies of special problems which extend beyond the territorial limits of any one State.

(c) and (d). Central Research & Training Institute has not been set up because it was not considered a priority item. Co-ordination and guidance in the working of Tribal Research Institutes is ensured through holding periodical formal and frequent informal meetings. The question of establishment of a Central Institute will now be examined.

Incentives and Retention Price of Paper

7602. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whehter Government are considering introduction of a package of incentives/comprising retention price for the paper industry on the lines of the cement industry;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and whether the proposed retention price will vary for different qualities of paper; and

(c) the *modus operandi* for operating these incentives and retention price and when these are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government had already offered various incentives for encouraging the growth of the paper industry, which is expected to result in adequate capacity being built up. There is no proposal at present to introduce retention prices for paper mills on the lines of the cement industry.

Infrastructure Committee

7603. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-ministerial infra-structure Committee has been set up by him to deal with any bottle-neck in industrial production due to infrastructural difficulties;

(b) if so, its composition and precise terms of reference; and

(c) whether it will be tagged to his Ministry as an independent under his unit or work under his supervision?

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

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

Tribal Sub-Plan in Sikar

7604. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Tribal sub-Plans implemented during the 1980-81 year in Bihar under the Integrated Tribe Development Projects; and

(b) the outlay proposed thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Tribal sub-Plan covers an area of about 43,600 sq. kms., a total population 74,93 lakhs and scheduled tribe population of 37.86 lakhs. The sub-Plan area is comprised of 14 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (I.T.D.P.s). In 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 91.38 crores was proposed out of State Plan funds and Rs. 8.29 crores as Special Central Assistance. The 1980-81 sub-Plan proposed proportionately higher investments in minor irrigation, soil conservation, forest, rural water supply, general education etc. with about 33.66 per cent, 43.64 per cent, 61.82 per cent, 28.89 per cent and 34.75 per cent respectively of the respective State Plan outlays. Larger investments were proposed for sectors that might improve the economic status of the people in near future e.g. crop husbandry, soil conservation, forest, animal husbandry and dairy debelopment, co-operation, small-scale industries which account for about 27.74 per cent flow of the total State Plan to Tribal sub-Plan.

(b) The broad sectoral outlays in Tribal sub-Plan 1980-81 are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Proposed Tribal Sub-Plan outlay for the State of Bihar 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture & Allied	1977·75	360 00	2337·75
2.	Co-operation	180·00	125·00	305·00
3.	Irrigation & Power	3299·50	..	3299·50
4.	Industries & Minerals	282·00	154 00	436·00
5.	Transport & Communication.	1032·00	30·00	1062·00
6.	Social Services	2346·45	120·00	2466 45
7.	Economic Services (Evaluation and Statistics)	4·50	..	4·50
8.	General Services (Administrative building, Planning machinery, Printing Press, Project Administration, District Reorganisation Bulildings and Autonomous Development Authority).	15·80	40·00	55·80
	TOTAL:	9138·00	829·00	9967·00

Setting up of Central Sector Projects in States

7605. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Sector projects sanctioned and under implementation in current year, State-wise;

(b) the estimated cost of the said projects and the time fixed for completion; and

(c) the Central Sector Projects identified for setting up in the period of Sixth Five Year Plan, the names of the projects and the places selected for, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c). List of Central Public Sector Projects (Continuing and New Schemes) together with locations and Plan outlays are published in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) Document, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library. The Plan also includes some of the projects for which locational decisions are yet to be finalised.

Use of Solar Cells in Redios, T.V.s, Fans and Irrigation Pumps

7606. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there would be large scale production of solar cells by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan as a result of which it would be possible to operate radios, televisions, fans and irrigation pumps, etc. by the solar energy generated in ample quantity; and

(b) if so, the outlines of Government's scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPATMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). A 5-year project for the establishment of Pilot plant facilities at the Central Electronics Ltd. (a public sector undertakings under the Department of Science and Technology) has been initiated to produce solar photovoltaic cells and modules with an annual aggregate generation capacity of at least 1 MW by 1985. The solar cells enable direct conversion of solar energy into electricity which can be used to operate radio and television sets, irrigation pumps etc. The main objectives of the project are to develop and produce photovoltaic systems for these and other applications such as lighting, communication equipment and remote area use. Necessary equipment and facilities, including buildings and manpower, will be provided under this project. Research and development will also be carried out with a view to reduce the costs of solar photovoltaic systems. A large number of demonstration units will be installed in different parts of the country under this project. The project involves an outlay of Rs. 12 crores.

Annual programme of use of Hindi

7607. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Languages Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs draws up an annual programme about the use of Hindi for official purposes for 'A', 'B' and 'C' States under the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963;

(b) whether this programme is being received by the Ministry of Defence regularly;

(c) if so, the details of the programme drawn up for the above categories of States for the year 1980;

(d) whether his Ministry has made any efforts to implement this programme; and

(e) if so, the percentage use of official language Hindi for official purposes in the above categories of States in the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The annual programme prepared by the Department of Official Language for progressive use of Hindi in all Central Government offices on the basis of the regions 'A', 'B' and 'C' is received in the Ministry of Defence and Communicated to all concerned in the Defence Organisation for compliance. A statement showing the broad points of the programme prepared for all three categories of States is placed at Annex. 'A'.

The annual programme prepared for the year 1980-81 was accordingly sent to all concerned in the Defence Organisation. However, the three Services which form a major part of the Defence Organisation have been experiencing some difficulty in implementing the programme on the basis of the regions 'A', 'B' and 'C' because of their compact organisational set up. Though the units are scattered all over the country, they cannot work in isolation. This difficulty being faced by the three services has been brought to the notice of the Department of Official Language who are examining the matter.

In view of this, it is not possible to indicate in terms of percentage the progress made in the implementation of the annual programme. However, some of the major achievements in the progressive use of Hindi in the Defence Organisation are as follows:—

(i) The Hindi Salahakar Samiti is functioning in this Ministry under the chairmanship of Defence Minister. The second meeting of this Samiti was held on 26th December 1980 to review the progress with regard to the use of Hindi in the Defence Organisation.

(ii) A broad based Implementation Committee is also functioning in the Ministry of Defence. This has representatives from Service Headquarters, Inter Service Organisations, etc. In addition, Implementation Committees have been set up in each office|unit to ensure speedy implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act and rules framed thereunder.

(iii) Hindi letters are now replied to in Hindi.

(iv) Notifications, Service Instructions, Service Orders, administrative reports, etc., are issued bilingually.

(v) 101 offices, which have 80 per cent or more staff knowing Hindi, have so far been notified in the Gazette of India.

(vi) About 3,600 Hindi typewriters are available in Defence Organisation and a provision has been made to procure about 3000 additional Hindi typewriters by the year 1983-84 so that each office/unit has atleast one Hindi typewriter.

(vii) Translation staff has been sanctioned to various offices and proposals to provide Hindi staff to other offices are under consideration.

(viii) Name-boards, sign boards, rubber stamps and forms are now generally bilingual.

(ix) Use of Hindi has been permitted as a medium of Departmental examinations conducted by various offices under Ministry of Defence for Class III and Class IV

posts. Questions papers for such examinations are bilingual.

(x) Check points have been laid down to ensure compliance of various instructions on use of Hindi.

(xi) Inspection programmes are prepared and organised so as to see the extent Government instructions on the use of Hindi are being complied with by the various offices and the deficiencies if any are removed.

ANNEXURE

THE PROGRAMME PREPARED FOR ALL THE THREE CATEGORIES OF THE STATES FOR THE YEAR 1980-81.

REGION 'A' STATES

1. Use of Hindi for prescribed purposes.

2. Use of both Hindi and English languages for specified purposes.

3. Sending of telegrams in Devanagari to Offices located in Region 'A'.

4. Provision of Hindi (Devanagari) typewriters.

5. Optional use of Hindi as an alternative medium in the Examination for recruitment to subordinate services and posts.

6. Arrangement of optional use of Hindi as a medium of imparting training in the training centres.

7. Optional use of Hindi in addition to English in various Departmental Examinations.

8. Intensive steps to be taken to increase use of Hindi in some selected cities.

9. Setting up of check points to ensure compliance of orders instructions etc.

10. Inspection of offices.

REGION 'B' STATES

1. Provision of Hindi Typewriters.

2. Use of Hindi and English for agreements contracts and tenders forms etc.

3. Preparation of International Treaties and Agreements signed in India both in Hindi and English.

4. Concerted efforts to increase the use of Hindi in certain specified cities.

5. Notification in the Gazette of Central Government offices under Rule 10(4) of the Official Languages (use of Official purposes of the Union) Rules 1976.

6. Stepping up the use of Hindi in Central Government offices located in states which have adopted Hindi for purposes of correspondence with the Central Government.

7. Issue of press communique, etc., both in Hindi and English.

8. Government advertisements to be released both in Hindi and English.

9. Use of Hindi by Companies| Corporations owned or controlled by the Central Government.

10. City official language implementation Committee constitution of.

REGION 'C' STATES

1. Provision of Hindi typewriters.

2. Use of both Hindi and English for agreements contracts and tender forms, etc.

3. Preparation both in Hindi and English of International treaties and agreements signed in India.

4. Notification in the Gazette of Central Government offices under rule 10(4) of the Official Languages (Use of official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976.

5. Inspections of offices being carried out by the officers of HQ (i.e. Branch Officer and other officers of Hindi Cell) at regular intervals.

6. Issuing of press communiques etc., both in Hindi and English.

7. Issuing Advertisements both in Hindi and English.

8. Functions of the Official Language Implementation Committee in the Central Government offices located in non-Hindi speaking areas —enlargement of.

Number of government employees who went abroad to participate in trade unions functions

7608. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of Government employees who were allowd to go abroad to attend/participate in trade union functions and to which Labour Organisations these employees belonged during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Ministry of Labour do not depute Government servants to go abroad for attending/participating in trade union functions.

आटो-ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश में फैक्ट्री की स्थापना

7609. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ में 17 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से आटो-ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण हेतु एक फैक्ट्री की स्थापना किए जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहयोगी फर्म का नाम क्या है और करार की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए कितनी वित्तीय-सहायता दी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के उपक्रम, मेसर्स आटो-ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड का विचार प्रतापगढ़ (उ० प्र०) में 18.86 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित पूंजीगत लागत से ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाला एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त परियोजना को मेसर्स ले-लैण्ड ह्वीकल्स लिमिटेड, यू० के० के सहयोग से स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । आमतौर पर ये सहयोग करार सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों के बीच द्विपक्षीय करार होते हैं । इस प्रकार के करारों के ब्यौरे बताना वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) इस कारखाने की स्थापना करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई विशिष्ट वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

Ordinance Establishment other than AFHQ Civilians

7610. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister off DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 210 dated the 16th February, 1981 regarding Central Provision Cells attached to Army, Navy and Air Headquarters where in

it has been stated that the employees of the Central provision Cell (Ordnance Directorate) are actually employees of lower formation and their terms and conditions of service are different from Armed Forces HQ civilians and the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1342 dated the 25th February, 1981 wherein it has been stated that the terms and conditions of service of CP cell employees are at par with other ordnance establishments under the Army HQ and state:

(a) if so, which are these other ordnance establishments, giving their names; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the terms and conditions of service of the CP cell employees are same as applicable in CODs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The names of other Ordnance Establishments are as follows:—

1. Central Ordnance Depots.
2. Central Vehicle Depots/Central Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot.
3. Central Ammunition Depot
4. Ordnance Depots
5. Ammunition Depots
6. Field Ordnance Depots
7. Field Ammunition Depots
8. Advance Base Ordnance Depots
9. Vehicle Companies.
10. Ordnance Transit Group
11. Army Ordnance Corps. Centre
12. Army Ordnance Corps School
13. Ordnance Stores Section attached to Army Base Workshops
14. Inventory and Budgetary Control Cells
15. Staff with Major Generals Army Ordnance Corps/Brigadiers Army Ordnance Corps at Command HQrs. and Ordnance Directorate Army HQrs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Vehicles and Automobiles manufactured by Ashok Lelyand, Tata Mercedes and others

7611. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars, trucks/bus chassis and mini-buses and three-wheeler passenger vehicles and other automobiles manufactured by M/s. Ashok Leyland, Tata Mercedes and others from 1975 to 1980 (year-wise) and the percentage of capacity of production utilised each year manufacture-wise;

(b) the number of cars (diesel/petrol) chassis (buses/trucks) and other vehicles proposed to be manufactured by the above companies during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; the demand for these vehicles assessed at present;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in their production vis-a-vis demand;

(d) if so, how do Government propose to meet the situation;

(e) the procedure for obtaining these vehicles from the dealers/manufacturers; and

(f) whether Government are aware that heavy premium is charged by dealers/manufacturers for supply of the same and how Government propose to put a stop to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) There is a general shortage of commercial vehicles of the preferred makes, viz., Ashok Leyland and Telco.

(d) The Government have taken steps to augment the production through input support, technical support, import of components under concessional rate of custom duty, as also through approval to creation of additional capacity.

(e) The Government does not exercise any control on the sale and distribution of any of the vehicles. These vehicles are sold by the manufacturers in accordance with the commercial procedure established by them.

(f) The manufacturers have reported that no intending customer is required to pay any price in excess of the authorised price to their dealers. However, to curb any tendencies for speculative buying or selling of commercial vehicles, Government have imposed ban on resale of commercial vehicles for a period of two years.

Statement

(a) Requisite information as reported by the manufacturers is furnished hereunder :—

Name of the firm	Items	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Actual Production	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Actual Production	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Actual Production	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Actual Production	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Actual Production	Capacity utilisation (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. M/s. TELCO Ltd. Bombay.	Commercial Vehicles	26008	100%	26106	100 4%	23069	82%	33046	97%	29115	80%
2. M/s. Ashok Leyland, Madras	Do.	7955	106%	9413	99%	8347	87%	11572	92%	11868	91%
3. M/s. Hindustan Motors, Calcutta	Do.	960	6·4%	907	6%	1001	6·6%	1790	11·9%	1694	11·2%
	Passenger Cars	9225	30·7%	19551	65%	20440	68%	20524	68·4%	17471	58%
4. M/s. Premier Automobiles, Bombay.	Commercial Vehicles	2517	41%	2212	36%	1251	20%	1052	17·5%	1565	26%
	Passenger Cars	12412	88%	16850	120%	13618	75%	12678	70%	15469	85%
5. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	Commercial Vehicles	744	37·2%	1316	65%	935	46%	1979	98%	3063	102%
6. M/s. Standard Motors, Madras.	Commercial Vehicles	1023	34%	1810	60%	1592	53%	2056	68 5%	2710	90%
	Passenger Cars	140	4%	89	2 6%	157	4·6%	78	2 3%	44	1·2%
7. M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries, Bangalore.	3 wheeler Passenger Cars	..	..	76	7 6%	211	21%	287	28·7%	89	8·9%
8. M/s. Bajaj Tempo, Poona.	Commercial Vehicles	4559	101%	4637	71%	5049	77 6%	6760	104%	7426	92%

(b) *Figures regarding Target fixed for the manufacture of various kinds of vehicles and their projected demand during* 1981-82, 1982-83 *and* 1983-84, *as assessed at present, are as follows* :

(in numbers)

Item	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Target	Projected Demand	Target	Projected Demand	Target	Projected Demand
Passengers Cars	35,000	35,000	39,000	39,000	42,000	42,000
Commercial Vehicles (Buses, trucks, mini buses, etc.)	90,000	70,000	95,000	78,000	1,05,000	86,000

Setting up of Rural Training Institute at Nagpur

7612. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Conference of Regional Directors of Workers Education has recommended that a rural training institute should be set up at Nagpur to prepare a separate cadre of rural workers education officers;

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed in the Conference;

(c) whether any report has been submitted to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Conference of Regional Directors under the Central Board for Workers' Education held in New Delhi on the 6th and 7th March, 1981 recommended that there can be a special cadre of Rural Education Officers and a Rural Labour Education Institute may be opened in Nagpur.

(b) The other subjects discussed in the Conference related to new directions and dimensions of workers educations and the shift in approach to the subject.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Five copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library for use of the Members.

Production of crown corks by M/s. Parle Bottling Co. (P) Ltd.

7613. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Parle Bottling Company (P) Ltd. is a registered unit for manufacture of crown corks in Bombay;

(b) since when they stopped production of crown corks and are reporting nil production;

(c) whether it is true that they have shifted the machinery to Faridabad to be set up in the name of Crown Corks (P) Limited without Government permission;

(d) the action Government have taken to find out the reasons for closing the factory at Bombay and the fate of the employees;

(e) whether this violation is dealt with under rule 24A of IDR Act and clause 4(d), (g), (j) and section 5 of the import trade control act 1947 and if so, whether any action had been take under these clauses against this firm; if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) action contemplated by Government against this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No firm in the name and style of M/s. Parle Bottling Co. Pvt Ltd., was registered with Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacture of Crown Corks in Bombay. However, a company in the name and style of M/s. Parle Crown Corks Manufacturing Co. was registered with them in March 1967 for manufacture of Crown Corks. This unit reported production upto June, 1971.

(c) No company in the name and style of M|s. Crown Corks Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad is registered with DGTD. However, a company in the name and style of M|s. Crown Caps Pvt. Ltd., was registered in December 1971 for manufacture of Crown Corks and this unit reported production upto March 1977. According to record available with Government, this unit was to be established with fresh investment on

land building and machinery. The Government is not aware of shifting of machinery from Bombay to Faridabad.

(d) to (f). These do not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b).

Recognition of UNIDO as a specialised Agency of U.N.

7614. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken up the recognition of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation as a specialised agency of the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the latest progress made in this regard and the likely date by which this aim would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Constituion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation as a Specialised Agency of the United Nations provides that the Constitution shall enter into force when atleast 80 States that have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depository that they have agreed, after consultation among themselves, that the Constitution shall enter into force. So far only 39 States, including India, have ratified the Constitution. Although, India has been urging Member States at various international fora to take early action for ratification of the Constitution, it is not possible to indicate a precise date by which the objective would be achieved.

Number of Barges Exported from Ramsar

7615. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of barges exported from Ramsar to different countries during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good deal of capacity and talent is available in Gujarat State for building boats and barges; and

(c) what steps are proposed to increase and develop this capacity for meeting indigenous and export demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No exports have been reported by any shipyard at Ramsar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lack of capacity is not the constraint in meeting the demand

Price index

7616. SHRI R P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the 12 monthly average of the cost of living Index; and

(b) whether there has been increase in the cost of living index during the last 12 months as against the corresponding period of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing All India Consumer Price Index Numbers during March '80 to February '81 with comparative figures for March '79 to February '80 is attached. The twelve monthly moving average for February '81 at 396.92 showed a rise of 40.59 points over February '80.

Statement

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers (General) and Twelve Monthly Moving Average on Base 1960=100

Year	Month	Monthly Index Numbers	12 Monthly Moving average
1979	March	332	331.42
	April	337	332.67
	May	339	334.00
	June	345	335.50
	July	353	337.42
	August	360	339.83
	September	363	342.08
	October	366	344.17
	November	368	346.50
	December	374	349.17
1980	January	371	353.00
	February	369	356.33
	March	373	359.75
	April	375	362.92
	May	382	366.50
	June	386	369.92
	July	394	373 33
	August	397	376.42
	September	402	379.67
	October	406	383.08
	November	411	386.67
	December	408	389.50
1981	January	411	392.89
	February	418	396.92

उज्जैन के विमल और विनोद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स द्वारा कानूनों का उल्लंघन

7617. श्री शिवराज सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री विमल और विनोद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स द्वारा कानून के उल्लंघन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में 11 मार्च, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3143 को दिये उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 नवम्बर, 1981 की समाप्ति तक एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उज्जैन के विमल और विनोद टैक्सटाइल

मिल्स को राहत उपक्रम के रूप में सरकार द्वारा राहत दिये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में उन उद्योगों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें पहले इस तरह की राहत दी गई और उन उद्योगों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें इस तरह की सहायता दिये जाने का विचार है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लार्ड कृष्णा टैक्सटाइल मिल, सहारनपुर से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

7618. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही लार्ड कृष्णा टैक्सटाइल मिल, सहारनपुर मे दैनिक मजूरी और मासिक मजूरी के आधार पर कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और भविष्य निधि में अब तक कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और इस कम्पनी पर इन खातों में कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या यह कम्पनी कम्पनी नियमों का लगातार उल्लंघन कर रही है; और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजे गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार 30-9-80 को 3731 श्रमिक थे । दैनिक और मासिक मजदूरी दरों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अनुसार, अंशदान के रूप में 38,98,376 रुपये की राशि जनवरी, 1981 के अन्त तक जमा कराई गई है । प्रतिष्ठान की ओर 5,20,052 रुपये की राशि बकाया है । रुग्ण कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन नियुक्त संदाय आयुक्त के समक्ष दावा दायर किया गया परन्तु इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार कम्पनी ने अक्तूबर, 1980 तक अंशदान जमा कराया है । बाद की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान स्थिति का सत्यापन किया जा रहा है । राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले की अवधि के बारे में 6.37 लाख की राशि बकाया है । देय राशियों की वसूली के लिए उसी तरह से वसूली प्रमाण पत्र जारी किये गये हैं । जिस प्रकार भू राजस्व की बकाया राशि के लिए किए जाते हैं । रुग्ण कपड़ा (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन नियुक्त संदाय आयुक्त के पास सम्पूर्ण बकाया राशि के सम्बन्ध में दावा दायर किया गया है । और यह दावा संदाय आयुक्त द्वारा सत्यापन और स्वीकृति के लिए लम्बित पड़ा है ।

(घ) इस कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Funds for research studies on SC and ST

7619. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken by his Ministry on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 21st and 22nd Reports for placing some funds at his disposal for financing some urgent studies through eminent scholar|institutions;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been provided with specific funds for undertaking such research studies by its own staff and outside scholars|institutions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs is giving grants to the Research Units for undertaking research studies pertaining to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One of the functions of the field offices is to undertake research studies pertaining to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commissioner can utilise the services of field offices for this work. However, if any specific proposals for sponsoring such studies are received from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they could be considered on merits.

(c) and (d). The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been given an elaborate field organisation consisting of 17 field offices which is well equipped with adequate number of research personnel. One of the functions of the field organisation is to undertake research|evaluative studies pertaining to various problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the programmes undertaken for their development.

Non Enforcement of Statutory Relaxation of SC/ST in Recruitment and Promotion

7620. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that the statutory relaxation allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in qualifications and experience is not being followed strictly in recruitment and promotion for the reserved posts; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposed to take to enforce the above statutory relaxation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). All relaxation, benefits and other concessions for SC|ST have been provided by executive instructions and there are no statutory enactments in this regard. Government has issued instructions that the Ministries/Departments should observe the prescribed procedure for filling reserved vacancies and other orders relating to representation of SC/ST in services strictly. It has been further provided that instances of discrimination or deliberate infraction of the orders relating to reservation and concessions in favour of SC/ST in any office should be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities for suitable action.

जबलपुर में एक नाले में से शस्त्रास्त्रों के बक्से मिलना

7621. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या जबलपुर के रक्षा आयुध कारखाने में निर्मित शस्त्रास्त्रों के बक्से चोरों द्वारा निकट के एक नाले में छिपा दिये गये थे और वे बाद में पुलिस द्वारा वहां से बरामद किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और क्या आयुध कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों का इस चोरी में हाथ होना कहा जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा संसदीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल) : (क) 11-35 1981 को जबलपुर के नजदीक एक नाले से कुछ गोला-बारूद बरामद करने और रास्ते में माल डिब्बे को तोड़ने तथा गोला-बारूद के चोरी चले जाने के बारे में क्रमश: रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और एक आर्डनेन्स डिपो ने रिपोर्ट की थी ।

(ख) और (ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Illegal Entrants from Eastern and Western Borders

7622. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal entrants into India during each month of the last three years including the current year from Eastern and Western borders;

(b) how many of them are from Bangladesh and the action taken to deport them; and

(c) how many of them were actually deported during each of the last 13 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the various State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Standing Committees for Backward Areas

7623. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small Industries Board have taken any decision to set up different standing committees for different backward areas; and

(b) if so, how many Standing Committees have been set up for the North-Eastern region, with details and objective thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The All India Small Scale Industries Board have not taken any decision to constitute different standing Committees for different backward areas. However, a decision was taken by the previous SSI Board in its session held in February 1979 to constitute a Standing Committee to look after the development of small scale industries in the North East Region. This Standing Committee is headed by the Joint Secretary, Incharge of Small Scale Industries in the Ministry of Industry and with 20 representatives of the State Governments, KVIC, All India Handicrafts

Boards, Banks, Association of Small Scale Industries etc., has since finalised its report on measures to promote the development of village and small scale industries in the region. The report will be considered by the SSI Board at its next meeting.

Industrialisation of North Eastern Region

7624. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was made for development of backward areas in the meeting of the All India Small Industries Board in 1980-81; and

(b) if so, what specific proposals were made for the development of industrially backward districts of North-Eastern Regions, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Staff position in .I.S.I. Agartala

7625. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Branch of Small Industries Service Institute at Agartala is not equipped with sufficient officers, staff and vehicles resulting in failure to cope with the need of the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to effect improvement in the situation; and

(c) when, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The staff strength of Branch Institute, Agartala, is considered adequate to cope with the present requirements of the State. The Institute does not have any vehicle at present.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Because of the current need for stringent economy, no vehicle can be provided at present.

सैनिक समाचार

7626. श्री अर्जुन दास शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "सैनिक समाचार" मंत्रालय की साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक अथवा मासिक पत्रिका है ;

(ख) जुलाई, 1980 के बाद इस पत्रिका के जो कि 10 भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती है भाषावार कितने अंक प्रकाशित किए गए/निकाले गये ;

(ग) नियमानुसार इस अवधि के भीतर कितने अंक प्रकाशित होने चाहिए थे; और

(घ) उन अंकों को न निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) (क) 'सैनिक समाचार' एक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका है।

(ख) इस पत्रिका के 1 अगस्त, 1980 के बाद से 31-3-1981 तक भाषावार प्रकाशित अंकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

भाषा	प्रकाशित अंक
हिन्दी	21
अंग्रेजी	21
पंजाबी	21

भाषा	प्रकाशित अंक
मराठी	21
गोरखाली	21
मलयालम	13
उर्दू	10
तमिल	3
बंगाली	2
तेलगु	..
योग :	133

(ग) जुलाई, 1980 के बाद से 31-3-1981 तक हर एक भाषा में 31 अंक की दर से अब तक कुल 310 अंक प्रकाशित होने चाहिए थे ।

(घ) प्रकाशन अंकों के इकट्ठे होने का मुख्य कारण जुलाई, 1980 मे प्राइवेट मुद्रकों को काम दिया जाना है जो काम को सभालने में असमर्थ रहे । इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

Plan to Lure Harijans to Islam

7627. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item captioned Concern at plan to lure Harijans to Islam' appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 21st March, 1981; and

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

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

(b) The State Governments are fully competent to take appropriate legal action if any violation of law comes to notice.

जल, थल तथा वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

7628. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 के बाद कुछ देशों ने भारत की समुद्री, स्थल और वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन से देश हैं और उन्होंने कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया;

(ग) क्या इस अवधि के दौरान सीमा-पर गोलाबारी की घटनायें भी हुई थी; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितनी और इसमे संबद्ध देश कौन से है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) : सीमांतर्गत जल-क्षेत्र, महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ, अनन्य समुद्री क्षेत्र और अन्य समुद्रीय अधिनियम, 1976, 15 जनवरी, 1977 से लागू हुआ । तब से हमारे जलक्षेत्र में 185 ताईवानी, 47 थाई, 2 पाकिस्तानी और 1 इराकी मछली पकड़ने वाली नौकाएं पकड़ी/रोकी गई । इसके अलावा, इस अवधि मे पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे देश की जलक्षेत्र सीमाओं का एक बार उल्लंघन किया गया था । इसके अलावा तटरक्षक संगठन की स्थापना 1978 से 1981 तक 28 विदेशी पोतों/मछली पकड़ने की नौकाओं को हमारे तटवर्ती जलक्षेत्र की सीमाओं का उल्लंघन करने के कारण पकड़ा गया ।

1972 से पाकिस्तानी [illegible] हमारी सीमाओं का 2057 बार उल्लंघन किया। 4 उल्लंघनों को छोड़ कर, शेष सभी उल्लंघन जम्मू और कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हुए। ये सभी उल्लंघन नगण्य किस्म के थे जो प्रत्येक केवल कुछ मिनटों के थे और ऐसे उल्लंघनों को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जा सकता है। 1971 के बाद से चीनियों ने 18 बार हमारी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन किया। ये सब भी नगण्य किस्म के थे जो हरबार केवल कुछ मिनटों के थे और पूरी तरह से तकनीकी उल्लंघन थे।

1971 के बाद से बंगलादेश ने हमारी सीमाओं का 52 बार उल्लंघन किया ये सब भी बहुत ही छोटी किस्म के और महत्व-हीन थे।

1972 से 6 अप्रैल, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने 1682 बार गोला-बारी की। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चीन की सीमा से लगे भारतीय क्षेत्र में 1975 में गोलीबारी की एक घटना घटी थी। 1971 के बाद बंगलादेश ने 141 बार गोलीबारी की।

1972 से 1980 की अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानी विमानों ने हर वर्ष हमारी वायुसीमा का उल्लंघन किया और इस प्रकार के उल्लंघनों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष 6 से 20 के बीच रही। 1980 के दौरान चीनी सर्वेक्षण विमानों ने भी कुछ बार हमारी वायुसीमा का उल्लंघन किया। 1971 के बाद चीन ने हमारी वायुसीमा का कोई और उल्लंघन नहीं किया। 1972 से 1980 की अवधि के दौरान बंगलादेश, नेपाल और बर्मा के विमानों ने भी कुछ बार हमारी वायुसीमा का उल्लंघन किया। इन अधिकांश मामलों में चूंकि उल्लंघन बहुत ही नगण्य किस्म के थे और कभी-कभी खराब मौसम के कारण हुए थे अतः कोई विशेष विरोध प्रकट नहीं किया गया। लेकिन जब साफ मौसम में उल्लंघन किए गए तो इन मामलों को संबद्ध देशों की सरकारों के साथ उठाया गया ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं न दोहराई जाएं।

Amenities Employment to next of Kins of Victims of Dacoities/Riots

7629. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government has recently announced to provide employment and other amenities to the next of kins who were killed by dacoits in that State;

(b) whether the Central Government proposed to issue such instructions to all State Governments to provide such amenities/employment to those who are victims of dacoities and communal riots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Provision already exists in U.P. to provide employment for one of the family members of a Government servant dying on duty as also in cases of policemen laying down their lives in encounters with dacoits in recent months. Provision also exists for allowing extraordinary pension to dependents of non-official publicmen, like cultivators, village-chaukidars,

small income shopkeepers etc. and also in respect of policemen losing life in encounters with the dacoits, armed criminals or foreign intruders.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government in regard to victims of dacoities. The Minorities Commission have, however, recommended that adequate monetary assistance should be given to the victims of communal riots to enable them to rebuild their houses/shops burnt or looted during the riots, and to the victims who are killed as a result of the injuries during the riots. The families of those whose earning members are killed should also be given adequate monetary assistance to enable them to maintain themselves and in addition employment should be porvided to one member of each of the affected families. A scheme in this regard is under consideration of the Government

Increasing the output of Heavy Water

7630. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the output of heavy water in the country;

(b) if so, the plants where such production will be increased;

(c) how much production is likely to be increased; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Work on three new Heavy Water Plants is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year to increase the indigenous production of heavy water. Efforts are also being made to optimise the production of heavy water at the existing plants.

(c) and (d). Details are being worked out.

Job Reservations for Women

7631. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the Indian Women was held in the capital on 15th March, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the seminar has suggested the Government for job reservation for poor women of the country;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(c) and (d). Government has seen only press report regarding this seminar and the suggestion made in the seminar for job reservation for poor women, but has not formally received any such suggestion for consideration. However, Article 16 of the constitution prohibits any discrimination on ground of sex, among other grounds, for appointment to any office under the State.

Manufacture of auto-engines working with alcohol and petrol mixture

7632. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to develop and help manufacture of auto-engines working with alcohol and petrol mixture; and

(b) When do Government hope to introduce the oil import reducing venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government are encouraging experiments and research by various agencies into the technical and operational aspects relating to the use of alcohol fuel blends for the purpose. The commercial and regular use of alcohol fuel blends will require further studies relating to availability and storage of alcohol, long-term performance of the internal combustion engines and the need and extent of modifications required on existing engines.

Eradication of Unemployment

7633. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unreliability and irrelevancy of the figures available about the unemployment;

(b) whether Government are also aware that even in advanced countries where such figures are available, the planning goes tangentially off and that even though the causes for un-employment are known, the short and long term measures to meet as it have not met with success;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the vocationalising programmes through 10+2+3 scheme of education have also not been successful; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken to link employment with education, proper planning and development?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Government feel that in view of some of their limitations, the estimates of unemployment have to be used with caution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is too early to comment upon the suscess or otherwise of the vocationalisation programme. After careful consideration, the Sixth Plan states that "One of the important links between education and development is provided by manpower development through vocationalisation of secondary education related to employment".

Meeting of Indo-France Joint Business Council

7634. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-France Joint Business Council which held its meeting in Delhi on 3rd February, 1981 has decided that the first thrust in co-operation between the two countries should be in the direction of medium scale enterprises;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for going in for medium scale enterprises; and

(c) whether the French Government has indicated the projects in which France will help India during the financial year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The first meeting of the Indo-French Joint Buisness Council set up jointly by the conseil National de Patronat Francis (CNPF) and the Ferderation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) was held in New Delhi on the 3rd February, 1981. The meeting did not specifically decide that the first thrust in cooperation between the two countries should be in the direction of medium scale enterprises. The CNPF, however, proposed to set up an office in Bombay in order to facilitate transfer of French techno-

logy to India and joint venture with Indian partners, specially for the small and medium size firms. As this was a meeting of business men only, the question of French Government indicating the projects in which France could help India did not arise.

Unrest of Eastern Border

7635. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether borders connected with Burma, Bangladesh and China have witnessed a great unrest and tension during March, 1981;

(b) if so, whether rebel Nagas and Mizos have been very active during the month;

(c) whether many cases of violations and arms and ammunition was found on these borders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Two incidents of violence were reported from East District of Manipur during March, 1981, which resulted in death of 4 persons and injury to 2 others.

Underground Nagas who had returned from China in 1976 and 1977 and who have been staying in Burma across our borders are reported to be responsible for these acts of violence.

Strict vigilance continues to be maintained by security forces along the international border.

Conference of Science and Technology Ministers of C.E.C.D. held at Paris

7636. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a Conference of Science and Technology Ministers of OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) was held at Paris on the 19th and 20th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the subject discussed; and

(c) resolutions passed or consensus obtained on subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The theme of the Meeting was, "Science, Technology and Innovation in the 1980s—National and International Perspectives".

Three points were dealt with, *i.e.*

(i) Policies for Innovation;

(ii) Future impact of Science and Technology;

(iii) International Cooperational. Ministers reviewed current state of Science and Technology policies in OECD countries in the light of the many economic and social challenges facing them. They discussed national and international approaches needed to meet these challenges through research, development and innovation.

A declaration stressing the need for integration of policies for Science and Technology was adopted.

Allocation for Welfare of Adivasis of South Vayanad in Kerala

7637. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and spent so far for the welfare of Adivasis of South Vayanad in Kerala under the Western Ghats Development Scheme;

(b) whether a programme of construction of houses has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the number of houses constructed and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) whether any amount has lapsed, and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Information has been sought from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is received.

Preference in granting licences to backward areas

7638. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose giving preference to backward districts in the grant of licences;

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

(c) the number of districts that have been identified as industrially backward and where these are located, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Regional dispersal is a critical ingredient of the Government's licensing policy. Sub-regional licensing preferences are for industrially backward districts.

(c) 246 districts [as at Annexure I [Laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (*See* No. LT-2366/81.] In the country have been declared as industrially backward eligible for Concessional Finance and other facilities. Out of these, 101 districts/areas Annexure II [Laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2366/81.] have been further identified for benefit under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Low Payment of Interest on E.P.F. by Big Business Houses

7639. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the multinationals, monopoly and big business houses in exempted category pay a very low rate of interest on Provident Fund deposits to their employees in comparison to other public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details regarding such big business houses; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take and check these big multinationals and other companies to pay the same rate of interest as paid by public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Provident Fund Authorities, many exempted establishments including some monopoly houses and multinationals are paying interest on Provident Fund Account for their employees at rates lower than these fixed by the Government of India. The reasons for payment of interests at such low rates by the exempted establishments are under investigation.

In the meantime Provident Fund Authorities are taking action under Section 14(2)(A) of the Employees' Provident funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code against the employers of such establishments who have defaulted in transferring the Provident Fund Contribution to their respective Boards of Trustees.

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

Selection of SC/ST in IAS/IPS and Allied Services

7640. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates who finally got into I.A.S., I.P.S., Allied Services etc. during the last three years out of the coaching centres being held in the country;

(b) whether the percentage of such category of candidates are upto the mark and satisfactory in comparison to the previous years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Avaliable information shows that 135 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates trained by the Pre-examination Training Centres have been recommended for appointment into these Services on the results of the Indian Administrative (now Civil Services) Examination held by the U.P.S.C. during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979.

(b) and (c). Almost all the vacancies reserved in the Indian Administrative Services, Indian Police Service and other Central Services for Scheduled Castes and to a large extent for Scheduled Tribes, are being filled by the candidates belonging to these communities.

Direct commission to Scheduled Caste/Schedulid Tribe in Armed Forces

7641. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose any provision for direct recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the commissioned staff in Army, Navy and Air Force of Defence Services; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Recruitment to the Commissioned ranks in the Armed Forces is made amongst Indian nationals on an all India basis through written examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission as well as direct entry in the case of Technical Graduates through the Services Selection Boards. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, like others, are eligible to appear at these examinations. There is, however, no reservation for such candidates.

Setting up of Turnkey Projects

7642. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation is planning to start about a number of turnkey projects in developing countries; if so, how many;

(b) whether detailed project reports for the same have been finalised in consultation with the countries where these projects are to be set up; and

(c) the names of these countries and the nature of the projects to be set up and the net gains of the National Small Industries Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). National Small Industries Corporation has been receiving requests from various developing countries for supply of project information, equipment, erection and commissioning of machinery and rendering other services suitable for establishment of small scale industrial units. So far, however, NSIC has supplied equipment for 49 small scale industrial units to be set up in Tanzania and one unit to be set up in Kenya. The

Government of Nigeria have requested NSIC for the preparation of two project reports. NSIC is in touch with the Nigerian Government for finalising commercial arrangements to enable it to prepare project reports.

(c) Inquiries have also been received by NSIC from the following countries:

(i) Bangladesh

(ii) Indonesia

(iii) Kenya

(iv) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(v) Afghanistan

(vi) Iran, and

(vii) Baharain.

These relate to supply of project information, equipment, erection and commissioning of machinery and/or rendering other services suitable for establishment of small units.

Besides NSIC's income from supply of project reports, personnel, erection and commissioning of plants, NSIC's efforts would also result in export of machinery and other products from India.

दिल्ली में पुलिस अधिकारियों का निलम्बन

7643. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली में कितने पुलिस अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया था और उनमें से प्रत्येक के खिलाफ क्या आरोप हैं; और उन्हें किस तारीख से निलम्बित किया गया है ; और

(ख) उनके खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दौरे सरकार):(क) और (ख). वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान अर्थात् 1-4-1980 से 31-3-81 तक 333 पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के दो कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया था । आरोपों का ब्यौरा निलम्बन की तारीख तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

आयात न किये जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम

7644. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और ये लक्ष्य किस आधार पर निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन वस्तुओं का जो वर्ष 1980-81 में आयात की गई थी इस वर्ष देश में ही उत्पादन होने के कारण वर्ष 1981-82 में आयात नहीं किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि इन वस्तुओं के आयात करने की आवश्यकता हुई, तो कितनी कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :(क) से (ग). 1981-82 की वार्षिक योजना तैयार की जा रही है और लक्ष्यों के बारे में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाना है ।

आयात नीति बनाते समय देशी उत्पादन तथा क्षमताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन देश

में ही किया जा रहा है उन्हें जैसा भी उपयुक्त हो, प्रतिबन्धित अथवा निषिद्ध सूची में शामिल किया जाता है । वर्ष 1981-82 की आयात नीति जिसकी घोषणा 3 अप्रैल, 1981 को सभा पटल पर रख दी गई थी ।

Number of Exempted Establishments under E.P.F. Act and Check Investment of Provident Fund Money

7645. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exempted establishment covered under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952;

(b) whether any check has been provided for investment of provident fund moneys according to the prescribed pattern of investment in view of large scale of misuse of provident fund moneys of exempted establishments;

(c) if so, whether the accounts of all the establishments have been checked and how many establishments were found to be in default for non-investment of Provident Fund moneys according to prescribed norms alongwith their name;

(d) the action proposed to be taken|action taken against each of such establishment(s); and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

बड़े नगरों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

7646. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर गया है कि बड़े नगरों और इसके आस-पास उद्योगों की स्थापना की प्रवृत्ति दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । विद्यमान लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अन्तर्गत सामान्य तौर पर (1) भारत की 1971 की जनगणना, के अनुसार दस लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहर की मानक शहरी क्षेत्र की सीमा के अन्दर अथवा उक्त जनगणना के अनुसार 5 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहर की नगरपालिका सीमा के अन्दर किसी भी नई औद्योगिक गतिविधि के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है । किन्तु उपर्युक्त नीति को चयन की गई कुछ छूट विशिष्ट मामलों मे किन्तु उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार कुछ विशिष्ट मामलों मे विशेष छूट दी जा सकती है अतः विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए गए है ।

Incentives and price rise of Writing and Printing Paper

7647. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering introduction of package of incentives comprising excise duty relief, soft term loan for modernisa-

tion and provision of cheap institutional licence for registration of forest resources with a view to luring private sector investment in the paper industry;

(b) if so, whether this has been necessitated by a virtual lack of investment in the establishment of larger paper mills in the country over the last decade;

(c) whether Government are also considering the industrial demand for a further hike in the administered price of white writing and printing paper following a sharp increase in the production cost of such varieties of papers;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have already given excise duty concessions to small paper mills and for the use of unconventional raw materials such as cereal straws, bagasse etc. The question of extension of soft loan facilities to the paper industry for modernisation purposes has also been taken up.

(b) The installed capacity for the production of paper and paper board has been registering a steady growth and while two large integrated pulp and paper mills have already come into production in 1979, further schemes are likely to materialise in the Sixth Plan period, to ensure adequate capacity to meet future requirements.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal at present to revise the price of white printing paper.

Amount required for enhancing Cement production

7648. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 200 crores will be required for enhancing the cement production capacity over the next five years to meet the country's growing demand;

(b) if so, whether the study on cement industry also suggests that another Rs. 1000 crore will be required to scrap the obsolescent plants in the cement industry and replace them by new ones; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government are proposing to take the steps to meet the demand of cement and also to improve the cement production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Cement Industry set up by the Planning Commission has assessed that the yearly average investments required at the current price level are expected to be ranging from Rs. 235 crores for the first three years to Rs. 380 crores per year duing the last two years of the Sixth Plan. Investments required for modernisation of the cement plants were however not been worked out by this Group.

(c) Every effort is being made by the Government to increase production of cement by making available the requisite inputs to the industry and also approving additional capacity.

Census of Sick Industries

7649. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have written to all States requesting them to conduct a sensus of sick industries in their States and submit a report to Government;

(b) if so, whether any report in this regard has been submitted by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has initiated action to conduct studies of sick units through the Small Industries Service Institutes. It is expected that these studies would reveal the extent of sickness, causes of sickness, the investment blocked in such units and the role of the State level Committee in reviving sick units.

Exemption to Licenced Dealers and Licencees from Section 7 of Arms Act

7650. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4153 on the 17th December, 1980 regarding exemption to licenced dealers and licencees from Section 7 of Arms Act and state:

(a) whether any specific decision on the question of conversion of prohibited ammunition into number cartridges has since been taken and conveyed to the licenced dealers and the licencees for their necessary action and guidance;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, whether the exemption period which expires in June, 1981 will again be extended further till such a decision is taken and prohibited ammunition is converted into number cartridges by the dealers through the ordnance factories etc?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c). Government will consider extending the period beyond June, 1981, if need arises.

Suspension of Supplies to Ordnance Factories by Private Firms

7651. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supplies of raw material to Ordnance factories were suspended from January, 1981 to 31st March, 1981 by private firms due to non-payment of bills by Government;

(b) if so, whether the production of vital Defence equipment was hampered due to non availability of raw materials; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter and who is responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A few firms suspended supply of raw-materials during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise since delay in making payment was due to budgetary constraints.

Combatant Soldiers at Delhi

7652. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of combatant soldiers held over much in excess of the authorised sanctioned strength by the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters at Delhi thereby depleting the working strength of the units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these personnel are not deployed on any productive work: and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take of ensure that no personnel in excess of the strength sanctioned are retained at Delhi and the excess ones above the sanctioned strength routed back to their respective units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Normally the Services Headquarters function with the authorised complement of Service personnel. However, to meet short term requirements of certain ad-hoc and time-bound programmes, the work force at the Head quarters is augmented in specific cases by temporarily drawing upon the resources of the lower formations/units without dislocating the work of the latter. The position regarding manpower at the Headquarters is reviewed periodically and personnel are posted out from time to time when they are not required.

Cases Taken up by CBI during 1980

7653. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases taken up by the CBI during 1980;

(b) the number of persons and Government employees involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 1194.

(b) 2245 persons consisting of 915 Central Government employees, 663 other public servants and 667 private persons.

राणा प्रताप सागर राजस्थान में दो अतिरिक्त रिएक्टरों की स्थापना

7654. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शास्त्रावत : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान स्थित राणा प्रताप सागर में इस समय दो रिएक्टर यूनिट हैं और वहां दो और रिएक्टर यूनिट लगाये जाने की गुंजाइश है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार का वहां दो अतिरिक्त रिएक्टर यूनिट स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यदि यहां पर दो अतिरिक्त यूनिट लगा दिये गये तो नए स्थान पर होने वाले प्रारम्भिक खर्च से बचा जा सकेगा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सो० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर में दो रिएक्टर यूनिट हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 220 मेगावाट है। दूसरे यूनिट ने व्यावसायिक स्तर पर उत्पादन 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से ही आरम्भ किया है। और रिएक्टरों के लगाये जाने के निर्णय का लिया जाना विभिन्न तकनीकी और आर्थिक अपेक्षाओं पर निर्भर करता है। इन अपेक्षाओं में निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं—रिएक्टरों को एक ही स्थान पर लगाने से व्यय में कमी आने की गुंजाइश, किन्हीं विशेष स्थानों पर विभिन्न निवेशों का उपलब्ध होना तथा स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी पक्ष। इन सभी अपेक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस स्थान पर और रिएक्टर लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Facilities given to Gujarat Industrially Backward Districts

7655. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have liberalised the facilities for opening small scale industries for promoting employment and rapid development of backward areas and the details of facilities provided; and

(b) if so, the name of the industrially backward districts of Gujarat State

which have been benefited by the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) For the development of backward areas, the Central Government offer the following assistance and facilities:

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(iii) Concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iv) Tax concessions.

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

(vi) Consultancy for technical services.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

For liberalising the facilities for promotion of small scale industries, Government have initiated measures such as buffer stocking of raw materials, margin money scheme for sick units, establishment of testing centres, proposed revamping of DICs, and reservation and exclusive purchase of selected items from small scale sector.

(b) The following 10 district in Gujarat have been declared backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from term-lending financial institutions:

Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchamahals, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar.

Panchamanals, Broach and Surendranagar have been further identified as eligible for Central Investment Subsidy.

Dry Battery Cell manufacturing Co.

7656. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing dry battery cells in the country;

(b) since when they are dealing in this manufacture;

(c) whether any new firms have applied for the issue of licence for manufacturing dry battery cells; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The names of the units engaged in the manufacture of dry battery cells and the years of commencement of production are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In June, 1980 M/s. Asoka Battery Limited applied for Industrial Licence for a capacity of 60 million Nos. The company has been issued letter of intent dated 20-9-1980 for the capacity applied for.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Year of commencement of production
1.	Geep Industrial Syndicate Ltd.	1968
2.	Indo National Limited :	
	Nellore Unit (A.P.)	1973
	Tada Unit (A.P.)	1980
3.	Lakhanpal National Limited, Baroda	1973
4.	Punjab Anand Batteries Ltd., Mohali	1974
5.	Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Cochin	1972
6.	Union Carbide India Limited	
	(a) Calcutta Unit	1924
	(b) Madras Unit	1952
	(c) Hyderabad Unit	1967
7.	J. K. Batteries Limited	1975
8.	Estrella Batteries Limited	The unit has been in existence since Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 came into force.

Ban on Import of second hand paper plants machinery

7657. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities and concessions given by Government for paper industries, specially for mini-paper plants;

(b) whether recently Government have banned the import of second hand paper plant machinery; and

(c) if so, in the light of this decision what other facilities Government are thinking to allow for entrepreneurs coming up in this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). Government had taken the following steps for increasing the production of paper:—

(i) Promoting the setting up of paper mills based on secondary raw materials which does not involve foreign exchange expenditure has been delicenced.

(ii) The import of pulp has been liberalized.

(iii) The import duty on waste paper used for paper making has been waived.

(iv) Excise rebates have been allowed to small paper mills for the use of unconventional raw materials.

(v) Special incentives have been offered for the utilisation of bagasse for paper making.

(b). Having regard to the stage of development and capacity of the indigenous paper machinery building industry, it has been decided to discontinue the scheme of allowing import of second hand paper plants upto a capacity of 30 tonnes per day.

(c). The indigenous paper machinery building industry is in a position to offer plant and equipment covering almost the entire range of requirements of the aper inaustry.

Manufacture of Diesel Engine fitted Premier Padmani Cars

7658. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Premier Automobiles Limited, Bombay for the manufacture of diesel engine fitted Premier Padmini cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd, Bombay have sought permission to manufacture diesel cars upto 25 percent of their production.

(c). The question of dieselisation of passenger cars is under examination having regard to the availability of diesel and petrol vis-a-avis demand and the techno-economic and technological aspects of switch over to diesel.

Defects in Amabassador Cars

7659. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the design dies of Ambassador cars are mostly worn out or damaged and due to that reason the fitting and workmanship of cars manufactured by Hindustan Motors Ltd. are very poor now a-days;

(b) what are the reasons for not changing the model and design of ambassador car for last 10 years;

(c) whether Government have drawn attention of the company towards these defects and poor workmanship; and

(d) whether Government have issued instructions for quality control of Ambassador cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The press tool dies of the Ambassador car have been used for a number of years. M/s. Hindustan Motors propose to introduce a new model for which they have been permitted import of technical drawings, designs and documentations and of complete sets of press tool dies.

(d). Yes, Sir.

Prisons for Women Prisoners

7660. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisons, if any existing separately for the women prisoners in India;

(b) the names of states in which such prisoners exist; and

(c) the measures taken to correct the women criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra. Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradeh each have a separate prison for women prisoners.

(c). Increased attention is generally being paid by State Governments to provide correctional facilities such as education and vocational training in different trades and crafts like tailoring, weaving, embroidery and tape making in these jails. In some jails, religious and moral lectures are con

ducted for the benefit of women prisoners. Lady Prison Welfare Officers have also been appointed in some States to assist the prisoners in their social adjustment in and outside prisons.

Issue of Licences to West Bengal

7661. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications forwarded by the Government of West Bengal for seeking licences to open new industrial units in the state during the period from January, 1979 to February, 1981;

(b) the number of licences issued by the Central Government up to March, 1981; and

(c) the reasons for not issuing licences for all the units sought for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). 77 applications for the grant of industrial licences for setting up new industrial undertakings in West Bengal were received during the period from January, 1979 to February, 1981. Out of these, 25 have been approved and Letters of Intent issued 38 have been rejected, 12 have been otherwise disposed of and two are at various stages of consideration.

Applications which are rejected are mainly on grounds of capacity already having been licensed, non-availability of raw material, locational constraints or other relevant factors.

Training imparted to Foreigners by BHEL

7662. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign personnel trained by BHEL, Bhopal unit under its "Development Programme"; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a). Under the 'Development Programme' the Bhopal Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has trained 24 foregners during the last three years, viz. from 1978-79 to 1980-81.

(b) No direct expenditure exclusively for training of foreign personnel was incurred by BHEL except an amount of Rs. 23,000/- by way of D.A., boarding and lodging during the last three years. Training establishment expenditure which is fixed, covers expenditure on training of Indian and foreign personnel.

Activities of Foreign Missionaries

7663. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of foreign missionary organisations who have been carrying on activities in India;

(b) the types of activities they have been carrying on in India; and

(c) what are their sources of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The names of important foreign missionary organisations operating in India are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. [See No. LT-2367/81].

(b). These organisations are mainly engaged in evangelical activities. They are also running schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages and other welfare institutions.

(c). Besides income derived from property owned by them, they get

donations from within the country and contributions from abroad.

Collaboration with various Multinationals

7664. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign multinational companies—General Motors, U.S.A. Ford U.S.A., ITT, USA ICI Britain and Expon, U.S.A. have got any collaboration agreements with Indian business houses in some form or other;

(b) if so, details of these agreements, including terms and conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a). A Statement indicating the particulars of the collaboration approvals issued to Indian parties with these companies during the period 1974 to March 1981 is attached.

No approval has been issued during this period to any Indian party for foreign collaboration with ITT, U.S.A.

(b). As will be seen all the agreements entered into are for technical collaboration. No foreign equity is involved in these. Commercial agreements entered into by parties for approved foreign technical collaboration would suffer if their details and terms and conditions are divulged, as their competitors might thereby derive undue benefits.

Statement

Details of approvals issued to Indian parties during the period from 1974 to March 1981 for entering into collaboration arrangements with (i) General Motors, U.S.A. (ii) Ford, U.S.A. (iii) ICI, Britain and (iv) Exon, U.S.A

Sl. No.	Name of foreign collaborator	Name of Indian Party	Item of manufacture	Nature of collaboration
1	General Motors Corporation, Hudson, Chio 4423, U.S.A.	Hindustan Motors Limited, 9/1 Rajendra Nath Mulkherjee Road, Calcutta	Haulers, Dumpers, Scrappers, Front-end Loaders.	Technical
2	Ford Motor Co. 2500, East Maple Road Troy, Michigan 48084 U.S.A.	Escorts Tractors Ltd., "Escort House" Roshanara Road, Delhi.	Agricultural Tractors	Technical
3	ICI, U.K.	(i) Caprihans (India) Pvt. Ltd. Block 'D' Shivasagar Estate, Dr Annie Basant Road Bombay.	Fibrillated (Suede-Like) PVC Fabric and expanded Vinyl Coated Fabric.	Technical
		(ii) Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd. Forbes Building Charanjit Rai Marg, Fort, Bombay	Phthalocyanine blue	Technical
		(iii) Gujarat Industrial Investment Corpn. Ltd., 4th floor, Mistry Chambers, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.	Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	Technical
		(iv) Indian Explosives Ltd., 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	Primary Steam-Naphtha Reformation Catalysts	Technical
4	Expon Research & Engg. Co., New Jersey.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., 17, Jamshedjee Tata Road, Bombay.	Catalytic cracking Unit (Fuel Refinery)	Technical

Foreign Companies Subsidiaries Engaged in Production of Electronic Goods

7665. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies engaged in production and sale of electronic goods and have financial or technical collaboration agreements in India; and

(b) the details of these agreements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The following are the branches of foreign companies engaged in the production and sale, of electronic products:

1. English Electric Co. Ltd., U.K.

2. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd., U.K.

According to the Companies Act, 1956, a subsidiary of a foreign company is one in which a single foreign body corporate holds more than 50 per cent of the paid up equity capital. Such subsidiaries of foreign companies engaged in the production and sale of electronic products at present are:

1. M/s. English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras.

2. M/s. Polydor of India Ltd., Bombay.

A statement indicating the degree of foreign equity holding, electronic products for which industrial approvals have been issued to them, the terms of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of those products etc. for such foreign subsidiaries is attached as statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Party	Foreign equity	Product Licensed	Foreign Collaboration Terms	Date of issue of Government Approval of Foreign Collaboration
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras.	66·66%	Frequency Counters: 50 nos/year Electronic Voltmeters: 150 nos/year	Lumpsum-Rs. 1·5 lakhs Royalty 3% for 5 years Duration of Agreement 5 years.	10-4-75
2.	M/s. English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras.	66·66%	Signal Generators: 125 nos/year	No explicit payments for foreign technology.	11-11-77
3.	M/s English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras.	66·66%	Power Line Carrier Communication Terminals: 35 nos/year.	Know-how fee-£11,000 No Royalty. Duration of Agreement 5 years.	30-10-79
4.	M/s Polydor of India Ltd., Bombay.	51%	Pre-recorded Cassettes: 1.2 m. nos/year.	No explicit payment for foreign technology.	Industrial approval issued on 14-9-79.

Deployment of Para Military Forces on India-Bangladesh Border

7666. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent reports from Bangladesh-India border indicate large scale deployment of para military forces along Assam Maghalaya-Tripura border; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian border security forces has been alerted for every preparedness as a result of recent reports from Bangladesh-India border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are no reliable reports of any large scale movement of Bangladesh para-military forces along Assam-Meghalaya-Tripura border.

(b) Indian border security forces are always kept alert to maintain full vigil at all times.

Import and shortage of cement

7667. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity and value of cement imported during each month of 1980;

(b) what percentage of the above imported cement was earmarked for use by agriculturists, ordinary consumers and for low and middle income housing schemes of the public; and

(c) what is the estimated shortfall of cement during 1981 and 1982 and what steps are being taken to overcome to same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Month wise figures of quantity of cement imported in 1980 and value thereof as reported by the State Trading Corporation of India are as follows:—

Month	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Jan., 80	1·36	816·00
Feb., 80	3·05	1830·00
March, 80	3·38	2028·00
April, 80	2·30	1380·00
May, 80	1·77	1062·00
June, 80	1·85	1110·00
July, 80	0·91	546·00
August, 80	1·07	642·00
Sept., 80	1·01	606·00
Oct., 80	1·95	1170·00
Nov., 80	2·08	1248·00
Dec., 80	2·13	1278·00
Total	22·86	13716·00

(b) The imported cement is taken as a part of overall availability along with indigenous production and distributed in bulk to various States and Central Government Departments. The States are free to sub-allocate this bulk allotment at their disposal among various sectors, as considered necessary.

(c) The Working Group for Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated the demand for cement during 1981-82 and 1982-83 as 30.22 and 32.64 million tonnes respectively. The indigenous production during the calendar years 1981 and 1982 is at present estimated to be of the order of 23 and 27 million tonnes respectively. Government are making every effort to increase the indigenous production of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities and installation of new capacities.

Stagnating Civilian Store Keepers in Air Force

7668. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian store keepers working in Air Force and the number of them who are stagnating for more than 2 years in one scale grade-wise;

(b) whether a Career Planning Committee was appointed by the Government to go into the problem of stagnation in civilian Store Keepers and other related matters; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and action taken on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of civilian Storekeepers working in the Air Force and number of Civilian Storekeepers stagnating for more than 2 years in their scale are given below:

Grade	Total No. in the AF	No. stagnating for more than 2 years in one scale
Senior Store Superintendent	126	58
Store Superintendent	196	37
Senior Storekeeper	388	18
Storekeeper	273	2
Assistant Storekeeper	45	Nil

(b) Government have not appointed any Career Planning Committee to go into the problem of stagnation in Civilian Storekeepers and other related matters.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Subsidy for Installation of Bio-Gas Plants

7669. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4053 on the 18th March,

1981 regarding manufacture of gobar gas plants and state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any scheme to give subsidy to meet the installation cost to the farmers and others who instal bio-gas plants for purposes of driving pump-sets for irrigation and water heating purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for promotion of bio-gas has been included in the Sixth Plan of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. The scheme envisages providing subsidy to the beneficiaries to cover part of the capital cost of the bio-gas plants. The subsidy will be provided to beneficiaries irrespective of whether these plants are used for fertiliser and manure or for using the gas for motive power. The exact quantum of subsidy to be provided is being worked out. In addition to the above programme, the Department of Science and Technology will be installing a large number of bio-gas plants during the VIth Plan period throughout the country for demonstration purposes and to gain extensive field experience on operational and cost aspects.

बीड़ी और सिगार श्रमिक (रोजगार शर्तें) अधिनियम

7670. **श्री के० ए० राजन** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ी और सिगार श्रमिक (रोजगार शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 के कार्यान्वयन की क्या प्रगति है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन पर विचार करने और अपेक्षित कार्यान्वयन तंत्र की स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकारों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बनाने तथा सभी राज्यों में समान कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करके कोई त्रिपक्षीय निकाय गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट रेड्डी : (क) से (ग). बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (रोजगार शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 के कार्यान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए, 21 जनवरी, 1981 को एक त्रिपक्षीय बैठक आयोजित की गई। इस समिति की सिफारिशों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है। समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की कि बीड़ी उत्पादन करने वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में त्रिपक्षीय निकायों की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा तथा लिए गए निर्णयों पर की गई कार्यवाही की जांच की जा सके। अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कम्पैक्ट स्थाई त्रिपक्षीय समिति शीघ्र गठित करेगी।

Plan and non-plan Allocation in the Annual Plan for the States for 1980-81

7671. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan and non-plan allocation made by the States in the Annual Plan 1980-81 State-wise;

(b) the Central assistance and special Central assistance and grant-in-aid provided by the Centre for tribal sub-plan areas;

(c) the utilisation of plan and non-plan funds upto end of February, 1981, Statewise;

(d) how the rest of the plan funds will be utilised in one month by the States where huge sum of funds remain unspent; and

(e) the measures taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement-(i) is laid on the Table of the House indicating the required information as furnished by the States during September- December, 80 in connection with the assessment of financial resources for the States' Annual Plan 1981-82.

(b) A Statement-(ii) is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information is not available as monthwise data of utilisation of funds is not reported by the States.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement—I

(Rs. crores)

States	Plan	Non-Plan	
	as indicated by the States in the discussions held during Sept.-Dec. 1980	On Revenue Account	on capital account*
1. Andhra Pradesh	501·00	914·47	92·27
2. Assam	198·00	271·18	26·29
3. Bihar	491·64	683·15	96·03
4. Gujarat	528·54	725·97	81·37
5. Haryana	250·12	331·93	29·90
6. Himachal Pradesh	90·00	125·13	5·25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	147·48	200·00	18·17
8. Karnataka	384·55	672·45	99·10
9. Kerala	273·00	554·01	30·73
10. Madhya Pradesh	594·51	739·32	111·38
11. Maharashtra	882·90	1579·44	111·67
12. Manipur	41·85	54·27	13·77
13. Meghalaya	43·31	40·89	2·75
14. Nagaland	56·13	69·12	(-) 0·06
15. Orissa	250·13	386·67	48·56
16. Punjab	300·00	407·20	44·17
17. Rajasthan	333·86	551·61	43·65
18. Sikkim	21·02	14·63	0·63
19. Tamil Nadu	411·23	938·43	88·95
20. Tripura	39·81	64·45	3·03
21. Uttar Pradesh	933·83	1185·84	155·15
22. West Bengal	575·10	1014·52	161·42

*Included repayment of loans, Non-Plan capital outlay, non-plan loans and advances and State trading (net) etc.

Statement—II

Central Assistance allocated to States for 1980-81 Annual Plan

(Rs. crores)

States	Total Central Assistance	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans included in Col. (2)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	202·49	2·29
2. Assam	138·39	3·19
3. Bihar	251·63	8·25
4. Gljarat	110·94	4·80
5. Haryana	51·06	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	77·54	0·31
7. Jammu & Kashmir	153·37	..
8. Karnataka	103·67	0·13
9. Kerala	83·42	0·67
10. Madhya Pradesh	202·41	16·11
11. Maharashtra	194·02	4·82
12. Manipur	37·87	1·12
13. Meghalaya	34·60	..
14. Nagaland	37·20	..
15. Orissa	152·80	7·70
16. Punjab	62·24	..
17. Rajasthan	142·38	2·56
18. Sikkim	20·17	..
19. Tamil Nadu	142·80	0·69
20. Tripura	33·48	1·13
21. Uttar Pradesh	393·89	0·16
22. West Bengal	145·99	3·54
Special Central Assistance not included above		
(a) For Hill Areas	24·76	..
(b) For Tribal Sub-Plans	12·53	12·53@
(c) N.E.C. Programme	54·40	..
GRAND TOTAL	2864·05	70·00

@For Primitive Tribes and Union Territories etc.

सेना के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भारत की विदेशों पर निर्भरता

7672. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को अपने सेना के आधुनिकीकरण के मामले में आज भी विदेशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार विदेशों से कितने मूल्य के हथियार आदि खरीदे गए ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : (क) और (ख) . आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने और हमारी रक्षा तैयारी के हित में, जब कभी सेना के कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता, देश में उपलब्ध साधनों से स्वीकार्य समयावधि में पूरी नहीं की जा सकती तो सरकार को आवश्यक मात्रा में आधुनिक हथियार और उपस्कर तथा उनकी प्रौद्योगिकी भी आयात करनी पड़ती है ।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित के अनुसार सेना के लिए हथियारों और उपस्करों का पर्याप्त अंश में ही देश में उत्पादित किया जाता है और आयात कम से कम किया जाता है ।

और ब्यौरा देना राष्ट्रहित में नहीं होगा ।

Applicability of Indian Constitution to Sikkim

7673. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister, Sikkim told the Assembly recently that the Indian Constitution was not applicable to Sikkim until the laws of the erstwhile Chogyal were repealed by competent legislation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the Press on this issue.

State Government have forwarded copy of a clarification issued by the State Finance Minister, which is appended.

Statement

Clarfication given by the Finance Minister of Sikkim.

"It appears from Press report that a statement made by me on 18th March, 1981 on the floor of the Sikkim Assembly has given rise to some misinterpretation leading to certain misgivings. I am a Minister of the 22nd State of India and I took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India. Therefore the question of my saying that the Constitution of India does not apply to the State of Sikkim cannot arise and I never intended to say anything of this sort. In my statement, on the other hand, there is a specific emphasis on Article 371 F(k) of the Constitution which itself is a part of the Constitution of India. The opening words of Article 371F are "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution". I was making my statement with reference to Revenue Order No. 1 of 1917. If clause 'K of Article 371 F is read with the opening words of Article 371 F it is apparent that Revenue Order No. 1 of 1917 continues to be in force in Sikkim notwithstanding anything in the Constitution of India, until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or authority.

Deputation of Officers to Mizoram

7674. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to stop or atleast very sparingly adopt the present system of sending out officers from the Centre to Mizoram on deputation basis; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANAN): (a) and (b). Officers are brought on deputation when suitable candidates are not available locally. This is done in the best interest of public service in the Union Territory.

Opening of Certain Jammu and Kashmir Areas for Tourists

7675. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Jammu and Kashmir Government for opening part of Nubra Valley (Deskit and Panamik) and part of Changthang (Fangong Lake, Korzok and Tsokar) areas which are lying in the inner lines for tourists;

(b) whether Central Government propose to open these areas for tourists; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fan Production

7676. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small fan manufacturing units have adversely affected the growth of genuine small scale units recently after the decision of Government to allow total exemption of excise duties; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government as well as the annual production of fans and the details regarding the annual foreign exchange earnings through this export?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Development of solar energy Appliances by Central Arid Research Institute, Jodhpur.

7677. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arid Zone Research Institute of Jodhpur had developed solar energy appliances for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to subsidise the production of these appliances;

(d) if so, when these apliances would be available for use by a common man so that precious energy may be saved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

A detailed statement from CAZRI is attached.

(c) The question of fiscal incentives (including subsidies), both for manu-

facturers and users of renewable energy devices and systems, is receiving urgent attention of Government. An enhanced depreciation allowance has already been announced. The Finance Minister while presenting the 1981-82 Budget to Parliament stated:

"While the search for additional quantities of oil should continue with unabated vigour, there is also an urgent need to accelerate the development and use of renewable energy resources and to promote their utilisation. The renewable energy sources which have already been brought to the threshold of commercial use by our scientists and engineers include solar biomass and wind energy. Some fiscal incentives to promote use of these non-conventional forms of energy are called for. I, therefore, propose to enhance the depreciation allowance on machinery or plant installed for manufacturing renewable energy devices and systems from 10 per cent available at present to 30 per cent. Depreciation on renewable energy devices and systems used for business or profession will also be allowed at the enhanced rate. Other measures under contemplation by the Government include loans to the relevant industries on suitable terms from financial institutions and exemption from certain taxes and duties".

(d) and (e) Government is giving particular emphasis to demostration and field trials of renewable energy devices and systems, already developed on the basis of which reduction in costs and improvements in efficiency can be brought about and meaningful commercialization accomplished. Widespread utilization will come about when their economic competitiveness is established with respect to conventional alternatives.

Statement

Solar Energy Appliances developed at CAZRI

(i) *Solar oven*: The solar oven can be used on clear sunny days for cooking rice, vegetables and dal, baking cakes, boiling milk and tea and roasting potatoes and sweet potatoes. The solar oven can save about 50 per cent fuel consumption for a small family during 8 to 9 months in an year. Its cost is about Rs. 400/-.

(ii) *Solar water heaters*: The built-in storage type of water heater can be used for heating 100 litres water upto about 60° C during winter afternoons and 70° C during summer afternoons. The temperature of the water in the early mornings will be about 40° C compared to tap water temperature of 15 to 20° C even during winter season. The unit costs about Rs. 550/-.

A low cost domestic solar water heater of 50 litres capacity has also been developed. The unit can provide 50 litres of hot water at about 55 to 60° C during winter afternoons. The hot water has to be transferred to an insulated drum during the evenings for use next morning at a temperature of about 40° C. The cost of the water heater is Rs. 150/- excluding storage drum.

(iii) *Solar water heater cum solar still*: The unit can be used for getting 100 litres hot water at about 50° C to 60° C in the afternoons and also distilled water of about 3 to 6 litres per day depending upon the season. Provision for collection of rain water is also incorporated. The cost of the unit is about Rs. 600/-.

(iv) *Solar water heater cum steam cooker*: The unit can supply about 100 litres of hot water at about 50° C in the early mornings. The steam cooker can be used for cooking rice, vegetables and dal during summer season. The cost of the unit is about Rs. 1200/-.

(v) *Multi-purpose solar energy device*: The unit can be used as a solar water cum solar still through out the year for getting hot water of about litres at about 50 to 60° C during the afternoons in addition to about 3 to 6 litres of distilled water per day. With slight adjustments, the unit can also be used as a solar cabinet dryer dur-

ing harvesting season for dehydrating about 15 to 20 kg. of vegetables, fruits, chillies etc. at a time. A hot box type cooker has been incorporated in the unit for cooking rice, vegetables and dal during summer season and for warming the food during the remaining period of the year. The cost of the unit is about Rs. 650/-.

(vi) *Solar stills*: The design of the solar still has been optimised for getting maximum distilled water per unit area throughout the year. The cost of the unit is about Rs. 200/- per square meter area and it can be used for converting brackish water into potable water.

(vii) *Solar cabinet dryers*: An improved solar cabinet dryer which can be used for dehydrating 15 to 20 kg. of vegetables, fruits and chillies at a temperature of about 60 C. The dried product will retain its colour and flavour. The cost of the unit is about Rs. 350/-.

(viii) *Forced convention type dryer*: The forced convention type dryer costing about Rs. 5000/- can be used for dehydrating 1 quintal of chillies in one day. The unit is provided with an electric blower for circulating air and therefore it can be used only in electrified villages.

(ix) *Solar air heaters*: The solar air heaters can be used in industries wherever some space heating or drying is required. Four different types at air heaters were developed and tested and the air heater with iron scraps in between the duct are found to be more efficient. The cost of production of air heaters will be about Rs. 300/- per square meter area.

(x) *Solar water heaters*: The designs of efficient solar water heaters of 100, 200 and 600 litres capacities were tested at CAZRI. These water heaters can provide hot water at about 50 to 80 C during afternoons and 50 to 70 C next morning. These kind of water heaters can be used in industries for drawing hot water as and when required. The water heater of 600 litres capacity will cost about Rs. 9000/-.

Employees of defence cinemas thrown out of jobs

7678. SHRI SATYA NARAIN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent employees of Defence Cinemas have been thrown out of jobs on the dismantling of Defence cinemas;

(b) how many of such employees have been taken in service elsewhere;

(c) whether such employees are offered lower posts in far off places from residence;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) will the Ministry give proper posts to such employees considering their length of service in the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Garrison Cinemas which were being run by the Canteen Stores Department (India) from 1953 onwards were closed on 30th September 1975 and were handed over to the local Formations/Units of the Armed Forces. The services of the cinema employees were terminated after giving them three month's notice with all the terminal benefits admissible to them.

(b) The new management of Defence Cinemas absorbed 68 employees and 123 have been absorbed in the Canteen Stores Department. 52 ex-Defence Cinema employees declined offers of alternative appointments.

(c) and (d) The Canteen Stores Department could offer these ex-employees only those posts for which they were qualified and which could be filled departmentally and at places where vacancies were available.

(e) these ex-employees were not Government servants and since they had been given full terminal benefits, the question of the Ministry giving them proper posts does not arise.

Change in name of Fort William to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

7679. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the name of Fort William, Calcutta, in the name of NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Fort Willaim is a place intimately connected with the history of East India Company. Places of historical importance are sometimes named after some great personalities if they have had some association with such places. In this particular case, since no such association is known, there is no proposal to name this particular place after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Survey of Tribal Areas Regarding Development made after each plan

7680. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States and the Government of India surveyed the tribal areas of the country to identify the degree of development made in these areas after completion of every five year plan;

(b) if so, the development made so far, State-wise and Ministry-wise in these areas;

(c) the names of the Central Ministries which identified problems and programmes in tribal areas in Sixth Plan and funds earmarked by them for these areas therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry for issuing guidelines to the States and Central Ministries for tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) Appraisal studies have been made by Committees|Commisions appointed by the Government of India fromtime to time to report on the development problems and steps to be taken for development of tribal areas. These include: Renuka Ray Committee (1959), Elwin Committee (1960), Dhebar Commission (1960-61) and Shilu Ao Committee (1969). The recommendations made by these bodies were taken into consideration when formulating programmes and policies for development of tribals in the various plans No surveys, however, of the tribal areas of the country were carried out to identify the degree of development made in these areas after completion of every Five Year Plan.

2. Backwardness of an area can be the result of a combination of a number of factors. An area may be backward because of its being drought prone or chronically flood-affected or as a desert area, or a coastal area affected by salinity or undeveloped hilly area or part of an educationally and economically backward tribal concentration.

3 The Central Ministries generally concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan programmes are Agriculture and Irrigation, Rural Reconstruction, Industry, Education, Social Welfare, Health, Works & Housing etc. The outlays for tribal sub-plan are yet to be quantified by the various Ministries.

4. Before the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, guidelines were issued both to the States and the Central Ministries on the points to be kept in view while formulating the Sixth Plan proposals for tribal development. In the Tribal sub-plan development

approach, currently under implementation, all the factors contributing to the backwardness of the area are kept in view and an integrated package of development is aimed at.

People Below Poverty line in Orissa

7681. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 88 per cent of the people of Orissa were under poverty line till 1980-81 as per the statistics furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of Orissa; if so, what is the percentage of people remained under poverty line till 1970-71; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage of people under poverty line is increasing in Orissa every year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa, in their Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 Document submitted to the Planning Commission, has indicated that the population below poverty line in Orissa in 1978-79 was about 88 per cent as against 64 per cent in 1971. However, on the basis of the distribution of house-holds according to various ranges of consumption expenditure as available from the National Sample Survey (NSS) in their different rounds, the proportion of people living below the poverty line in various States including Orissa has been worked out, according to which the people below poverty line in Orissa on a comparable basis is 68.60 per cent in 1972-73 and 66.40 per cent in 1977-78. As these estimates are not available on an annual basis, it is not possible to indicate conclusively if the percentage of people below proverty line in Orissa has been increasing over time.

Guidelines for purchase/Allotment of Transport Vehicles

7682. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines set by Government for the purchase/allotment of the transport vehicles (buses, trucks and mini buses and other vehicles) on priority basis; and

(b) the number and make of such vehicles for which priority allotment was made during the 1st January, 1980 to 15th March, 1981 (month-wise and company-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is no Government control on sale and distribution of commercial vehicles The Government has, however, advised manufacturers of commercial vehicles to accord priority in the allotment of vehicles to the following categories:—

(1) Educated unemployed registered with local employment exchange.

(2) Applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Communities.

(3) Co-operatives of transport operators and cooperatives of marketing and sales.

(4) National|Composite permit holders.

(5) Applicants who have been directed by the State Transport Authority to replace their vehicles within a stipulated period.

(6) Self-employed ex-servicemen.

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

Token strike by Samachar Bharti News Agency

7683. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to time.

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of the Samachar Bharti News Agency observed hour's token strike on 18th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the employees have not been paid bonus for 1979,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to see that bonus is paid to them without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) According to Delhi Administration, the management of Samachar Bharti News Agency have informed them that the correspondent staff had observed a protest for one hour on 18.3.81 against alleged non-fulfilment of their demands for betterment of their service conditions. The management have further informed that no specific demand notice was received but some workers have grievances regarding promotions, transfers etc. which are looked into as and when received.

(c) to (e) The Delhi Administration have also intimated that according to the management bonus at the rate of 8.33 per cent of wages was paid to all but 20 employees on 10 2 81 and 11.2.81 and that information was awaited from the branches.

महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, इन्दौर स्थित एक भवन का धराशायी होना

7 6 8 . **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, इन्दौर स्थित एक कार्यालय भवन जनवरी, 1981 में अचानक धराशायी हो गया और भविष्य निधि कार्यालय की, जो उसी भवन में था भविष्य निधि से सम्बन्धित सभी फाइलें इसके मलबे में दब गई और नष्ट हो गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) (क) और (ख) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों ने बताया है कि क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के तीन कार्यालयों मे से एक कार्यालय रजनी भवन, एम० जो० रोड, इंदौर में स्थित था। 4 जनवरी, 1981 को इस भवन का एक हिस्सा अचानक गिर गया। मलबे से रिकार्डो को निकालने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही नही की जा सकी क्योंकि भवन को असुरक्षित घोषित किया गया था। लेकिन, स्थानीय प्रशासन की मदद से बहुत वैयक्तिक खतरे पर इन रिकार्डो को सुरक्षित रूप से निकाला गया। तत्काल दूसरा भवन किराए पर लिया गया तथा निकाले गये दस्तावेजों और अक्षतिग्रस्त फर्नीचर और उपकरणों को वहां स्थानांतरित किया गया। भवन के मालिक ने कुछ विशेषज्ञो की मदद से मलबे को क्रमिक ढंग से हटाया। इसलिए अधिकांश दस्तावेजो को बिना अधिक नुकसान के निकाला जा सका।

Increase in the Amount of Pension under E.P.F. Act to Industrial workers

7685. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to increase in the amount of pension under Employees' Provident Fund Act for industrial workers in view of continuous rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the details of the revised scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Proposals for amendment of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme with a view to enhance the quantum of the family pension and other benefits are under consideration of Government and for this purpose an actuarial valuation of the Family Pension Fund has been undertaken. In the meantime the minimum amount of family pension in respect of deceased members of the Family Pension Fund (whose monthly pay was below Rs. 200/- and who entered the Family Pension Fund before attaining the age of 25) has been enhanced from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- and the amount of life assurance benefit has been enhanced from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 3000/- with effort from 1-3-1980.

Programme for better health and education for tribals

7686. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific schemes introduced and allocation made during the year 1980-81 on programmes for better nutrition, improved environmental sanitation and health education for the tribal population; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Specific schemes for better nutrition, improved environmental sanitation and health education implemented during 1980-81 under the tribal sub-plan include ICDS, special nutrition programme for pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers, applied nutrition programme, mid-day meals to school children, sewerage and water supply, community health worker scheme, mass education and extension programmes audio-visual propoganda, audit education.

The outlay for 1980-81 for the sectors covering these programmes was of the order of Rs. 47.71 crores.

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम

7687. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने और इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन कार्यों को लाने का है जो अभी तक इसकी परिधि में नहीं आते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) जैसा कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की धारा 27 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें समय-समय पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में नये रोजगारों को शामिल कर रही हैं । अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 29 रोजगारों को शामिल किया है, जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है । अनुसूची में नए रोजगारों को शामिल करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शामिल करने के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी सलाहकार बोर्डों के विचारार्थ विभिन्न रोजगारों की सामान्य सूची तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति भी गठित की जा रही है ।

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Death of Cavemen of Nilambur forests.

7688. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 350 "Cholanaikkans" the cavemen of Nilambur forests in Northen Kerala, 75 per sons died;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to protect this tribe from becoming extinct; and

(d) how much amount has been sanctioned so far for the purpose and how much has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There are two Cholanaikkans settlements near Nilambur consisting of 80 families. Their population is 351. After 1977 only 13 Cholanaikkans have died. Eleven people died of old age and disease and 2 were killed by wild elephants.

(c) and (d). Whenever any symptoms of diseases are noticed, docotors from the nearby Primary Health Centre visit the Cholanaikkans and medicines are administered. During lean months, rice, cloth and other essential articles are made available to them free of cost. Two collection depots functioning under the Kalkulam Girijan Service Cooperative Society supply essential commodities to the Cholanaikkans and collect minor forest produce from them on payment of reasonable wages.

During 1980-81 rice and cloth worth Rs. 20,000/- have been supplied free. An amount of Rs. 1.18 lakhs has been drawn and placed at the disposal of the Kalkulam Girijan Cooperative Society for improvement of a road leading to the Cholanaikkan colony at Punchakolly.

12.00 hrs.

Re. *Adjn. Motions etc.*
ETC.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): One b one you can hear, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I wanted to do.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: *Rose*

MR. SPEAKER: किस प्वाइण्ट पर आप बोलना चाहते हैं।

What is your point of order?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो एजेण्डा प्रसारित किया गया है, जिस में दो विषयों के बारे

**Not recorded.

[श्री सतिश अग्रवाल]

में वक्तव्य देने का जिक्र किया गया है, उन दोनों विषयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने प्रस्ताव आप को प्रस्तुत किये हुए हैं। अब इन वक्तव्यों के बाद हम को इन दो विषयों के बारे में बोलने की कोई इजाजत नहीं होगी। इस तरह से यह तो हमारे मोशन्स को थ्रोटल करने का एक रास्ता सा बन गया है।

एक तो वनस्पति के बारे में है। वनस्पति की कीमतें जिस तरह से बढ़ती जा रही हैं और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हमने प्रस्ताव दिया था और दूसरा उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट के बारे में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर वक्तव्य नहीं आता है, तो आप कहते है कि वक्तव्य नहीं आया।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : आप हमारे मोशन्स को एडमिट क्यों नहीं करते हैं ताकि हम को बोलने का मौका मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आवश्यक होता है, तो जरूर करता हूं। सुबह मोटो स्टेटमेंट आता है, तो उस को कैसे रोक सकता हूं।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : उस के बारे में कोई न कोई विचार-विमर्श तो होना चाहिए। ....(व्यवधान)..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा दे दीजिए। 377 में आप दे दीजिए।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : उसी प्रकार से मैं ने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिये है। एक मैंने एल० आई० सी० के बारे में दिया है।.. (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. Nothing is allowed. I have not allowed it. Order please.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I have given you notice. I have drawn your attention to two very important matters. It is for you to decide how you will permit them to be raised....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One is the question of.... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Dange has been expelled. He should raise the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Dange expulsion you should raise; because he joined you, you should raise it!

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you talking? I will call you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: By-elections to 7 State Assembly seats and 1 Parliamentary seat in West Bengal are due to be held on the 17th .... *(Interruptions)* These people are shouting here that the Government in West Bengal has not got popular backing. Why don't they have an election there?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why don't you ask them to hold election? Elections have been postponed...

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then my friend Shri Satish Agarwal was

**Not recorded.

trying to raise the LIC matter. Strike is going on for 12 days...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Supreme Court has given them the order to pay them the bonus according to 1974 agreement. They are flouting the Supreme Court order. Do you not recognise this to be an important matter?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now, Shri R. P. Yadav.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के किशन गंज में 150 आदमी भूख से मर गये हैं। उस के बारे में हम ने कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है। .. (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting the facts.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के एक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक के एक सम्पादक को किडनैप कर लिया गया है। यह एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: That is nothing. No. I am not going to allow it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): By-election in West Bengal has been postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the Election Commission. Order please. Prof. Dandavate, what is your point?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know about the freedom of the press and the law and order position in the city of Delhi. It is not solved yet. It is within the jurisdiction of the Centre. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming up. The Home Ministry's Demands for Grants are coming up. You can consider it then. It is open for discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will they refer to it?

MR. SPEAKER: You refer to it and they will reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given an adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already rejected it. There is no question of adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will they give a statement on that?

MR. SPEAKER: You make them to give a statement on that. You refer to it.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाओ, आप खड़े क्यों हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ब्रिटेन की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट थैचर, उन्होंने हमारे देश के दुश्मन....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. We are going to discuss it. That is why she is coming here.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसे डिसकस करवाइये।

**Not recorded.

सभापति महोदय : वे आ रही हैं। डिसकस करना है और क्या करना है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वे किसलिए आ रही हैं ?

महोदय अध्यक्ष : बात करने के लिए आ रही है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, atrocities are being committed on the ethnic minorities in Great Britain..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to talk with them. That is why she is coming here.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But, Sir, ...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): आपने यहां कहा था, हाउस में कि हमने एक काल अटेंशन मोशन एडमिट किया है वेस्टर्न यू० पी० के पार्ट में हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच स्थापित करने के लिए।

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been discussed.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : कब हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed that.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, I have given notice of adjournment motion. I have written a letter to you regarding three continuous, frequent and unnatural suspected deaths...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You can discuss it when the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry are taken up. Not allowed. Why don't you listen to me? It is not allowed. You are supposed to be the leader of your party.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, during the last week, I had given notice of an adjournment motion. At that time, hon. Deputy-Speaker had said that the facts were being ascertained on the point of the Law Minister's Circular to the Chief Ministers of States regarding the.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is coming up in tomorrow's Calling Attention Motion. I have decided that just now.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को .....

MR. SPEAKER: No. The Home Ministry's Demands are coming up. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, the L.I.C. employees are on strike. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the failure to conduct by-election in West Bengal....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is for the Election Commission. Madam, you should not disobey the Chair. I do not expect it from you. Not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South): Kindly hear me and then take your decision. The question is of momentus importance. It concerns the democracy of our country....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have not finished.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already decided.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How can you read my mind and disallow it?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed it. You read my mind and I read yours.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to draw your attention.... *(Interruptions)* **.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. My attention has already been drawn and I have come to the conclusion.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. The Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry are coming up and you can discuss it then.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed you... Nothing is going on record, what you are saying...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मान्यवर, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इंगलैण्ड के अन्दर भारतीयों पर हिंसात्मक हमले हो रहे हैं। वहां की प्रधान मंत्री आने वाली हैं, इसलिए मेरा मत है कि सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित होना चाहिए। भारतीय प्रवासियों पर लगातार हमले हो रहे है और उनकी संपत्ति लूटी जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is coming here for discussions.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. She is coming here. We shall discuss it if nothing comes out.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार हर समस्या का समाधान गोली चला कर ही करना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सवाल क्या करना चाहते है, यह जो मेरे साथ सवाल कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता: मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किस बात का ?

प्रो० अजीत कुमर मेहता: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हर समस्या का समाधान क्या गोली चला कर निकाला जा सकता है। समस्तीपुर में तीसरी बार गोली चलाई गई.... ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a law and order problem. I cannot allow it. It is a State subject.

**Not recorded.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपका ध्यान अडजर्नमेंट मोशन के द्वारा खींचा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने अलाऊ नहीं किया था।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: किसानों पर लगातार गोलियां चलती रहती हैं . . . .।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने अलाऊ नहीं किया था, यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। आज डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, आप डिस्कस कर सकते हैं —

This is a State subject. It is open to you to discuss it during the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: यह सदन चुपचाप नहीं बैठ सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कब कहता हूं कि आप चुप रहिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: रोज गोली चलती है। . . . .

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record now. डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, उस पर आप चर्चा कीजिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल: डिमांड्स तो आ रही हैं पर तात्कालिकता को तो देखिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आज ही है, तात्कालिकता आज ही है, आज ही डिमांड्स आ रही हैं तो आप बात क्यों नहीं करते दबा के, जो मन में उद्गार हैं वे व्यक्त क्यों नहीं करते आप।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, दो बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक ही बात करिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: एक बात में तो सिर्फ आपको एक शब्द में जवाब देना है। जब देश में किसान पर गोली चलती है . . . .।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किसान की तो बात कर दी है कि आज उस पर बात करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: उसमें यह कह कर कि यह राज्य का सवाल है, देश का नहीं है . . . .।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी गर्दन कौन पकड़ेगा, सभी पकड़ते हैं, मुझे बताइए कि मैं क्या करूंगा। इसका समाधान आप कीजिए। I am open to suggestions.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: *rose*

MR. SPEAKER: An hon. Member is already on his legs. Please sit down. I have allowed you earlier. Now I have allowed him. This is not the proper way.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: देश में कहीं से गोरखालैंड, कहीं से मुस्लिम होमलैंड और कहीं से खालिस्तान और कहीं से क्षत्रिस्तान की मांगें उठ रही हैं और देश का अंग भंग करने के रास्ते पर जो कुछ लोग चल पड़े हैं इसके ऊपर— (व्यवधान) यह मामूली बात नहीं है। जिस वक्त गुजरात में हरिजनों के मामले पर बहस चल रही थी तब मैंने कहा था कि पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कुछ मसलों पर सोचा जाना चाहिए।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं । मैंने समझ लिया है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पंजाब में क्या हुआ है ? अभी घर मंत्री जी ने कहा था गोरखालैण्ड नहीं हो सकता है । पंजाब में खालिस्तान हो सकता है ? अछूतिस्तान की मांग भी उठ रही है । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर हम को इस पर विचार करना होगा —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मैंने पढ़ा है । लेकिन एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता ।

I am saying....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, have you got some sort of decorum in the House? When I am speaking you are butting in! You must listen to me. Sit down. You must listen to me. Sit down.

यह एक बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा है जो इस तरीके से डिसकस नहीं किया जा सकता है । हम में मातृ भावनाएं होती हैं । देश के लिए अपनी मातभूमि के लिए भी वैसी ही भावनायें होती हैं । कहा भी जाता है जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी । आज संसार बड़ा होने की बात करता है, छोटा होने की बात नहीं करता है । संकुचित हम नहीं हो सकते है । वातावरण को संकुचित बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की जा सकती है । इस पर मोशन दीजिए फिर उसके ऊपर डिसकशन हो तो अच्छा रहेगा, ठीक होगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : : 184 में मोशन दिया हुआ है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Then we will see to it. I will like it to be discussed thoroughly and any tendency to belittle the country should be curbed in the bud. It should not be allowed. Mr. Parmar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parmar has been allowed. I have allowed Mr. Parmar. Professor Sahib, you are a very highly intelligent person, I have allowed this gentleman.

Mr. Parmar, what do you want to say, Sir? *(Interruptions)*:

Under what rule?

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार (पाटन): मैं एक गम्भीर सवाल की ओर आपका ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूं । दो दिन से दिल्ली में .....

जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है यह सारे देश में फैल रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज आ रही है तब आप बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : डा० अम्बेदकर की जन्म तिथि —— (व्यवधान) . .

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1981 AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY FOR 1981-82

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

I beg to lay on the Table?

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Amendment) Order 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 264(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981, under sub-section (6)) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2337/81].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Industry for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2338/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Energy for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2339/81].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONERS FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Electronics for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No.LT-2340/81].

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND REVIEW COMMITTEES ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF EMLPOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employee's Provident Fund Review Committee. [*Placed in Library. See.* No LT-2341/81.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2342/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT. 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, with your permission on behalf of my colleague, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,

I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1980 containing Corrigenda to the Hindi version of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, @ 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544 dated the 17th May, 1980, under subsection (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2343/81].

(2) A statement (Hindi version showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2343/81].

@The Rules were laid on the Table on the 16th July, 1980.

(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 All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1981.

(ii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 276 in Gazette of India the 14th March, 1981.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Services (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Noitfication No. G.S.R. 324 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2344/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944, NOTIFICAION REGARDING FLOTATION OF MARKET LOANS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1981.

(ii) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1981 [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2345/81].

(2) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(5) W & M|81 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 13th April, 1981 regarding floatation of Market loans by the Central Government. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2346|81.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 821 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 233|77-CE dated the 15th July, 1977 so as to extend the period for production of Textile Commissioner's permission to manufacture cotton fabrics on powerlooms upto 30th June, 1981, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2347/81].

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12. 19 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST AND THITRY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :-

(1) Thirty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Purchase of fertilisers from abroad.

(2) Thirty-third Report on delay in development and manufacture of an aircraft and manufacture of defective cartridge cases for an ammunition.

12.19 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) -- Income-Tax Department and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF A COAL RACKET IN BIHAR

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Absent. Shri A. K. Roy. Absent. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma. Absent.

कमाल है। क्वेश्चन आवर में तो होता है। कालिंग एटेंशन में भी शुरू हो गया है।

श्री हरीश रावत ।

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

"बिहार में कोयले के एक बड़े घोटाले का पर्दा लगने तथा धनबाद में एक व्यक्ति के, जिस पर कोयले का घोटाला करने वाले गिरोह का सरगना होने का सन्देह है, गिरफ्तार किए जाने के समाचार"

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): We have a right to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : All hon. Members are my esteemed friends and colleagues and I am their servant.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) Sir, I have to inform the Hosue that raids were conducted by the C.B.I., Ranchi from December, 1979 to February, 1980 and three cases were registered by them for investigation into alleged release of a huge quantity of hard coke in favour of non-existing and fictitious firms on the basis of forged delivery orders. According to the investigations so far carried out by the C.B.I., a number of persons including three officers of CIL, are suspected to be involved in these three cases. Some of the suspects have already been arrested. Shri T. P. Sinha alias Guru suspected to be the ring leader of the gang of coal racketeers was arrested on 6.4.1981 and he is still in judicial custody.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

2. The modus operandi adopted by the accused persons in these cases was that they submitted the release orders to the Sales Departments of the Coal Companies along with the requisite Bank drafts. They forged the signatures of the State Government officials and also forged the authorisation letters requesting therein to issue delivery orders on behalf of a particular firm to a particular middle man. The signatures on the authorisation letter on behalf of non-existing firms were made by the accused persons in different assumed names both in the capacity of proprietor as well as the middle man|authorised representative. They lifted hard coke from the colliery concerned and sold the same in the black market at a premium price. As already pointed out, investigations are still going on and full facts in regard to this matter would be known after C.B.I. completes investigations in all the three cases.

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी और उनके विभाग को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जो वर्ष 1980–81 में कोयला निकालने का लक्ष्य रखा था उससे 5 लाख टन अधिक कोयला निकाला। इसी तरीके से अब इनका लक्ष्य इस पंचवर्षीय योजना

काल में बढ़ा कर 16.5 करोड़ टन करने का है। यह अपने आप में एक बड़ा ऊंचा लक्ष्य है। लेकिन इतनी लक्ष्य पूर्ति के बाद भी और कोयले की इतनी अधिक मात्रा के उत्पादित होने के बाद भी क्या कारण है कि कोयला उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिल रहा है सारे देश के अन्दर, चाहे दिल्ली में देखिए या कहीं देखिए, सब जगह कोयला साधारण उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि एक सुनियोजित षड़यंत्र के तहत जो हमारी यह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है जिसके तहत कोयला सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं को देते हैं उसको विफल करने की साजिश चल रही है ताकि सरकार गड़बड़ा कर, यह देख कर कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है, कोयले पर से कंट्रोल हटा ले, और उसके बाद जो बड़े-बड़े कोयले के व्यापारी है वह उसकी जमाखोरी कर के कृत्रिम मूल्य बढ़ा कर के सरकार को परेशानी में डालें। यह एक षड़यंत्र लगता है। और इस दौरान आपका स्टेटमेंट विभिन्न जगहों से आया है क्योंकि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है इसलिए कोयले पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे। इस प्रकार का जो स्टेटमेंट आपका अखबारों में छपा है क्या यह सही है, और क्या वास्तव में सरकार विचार कर रही है कि कोयले पर जो नियंत्रण है उसको हटा कर के खुली बिक्री में लायें ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो व्यक्ति पकड़ा गया है गुरु, इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी इस तरह की खबर छपी है वाराणसी से निकलने वाले "आज" अखबार में और "आर्यावर्त" अखबार में जो पटना से निकलता है उस में भी। मगर बावजूद एक, दो बार पुलिस की कार्यवाही के फिर भी इसको कभी धनबाद में और कभी दूसरी जगह कोयला खानों में या तो कंट्रेक्ट दे दिया गया या दूसरे तरीके का रोजगार दे दिया गया, जब कि यह पुलिस की नजर में सस्पेक्ट था। तो क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो कोल इंडिया के अधिकारी हैं उनके साथ इनकी कोई मिली भगत या सांठगांठ तो नहीं है ? इससे भी पहले जब यह पकड़ा गया था तो उस समय भी इसके साथ कई अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया था।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि पहली बार जो अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये थे, जिन पर इस गुरु को संरक्षण देने का शकोशुबाह था, उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? जिन पर शकोशुबाह है कि यह गुरु को संरक्षण देते थे, फोर्ज्ड डाक्युमैंट्स बना कर कोयला निकालने में और निर्यात करने में उसे मदद देते थे, क्या आज भी इन अधिकारियों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय के बयान में कहीं भी यह नहीं है कि इन अधिकारियों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो माना है कि इन पर शुबाह है, लेकिन क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है ?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अधिकांश कोयला रेलवे वैगन्स से भी चोरी होता है और बेगुसराय का इलाका इस तरह के कार्य के लिए एक अड्डा बना हुआ है, इसके लिए क्या प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स विभाग के द्वारा लिये गये है ?

पश्चिम बंगाल में जहां कोयला खान केन्द्र के अधीन है और वहां का स्थानीय प्रशासन दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार के हाथ में है, वहां तो इससे और भी अजीब स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। ऐसा खबरें है कि जगह-जगह पर, बिन्दा वहां की एक खास जगह है, जहां पर ट्रकों को रोक कर नाजायज ढंग से चुंगी वसूल की जाती है, क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल के संदर्भ में यह समाचार सत्य हैं ?

[श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत]

सरकार कोयले की तस्करी और गोलमाल के संदर्भ में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? पहले कोयले का व्यापार प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में था, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के जब इसे सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाया गया तो भी कर्मचारी उन्हीं लोगों के हैं जो पहले थे क्या यह सुनियोजित साजिश का अंग तो नहीं है कि सरकार के संरक्षण में कोयले के उत्पादन को लेने के बाद इसको इस तरह से विफल किया जाये ? काल इंडिया के अधिकारी तो इस साजिश में सम्मिलित नहीं है ? इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): When we took over in January, 1980 I found that there had been no distribution policy for coal. What was being done till then was a carry over of the prenationalisation days, in which the entire assessment of the demand of coal was made by the Railways. This assessment by the Railways was artificial in the sense that it was done on the basis of the wagons that were available for loading of coal and did not really take into consideration the real demand. This had, therefore, created artificial scarcity of coal consequently leading to increase in prices. This artificial scarcity had also created mafias of gangsters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : This is a very serious reflection on the Railway Ministry. If one minister is allowed to make this kind of insinuation and aspersion against another sister Ministry I do not know what will happen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So long as he does not criticise the Prime Minister he is safe.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: You can draw your own inference. But I am telling the prevailing state of affairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The allegation may be correct but the point is whether he can say that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: This was in January, 1980 just after the nationalisation.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There are two aspects of this. What is the production of coal? There was not enough production and with that production, they could not meet the requirements of the country. And there was transport bottleneck. Till today, we have not been able to do away with the transport bottleneck but definitely, it has increased a lot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bottleneck?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Transport.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Transport has improved.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Even today, Delhi is not getting to the extent of 1500 wagons which are required by the Coal India. If we would have got this, I think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to Mr. Rawat.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI....We would have flooded the market with coal. There is no doubt about it. Now we have put different types and varieties of coal on free sale. I think this free sale will do away with a lot of corruption. We have given to the buyers the places where certain types and qualities of coal would be available to him without any permit. He need not go anywhere else. At the same

time, we are seeking the help of the State Government. We inform them the details of the people who are taking coal under the free sale system. This is the position with regard to inferior type of coal.

So far as superior type of coal is concerned, we want that this should be made available to the actual consumers, who require such grades of coal for technical reasons on an *ad hoc* basis. We have decided that in such cases coal should be allotted to the genuine users of coal. He should file an affidavit, furnishing the details of the requirements,, the sales tax registration number etc. together with the security deposit. In this way, it will be ensured that the genuine consumers are not put to any hardship. At the same time, in the case of those who file false affidavits, legal proceedings would be taken so that there cannot be any bogus purchases. We want to fight against corruption in this way. Here I want to see the co-operation of the members of the opposition. It is serious matter and so all of us concerned should try to combat this corruption.

In this particular case, the CBI enquiry is still in progress. On receipt of the complete report, we will decide on what action is to be taken. I can assure the House that we will not spare anybody, however big that guy may be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, in reply to the Calling Attention Notice that we have tabled, we had one statement from the Minister of State for Energy and now there is another statement by the Minister of Energy. I do not know how he anticipated the questions that were going to be asked by one of the Members. Anyway, I will revert to the first statement that has been read over here.

Firstly, let me complain that this is a very cursory statement, and I have a sspicion that probably, instead of collecting information from the Government sources, only stray material has been collected from newspapers and placed before the Hosue. Therefore, I would like to ask specific questions about the original subject of the Calling Attention Notice. To remind the Hosues and to remind the Minister I would like to tell you, Sir, that the subject matter of the Calling Attention was "the reported unearthing of a big coal racket in Bihar and arrest at Dhanbad of a person suspected to be the ring leader of a gang of coal racketeers". I will now revert to the original Calling Attention Notice and I will ask specific questions.

Is it not a fact that on 6th April 1981 one Shri T. P. Sinha was arrested at Dhanbad Railway Station? He had come from Calcutta. Are the Government aware of the fact that this person, in the course of the last two years, is supposed to have amassed wealth to the tune of Rs. 5 crores through a chain of fictitious agencies that he has already set up in various coal fields? I would also like to know from the hon Minister whether it is a fact that the *modus operandi* of Shri Sinha, as he himself admitted in his statement, was to forge the delivery or release order in the names of some fictitious persons or in the names of fictitious firms and collect coal and try to sell that coal in the blackmarket, and through this *mondus operandi* he has tried to collect wealth, and that wealth accumulated in two years to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. I also want to know whether it is a fact that as it has appeared in the press some top officials of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and also the Central Coal Fields Limited were involved in this racket. Sir, I do not want to make mention of any name. I only want to make a query as to whether this particular aspect is being inquired into when the CBI inquiry has already been instituted and whether all precautions are taken to see that the records which are maintained in the office are not at all tampered with when the CBI investigation will go ahead unhampered. Is it a fact or

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

not that only a few days back the CBI had arrested 17 persons who are Singh's associates including two BCCL officials and is it not a surprising thing that out of the 17 persons who were arrested, 10 have already escaped? I would like to have a specific reply on this. And these 17 persons also include 2 BCCL officials and I would like to know whether out of the 17, ten have already escaped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Escaped out of India or are they in India?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have escaped. In this space age, they might have also escaped from the gravitational pull of the earth, if they have escape velocity.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister that since the entire Call Attention notice is about malpractices committed by a particular individual, whether it is not a fact that Mr. Singh who is also called 'Guru' -- I do not know whose Guru he is -- got a job in the railways. And is it not a fact that he wa s sacked again after being convicted for picking a wagon and stealing costly materials of the railways. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that later on, after this malpractice, after he was removed from the railways when Mr. Singh was working as a canteen supervisor for the Durgapur Steel Plant, he was caught forging documents and vouchers and also whether there is any evidence and whether the investigations are proceeding on proper lines so that all these aspects are properly covered. I would also like to know whether after being dismissed he is allegedly supposed to have forged documents to secure a job in the Eastern Coalfields Limited, that is, ECI. He prepared certain forged documents, forged recommendations, and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether with the help of those documents he was able to secure a job in the Eastern Coalfields Limited. Also, I would like to know from him whether he was able to set up a number of puppet agencies and he showed that he was the Managing Director of one prominent firm and on behalf of that particular firm whether he sent a number of letters and communications and tried to secure coal for a particular firm and thenn sold it in the blackmarket. I would like to know whether it is a fact....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On one question, now you are in (i) in the (a), (b), (c) order. So, put the questions. That is what I want to tell you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a simple sentence and there is a compound sentence. It is a question in a compound form. You treat it that way.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that this Mr. Singh had printed a number of letter-heads in his name in the name of 100 firms. I want to ask specifically—I am giving you the number—whether it is a fact that he had prepared letter-heads for 100 firms and he was entering into correspondence with various departments of the Government on behalf of the 100 firms and whether on behalf of the 100 firms he applied to the BCCL and CIL for hard coke release and delivery orders. I would like to have an answer to this specific question.

I would also like to know, was the gang with which he was connected. in active connivance with some of the officials who allegedly forged delivery orders? Signatures of senior officers and recommendation letters from West Bengal were also forged. He not only forged letters of those connected with the Central Government but forged certain letters in the name of West Bengal Government offiifficials also. I woud like to know whether that aspect is correct.

Lastly I would like to ask one question which is on a very delicate matter. When the house of Singh's fiance at Calcutta was raided, the police recovered jwellery worth Rs. 20 lakhs and hard cash Rs. 1.53 lakhs from that place. I do not know the name of that fiance I cannot quote the name. Probably the hon. Minister might be knowing. If he knows that, he can reveal that. No defamatory remarks have been passed. I have not mentioned the name. Therefore, I do not attract 353. I am, therefore, not required to give any notice. Is it a fact that fiance was caught at Calcutta? The amount as mentioned by me of jewellery and cash was caught hold of. If those activities were going on under forged signatures, under false documents. under fictitious names and under fictitious firms, what concrete steps are being taken to see that such malpractices are avoided in future and for past conduct, penal punishment is given to those who are found guilty.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have already explained that sometimes system is responsible for making a man corrupt. Public Distribution system is wonderful if it is an honest one. If it is inefficient. it is not honest, then it is worse than the open market system. We have to change the entire system. I have read the whole thing to you which probably sounded to you as quite irrelevant. But it is not irrelevant in the sense that we are seriously trying to combat this sort of thing about which you have mentioned. I think we can only combat if we change the entire system and we are determined to change the system ... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me intervene. The subject matter of Call Attention Notice ...

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am coming.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is specific. Call Attention Notice is about the malpractice committed by a particular individual. I would like to get an answer to that rather than the general policy sermons.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There are two aspects. One aspect is about the said system. The hon. Member has mentioned about the various offences that the particular man has committed. That total report is not with us. I am afraid, I cannot tell a, b, c, d, e. f, g, h, because the total report has not been ... *(Interruptions)*

Unless the total report reaches us, we cannot say anything. But I can assure you on behalf of the Government that we will not spare anybody. I can assure that to the House. But unless the Report comes. who are the offenders who have done all this, who are the officers who are conniving with these people, we cannot punish them. We must know all this before punishing somebody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must protect the Members of this House. Calling Attention Notice has been admitted by the Speaker. So, he has accepted the *prima facie* case that there are certain malpractices and on that certain reply must come. If this is the statement that the hon. Minister is going to make. I think he could have got up and made a statement—

> 'the matter is under consideration and, therefore, my statement is over' . *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will not be satisfied because you have put so many questions even in the Calling Attention. In the reply as given, by the Government it has been made very clear—

> "As already pointed out, investigations are still going on and full facts in regard to this matter would be known after C.B.I. completes investigations in all the three cases."

That is why in a general nature he has stated. "We are not afraid of anybody; stringent action would be taken." Because you asked me, I say. I am satisfied with the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your satisfaction is very easy.

12.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SETTING UP OF A COMMISSION FOR A HIGH COURT BENCH IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Demands have been made from time to time for establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in western Uttar Pradesh. Various authorities have expressed different views from time to time. A large number of representations continue to be received from different sections. Different locations for the Bench are also suggested. The State Government have recently recommended the establishment of a Bench to cater to the needs of the western districts of Uttar Pradesh comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon and left the decision about the seat of the proposed Bench to the Government of India. The State Government have requested for legislation on the subject. They have further requested the Government of India to look into the matter from all aspects and take necessary action. On 23rd March, 1981 in response to a Calling Attention Motion, I had stated in this House that the matter was engaging the attention of the Government.

As the matter needs detailed examination from all angles, the Government of India have decided to set up a three-member Commission to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for the constitution of a Bench for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh and the various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government. The names of the members of the Commission will be announced very soon.

The Commission will submit its report within six months of the date of its appointment. It will devise its own procedures in the discharge of its functions.

I hope the setting up of this Commission will be welcomed by all the Members of the House. I take this opportunity to make an appeal to all concerned to extend full co-operation to the Commission and withdraw all agitational approach.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion; nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. I am not permitting.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: VANASPATI PRICES

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I rise to make a statement on vanaspati prices.

2. Government had viewed with grave concern the rise in the vanaspati prices in the recent past. A series of discussions was held by the Ministry of Civil Supplies with the two associations of vanaspati manufacturers. I am glad to inform the House that in a meeting with me held on the 11th April, 1981, the representatives of the vanaspati manufacturers' associations have agree to announce and observe voluntary price-restraint by the industry, to sell vanaspati at an ex-factory price not exceeding Rs. 192/—for a tin of 16.5 Kgs, inclusive of excise duty. The price of small packs would be suitable refixed. The representatives of the two associations have also been

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*Not recorded.

advised to re-fix the wholesale and retail prices of vanaspati and give wide publicity for the benefit of consumers. The voluntary price-restraint announced by the industry, which has already come into force, is to continue till the end of the current oil-year i.e. 31st October, 1981. The representatives of the two associations have also assured to maintain production of vanaspati at the desired level so as to ensure its easy availability at all times. Imported oils would continue to be supplied to the industry so as to maintain adequate production of vanaspati.

3. Government are keeping a constant watch on the situation and would take such further steps as are considered necessary from time to time. The State Governments are being suitable advised accordingly.

12.50 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377.

(i) Alleged disfiguring of Dr. Ambedkar's statue.

श्री मनीराम बागडी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्नलिखित सूचना देना चाहता हूं —

"डा० अम्बेदकर स्टेडियम, दिल्ली में कल जब हम को गिरफ्तार कर के पुलिस ले गई तब वहां पर मैंने देखा कि बाबा साहेब की मूर्ति खण्डित की गई है, उन का चश्मा उतार लिया गया है और हाथ भी हटा दिये हैं और उनकी एक मूर्ति बिल्कुल हटा दी गई है जिस से हरिजन, शोषित और दलित वर्ग के लोगों को मानसिक कष्ट पहुंचा है । सरकार पर्चा दर्ज कर के कसूरवारों को सजा दिलाए और मूर्ति की मरम्मत की जाये और दूसरी मूर्ति की स्थापना की जाये ।

(ii) Need to set up a fertilizer gas based unit in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda): The Central Government has decided to set up about four Fertilizer Gas-based plants in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The district of Banda in Uttar Pradesh is economically a backward area. It has large area of land and the poor Harijan labour is in abundance. The people of the area are demanding for setting up of some big industry to solve the unemployment problem to some extent. Setting up of Fertilizer plant at Banda would help in solving the unemployment problem of poor labour and their economic condition is likely to improve to a very great extent.

The Central Team of Experts should visit this area immediately to survery the possibility of setting up of the plant. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals should take steps for installation of Fertilizer Plant in this area.

(iii) Distribution of Soda Ash in the Union Territory of Delhi.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Soda ash is a basic heavy chemical and raw material which is required by Dhobies, Launderers and also by Medium and large-scale industries manufacturing sodium silicate, glass, bichromates, detergents, handloom/textiles etc. During 1978, there was a marginal shortage of Soda Ash and the Government resorted to imports to meet the gap between demand and supply. In fact, the item, Soda ash was placed under OGL for the last 2 years because of which lot of imports have taken place, both by actual users and export houses. Because of these measures, the availability of Soda Ash in the country, today, is much better compared to what it was 2 years back.

In spite of the above easy position, Government have kept this item under

[Shri Bhiku Ram Jain]

OGL even in the current policy, which is valid up to 31st March, 1982. Precious foreign exchange, which is being spent on these imports could well be diverted for import of various other critical items which are in short-supply in the country today. In spite of these programmes of import and other measures taken by the Government, the small consumers *viz.* house-wives, petty dhobie and small consumers in the small-scale sector are still finding it difficult to obtain supplies because, of restrictions imposed in the distribution of this chemical in certain pockets in the country. For instance, Delhi Administration clamped distribution Order on 30th June, 1979, regulating the stocking, sale and distribution of Soda Ash within the Delhi territory. As per this Control Order, nobody except manufacturers of their distributors or co-operative stores can buy, stock and sell and that too only to the industrial consumers. Co-operative stores are asked to supply Soda ash to Launderies and Dhobie in small packets. For the last one year, the industrial consumers are not taking goods from the manufacturers or from their distributors in Delhi, because they have either imported the goods all by themselves or they are being offered imported material at a cheaper rate compared to the indigenous price of the said material. When the availability of Soda ash has become so easy, there is no justification for continuing imports of this commodity by spending precious foreign exchange.

Again the restrictions imposed by the Delhi Administration have also become meaningless in the present context. In spite of these regulations, a petty consumer like dhobi or a housewife is still finding it difficult to get 1 Kg or 2 Kgs of Soda ash which they were earlier obtaining through small traders who used to stock this material in their shops.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may examine the position in the light of the above and advise the Delhi Administration to withdraw this Notification so that the sale of Soda ash in Delhi is also on par with other States. They may also review the position of imports of Soda ash into the country, as it has been found that the availability of Soda ash today, compared to 2 years back, is very much easy. The removal of the above mentioned restrictions will go a long way for a small/petty consumer to obtain Soda ash without any difficulty in Delhi.

(iv)Need to Control drug prices.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित सूचना सदन में देना चाहता हूं :

शासन द्वारा जीवन उपयोगी दवाइयों का मूल्य न बढ़ाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया गया है परन्तु अनेक दवाइयों के मूल्य आंधी की तरह बढ़ रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बरबरा, जो कि अलैम्बिक कैमिकल वर्क्स कम्पनी की बनाई हुई औषधि है, 10 गोलियों की पट्टी केवल 87 नये पैसे में मिलती थी, जिस का मूल्य अब 1 रुपया 32 नये पैसा कर दिया है, जब कि इसे बनाने में जिन औषधियों का उपयोग किया जाता है, उनमें कोई भी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। मैं शासन से मांग करता हूं कि इस प्रकार अनियमित तरीके से बढ़ाये गये समस्त औषधियों के मूल्यों में तुरन्त जांच की जा कर उनके मूल्यों को नियंत्रित किया जाये।

(v) MEASURE TO STREAMLINE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION WORK IN DISTRICT JAISALMER OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं :

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा राजस्थान प्रान्त के रेगिस्तानी जैसलमेर जिले में सन् 1957 से तेल एवं गैस की खोज का कार्य बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रहा है। सन् 1957 से सन् 1968 तक जो खोज एवं ड्रिलिंग का कार्य किया, वह कोई दिलचस्पी से नहीं किया गया।, जैसलमेर जिले में मनहेरा टीबा नं० 1, 2, 3 और 8 में गैस प्राप्त हुई। तत्पश्चात् कार्य राजनैतिक कारणों से लगभग बन्द कर दिया गया है। दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान में गैस की खोज का कार्य तीव्र गति से चला और उन्होंने सुई और मरी में गैस के अपार भंडार की खोज कर भी ली है और तीव्र गति से गैस निकालने का कार्य चल रहा है। सन् 1980–81 में पेट्रोलियम विभाग ने 3 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान कर वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण करना शुरू किया है, परन्तु कार्य की गति धीमी है। गैस आयोग के अधिकारी जबकि जैसलमेर में आयोग का अपना बड़ा कार्यालय होते हुए भी जोधपुर से तीन सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर कार्य संचालन कर रहे है।

अतः पेट्रोलियम मंत्री से निवेदन है कि वे जब कि देश मे गैस एव पेट्रोल की बड़ी कमी है और विदेशों से छः हजार करोड़ रुपयों का तेल आयात किया जा रहा है, इस रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र मे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री महोदय विशेष दिलचस्पी ले कर तेल एव गैस की खोज का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर करना शुरू करावे और ड्रिलिंग मशान उस क्षेत्र में तुरन्त भिजवाये। यदि तेल एव प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग अपनी लापरवाही के कारण खोज के कार्य मे दिलचस्पी नही लेता है, तो दूसरी ऐजेंसी से जिन्हें वे उपयुक्त समझें कार्य शुरू करा कर रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में एवं देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योग दें।

(vi) BETTER UTILIZATION OF ENERGY.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, while there is a great crisis of energy in the country, a study conducted by the National Productivity Council has revealed that there is wreckless waste of energy in homes, industry, transport and agriculture sectors. Energy reserve of our country are getting drained out due to bad planning, outdated industrial equipment's lack of quality control on pumps and engines and primitive cooking stoves. Enormous amount of electricity and diesel are wested in the lift irrigation sector because of low efficiency of pump sets.

In Junjab alone over 100 million l tres of diesel per year is being wasted due to low efficiency and in other States the diesel pump sets require as much diesel as they are supposed to consume. It is also deplorable that the Indian Standards Institution does not prescribe minimum efficiency standard for these pumpsets. The NPC said one-fourth of the fuel oil now used in the industrial sector would be saved by improving 'housekeeping' measures in the industry and 30 per cent of the light diesel oil worth 150 million could be saved in Gujarat alone. If old boilers are replaced, there will be further saving of energy.

Fuel is being wasted in producing steam in the major industries, but, if high-pressure boliers are installed, steam and electricity both may be produced. Refineries, paper units, fertiliser and petro-chemical industries can use this 'total energy concept' to produce heat and power by saving fuel. The NPC also reminded that the bad planning has also caused energy wastage.

Therefore, Government should look into the total concept of energy production and utilisation so that this energy wastage may be stopped.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. He will be followed by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

(vii) NEED TO GIVE DIRECTION TO MOGHUL LINES FOR REPLACEMENT OF OLD SHIPS OPERATING ON WEST COAST OF KONKAN MAHARASHTRA.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Under Rule 377 I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

Since nationalisation of steamer service since 1973 on the West Coast of Konkan in Maharashtra, Moghul Lines are operating two ships on this line. Prior to the nationalisation Chowgule Steamship Company was operating three ships on this line and prior to that, over a period of 75 years Bombay Steam Navigation Company was operating more than four ships on this line. This steamer service was popularly known as Konkan Service as the ships operating on this line used to call at many ports on the coast of Konkan between Bombay and Panjim. Ships of Bombay Steam Navigation Company used to call at 20 ports and Chowgule Company used to call at ports and the Moghul Lines used to call at 11 ports regularly three ports once a week. This Steamer Service was nationalised as Chowgule Steamships requested a fare hike. But since the nationalisation there is 100 per cent increase in the fare and since 1977 Moghul Lines are calling now at four ports between Bombay and Panjim. The two ships operated by Moghul Lines on this line are old and have outlived their lives. Ships of Moghul Lines have ceased to call the port of Ratnagiri which is the district place and where lakhs of rupees have been spent for construction of an all-weather port. There is no air service nor a railway line in the district of Ratnagiri and the road transport is totally insufficient to cope with the traffic.

I, therefore, request that the Government should direct the Moghul Lines to replace the two old ships by introducing new ships with low drawght and further direct the company to call at all the ports which ships of Chowgule Steamships used to call at so as to meet the urgent need of the people. I also request the Government to reduce the fare and consider the feasibility of the operation of Hydrofile and Hovercraft service on this line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Who will follow?...No follower?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will be followed by the next item.

(viii) ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO BIHAR FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सरकार का दावा है कि संपूर्ण देश में सार्वजनिक वितरणप्रणाली सफलता पूर्वक सचालित की जा रही है । सरकार की ओर से उसे और मजबूत करने की बात भी कही जाती है। परन्तु वास्तविकता कुछ और है ।

सरकार का यह भी दावा है कि उसके पास अन्न भण्डार भरपूर है जिसके आधार पर राशन की दुकानों में अनाज की कमी नहीं होने दी जायेगी । लेकिन आये दिन समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित खबरों से यह स्पष्ट है कि भारत सरकार राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित कोटा भी उन्हें नहीं दे पाती जिसका प्रभाव राशन की आपूर्ति पर निश्चित रूप से पड़ता है ।

पटना बिहार की राजधानी है । वहां राशन की दुकानों की संख्या 570 है । परन्तु किसी भी दुकान को समय पर और पूरा गल्ला नहीं दिया जाता । इधर तो प्रति यूनिट राशन की सप्लाई में भारी कमी कर दी गई है । सन् 1977 से पहले सरकार एक माह में प्रति यनिट

छः किलो गेहूं और यदाकदा कुछ चावल की सप्लाई करती थी। बाद की सरकार ने उसमें कमी कर उसे प्रति यूनिट साढ़े पांच किलो माहवारी निर्धारित किया था। सन् 1980 के चुनाव के बाद पुनः जब नई सरकार बनी तो प्रति यूनिट गेहूं का कोटा पुनः छः किलो निर्धारित किया गया। परन्तु आश्चर्य और दुःख की बात है कि इन दिनों राशन कार्डधारियों को प्रति यूनिट एक किलो के हिसाब से गेहू और इससे कुछ अधिक चावल की सप्लाई की जा रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं मे भारी असतोष है। इसका प्रभाव मंहगाई वृद्धि पर पड़ रहा है। अगर पहले की तरह उपभोक्ताओ को प्रति यूनिट छः किलो गेहू नहीं दिया गया तो कितने गरीबों के भूख से मर जाने का ख़तरा पैदा हो गया है।

13.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह बिहार को यथेष्ट मात्रा मे गल्ले की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि पटना नगर और दूसरे जिलो के उपभोक्ताओं को पहले की तरह प्रति व्यक्ति माह मे 12 किलो गेहू मिल सके।

13.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE—*Contd.*

and

MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohanbhai Patel. Will you please continue? You were on your legs. You have already taken thirteen minutes. You will have to conclude now.

श्री मोहन भाई पटेल (जूनागढ़): माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइज़ किसानों को देने के बारे में अपने वक्तव्य में बताया था, उसमें मैं एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि आज एग्री-कल्चर प्राइज़ कमीशन मे जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है, उसमें सब आफीसर्स जुड़े हुए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत के सभी ज़ोन्स से कृषि से सम्बन्धित लोगों को इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिए और इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

आज देश में पेस्टीसाइड्स की ज़रूरत बढ़ती जा रही है, इसका उपयोग बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसकी कीमत भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके उत्पादन में इतनी मुनाफ़ाखोरी है कि जिसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। कई चीजें ऐसी हैं कि अगर इपोर्ट की जाएं तब भी महंगी है। कई ऐसी है उनका उत्पादन किया जाए तो और भी अधिक महंगी होती है। एक मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हू— एक दवा है पैराथियान, यह बाहर से मंगाई जाती है तो 32 रुपये किलो मिलती है और अगर इसका उत्पादन करते है तो जो कम्पनी उत्पादन करती है इसको 44 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से बेचती है। इस तरह से 12 रुपये किलो अधिक लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिए सब कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज़ किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे उचित दामों पर पेस्टी साइड्स मिल सकें।

सभापति जी, भारत में एक करोड़ टन आइल सीड की पैदावार होती है, उसमें क्रशिंग करने से 60 लाख टन आइल

[श्री मोहन भाई पटेल]

केक निकालता है और जो एक्सपेलर केक है, उसमें 7 प्रतिशत आइल रह जाता है ।

"From the new technology of Solvent Extraction it can be extracted upto 6 per cent."

6 प्रतिशत हम उसमें से एक्सट्रेक्ट कर सकते हैं । 25 लाख टन से ज्यादा केक्स से एक्स्ट्रेक्शन नहीं होता । 35 लाख टन केक जो बचता है उसको दो रूप में काम में लाया जाता है । एक तो मेन्यूर के रूप में काम में लेते हैं और दूसरा कैटल फीड के रूप में काम में लिया जाता है । मेन्यूर के रूप में जो काम में लेते हैं तो उसकी उपयोगिता तो है नहीं और दूसरा जो कैटल फीड के लिए काम में लिया जाता है तो कैटल भी 2 प्रतिशत से अधिक फैट डइजेस्ट नहीं कर पाता, इसलिए इसकी उपयोगिता भी नहीं है । अगर इस केक को एक्सट्रक्ट किया जाए तो उस में से 2 लाख टन तेल मिल सकता है जिसकी कीमत 240 करोड़ होती है । आज 10-12 लाख टन की शार्टेज हमारे यहां है ।

एक सुझाव और है कि शॉर्ट स्टैपल, रुई, जिसका उत्पादन छोटा किसान करता है, इसके एक्सपोर्ट पर 1 टन पर 1 हजार रुपये ड्यूटी होती है, जिसकी वजह से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो पाता, क्योंकि फारेन मार्केट में हम नहीं टिक पाते । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि शार्ट-स्टैपल, रुई की एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम की जानी चाहिए ।

दो सवाल गुजरात के बारे में रखना चाहता हूं । गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात दो अलग अलग जोज है। सौराष्ट्र में पांच कोआपरेटिव शूगर मिल्ज हैं और गुजरात में सात । सौराष्ट्र में रिकवरी आठ परसेंट है और गुजरात में बारह परसेंट । दो भागों में जब इतना डिफ्रेंस होता है तो अलग अलग जोन दिए जाते हैं लेवी शूगर प्राइस के लिए । लेवी शूगर प्राइस में एक क्विंटल पर सौ रुपये का डिफ्रेंस है । डेढ़ साल से गुजरात की सरकार, गुजरात के एम पीज लगातार डिमांड कर रहे हैं कि सौराष्ट्र को अलग जोन दिया जाए । सौराष्ट्र की सभी शूगर फैक्टरीज कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर चल रही हैं । करोड़ों का लास इनको हो रहा है । रिकवरी भी कम है और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्सन भी ज्यादा है । हम कृषि मंत्री जी से मिले थे । उन्होंने दो तीन कारण बताए थे जो हमारे मगज में नहीं आए । अभी भी नहीं आते है । यह बहुत एम्पार्टेंट सवाल है । इस को हल किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि किसानों का नुकसान हो रहा है ।

नर्बदा योजना बनने जा रही है । सौराष्ट्र के छः मे से एक जिले को ही इसका लाभ मिलेगा, दो को बहुत कम मिलेगा । बाकी किसी को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है । लिफ्ट इरिगेशन का अगर प्रोविजन हो सके तो बाकी जो बच जाते है उनको लाभ हो सकता है । अच्छे से अच्छा वहां कृषि विस्तार है, जमीन भी अच्छी है, किसान भी अच्छे है और पैदावार भी मिल सकती है । इसके बारे मे सोचा जाना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां बहुत से मौलसिस होती है । दो तीन साल पहले उनको डिस्ट्राय कर देना पड़ता था । अब एस टी सी द्वारा मोलसिस को परचेज करके बाहर भेजा जाने लगा है । हमारे यहां अलकोहल की जरूरत है । क्यों नहीं हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में अलकोहल की फैक्ट्री गुजरात में

लगाते हैं ? मैंडीसिंज में इसका बहुत उपयोग होता है, और इण्डस्ट्री में भी होता है । बाहर पौलेसिस को बहुत कम दामों पर भेज दिया जाता है । वहीं पब्लिक सैक्टर में अलकोहल फैक्ट्री लगाने के बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए जिससे हमारे किसानों को फायदा हो ।

किसानों को पूरा दाम मिले, इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए । इन डिमांड्ज को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूं । कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी देता हूं कि इस पेचीदा सवाल को उन्होंने हल करने की कोशिश की है और बहुत सन्तोषजनक काम भी वह कर रहे है ।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बार (फरीदकोट): मैं एग्रिकलचर की डिमांड्ज को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं । सब जानते हैं कि नेशनल इनकम में एग्रिकलचर सैक्टर का कांट्रीब्यूशन तकरीबन आधा है और हमारी आबादी का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा इसी सैक्टर पर अपनी लाइवलीहुड के लिए निर्भर है । इण्डस्ट्री भी रा-मैटीरियल की सप्लाई के लिए इसी पर डिपेण्ड करती है । हमारी इण्डस्ट्री ज्यादा-तर एग्रोबेस्ड है । एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ देखते हैं तो उस में भी एग्रिकलचर सैक्टर का काफी बड़ा हाथ होता है । इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए 1980 में जब हमारी सरकार बनी तो उसने अहम कदम इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए उठाए । 1979-80 में प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम हुआ था । वह बहुत नीचे चला गया था । एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने ऐसे कदम उठाए जैसे सप्लाई आफ इनपुट्स, डिवेलेपमेण्ट आफ इरिगेशन, स्ट्रेथनिंग आफ रिसर्च एण्ड एक्सटेंशन वर्क, प्रोग्राम फार डिवेलेपमेंट आफ स्पेशल एरियाज जैसे ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज, डैजर्ट एरियाज, कैंडी ऐरियाज । और यह खुशी की बात है कि 1981-82 में बहुत रिमार्केबिल प्रोग्रेस की है और जो 1978-79 में 131 मिलियन टन ग्रेन पैदा किया था तो सरकार ने जो टार्गेट रखा है 135 मिलियन टन का वह जरूर पूरा होगा । अगर हम ओवर आल इन्कीज देखें तो 18 परसेंट हुई । ऐसे ही राइस में जो रेकार्ड है मेरे ख्याल में बहुत ज्यादा होगा, दो मिलियन टन ज्यादा होगा पिछले साल से । ऐसे ही व्हीट, काटन, जवार वगैरह में भी बढ़ती हुई है । तो मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूं कि उन्होंने न सिर्फ पुरानी कमी को पूरा किया बल्कि जो लेबिल आफ प्रोडक्शन है उसको भी इम्प्रूव करने का तहैया किया ।

अगर मैं कहूं जो हमारा किसान है देश का और खासकर हरियाणा और पंजाब का सारा क्रेडिट उनको जाता है कि उन्होंने जो हमारी इम्पोर्ट बेस्ड फूड इकोनामी थी उसको सेल्फ रिलायेंट फूड इकोनामी बनाया । 1975-76 मे आपको याद होगा हजार करोड़ रु० का फूड ग्रेन हम इम्पोर्ट करते थे । लेकिन हरियाणा और पंजाब ने सरप्लस फूड ग्रेन पैदा कर के फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज को बचाया । तो अगर मैं यह कहूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की इफ़ेक्टिव लीडरशिप ने और किसानों की मेहनत ने हिन्दुस्तान को सेल्फ रिलायेंट फूड इकोनामी बनाने का मौका दिया तो यह कोई गलत बात न होगी ।

पंजाब एक छोटी सी स्टेट है, हिन्दुस्तान का जो ज्योग्राफ़िकल एरिया है उसका 1.5 परसेंट पंजाब का एरिया है । लेकिन प्रोड्यूस के लिहाज से देखें तो देश मे जो व्हीट पैदा होता है उसका 25 परसेंट अकेले पंजाब पैदा करता है, 16 परसेंट काटन पैदा करता है, 6 परसेंट राइस

[श्रीमती गुरविन्दर कौर बरार]

पैदा करता है, और सेन्ट्रल पूल में 60 परसेंट से 74 परसेंट तक क्वीट देता है और राइस देता है 70 परसेंट। अगर हम देश की यील्ड देखें तो पंजाब की यील्ड तकरीबन दुगनी है। और अगर फर्टिलाइजर कन्जम्पशन देखें तो तकरीबन 108 किलोग्राम पर हैक्टर पंजाब में खर्च होता है और हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर का कंजम्पशन है 31 किलोग्राम पर हैक्टर। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि छोटी स्टेट होते हुए भी पंजाब का जो हिस्सा ऐग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में है वह मुल्क के फूड ग्रेन पैदा करने में बहुत ज्यादा है। अब अगर देखा जाये आबादी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन जमीन तो बढ़ेगी नहीं, कोई रबड़ तो है नहीं जमीन। इसलिए लगातार हमको फूड ग्रेन्स को बढ़ाना चाहिए। तो क्या क्या तरीके हैं? कोशिश करनी चाहिए फेमिली प्लानिंग के जरिए आबादी को कम करें। उतना अभी हम पैदा नहीं करते हैं फूड ग्रेन जितने और खाने वाले हो जाते हैं। तो यह सब देखते हुए सरकार ने कुछ स्टैप्स लिये, जैसे सप्लाई आफ इनपुट्स। तो यह कुछ थोड़े तरीके हैं जिससे फूड ग्रेन और बढ़ सकता है जैसे एक तो इनक्रीज्ड इर्रीगेटेड एरियाज, दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर्स कन्जम्पशन, तीसरे सर्टीफाइड सीड्स की अवेलेबिलिटी को ऐक्सटेंड करना, हाई यील्डिंग वैराइटी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फसल को लेना। ऐक्सटेंशन अरेन्जमेंट्स जो हैं टेक्नोलाजी के लेबोरेटरी से लेकर खेतों तक ले जाना। इसको स्ट्रैन्थन करना, यह सारी चीजें हैं, इन पर थोड़ी-थोड़ी नजर डालें तो हम देखेंगे कि सबसे पहले जो इरिगेटेड एरियाज के अण्डर जमीन लाये उससे क्या फायदा होता है और क्यों हो रहा है? हिन्दुस्तान की एग्रीकल्चर पर मानसून बहुत ज्यादा पार्ट प्ले करती है और हिन्दुस्तान की इकनामी एग्रीकल्चर पर है। गौर्या कि इकानामी में जो फलक्चुएशन्स सीजन टू सीजन आती हैं, वह रेन-फाल पर होती हैं। रेनफोल टाइम पर और जरूरत के मुताबिक पड़े तो इकानामी बढ़ेगी और गलत टाइम पर हो जाये तो सारे साल की खेती को बहुत हो नुकसान होता है।

आप हैरान होंगे कि पूरी फसल तैयार खड़ी अप्रैल के महीने में, अगर गड़े (ओले) पड़ जायें, और पीछे पड़ते रहे हैं, तो ऐसी ऊपर से कटाई हो जाती है जैसे किसी ने कैंची से काटा हो। या तो हम इस पर रहें, जो पुराने कर्मों का फल मानते थे कि कोई इनविजिबल ताकत है जो हमारी किस्मत को देखती है, किसान ने खेती तो की लेकिन कर्मों की वजह से वह सारा हो जाता है, लेकिन आजकल एजूकेटेड लोग हैं, रेडियो सुनते हैं, अखबार भी पढ़ते हैं, अब किसान उन बातों में नहीं रह गया है। सबसे बड़ा तरीका है कि डैम्स, जो दरिया है, उनको डैम करें।

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के लिए, जब पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिन्दा थे, तो मुझे याद है कि जब भाखड़ा और हीराकुण्ड डैम बने तो वह पंजाब में 3, 4 बार भाखड़ा को देखने गये थे। उसका मकसद था कि लोगों को शौक पड़े और इन डैम्स को जल्दी बनाया जाये। अभी और बहुत से दरिया है जिनको हमें यूटिलाइज करना चाहिए, उन पर डैम बनाने चाहियें।

मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है, उनको पता ही है कि 100 करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान को दिया गया था रावी-व्यास के पानी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए, लेकिन अभी तक हमने उसका कोई फायदा नहीं

उठाया। मुझे याद है 40 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम बनी थी थीन डैम को बनाने के लिए, लेकिन आज अगर स्कीम बनायें तो 600 करोड़ में बनेगी। मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उसकी पालिसी बनाये, इण्टर-स्टेट जो झगड़े (differences) है, उनसे पीछे निबट लेंगे। इतना पानी जो पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन करें। अगर डैम बनायेंगे तो उससे पावर भी लेंगे। यह जो इससे पावर बनेगी, वह थर्मल प्लान्ट से कहीं बेहतर है और सस्ती भी होती है।

कैनाल्स के जरिए जो इरिगेशन होता है, जो नये साइंस के तरीके हैं, जैसे कनक (गेहूं) की फसल है, उसको जब भी पानी देते हैं अगर 5 बार पानी दे तो वह अच्छी होती है लेकिन अगर 7 बार पानी दे तो बहुत अच्छी होती है। यह जो सब तरीका है पानी देने का तो यह कैनाल के जरिये तो सरफेस वाटर इरिगेशन हो गया। दूसरा तरीका है, अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर से इरिगेशन का जो ट्यूबवैल के जरिये होता है। ट्यूबवैल से पानी देने में डीजल का भी इस्तेमाल होता है। तो यह सब इंतजाम हमको जरूर करना चाहिए।

सन् 1979–80 में इरिगेशन के अन्दर 52.9 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन थी। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि 1980–81 में 2.71 मिलियन हैक्टेयर और इरिगेशन के अन्दर लाना चाहते हैं। उम्मीद है कि वह जवाब में बतायेंगे कि उसके बारे में क्या किया गया है ?

फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहती हूं कि ग्रीन रैवोल्यूशन के लिए जैसे-जैसे साइंसदानों ने बताया कि इन-इन चीजों की जरूरत है,

उपसभापति महोदय मिनिस्टर साहब को प्राइसेज के लिए भी जरा बताइये।

श्रीमती गुरचिन्दर कौर बार : क्राप-प्रोडक्शन के माडर्न सिस्टम में कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट आइटम है। हिन्दुस्तान में इण्डीजिनस फर्टिलाइजर इण्डस्ट्री को जितना प्रोडक्शन करना चाहिए, कुछ वजह से वह उतना नहीं कर सकी है।

मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूं कि उसने बहुत से कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर को इम्पोर्ट किया है, हालांकि फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी हुई थी। अगर वह इमपोर्ट न करती तो बड़ी मुश्किल होती और फूडग्रेन्ज की प्रोडक्शन उतनी नहीं बढ़ सकता था। यूरिया की कीमत 168 डालर परटन से बढ़ कर 217 डालर परटन हो गई, और पोटाश की कीमत तो दुगनी हो गई। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने फर्टिलाइजर को इमपोर्ट कर के किसानों को राहत दी है। पिछले साल तो 52 लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल हुआ। इस साल दस लाख टन और ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करना है।

मैं फिर पंजाब की तरफ आती हूं। मैंने अभी बताया है कि पंजाब 108 किलोग्राम पर हैक्टर फर्टिलाइजर यूज करता है। इस वक्त पंजाब में जो फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरियां है, नंगल और भटिंडा में, लेकिन वे काफी नहीं हैं। इसलिए अगर पंजाब को एक और फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी दी जाये, तो हमारे किसानों को कुछ

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

राहत मिल सकती है । वक्त बहुत कम होता है । उसी में सारा फ़र्टिलाइजर खेतों तक पहुंचाना होता है । इससे किसानों को, और सरकार को भी, मुश्किल पड़ती है । एक तरफ़ फूडग्रेन्ज को स्टोर करना होता है और दूसरी तरफ फ़र्टिलाइजर्ज को स्टोर करना होता है । इस लिए अगर पंजाब को एक और फ़र्टिलाइजर फ़ैक्टरी दे दी जाये, तो हम मिनिस्टर साहब के बहुत शुक्रगुजार होंगे ।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 5,000 ब्लाक्स हैं, जिनमें से 2,900 ब्लाक्स में रेलहैड नहीं हैं । हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने यह फ़ैसला किया है कि वह फ़र्टिलाइजर के मामले में सभी ब्लाक्स को कवर करेगी और इस में जो एक्स्ट्रा खर्चा आयेगा, वह सरकार देगी । यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा और अहम फ़ैसला है ।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हमारे देश में फ़र्टिलाइजर की कनजम्प्शन 1979–80 में 52.6 लाख टन और 1980–81 में 54 लाख टन हुई । उम्मीद है कि 1981–82 में फ़र्टिलाइजर की कनजम्प्शन 66 लाख टन होगी । 1984–85 तक 96 लाख टन का टारगेट रखा गया है । जाहिर है कि जितनी फर्टिलाइजर की कनजम्प्शन ज्यादा होगी, उतनी ही ज्यादा फूडग्रेन्ज की प्रोडक्शन होगी ।

ह्वीट और राइस के प्राडक्शन में डीजल एक बहुत ही वाइटल रोल प्ले करता है । एक खास पीरियड होता है, जब कि डीजल की सप्लाई होनी चाहिए—मई से जुलाई तक । उस वक्त एक तो ह्वीट का थ्रेशिंग होता है और दूसरे, खेतों को चावल के लिए तैयार किया जाता है । मेरी अपील है कि पंजाब को जितना डीजल पिछले साल दिया गया उससे 50 परसेंट ज्यादा दिया जाये, क्योंकि इस साल हमारी बिजली की सप्लाई भी कम रहेगी ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : यू० पी० के लिए भी कहिए । Punjab has always got a lion's share. Please say some thing for UP also.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार : जब मैं कोई बात कहती हूं, तो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कहती हूं । लेकिन पंजाब की बात कहना भी जरूरी है ।

सब से इम्पोर्टेण्ट चीज है सर्टिफ़ाइड सीड्ज । मेरे ख़याल में नैशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन को एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज और रिसर्च स्टेशन्ज के साथ डायरेक्टली डील करना चाहिए । ह्वीट, पैडी, ज्वार, बाजरा और मेज वगैरह की हाई-यील्डिंग वैरायटीज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए । अगर उनका फ़ाउंडेशन सीड और ब्रीडर सीड नहीं होगा, तो सर्टिफ़ाइड सीड कैसे आयेगा । इस बारे में सहूलियत देनी चाहिए । ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी और रिसर्च स्टेशंस में जो लेबोरेटरीज हैं उनमें जितनी चीजें होती है वह खेतों तक जरूर पहुंचनी चाहिए नहीं तो वहां लेबोरेटरीज में ही रह जायेंगी । जब तक उन का प्रैक्टिकल इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा उसका कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा ।

मैं तो यह कहती हूं कि जो इम्प्रूव्ड क्वालिटी सीड है वह प्रोडक्शन के लिए कुंजी है । 1980–81 में 25 लाख क्विंटल सर्टिफाइड सीड डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया है, पिछले साल से 80 परसेंट ज्यादा दिया है । तो इस के लिए मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार पूरा ध्यान इस के

ऊपर दे रही है । 81-82 में 32 लाख क्विंटल रखा है और सिक्स्थ प्लान के अन्त में 52 लाख क्विंटल रखा है ।

अब रह गई प्लान्ट प्रोटेक्शन की बात । इस के बगैर भी गुजारा नहीं होता । अगर आप पेस्टिसाइड इस्तेमाल नहीं करते तो ऐसी बीमारी लगती है कि खड़ी की खड़ी फसल तबाह हो जाती है । इस के लिए सरकार ने एरियल और ग्राउण्ड स्प्रे 12 लाख हैक्टेयर्स के ऊपर किया है । टोटल कास्ट 80-81 में लगभग 213 लाख रुपये इस की रही है । 79-80 में सिर्फ 153 लाख ही यह कास्ट रही है ।

इन्होंने इण्टरनेशनल बोर्डर पर जो कोरंटाइन स्टेशन खोले हैं वह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है और एक इन्होंने माडल पोस्ट कोरण्टाइन स्टेशन खोला है जो अपनी मिसाल अपने आप में है ।

फसल आ जाने के बाद उस के लिए स्टोर की फैसिलिटी की जरूरत है। एफ सी आई और सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के बहुत से गोडाउन्स हैं । इन को चाहिए कि फार्म गोडाउन्स चीप रखें और वह डैम्प-प्रूफ ऐंड इन्सेक्ट फ्री भी होने चाहिए । आप ने देखा होगा कि खुली मंडियों में नीचे कुछ क्रेट वगैरह रख कर उसके ऊपर व्हीट रखते हैं और उस के ऊपर काला कपड़ा देकर स्टोर करते हैं जिससे 25 परसेंट क्राप वेस्ट हो जाया करती है । स्टोरेज ठीक न होने की वजह से 25 परसेंट क्राप इस तरह नुकसान हो जाती है ।

कंसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग बहुत पार्ट प्ले करती है किसान की बेहतरी के लिये । पंजाब, हरयाना और यू० पी० का कुछ हिस्सा है जिस में कंसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग है । लेकिन मुझे मौका मिला उड़ीसा की स्टेट देखने का, उस में अभी तक कंसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स नहीं है । मेरी अपील है कि बाकी स्टेट्स के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स के ऊपर भी आप जोर दें कि कंसालिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स होना बहुत जरूरी है, उस के बगैर वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते ।

कुछ थोड़ी सी बात मैं ऐग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट के लिए कहना चाहती हूं । आप ने टोटल इंस्टीट्यूशनल क्रेडिट रखा है 2550 करोड़ रुपये और शार्ट टर्म क्रेडिट रखा है 1750 करोड़ रुपये । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि सिक्स्थ प्लान में इन्होंने उसे चार हजार करोड़ रुपये के तकरीबन रखा है और कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स, कामर्शियल बैंक्स और रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स के जरिए इसे देंगे । ये जो रीजनल रूरल बैंक्स हैं अभी तक ये सुविधाएं इस में उन लोगों को हैं लेकिन जिन लोगों को लेना है उन को भी किसी न किसी तरह से एक्सटेंशन वर्कर्स यह बताएं कि किस तरीके से और कैसे उन को क्रेडिट मिल सकता है । इस का ज्यादातर फायदा वीकर सेक्शन को होगा ।

अब सब से अहम बात है ऐग्रीकल्चरल मार्केटिंग की । किसान की आमदनी को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए इस की खास अहमियत है । आप को पता ही है कि जब फसल होती है तो सपोर्ट प्राइस दी जाती है । लेकिन अकसर क्या होता है कि जब हार्वेस्ट होती है तो उस वक्त कीमत बहुत कम मिलती है क्योंकि फसल ज्यादा होती है । उस वक्त मंडियों में लोग तैयार बैठे होते हैं । किसान बेचारा गरीब होता है अपनी फसल ले कर वहां

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बार]

जाता है क्योंकि उस की सीजनल आमदनी है। नवम्बर में वह कनक बोता है और अप्रैल में जा कर कटता है। अप्रैल में पैसा उस के घर आएगा। मैं आगे चल कर बताऊंगी कि कैसे इस सीजनल आमदनी को डेली आमदनी के साथ लिंक करना चाहिए। टाइम मैगजीन में मैंने पढ़ा था, अमेरिकन फार्मर्स के बारे में उस में लिखा है, वह कहते है कि हम अपनी फसल होलसेल प्राइस में बेचते हैं और इनपुट्स रिटेल प्राइस पर लेते हैं और फ्रेट हमें दोनों का देना पड़ता है। यही हालत हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की है।

जैसे एफ सी आई चावल और गेहूं खरीदती है और काटन कारपोरेशन काटन खरीदता है ऐसे ही बाकी जिन्सों का भी कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए।

एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन के बारे में पहले और साथी भी बोल चुके हैं। मैं भी कहती हूं कि यह स्टैट्यूटरी बाडी है लेकिन यह जो कीमतें मुकर्रर करती है वह एस्टीमेटेड कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पर करती है पर जो रिस्क आफ प्रोडक्शन होता है, जो फ्लक्चूएशन होता है सीजन टु सीजन उसको ध्यान में नहीं लिया जाता है। इसको भी ध्यान में लेना बहुत जरूरी है। साथ ही इसमें फार्मर्स को भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना चाहिए। इन्प्लेशनरी सिच्युएशन में मेरी आपसे अपील है कि सेक्टरल इम्बैलेन्सेज नहीं होना चाहिए। जो मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गुड्स हैं उनकी कीमतें तो बहुत चढ़ जायें और दूसरी तरफ गेहूं या दूसरी जिन्सों की जो कीमतें हैं वह कम हो जायें इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एग्रीकल्चर की इनकम इण्डस्ट्री में चली जायेगी और उससे स्टेगनेशन होगा। जब किसानों को अच्छी कीमतें नहीं मिलेंगी, उनको इंसेन्टिव प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी तो उससे स्टेगनेशन ही होगा। इसलिए इसको बचाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ओनियन, पोटैटो और वेजिटेबल जैसी चीजें बेचने के लिए जब किसान जाता है तो उसको बहुत कम कीमत मिलती है लेकिन शहरों के कंज्यूमर्स जब उन चीजों को लेते हैं, हम सभी खरीदतें हैं, तब उनको कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा होती हैं। यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा फर्क है कीमतों में प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर के बीच इसको कम करना चाहिए ताकि दोनों को, प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर को राहत मिल सके। इसके लिए आर्डरली मार्केटिंग फैसिलिटीज होनी चाहिए, थ्रू इम्प्रूव्ड ट्रांसपोर्टेशन साथ ही स्टोरेज और प्रोसेसिंग के अच्छे तरीके अपनाए जाने चाहिए।

नान-पेरिशेबल आइटम्स की कीमतें भी कभी कभी बहुत ज्यादा गिर जाती है। जैसे कि हमने 1979–80 में देखा था कि आलू की कीमतें कितनी गिर गई थीं। मुझे जालंधर से अमृतसर जाने का मौका मिला था तो रास्ते में मैंने देखा कि एक किसान का बेटा और किसान खुद आलू के खेत में खड़े थे। जब रात को हम वापिस आए तब फिर हमने देखा कि वे गैस जला कर बैठे थे तो हमें हैरानगी हुई और हमने उनसे पूछा कि जब आलू को कोई चाहता नहीं, फिर आप इसकी रखवाली के लिए क्यों बैठे है तब उसने कहा कि साथ वाले किसान ने भी अपने आलू खोदे हैं कहीं वह भी हमारे यहां ढेर न कर जाये। तो उस वक्त ऐसी हालत पोटैटो की हो गई थी। नरमा काटन की हालत इसी तरह की थी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी

अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि मुक्तसर मण्डी में स्नो की तरह से नरमा पड़ी हुई है। 250 रुपये तक कीमतें गिर गई थी। लेकिन इस साल कीमतें अच्छी हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि किसानों को कुछ राहत मिली है। (व्यवधान)

साल में एक मर्तबा बोलती हूं उसमें भी आप घण्टी बजाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपको 22 मिनट दिए हैं, अभी और भी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बाद : आप इंश्योरेन्स का भी कोई न कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए ताकि जो रिस्क इंवाल्ड है उससे किसान को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

गेहूं की प्राइसेज के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। यहां पर जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेन्स हुई थी उसमें हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने गेहूं की सपोर्ट प्राइस 142 रुपये मांगी थी। उन्होंने लुधियाना युनिवर्सिटी से मिल कर पांच तरह से देखकर यह मांग रखी थी। एक तो कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन की बेसिस पर, दूसरे न्यूट्स की प्राइस इंडेक्स की बेसिस पर, तीसरे कंज्यूमर प्राइस इण्डेक्स की बेसिस पर, चौथे कंपेरीजन विद् प्राइसेज आफ अदर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडयूस की बेसिस पर और पांचवें कंपेरीजन विद् प्राइसेज आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल गुडस की बेसिस पर। इस तरह से उन्होंने 142 रुपये सपोर्ट प्राइस बिल्कुल सही मांगी थी। आप देखें कि लेबर में 47 की इंक्रीज हो गई, डीजल में 1.77 की इंक्रीज हो गई, फर्टिलाइजर में 1.70 की इंक्रीज हो गई। ट्रांसपोर्ट में 7.94 की इंक्रीज हो गई। इस तरह से टोटल 10.94 बन जाता है। ऐसी हालत में उनकी डिमाण्ड बिल्कुल जस्टिफाइड है और मेरा खयाल है मिनिस्टर साहब उस पर गौर करेंगे।

कॉटन की प्राइसेज तो आपको पता है पहले से बेहतर है लेकिन इनको और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। हमारे मुल्क में जैसा आप कह रहे थे, शार्ट, मीडियम और लांग स्टैपल नरमा में हमारी सेल्फ-सफीसिएन्सी है, हम एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं और कर रहे हैं।

शुगरकेन के बारे में बहुत से लोग बोले हैं, मैं भी कुछ बोलना चाहती थी क्योंकि यह जो स्वीटिंग एजेण्ट है उसका असर सबके ऊपर पड़ता है।

समय कम होने की वजह से मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकी, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहती हूं। लैण्डलैस आदमियों के लिए हमें कुछ करना चाहिए, क्योंकि बहुत से जो गरीब लोग होते हैं, वे गांवों से उठ कर शहरों में आ जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से गांवों में आबादी कम होने लगी है और इधर ज्यादा होने लगी है। उनके लिए भी एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि इण्डस्ट्रीज आफ-दी लैंडलैस यानि कैटल और डेयरी-फार्मिंग। मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि वहां कोई ऐसा इन्सान नहीं होगा जिसको कैटल रखने और डेयरी करने का पता न हो। इस बारे में आपको मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहती हूं—डेयरी इण्डस्ट्रीज को प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहिए, ट्रांसप्लाण्ट आफ ओवा के जरिए हम कैटल को इम्प्रूव कर सकते हैं। उनको हमें हाई-योल्डिंग वैराइटी आफ बफैलोज देनी चाहिए। जहां-जहां पर मिल्क-बैल्ट्स हैं, वहां पर चिलिंग सैन्टर्स, मोबाइल मिल्क कूलिंग यूनिट्स स्थापित करने चाहिए। मोअर

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

से डायरेक्ट खरीदने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उनको डेली वेजिज मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि उनकी जो रोज की गरीबी है, वह पूरी हो सके ।

क्रेडिट कैश की बजाय उनको हाई-यील्डिंग वैरायटी आफ बफैलोज, मिलनी चाहिए । क्रास-ब्रीड कैटल हाईकर्स, दूध को ले जाने के लिए साईकिल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, कैटल फीड और क्वालिटी फॉडर, वैटरनिटी कवर्स, आर्टिफिशियल इन्सैमिनेशन सुविधायें तथा साउण्ड एण्ड वैल प्लान्ड मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । पंजाब के फरीदकोट और फिरोजपुर जिले में 11 लाख किलोग्राम दूध प्रतिदिन होता है । वहां पर और ज्यादा मैन्टर्स खुलवाइए । वह केवल लोकल मार्केट में नहीं बल्कि सफेयर-सिटी एरियाज में भी होने चाहिए । वहां के दूध से हाइजैनिक स्टरलाइज्ड मिल्क, चीज, माल्टेड मिल्क और बच्चों के लिए न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम बहुत ही जरूरी है । हाइजैनिक स्टरलाइज्ड मिल्क हम उनको दे सकते है । इस इण्डस्ट्रीज पर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अन्त मे मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

श्री देवी लाल (सोनीपत) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज एक ऐसे वक्त में हम एग्रीकल्चर डिमाण्ड्स पर डिसकशन कर रहे हैं जब कि चेयर पर भी एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट बैठे हैं और मुझ से पहले भी बहन श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बोल चूकी हैं और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह भी एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट है । इन हालात में जब कि चारों तरफ किसानों की रैलियां होती रही हैं । इन रैलियों के होने का कारण क्या था कि किसान बड़ा परेशान था, उसे अपनी पैदावार का कांस्ट-आफ प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से मूल्य नहीं मिलता था । महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही थी । चारों तरफ से डीजल नहीं मिलता था, सीमेंट नहीं मिलता था । इन कारणों की वजह से अपोजीशन को भी जिन दिनों रूलिंग पार्टी में थी, किसान रैली करनी पड़ी, 23 दिसम्बर 1978 को और उसके बाद हमारी प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा, बहन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को भी 16 जनवरी को रैली करनी पड़ी । 16 जनवरी को रैली को सम्बोधित करते हुए बहन इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि—

"Kisans of India, my life is for you; if need be, I shall irrigate your field with my blood. But asking for fair price is too much."

यह एक नया तरीका निकला है कि पानी से खेती नहीं होती, बिजली से खेती नहीं होती, खून से सींचना शुरू किया है । उस में यह भी कहा गया है कि प्राइस मत मांगो ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़े से फैक्ट्स-एण्ड फिगर्स बतलाना चाहता हूं । आपका 73784 करोड़ 98 लाख 9 हजार रुपये-का कुल बजट है, जिस में से एग्रीकल्चर पर आप 1510 हजार करोड़ 60 लाख 29 हजार रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं । मैंने इस की एनेलेज निकलवाई थी— मेरे एक तरफ एक प्रोफेसर बैठे थे और दूसरी तरफ बी0 एल0 डी0 के एक लीडर बैठे थे । एक ने एग्रीकल्चर पर सारे बजट का 2.4 परसेन्ट निकाला, लेकिन दूसरे ने 6.4 परसेन्ट निकाला । मैं तो, चेयरमैन साहब, एक साधारण किसान हूं, परसेन्टेज को ज्यादा नहीं समझता हू, लेकिन इस से ज्यादा जुल्म और क्या हो सकता है । बहिन इन्दिरा के कहने के मुताबिक तीव-

चौथाई आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि किसानों ने बड़ी मेहनत की है, सारे देश की रक्षा की है, अनाज की पैदावार तीन-गुना बढ़ा दी है, गन्ने की पैदावार तीन गुना बढ़ा दी है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि पैदावार बढ़ी नहीं है, दिन-ब-दिन घटती जा रही है। अगर आप कुल पैदावार का हिसाब समझना चाहें तो वह भी 2.2 परसेन्ट है। हमारे यहां कुल भूमि 30 करोड़ 40 लाख 90 हजार हैक्टेयर है जिस में से 1187 करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि में उपज हुई है और जो अभी तक खाली पड़ी है— वह है—16 करोड़ 38 लाख 52 हजार हैक्टेयर जो काबिले काश्त है, लेकिन उस में खेती नहीं कर सके हैं। जो इरिगेटेड लैण्ड है— वह भी 24 परसेन्ट है, बाकी ऐसी ही पड़ी है। इण्डस्ट्रीज पर यह सरकार बेतहाशा खर्च कर रही है, लेकिन खेती पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहती।

मैं आप को यह भी बतला दूं कि भाखड़ा पर 236 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया, जब कि राजस्थान कैनाल पर 331 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। अभी 18-3-1981 को हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने बतलाया कि अभी इस पर 450 करोड़ रुपये और खर्च होंगे। अगर हम इस को मान लेते हैं तो हमारी सरकार 686 करोड़ रुपये कुल मिला कर इस पर खर्च करने जा रही है, जब कि यह काम 1947 से हो रहा है। राजस्थान कनाल देश की सब से बड़ी योजना है। भाखड़ा कैनाल जिस ने पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान का नकशा बदल दिया उस पर वे राजस्थान कैनाल पर तो 686 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है, जब कि अगले साल हमारे देश में जो एशियन गेम्ज होने वाले हैं उन पर यह सरकार 700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रही है, बल्कि जो नये एस्टीमेट्स बने हैं उनके मुताबिक 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे— ये खेल दो हफ्ते के लिए होंगे जिन पर इतनी रकम खर्च होगी। हमारे किसानों की खून-पसीने की कमाई को सरकार इस तरह से खर्च करने जा रही है। अभी तक ये गेम्ज बाहर होते रहे हैं, जिन में हमारे खिलाड़ी जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन, चेयरमैन साहब, अभी तक कोई गोल्ड-मैडल नहीं मिला, कोई सिल्वर मैडल नहीं मिला, अब दुनिया को यहां बुला कर कहेंगे कि देख लो हमारी यह औकात है। अगर इस रकम को इस तरह से बरबाद न कर के किसानों पर खर्च किया जाता तो हमारे देश की पैदावार बढ़ती, हमारे देश के नौजवानों को खेल-कूद में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती तो वे एक्सपर्ट होकर निकलते और मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकते— लेकिन इस सरकार ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

हमारी सरकार कहती है कि देश की पैदावार बढ़ी है, जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि पैदावार फ़ी-एकड़ घटी है, कैश-क्राप्स में भी फ़ी-एकड़ घटी है। सिर्फ गेहूं में 57 किलोग्राम 12 साल के अर्से में बढ़ी है। ज्वार की पैदावार 59 किलोग्राम फ़ी-एकड़ घटी है। पिछले दस सालों में पैदावार में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। सारा रा-मैटीरियल हमारे खेतों से निकलता है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी खेती की पैदावार को इगनोर किया जा रहा है। अगर मैं सारी बातों में जाने की कोशिश करूं तो शायद आप उतना वक्त नहीं देंगे। आप की मेहरबानी से इस वक्त थोड़ा टाइम मिल गया है, इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है उस पर सरकार फौरन ध्यान दे।

[श्री देवी लाल]

हमारा रावी-व्यास का झगड़ा पिछले 8 सालों से चल रहा है। हर साल एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता जा रहा है, पानी पाकिस्तान मे जा रहा है। अभी बहन गुरविन्दर कौर ने भी इस के बारे में कहा है। यह जो हमारा आपसदारी का डिस्प्यूट है इस को खत्म नहीं किया जा रहा है। हम हरियाणा वाले 121 करोड रुपया इस पर खर्च कर चुके हैं, 20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर के जो हमारे हिस्से मे नहर आती है उस को कंम्प्लीट कर दिया है, लाईनिंग हो गई है, लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर अभी कम्पलीट नही हुई है ....

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बिरेन्द्र सिंह): आप जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब आप ने क्या किया ?

श्री देवी लाल : उन्होंने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब दूगा। अभी बतलाता हू, थोड़ा खामोश रहिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चौधरी साहब, बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने अपने वक्त मे क्या किया ?

श्री देवी लाल : बकायदा तारीख-वार बतलाऊगा।

18 अप्रैल 1978 को मैंने सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल को खत लिखा, और उस वक्त जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, जो किसानो के बड़े हमदर्द थे, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, उन को भी मैंने लिखा था और बादल साहब ने मुझसे वायदा किया था कि बहुत जल्दी यह फंक्शन हम करेंगे और उस का उद्घाटन मैं करूंगा और आप उसे प्राजाइड करेंगे। उसके बाद कुछ ऐसे हालात बने हमारे मेहरबान प्राइम-मिनिस्टर की वजह से कि वह बात वहीं की वहीं रह गई। उस के बाद 20-6-78 को मैंने बादल साहब को फिर याद दिलाया और उन से कहा कि मैंने आप के भरोसे हाऊस में यह एलान कर दिया है कि ओपनिंग सेरेमनी बादल साहब करेंगे और कोई मुश्किल है तो हमें बताइए ताकि काम जल्दी से शुरू किया जाए और हम इस बात के लिए तैयार रहे कि हमारी नहर मार्च, 1979 तक मुकमल हो जाएगी। उस के बाद मैंने बरनाला साहब को 26 जुलाई को लिखा कि पंजाब सरकार अभी बहानेबाजी कर रही है और सेण्टर अपने जिम्मे यह काम ले और इस का फैसला करावे। उसके बाद 31 जुलाई, 1979 को देसाई जी को लिखा अब बरनाला साहब की जगह पर राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव जी बैठे हुए है। उस वक्त तो अकाली चीफ मिनिस्टर था और बी0 के0 डी0 का चीफ मिनिस्टर था और जनता पार्टी का प्राइम मिनिस्टर था लेकिन अब तो काग्रेस के दोनों सूबों मे चीज मिनिस्टर है, काग्रेस का सेण्ट्रल एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर है और काग्रेस का ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर है। मै समझता हू कि राव साहब इस तरफ ध्यान देगे। मै आप को याद दिलाता हूं कि राव साहब आप यह कहा करते थे कि बादाम के भाव गेहू बिकवाऊगा। आज बादाम के भाव की बात तो जाने दीजिए, वे कितने ऊचे है, आज 15 सालों मे 105 रुपये से 117 रुपये क्वींटल गेहूं बिकवाई गई है। मक्की के भाव जब काफ़ी बढ़ गये थे, जिस के लिए एक चर्चा हमारे इलाके में चली थी, 'गयो राव, गयो भाव'। जब गेहूं का 115 रुपये भाव था, तो मैंने राव साहब से कहा था कि थोड़ी हिम्मत कर जाओ और भाव बढ़वाओ। तो उन्होंने कहा था, चौधरी

साहब, कर तो रहा हूं लेकिन पेश नहीं जाती। 115 से 117 रुपये क्वींटल भाव कर दिया है।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : हम ने 130 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल गेहूं का भाव कर दिया है।

श्री देवी लाल : मैं आप को सतलुज-व्यास के बारे में बताना चाह रहा हूं। फरवरी, 1966 में पं० श्रीराम शर्मा एक कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे और उस कमेटी में फाइनेन्स कमिश्नर और चीफ़ इंजीनियर वगैरह सारे शामिल थे। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की थी कि 3.5 एम0 ए0 एफ पानी हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिए। उस के बाद एक मित्रा कमेटी बनी थी, जिस में महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडू और यू० पी० के चीफ़ इंजीनियर शामिल थे। उन्होंने भी हमारे हक में रिपोर्ट दी थी और 3.8 एम0 ए0 एफ का फ़ैसला दिया था फरवरी 1971 में। उस के बाद श्री डी० पी० धर डिप्टी चेयरमैन, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 3.74 एम० ए० एफ का मार्च, 1973 से फ़ैसला किया था और उस के बाद 24 मार्च, 1976 को भारत सरकार ने यह 3.5 एम0 ए0 एफ0 का फ़ैसला किया है लेकिन उस फ़ैसले को अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करवा सके और पानी जाया जा रहा है। 121 करोड़ रुपये हम लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन में खर्च कर चुके हैं और यह सोचा था कि जब पानी आएगा तो बेकार पड़ी हुई और बंजर जमीन में वह पानी लगेगा। 20 करोड़ रुपया हम लगा चुके हैं, हमारा जो पोर्शन है 92 किलोमीटर का, उस में लाइनें पुख्ता करा दी हैं लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर सिर्फ 4 एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर करने का हुक्म दिया था मेरे वक्त में और मुझ से यह कहा जाता है कि बादल साहब से दोस्ती की वजह से यह पानी भेज दिया। मैं कहता हूं कि अब आप पानी तो ले लो उनसे। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में अभी आप को बहुत कुछ करना है।

इसी तरह से एक और इन की लापरवाही मैं बता दूं। राजस्थान केनाल 204 मील लम्बी है और 167 मील वह पंजाब और हरियाणा में पड़ती है लेकिन 37 मील जो राजस्थान में है, वह मुख्य नहर अभी तक उन से तैयार नहीं हो पाई है और पीछे वक्तों में जब इसकी प्लानिंग हुई थी, उस वक्त 175 करोड़ रुपये की इसकी प्लानिंग थी। अब बढ़ते-बढ़ते, जैसा कि राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा है, अभी पिछली 18 मार्च, को कहा है, यह 1975-76 तक नहर तैयार नहीं हुई, यह नहर अब 1985 और 86 में तैयार होगी और इस पर 450 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। सरकार इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। एक रावीव्यास लिंक है और उधर राजस्थान केनाल है। यह राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट, बिकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर के इलाके को और उधर श्री गंगानगर के इलाके को सिंचित करने वाली है, इस से यह सारा का सारा इलाका फायदा उठाने वाला है। सरकार इधर ध्यान दे।

चेयरमैन साहब, इनकी प्लानिंग ऐसी है कि एक ऐसा वक्त आया कि ये इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई नहीं कर सके। कोयला न मिलने की वजह से वहां सारा का सारा काम रुका रहा और वहां 79-80 से एक स्टेज

[श्री देवी लाल]

ऐसी आयी कि जिसमें इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए सीमेंट नहीं मिला । ये सीमेंट सप्लाई नहीं कर सके । मैं आपको बताता हूं कि यहां एशियाई गेम्ज के लिए सीमेंट भी आ रहा है और कोयला भी आ रहा है और वहां खर्च हो रहा है और पूरी तैयारियां की जा रहीं है ।

चेयरमेन साहब, मैं आपकी मारफत इन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये दो ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट है अगर आप इनको जल्दी से तैयार कर दें तो इन से हिन्दुस्तान की न केवल अनाज की समस्या ही हल होगी, बल्कि मुल्क की दूसरी समस्याएं भी हल होंगी । मैं आपको बताता हूं कि जब शाह आफ ईरान यहां आ कर गये तो श्री जैड० ए० भुट्टो ने उनसे कहा था कि इस नहर के लिए कोई मदद न दी जाए क्योंकि अगर यह बन गई तो हमारे लिए यह बहुत खतरनाक होगी । एक तो यह हिन्दुस्तान को खुशहाल करेगी और दूसरे उनके लिए यह डिफेंस मेकिनाट लाइन भी साबित होगी । इसलिए मैं इन से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर आप राम भरोसे बैठे रहे तो राम भरोसे तो कुछ नहीं होगा । इस से देश का कोई मसला हल नही होगा । अभी जनरल जिया-उल-हक ने भी यह कहा है कि मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि यह नहर कम्प्लीट न हो । इसलिए मैं आपकी मारफत इनसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां आप इस से अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, देश को खुशहाल बनायेंगे वहां आप देश की डिफेंस को भी मजबूत करेंगे ।

चेयरमेन साहब, इनकी लापरवाही के सिलसिले में मैं अगर ज्यादा बताऊं तो मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को 1 लाख 67 हजार 6 सौ मी० टन कोयले की मदद की जरूरत थी जिसके मुकाबले में ये केवल 17 हजार 335 मीट्रिक टन कोयल दे पाये हैं । यह इतना बड़ा और अहम प्रोजेक्ट है उसके लिए आपकी सरकार इतना कोयला दे पाई है । इस प्रोजेक्ट को जहां 1 लाख 27 हजार टन सीमेंट की सप्लाई की जानी थी वहां अब तक 60 हजार टन सीमेंट ही दे पाये है । यही बात इस पर होने वाले खर्च के बारे में है । 1979–80 में जहां इसके लिए 31 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे वहां उसके मुकाबले में 21 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए । बाकी रुपया लेप्स हो गया । किसी तरह से पैसा मंजूर किया था लेकिन लेकिन उसको पूरा ये खर्च नहीं कर पाये । मैं इन सारी बातों के साथ-साथ आपसे यह भी दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए ।

जब आप एग्रीकल्चर पर जोर दें और इस बात पर जोर दें कि पैदावार बढ़े वहां आप एग्रीकल्चर पर Remunerative price के हिसाब से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को भी देखें । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने से मसला काफी हद तक हल हो सकता है ।

इसके साथ-साथ किसान कर्जे से बुरी तरह से दबा हुआ है । वे कर्जे से माफी चाहते हैं । दो सौ बड़े उद्योगपति घरों को एक एक हजार करोड़ माफ कर दिया लेकिन करोड़ों घर जो कि पांच एकड़ से भी नीचे के होंगे, उनका कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ है । जब कि तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों ने कर्जा माफ कर दिया है और जब राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह वहां गये तो इन्होंने कहा कि अगर कर्जा माफ कर देंगे तो इनकी आदत बिगड़ जाएगी । गर्दन अकड़ा कर के बोले । (व्यवधान)

कर्जे के साथ साथ आपको बेटरमेंट लेवी माफ करनी चाहिए। जब आप कारखाने लगाते हो तो उनके लिए सड़क बनाते हो, लाइन बिछाते हो, पानी, बिजली देते हो, पूरी तैयारी उनके लिए करते हो और हमारे लिए नहर के पानी को लाते हो वाटर कोर्स की लाइनिंग करते हो।

14.00 Hrs.

लाइनिंग सरकार को अपने खर्च पर तैयार करनी चाहिए न कि किसान से लेकर और बैटरमेंट लेवी माफ की जानी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से काम के बदले अनाज स्कीम में कम से कम 300 करोड़ तो खर्च कर दें। 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये एशियाई गेम्ज़ के बाद में कर देना है। अभी लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। पहले बरनाला साहब के समय में यह स्कीम थी, लेकिन आज सारी स्कीम बदल गई है, सारा रुपया ऊपर ही ऊपर खत्म हो जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ लोगों को जरूरियात की चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हमको 14 फीसदी डीजल मिलता है, 15 फीसदी बिजली मिलती है, कर्जा 11 फीसदी मिलता है सीमेंट मिलती ही नहीं। हमें हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक और आबादी के हिसाब से ये चीजें मिलनी चाहिएं।

मैं राव साहब को अन्त में एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि आप यूं ही मत बठे रहना, हम खामोश नहीं बैठेंगे, 117 रुपये से तसल्ली नहीं होगी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब तो 130 रुपये हैं।

श्री देवी लाल : 130 रुपये जो है वह एजीटेशन से है, आपकी बदौलत नहीं है। गन्ना 30 रुपये एजीटेशन से है। गन्ना 5 से चला था, 5 से 7 हुआ, फिर 8 हुआ, 9 हुआ, 10 हुआ, फिर साढ़े 12 हुआ, 13 हुआ आपने तो कहा था 13 रु० क्विंटल से अधिक गन्ने का भाव नहीं बढ़ेगा फिर भी 16 हुआ, फिर 20 हुआ, 23 हुआ इसके बाद 28 हुआ। किसानों में जागृति आ गई है। हमने 165 रुपये गेहूं का भाव मांगा है। आप याद रखें कि किसान अब जाग गया है, वह किसी पार्टी से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, उसमें जागृति आ गई है और जहां-जहां आप जाएंगे, आपके घेराव होंगे। कहीं-कहीं तो 231 रुपये क्विंटल मांग रहे हैं, हम तो सिर्फ 165 में ही पीछा छोड़ देंगे। अगर हमारी मांग नहीं मानी गई तो याद रखिए कि 1 करोड़ किसान गिरफ्तारी देंगे। आप यहां बैठे हैं तो कांग्रेस की वजह से नहीं बैठे है। कांग्रेस वही है। इनका रिवाड़ी से असेंबली का टिकट नहीं दिया था। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह को भटिंडा से टिकट नहीं दिया था। मैं उस समय प्रेसिडेंट था कांग्रेस का, ज्ञानी जी कहते थे कि भटिंडा से टिकट दिला दीजिए, मैंने पूछा कि आप तो सिधवा गांव, जिला फरीदाकोट के हैं वहां से क्यों नहीं खड़े होते तो ज्ञानी जी कहते थे कि वहां तो अकालियों का जोर है, हार जाओगे यहां पर लाले बसते हैं दांव लग जाएगा। इधर राव साहब को सिवारी से भी टिकट नहीं मिला था और मुझे सरसा से टिकट नहीं मिला था। मुझ में तो हिम्मत थी लड़कर आ गया लेकिन इनमें हिम्मत नहीं थी तो घर बैठ गए। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो आप लोग बैठे हैं चरण सिंह की बदौलत बैठे हैं। 23 दिसम्बर, 1978 को किसान रैली पर जो 30 लाख का मजमा इकट्ठा हुआ था, उसको देख कर कांग्रेस के बागड़ी साहिब से पूछिए कि कितने पुराने सेठ चुप कर आए है। सभी तरफ किसान ही किसान

[श्री देवी लाल]

सदस्य बैठे हैं। लोग डर गए, सेठ लोग डर गए और इंदिरा जी भी डर गई। इसलिए याद रखिए कि अगर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की मांगों को नामंजूर किया गया तो लोगों में एक ख्याल आएगा, वे सोचेंगे कि पूंजीपति तो गये, ये पूंजीपतियों के एजेण्ट हैं, अब इन्हें मारो। इसलिए मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इनकी तरफ ध्यान दें। स्पीकर साहिब, वक्त देने का आपका बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (कैसरगंज) : मैं कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

कृषि मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आपके छोटे से शासनकाल में हमारा देश एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित करने जा रहा है। चाहे देवी लाल जी हों या चौ० चरण सिंह जी, यह जान लें कि आपके तत्वावधान में आज हिन्दुस्तान कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में सारे रिकार्ड तोड़ने जा रहा है। प्रकृति का वरद हस्त कृषि मंत्री जी के ऊपर है। किसान को परिस्थितियों से उबारने के लिए, खाली पड़े इस कोष को भरने के लिए, आसमान चूमती हुई कीमतों को फिर से धरती पर लाने के लिए और इस शताब्दी का जो सब से बड़ा और भीषण अकाल था उससे देश को बचाने के लिए और क्षतिग्रस्त अर्थतंत्र को फिर से व्यवस्थित करने के लिए आपको प्रकृति से सहायता मिल रही है। पिछली बार जब मैं सदन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ था तब सोच रहा था कि जो पोर्टफोलियो आपको मिला है उसके बारे में कहना चाहिए कि वह आपके लिए ग्रेवयार्ड आफ रेपुटेशन साबित हो सकता है। लेकिन आज आपके कुशल प्रशासन के बाद मैं सोचता हूं कि जो काम आपने वास्तव में किया है उससे आपने इस पोर्टफोलियो को, इस विभाग को एक महान गर्व और गौरव प्रदान किया है। सुनहरी फसल सारी समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए लहलहा रही है। किसान आज हसिया ले कर हृदय में अभाव की भावनायें लिए हुए जरूर है और उसके मस्तक पर कुछ पसीने की बूंदें जरूर हैं लेकिन उसके हृदय में अदम्य उत्साह है और देश की तमाम समस्याओं के निदान के लिए वह आपकी बगल मे खड़ा है।

चौ० देवी लाल जी पिछली सरकार की जो गलत नीतियां थीं उनकी बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे थे। उन गलत नीतियों ने सारे राष्ट्र की मधुर प्यालियों मे एक जहर घोल दिया था। यह जहर शक्कर की ऊंची कीमतों ने घोला था और इसकी वजह से ऐसा लगता था जैसे शक्कर से मधुरता समाप्त हो गई है। बिचौलिए गगनचुम्बी इमारतों की तरह कीमतों को ऊपर उठा ले गये थे। उनको नीचे लाने के लिए मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ किया है उसकी सराहना किए बिना मै नहीं रह सकता हूं।

बिचौलिए कृषक की मजबूरी, उसके परिश्रम का उपहास उड़ा रहे थे और आप किसान की तरफदारी न करके खाली इस बात में व्यस्त थे कि कैसे उन से अपनी जय बुलवाई जाए। एक दूसरा माइल स्टोन अगर कहा जाए तो यह भी है कि कृषकों में एक महत्वपूर्ण जागरण आया है, एक महान शक्ति के रूप मे वे हमारे राजनीतिक क्षितिज पर छा गए हैं। चौधरी साहब कह रहे थे कि इंदिरा जी ने कहा है कि हम अपना रक्त किसानों को दे सकते हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए।

यह बात उनकी समझ में नहीं आ रही थी। उनका कहना था कि आखिर रक्त का क्या काम है किसानों में। उन्होंने पढ़ा होगा सुभाष जी ने कहा था गिव मी ब्लड एण्ड आई गिव यू फ्रीडम। मेरे खयाल में यह बात भी उनकी समझ में नहीं आई होगी। उस दल में समझ की कितनी कमी है यह इसी से पता चल जाता है जब उन्होंने बताया कि जब उन्होंने अपने साथियों से प्रतिशत निकलवाया तो कोई दो प्रतिशत और कोई छः प्रतिशत निकाल रहा था ? जब इस प्रकार की समझ वाले लोग हैं तो यह बात उनकी समझ में नही आ सकती है, उनकी समझ के के परे की यह बात है।

वह युग समाप्त हो गया है जब आपके नेता किसान से चौथ वसूला करते थे। अपने जन्म दिन के अवसर पर, मध्य-युगीन प्रथा का पालन करते हुए सामन्तों की तरह उन से चौथ देने को कहा करते थे और उन से गिनवाया करते थे कि आप 77 साल के हो गए हैं, इसलिए 77 लाख या 77 करोड़ दो। वह प्रथा समाप्त हो गई है। अब आप उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसका उपहास नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब माला हाथ में लिए हुए उसके गले में पहनाने के लिए, उसको प्यार करने के लिए हम खड़े हैं।

श्री देवीलाल : अपने खर्चे पर क्यों लाते हैं ?

श्री रण वीर सिंह : यह आप करते होंगे। किसान सामूहिक रूप से खड़ा है। उसको आपकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। बहुत दिन तक आपने उससे जय बुलवा ली है। अब He can very well tell you that he can take you to the burial ground and bury you so deep from where you can never come back. वह जान गया है उसका कौन साथी है और कौन दुश्मन है। एक बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक प्रवृत्ति ने जन्म लिया है जिसके बारे में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं और कृषि मंत्री जी को आगाह करना चाहता हूं ताकि कहीं उस गलतफ़हमी में न आ जायें। हमारे वरिष्ठ संसद जो किसानों से बहुत दूर रहते हैं, माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, बजट पर बोलते हुए उन्होंने कहा था धनी किसानों को यह आशंका थी कि उन पर भी कर लगाये जायेंगे, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया और उनको छोड़ दिया गया। वित्त मंत्री जी बतायें उनको क्यों छोड़ा गया। मैं माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का सम्मान करता हूं, लेकिन अगर धनी शब्द से उन्हें एलर्जी है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या उन्हें इस तरह के धनी किसानों का क्षेत्र मालूम है जिन पर मंत्री जी कर लगा सकते हैं, या उनके पास सूची है जिसके आधार पर कर लगाया जा सकता है ? उन्हें तो लगता है सोने का अंडा देने वाली मुर्गी वाली बात ही याद आती है। अंग्रेजी अच्छी बोलने से वह अच्छे वक्ता हो सकते हैं, आसमान की बात करने से एक अच्छे विचारक भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि आंकड़े हमेशा भ्रामक और घातक होते हैं, इसलिए मंत्री जी को गुमराह करने की कोशिश न करें, और मंत्री जी कभी इस तरह की बात न सोचें अन्यथा इसके भयंकर परिणाम हो सकते हैं।

एक भूतपूर्व कृषक मसीहा जी थे हमारे यहां उन्होंने एक राजदूत भेजा था अमरीका में और उन्होंने बहुत नीचे

[श्री रण वीर सिंह]

फिर कर अमरीका के देवदूतों की चाटुकारिता की। और जब वह भारत लौट कर आये तो बम्बई के गगन चुम्बी बड़े होटल में बैठ कर उन्होंने बात करनी शुरू की और कहा कि कृषक पवित्र गाय है इसलिए उन पर कर नहीं लगाया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषक कभी भी पवित्र गाय नहीं रहा है। पवित्र गाय वह होती है जो मुफ्त का खाती है। कृषक ने हमेशा पसीना बहा कर खाया है और वह खाया है जो राष्ट्र से बचा हो। मैं ऐसे विचारकों से कहना चाहता हूं कि तुम मात्र नन्दी बैल हो जो काम नहीं करते हो और मुफ्त का खाना चाहते हो। इस तरह के विचारक अगर मंत्री जी आपको कहीं मिलें तो आप उनसे ऐसे ही कहें जो मैं कह रहा हूं।

एक बात और है किसी बात को समझने के लिए थोड़ी बुद्धि की जरूरत होती है। अगर बुद्धि नहीं है तो सब खोखला दिखाई देता है। अगर हमारे वरिष्ठ सांसद में कुछ कमी है तो मैं उसको पूरा करने में असमर्थ हूं। जहां तक फर्टिलाइजर्स की बात है मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको तमाम सारे लोग इस बारे में राय दे सकते हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स का दाम बढ़ना चाहिए, राष्ट्र को चाहे जितना कष्ट भोगना पड़े। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि आपका कदम यह होना चाहिए कि हमारे इनपुट्स के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे इसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से घोषणा होनी चाहिए, अन्यथा इसके परिणाम भयंकर हो सकते हैं।

कृषि को आप उद्योग की तरह मानें। अभी नहीं मान रहे है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई उद्योगपति उद्योग लगाता है तो उससे ऋण की वसूली 5 साल बाद करते हैं। लेकिन कृषक अगर बाग लगाता है और फल उसमें चाहे 5 साल बाद आये लेकिन उससे ऋण की वसूली दो साल बाद शुरू हो जाती है। तो इस तरह का बरताव कृषकों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए। चौधरी देवी लाल जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि उद्योग की जितनी इकाइयां हैं वहां आप सड़क ले जाते हैं, बिजली भेजते हैं और उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने पर ऋण वसूल करते हैं। कृषक के साथ भी वही नीति होनी चाहिए। उसके साथ दूसरी तरह की नीति आप न अपनायें।

ऋण वितरण को जो आपने व्यवस्था की है उसका कार्य प्रशंसनीय जरूर है, लेकिन हमारे बैंक ग्रामीण ऋण देने में बड़े ही शिथिल और उत्साहहीन हैं। हमारी ऋण लेने की क्षमता पुराने मूल्यांकन पर आधारित है, जो कि सर्वथा उपयुक्त नहीं है। वर्तमान के जो आंकड़े हैं उनके आधार पर ज्यादा मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए। और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो आप चाहे जितने ऋण की व्यवस्था करें वह हमारे लिए निरर्थक है। बहुत छोटे-छोटे ऋण ऐसे है जिनकी वसूली सम्भव नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं आप उस पर विचार करें जिस तरह से आपने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के तमाम ऋण क्षमा कर दिये हैं, इस ऋण को भी माफ करने की बात करें।

जहां तक किसान का प्रश्न है, अभी तक हम किसान और जवान को एक-साथ जोड़ते रहे हैं, जिसका तात्पर्य हमारी समझ में यह आता रहा है कि जब किसान की प्रगति होगी, तो हमारी सुरक्षा पंक्ति भी मजबूत होगी और सारे देश को तरक्की होगी। आज किसान के साथ हमने विज्ञान

को जोड़ा है। हमारे किसान का जो प्रत्येक कदम आगे बढ़ रहा है, वह वैज्ञानिक कदम है। हम यह मानते हैं कि बगैर विज्ञान की प्रगति के अब किसान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। जब हम यह बात कहते हैं तो उसके साथ-साथ हमें अपने वैज्ञानिकों की ओर भी कुछ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है।

वैज्ञानिकों को कुछ स्वतन्त्रता देने की आवश्यकता है। किस प्रकार की स्वतन्त्रता देनी चाहिए, जिससे यह कार्य कर सकें। There should be freedom to present unpopular views that it may not be a popular concept.

उसको अधिकार मिलने चाहियें। There should be right to be wrong, the right to be honestly mistaken; without this, there can be no academic freedom, and without this freedom, there can be no technological innovation.

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की स्वतंत्रता हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को दी जाये।

अभी पिछले दिनों धौली, रांची, कटक, नीलगंज और बैरकपुर की प्रयोगशालाओं को देखने का मुझे अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां अपने तमाम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त वैज्ञानिक लग रहे हैं और रात-दिन, सभी मौसम जो हमारे डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं, उनके तत्वाधान में काम करने में जुटे हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं अक्सर देखता हूं कि कभी बिजली के अभाव में हमारा कार्य रुका पड़ा रहता है। बिजली न होने की वजह से वह काम नहीं कर पा रहे है। मै चाहूंगा कि यथाशीघ्र उन्हें एक जनरेटर दिलावें या अधिक से अधिक बिजली उन्हें उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था कराई जाये और अधिकाधिक प्रयोगशालाएं खोलनी चाहियें। हमारे एक्सपैरीमेंट केन्द्रों में जो प्रयोग हो रहे हैं, प्रत्येक प्रयोग हमारे प्रगति के चरण को आगे ले जा रहा है। आपको प्रदर्शन क्षेत्र भी बढ़ाने चाहियें क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान का कृषक यह महसूस करता है कि seeing is beleaving वह देखकर ही विश्वास करता है। आप इस तरह की कोशिश करें, मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके प्रदर्शन क्षेत्र और व्यापक हों और वह आगे बढ़े।

कुछ स्थान भी आपने गलत चुने हैं, पहली आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ठीक थे, आपका मत्स्य पालन केन्द्र बैरकपुर में है। वह जगह मुझे छोटी लगती है मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको वहां से हटाकर आप धौली में खोलें जो कि बहुत विस्तृत क्षेत्र है जहां आपको कार्य करने के लिए बहुत स्थान मिल सकता है।

ट्यूबर्स का स्थान आपने भुनवेश्वर में कर दिया है, उसका बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र

[श्री रण बीर सिंह]

राजस्थान में भी हो सकता है । वहां भेडों का अनुसंधान हो चुका है जहां बहुत अच्छा कार्य हो रहा है ? कुछ हमारे राजनीतिक उधर गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इन वैज्ञानिकों की प्रगति के पथ पर सामने किसी को कोई परवाह नहीं होनी चाहिये । इन वैज्ञानिकों को पूरी स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये ताकि वह अपने कार्य को आगे बढ़ा सके ।

आपके डायरेक्टर्स एक एक स्थान पर बहुत दिनों से है । आप कोशिश करें कि आपके यूनिवर्सिटीज के जो वाइस चांसलर है, उसको आप डायरेक्टर्स की जगह पर भेजें ताकि जो स्टेनेशन की स्थिति है, उसको कुछ दूर किया जा सके ।

आपके पास 21 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि इतने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय होने के बावजूद भी आप कृषक पुत्र को उसमे प्रवेश देने की कोई वरीयता नहीं देते है । हमारा कृषक-पुत्र ही कृषि के अध्ययन की सुविधा न पावे यह क्रूर व्यंग है । मेरे ख्याल से आप इस बात पर विचार करेंगे और जिस तरह से आप सब जगह आरक्षण करते हैं, उसी तरह से इन विश्वविद्यालयो में भी आरक्षण करेंगे ताकि उस विश्वविद्यालय में कृषक-पुत्रों को भर्ती की जगह मिल सके ।

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में फैजाबाद में गलत जगह पर विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया है । किसी राजनेता का, खास तौर से श्री बहुगुणा जी का बहुत प्रभाव रहा जिसकी वजह से ऐसी गलत जगह पर यह विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया गया] । अगर इस विश्वविद्यालय को जीवित रखना है तो आपको उससे एफिलिएटेड कालेज बनाने होगे और उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का जिला बहराईच बहुत उपयुक्त है ।

आप के डायरेक्टर जनरल श्री गौतम ने पिछले दिनों वाइस चासलरों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था उसमे कहा गया था यूनिवर्सिटी की सुविधा उन स्थानो को उपलब्ध करानी है जो क्षेत्र बैकवर्ड हों, जहा ट्राइबल्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हों और उनको सहायता मिल सके । बहराइच में सब कुछ उपलब्ध है, गिरजापुरी मे रेडीमेड स्थान भी है, केन्द्र का विस्तृत फार्म है जो कालेज के लिए बिल्कुल ठीक जगह है । मै समझता हू कि मेरा जो अनुरोध है वह आपके विचारों के अनुरूप है, मेरे ख्याल से आप इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देगे ।

व्हाइट रैवोल्यूशन की बात बहुत की जाती है लेकिन उसमें अभी तक हम बहुत प्रगति नहीं कर पाये हैं । वैज्ञानिक

लोग रात-दिन इसमें लग हैं, लेकिन हम अभी तक जो प्रगतिशील क्रासब्रीड एनीमल्स की है, वह सर्व-साधारण को उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं।

मुझे एक बात बहुत अजीब लगी कि हमारे राष्ट्र का जो एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र हरियाणा में करनाल में है, अगर किसी दूसरी स्टेट का आदमी वहां से पशु खरीदता है, तो हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार उस पर 100 रुपये टैक्स लगाती है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह केन्द्र की संस्था है और सब राज्यों को उससे समान फ़ायदा होना चाहिए। वह केवल हरियाणा की बपौती नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ इस बारे में बात करें किसी दिन ऐसा न हो कि जो रेलें हरियाणा में से गुजर रही है, वहां की राज्य सरकार उन पर भी टैक्स लगाने लगे । इस प्रकार का टैक्स अविलम्ब हटा देना चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं, वहां के कर्मचारी कभी कभी कुछ टेकनीशन्ज को अपने अनुरूप न पा कर आइसक्रीम के सैम्पल को सब-स्टैंडर्ड बता देते है और उन्हें कई प्रकार से हैरास करते है, जिसके कारण उनके लिए जमानत देने और जेल जाने की नौबत भी आ जाती है । इस लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारक्षेत्र में लक्ष्मण-रेखा साफ़ होनी चाहिए और उन दोनों का जूरिसडिक्शन अलग अलग रहना चाहिए।

वैज्ञानिकों को एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए, ताकि हमें पता लग सके कि भाव तय करने में हमारा कितना हित या अहित हो रहा है । इसी तरह वैज्ञानिकों को एफ सी आई के साथ भी जोड़ा जा सकता है । आज स्थिति यह है कि अनाज में शिवल्ड ग्रेन, फारेन मैटर और मायस्चर वगैरह बता कर कम दाम दिये जाते हैं। वहां पर बैठे हुए आई ए एस अफसर दुनिया भर की बातें बनाते हैं । सरकार वहां पर वैज्ञानिकों को क्यों नहीं रखती है, जो उन लोगों की अक्ल में इजाफ़ा कर सकें और अनाज की क्लासिफ़िकेशन आदि के बारे में जानकारी दे सकें ? इसके साथ ही जन-प्रतिनिधियों को भी जोड़ कर इस संस्था के स्वरूप को अच्छा बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

ए पी सी का एक सहोदर एफ सी आई है । उसके विषय में जितना कहा जाये, उतना ही थोड़ा है । मैं नहीं जानता कि मंत्री महोदय देश के ग़रीब किसानों के कंधों पर इस सफ़ेद हाथी को कब तक लादे रहेंगे। राव साहब ने 9 अगस्त, 1980 को राज्य सभा में कहा था—मैं उन्हें उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :—

FCI was incurring a loss of Rs. 40 to 50 crores annually.

जब 40 से 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष की हानि हो रही है, तो पता नहीं, वह समय कब आयेगा, जब मंत्री महोदय उसमें दखल देंगे और उसको सुधारने के लिए कदम उठायेंगे। अगर हम लोग या बाहर के लोग कुछ कह, तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन मैंने तो मंत्री महोदय को ही क्वोट किया है । स्पीकर साहब, श्री बलराम, ने इस बारे में जो विचार प्रकट किया, वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :—

He was surprised to see while returning from Chandigarh that some FCI men at Barbar were sprinkling water on the bags of wheat to increase their weight.

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

जब इस तरह कारिस्तानियां हो रही हैं, तो वह समय कब आयेगा, जब मंत्री महोदय इस संस्था को सुधारने के लिए पग उठायेंगे? उसकी आपरेशनल कास्ट्स इतनी अधिक है कि सरकार जो सबसिडी दे रही है, वह उपभोक्ताओं तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है, बल्कि बीच में ही खत्म हो जाती है। इसकी आपरेशनल कास्ट्स दुनिया भर से अधिक हैं। उसमें 73,000 आदमी लगे हुए हैं और 75 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि अभी तक विवादास्पद पड़ी हुई है। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ जन-प्रतिनिधियों को जोड़ना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय हर बार यही कहते हैं कि इसमें समय लगेगा। मुझे तो लगता है कि इस चक्रव्यूह में घुसने के बाद वह अभिमन्यु हो कर रह गए हैं और उसके सारे दरवाजे तोड़ने में असमर्थ लगते हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारी आवाज संसद की दीवारों से टकरा कर केवल प्रतिध्वनि हो कर नहीं रह जायेगी, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे कर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

एक बादशाह जीतने के बाद जब दिल्ली में हाथी पर चढ़ा, तो उसने पूछा कि इसकी लगाम कहां है। लोगों ने बताया कि हाथी की लगाम नहीं होती है, अंकुश होता है और वह भी दूसरे के हाथ में।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह ऐसे हाथी पर चढ़ना बन्द कर दें, जिसकी न तो लगाम उनके पास है और न ही अंकुश पर उनका नियंत्रण है। अगर उन्हें शौक है, तो वह घोड़े की सवारी करें, जिसकी लगाम उनके पास हो। बाहर के लोग एफ सी आई पर प्रहार करते हैं, मगर दोष के भागी हम बनते हैं। मंत्री महोदय का तरकश तर्क के बाणों से भरा पड़ा है, जिन का प्रयोग कर के वह हमारी बातों को झुठला देंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि ऐसा न कर के वह हमारी बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

पूरे देश के लिए एक नीति बनानी चाहिए। एक ओर महाराष्ट्र में सब कर्जे माफ कर दिए गए हैं और दूसरी ओर यू० पी० में कर्जे जोरों से वसूल हो रहे है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। क्या यह स्थिति असंतोष और आक्रोश का कारण नहीं हो सकती है? मैं यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि चूंकि मंत्री महोदय केन्द्रीय मंत्री है इस लिए प्रदेशों पर उनका अधिकार नहीं है। दिल्ली असंतोष और आक्रोश की लहरों से बचा नहीं रह सकता है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय प्रदेशों को एक निर्णायक आदेश भेजें कि उन सब को समान रूप से काम करना है।

दूसरी बात—आप ने एक जोन हिन्दुस्तान का गेहूं के लिए बना दिया। अभी मैं बहराइच गया। मेरा गेहूं तैयार था। बाजार में पहुंचा। वहां उन्होंने कहा कि यू०पी० ने तो जिला बन्दी कर दी। मैंने कहा, मैं अभी संसद् से लौट कर आ रहा हूं, ऐसी तो कुछ नहीं था। तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश का एक जोन बनाएं। यू० पी० में जिला बन्दी हो जाय, महाराष्ट्र में पूरा स्वतन्त्र हो जाय, This is no good. There should be one uniform policy for the whole country अगर हमें असंतोष और आक्रोश से बचना है तो यह कहना पड़ेगा अन्यथा लोग इसको पसंद नहीं करेंगे और यह बात अच्छी नहीं होगी।

तमाम राज्यों में नहरें निकलती हैं, बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं जिस में किसान

पूरी तरह से डिस्प्लेस्ड हो जाते हैं। मेरे पास उस का एक बड़ा समाधान है, आप उस पर विचार करें। जब नहर निकाली जाय या बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाय किसी प्रदेश में तो जिस गांव में यह प्रोजेक्ट लगता है वहां की फिर से चकबन्दी की जाय और पूरी जमीन सब को बराबर बांटी जाय। उस का जो मुआवजा दिया जाय वह भी सारे गांव को बराबर दिया जाय। तब न हमें कोई दिक्कत आएगी उन के विस्थापित होने की न पुनर्स्थापित करने की इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस योजना पर भी आप ध्यान दें।

अन्त में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं, जो कवि पन्त ने कहा था, भारत माता मात्र ग्रामवासिनी नहीं है और न यह दिल्ली के वैभव की रानी है बल्कि आप यह समझ लें कि आज दिल्ली उस कृषक शक्ति की रानी है और आप उस मंत्रालय के मंत्री नहीं हैं, जहां कृषक सोया पड़ा था, आज आप उस शक्ति के मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं जहां कृषक अंगड़ाई ले कर उठा है, वह अपना स्थान स्वयं बना रहा है, पूरे क्षितिज पर छा गया है और महसूस करता है कि उस के हितों की रक्षा मात्र कृषक के ही हाथ से हो सकती है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इतने कुशल कृषक के हाथ में उसका हक सुरक्षित रहेगा, इस में किसी को सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप की मांगों का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं और सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री जे० सी० बरवे (रामटेक): सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने जो डिमांड्स पेश की हैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। यहां पर विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि सरकार ने भाव बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई तजवीज नहीं की है। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब इस देश में कांग्रेस सरकार के जाने के बाद जनता सरकार आई उस वक्त लोगों को और किसानों को भी लगा कि इस देश में कुछ किसानों के लिए होगा, परन्तु आप को मालूम होगा कि गन्ने का मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए जिस प्रकार का रवैया उन्होंने अख्तयार किया वह एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण आज किसानों के सामने है कि गन्ना उन्हें अपने खेतों में जलाना पड़ा, उसे काटने की नौबत भी नहीं आ पाई। इस हालत में किसान उनके राज में किसानी का काम करते रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे को भला बुरा बोलने के पहले हम कितना अच्छा करते हैं यह सोच कर काम करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मैं जिस स्टेट से आया हूं महाराष्ट्र से वहां के किसानों के लिए वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने और अन्तुले सरकार ने बहुत सारे ऐसे निर्णय लिए है जिस की वजह से आज किसानों में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा हुई है कि हमारी भी इसी प्रकार की तरक्की होनी चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि जो स्माल होल्डिंग वाले किसान थे उन के ऊपर जो चार-चार पांच-पांच, छः छः साल के कर्जा पड़ा हुआ था जिस को वे दे नहीं सकते थे और अपनी किसानी कर नहीं सकते थे, उसको माफ कर के उन्हें उत्साहित करने का काम वहां किया है जिस की वजह से आज हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है उसका प्रभाव बढ़ा है और किसान यह सोचने लगा है कि हमारी बातों पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के सामने जिस वक्त ए०पी०सी० कमेटी आई थी, मैं भी उस

[श्री जे० सी० बरवे[

वक्त उस कमेटी में हाजिर था । उस कमेटी ने—उत्पादन खर्च को जोड़ कर किसानों को क्या रियायत मिलनी चाहिए उस के बारे में बहुत बड़ा डाटा बना कर दिया है । मै इस के ऊपर ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे दूसरे विषय की ओर जाना है । मैं बिनती करूंगा मंत्री जी से कि जिस प्रकार से एक इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट को कारखाना लगाने के बाद जो खर्चा आता है, वह खर्चा और उस पर 20 प्रतिशत प्राफिट दे कर उसको उत्साहित किया जाता है । उसी प्रकार किसानों को लगने वाले उत्पादन खर्च और उसके ऊपर 20 प्रतिशत मुनाफा दे कर उसको उत्साहित किया जाए । उसी प्रकार से ये जो किसान हैं जो खेती मे काम करते है उन को भी उत्पादन करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाव दिया जाय ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किसानों के उत्पादन खर्च का डाटा बना कर जो भारत सरकार को भेजा है, उस पर किसानों को लगने वाला उत्पादन खर्च और 20 प्रतिशत प्राफिट दे कर किसानों को प्रोत्साहन किया जाए ताकि अपने देश के लिए किसान ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सके । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो सिफारिश भारत सरकार को की है उसके मुताबिक इस भावना के साथ, यह जो मांग है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

एक बात मुझे वीकर सेक्शंस के बारे में कहनी है । इस देश के वीकर सेक्शंस कौन हैं ? वह हैं फिशरमैन, मछली पकड़ने वाले जिनकी आबादी इस देश में 6 करोड़ के लगभग है । ये लोग कैसे रहते हैं, क्या खाते-पीते हैं और क्या पहनते हैं—इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को जरूर है लेकिन जिस लगन के साथ इन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था वह ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है—यह बात मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ती है । इतने वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भीये 6 करोड़ फिशरमेन जो कि आदिवासी पावर्टी लाइन से भी नीचे हैं । वहलाते है, हालत को अच्छा बनाने के लिए कभी उनकी सोचा ही नहीं गया है । प्लानिंग कमीशन में मुझे बुलाया गया था, मैंने वहां पर अपने विचार रखे लेकिन उसके बाद भी जो छठी योजना की रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें मेरीन फिशरीज के सर्वे की बात तो कही गई है लेकिन इनलैण्ड फिशरमेन के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है । यह गरीब तबका जिनके मतों से यह सरकार प्रचण्ड बहुमत लेकर यहा आई है, मैं समझता हूं मंत्री जी उनकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान देंगे ।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी सहकारिता मंत्री भी है, सहकारिता की ओर भी उनका ध्यान जरूर जाएगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । मैं महाराष्ट्र की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं । अभी अभी कल परसों हमारे महाराष्ट्र के सहकारिता मंत्री ने असेम्बली में कहा कि सहकारी चीनी कारखाने हर जिले में दो दो बनाए जायेंगे । महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के नेतृत्व में वहां पर सहकारिता को इतना बड़ा बढ़ावा मिल रहा है लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ब्यूरोक्रैसी के लोग कुछ भी कह दें तो वीकर सेक्शंस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि उनकी ओर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है । आज जो हमारे फिशरमेन हैं वे किसके हाथ में हैं ? जो मिडिलमेन हैं, जो बड़े बड़े धंधे करने वाले हैं, जो इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले हैं उन्हीं के हाथों में ये लोग हैं । आज उनकी क्या मांगें हैं और उनके लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं, यह आपको सोचना चाहिए । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में

इनलैण्ड फिशरीज में इतना पानी है लेकिन उस पानी में डालने के लिए जो सीड होता है उसका उत्पादन करने के लिए 33 साल के बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। अगर कुछ किया गया है तो उसका क्या अमली रूप सामने आया है ? इतने सरकारी अफसर बैठे हुए है लेकिन होता कुछ भी नहीं है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मीठे पानी के जो फिशरमेन हैं उनको पानी में सीड डालने के लिए रेलवे की ओर से कोई सुविधा नही मिलती है। उन के पास तक सीड नहीं पहुंचता है। जो सहकारी समितियां गठित हुई है उनको भी समय पर सीड नहीं मिलता है। अगर कोई पैसा दे तभी उसका काम होता है वरना नहीं होता है। तो ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। फिशरमेन के लिए जहां तक यह सीड का मामला है, उस पर मंत्री जी को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको सुविधा प्रदान करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में सारे देश में जो मछुवारे हैं, उनकी लगभग पांच हजार समितियां है। इन पांच हजार समितियों को आप जब तक शेयरकेपिटल नहीं देंगे, तब तक उनकी उन्नति कैसे होगी। पांच सौ रु० से लेकर हजार रु० तक इनका शेयर कैपिटल है। उनको इन्क्रेज करने के लिए जब तक शासन की ओर से रियायत नहीं दी जाती, वे आगे कैसे बढ़ सकेंगे। ये जो गरीब लोग हैं, ये अपने सहकारिता के मारफत मिडिल मैन को कैसे हटायेंगे—यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और इस ओर कुछ करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार जापान और कोरिया में सहकारिता के मारफत वहां का सारा डीजल और इन्श्योरेन्स का काम राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता मछुवा संघ को दिया गया है, जिसकी वजह से वे आगे बढ़े हैं इसी प्रकार भारत सरकार को यह कार्य मछुवा सहकारी संघ को देना चाहिए। सहकारिता के लिए महाराष्ट्र मच्छीमार संघ ने पम्प मांगा था, तो उसका भी अभी केस चल रहा है, कोई उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं रामटेक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हू। वहां पर एक खिडसीट डैम है, जो कि 81 में पूरा होने वाला था, लेकिन अब उसके 83 में पूरा होने की बात कही जाती है इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वहां पर किसानों की बहुत बुरी हालत है, यह जो आपने निर्णय लिया है कि इसको 83 में पूरा करेंगे, मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां के किसानों को सहायता मिल सके। मैं आपका ध्यान अमरावती जिले के दरुढ़ और मोर्शी एरिया की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं, जहां पर कि पांच लाख सन्तरे के झाड़ है। वहां पर वाटर लैवल नीचे चला गया है, जिसकी वजह से कुओं में पानी नही है। पानी न रहने की वजह से वहां के किसान इतने घबराए हुए है कि वे ट्रकों पर पानी की टंकी लाद कर झाड़ को बचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस ओर भी मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे ध्यान दें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से भी अपील की है और मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से भी अपील करूंगा कि वे भी इस पर ध्यान दें।

अन्त में मैंने जो अपनी अड़चनें माननीय सदन के सामने रखी हैं, आशा है कि आप

[श्री जे० सी० बरवे]

उस पर अवश्य कार्यवाही करेंगे । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एग्रीकल्चर डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): Sir, I wish I could have been allotted more time. Shri Mirdha also would like to speak on certain points. I would like to be as brief as possible. We are just having this debate at a moment when we have got the Census figures in our hand. And the position is really very alarming. Whatever we may talk politically from this side or that side, the position indeed is very alarming, in the sense that as per the calculations made by the Agricultural Scientists and Economists, our country would need about 1 million tonne of additional food every two months. It is a very big task to provide for such a large quantity of food every two months.

14.38 hrs.

(Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.

We have to achieve such a big task. I call upon the agricultural scientists and agricultural administrators to be aware of the position and be alert and take all necessary steps in this regard. The total food need of the country by about 2000 A. D. would be about 250 million tonnes. From where could we get this larger quantity? Punjab and Haryana have reached optimum production in regard to food. What is the potential area to be tapped now? It is only the Eastern part which has got the necessary vista, the necessary opening; I therefore, make a request to agricultural scientists and administrators: 'Please look at the Eastern parts of our country for optimum food production." Otherwise we will be in a tight corner. Time is not far when food will be used as an international weapon for political pressure. India should not lag behind, and we should be ready for it. This is my request to the Hon. Minister, Sir. As far as the potentiality of the crop production is concerned, a lot of controversy has been there as to what is the potential crop production in our country. I am happy to report the analysis made by the world renowned scientist Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, that we need not be alarmed about the potentiality in so far as India is concerned. He has said that we may have 4572 million tonnes of food potentiality in this country. There is nothing to be alarmed. What is needed is the mechanism for the optimum use of the manpower.

Now, in regard to agricultural assets, we have four assets-soil, sun light and water and the manpower. With these assets agricultural development has to be accelerated and they have to be harnessed to the optimum level. Otherwise having all these assets, we will be lagging behind the technically advanced countries of the world. Until and unless we deploy our energy and strength for optimum food production, we will not be able to tap those areas which are untapped so far.

In regard to food reserves, I would like to caution the Government. In our godowns we should at least maintain 20 million tonnes of foodgrains as reserve. Don'ts be mislead by the figures of the Food Corporation of India. Sometimes they give wrong figures. Be assertive and be correct in your approach and calculations. You must maintain a minimum of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains as reserve. I want to mention about the untapped potential area where concerted effort has to be made that is, in Eastern part of India. Unless you take necessary steps the problem of zinc deficiency, micronutrients, salinity, alkalinity etc. are going to be a challenge to soil health.

They are going to give trouble. Moreover land reclamation and soil health are to be met according to the condition of the area.

In Eastern part of U.P. and Bihar, Leechi, Potato, mango and banana are produced in large quantities. They should be encouraged for more and more production and there should be proper marketing, storage and processing facilities for these items. As regards oil seeds, we are importing edible oil worth about Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that we can make up this deficiency if we have large areas such as Mokemah, Bariah Tal under intensive agricultural production, especially for the production of oil seeds. This is just my suggestion.

Then in regard to the transfer of technology we are very much advanced in agricultural technology. We are not lagging behind other countries in this respect. It is only the implementation part of the technology which is needed. Whether it is water technology, post-harvest technology, or pesticide technology, it is only by optimum use of these technologies that we can attain a maximum production. The transfer of technology from laboratory to land should be given the utmost importance and this programme of the I.C.A.R. should be transferred to the land so that maximum yield is achieved.

About pesticides, I would like to remind the Government that a lot of nefarious activity is going on in pesticides business. Some spurious and fake products are supplied in the name of pesticides. There should be quality control and regular check has to be done on all the containers of this item so that this kind of malpractice is to stopped forthwith. Shri Mirdha is sitting by my side and he was the Chairman of the National Commission on Agriculture. He has brought out his report in 15 volumes. I am not going to repeat what has been enumerated in the Report. We have Agricultural Commission Report, we have Flood Comission Ganga Flood commission Brahmaputra Commission Reports and we have Irrigation Commission Reports. Why should we depend on somebody else? We hav egot all these reports. They are all very important reports. The only thing is that we should implement the recommendations made in those reports.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the annual milk production in the country was estimated at 17.1 million tonnes in 1940, 17.4 million tonness in 1951 and 24.7 million tonnes in 1973. The report of the Mirdha Commission had already said that milk production in the country had gone down. The average per capita consumption of milk and milk products has gone down. In per capita per day terms, the availability of milk worked out to 150 grammes in 1940, 132 grammes in 1951 and 118 grammes in 1973. This is a very alarming situation and has to be checked.

Now, in regard to this flood and National Water Policy they should be clubbed together and we should have a National Water Policy for the whole country. Until and unless we have a National Water Policy applicable to all the States, we will not be successful in our National Plans. So, I urge upon the Government to have a strong National Policy in regard to water resources, whether it is ground water resource or surface water resource. Here I would like to repeat the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He had said that our work would not end until and unless we wipedout every teat from every eye. Therefore, what I want to say is that you will not be able to wipe out every tear from every eye without providing food to the entire population of the country. I you are sincere to his feelings and his sentiments, you should

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

provide food to everyone in this country.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे कई एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट मित्रों ने अपने विचारों को यहां पर रखा है । मैं सायल और नेचर कन्जरवेशन के संदर्भ में कुछ बातें यहां पर कहना चाहूंगा ।

हाल में इस संसद में एक एक्ट फारेस्ट कन्जरवेशन के सम्बन्ध में पास किया था लेकिन जिस तरीके से विभिन्न प्रान्तों को सरकारें आज उस अधिनियम का उपयोग कर रही हैं, वह वास्तव में संतोषप्रद नहीं है । उस अधिनियम के बन जाने के बाद, कृषि मंत्री जी ने उस बहस का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि जंगलों का जो अंधाधुंध कटान होता है और पर्यावरण के संतुलन का जो प्रश्न पैदा हो गया है, उसको हम इससे नियंत्रित कर सकेंगे लेकिन आज विभिन्न प्रान्तों में सरकारी एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से कटान का कार्य चल रहा है और जंगल कट रहे हैं । जब डेवलपमेंट एक्टिविटीज का सवाल आता है, कहीं पर सड़क बनने की बात आती है और कहीं पर सेचाई योजना की बात आती है, तो उसके लिए जमीन देने के लिए राज्यों के वन विभाग इस एक्ट का हवाला देते हैं । इस तरह से डेवलपमेन्ट एक्टिविटीज में इससे अवरोध पैदा हुआ है और जहां पर जंगलों के काटने का सवाल है, वह आज भी अबाध रूप से चल रहा है । मेरा माननीय वन मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक ऐसा कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल, कम्पैक्ट फारेस्ट बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया जाए, जिसके जरिये जहां-जहां इस तरह के जंगल हैं, वहां उन जंगलों की सुरक्षा हो सके और वहां के जो लोग हैं, उनको उन जंगलों के साथ हम जोड़ सकें क्योंकि आज भी हमारा देश प्रकृति पर निर्भर है, कृषि के लिए भी हम उस पर अवलम्बित है । प्रकृति के जो तत्व हैं, पानी और अच्छी वर्षा के संदर्भ में, जो चीज सब से ज्यादा महत्व रखती है, वह है जंगल और इन जंगलों में ज्यादा जोर देने की जरूरत है । जहां पर सरकारी एजेंसियां जंगलों को काटती हैं वहीं पर दूसरे लोग भी उन्हें काटते हैं । इस बारे में प्रान्तों की जनता को वनों से सम्बद्ध करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम प्रान्तों में फोरस्ट्री को शिक्षा का एक अंग बनाएं । वहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था को जंगलों से सम्बद्ध कर, इन दोनों को एक-दूसरे का अंग बनाएं । इस पर भी जोर देने की जरूरत है । इसलिए ऐसे क्षेत्र में आप कृषि के अन्तर्गत ऐसी योजनाएं शुरू कीजिए जो पशुपालन, फोडर और दुग्ध उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित हों ताकि लोगों को जंगलों का महत्व पता चल सके और वे जंगलों को बचाने का लाभ समझ सकें ।

माननीय, हमारे जो रिमोट एरियाज हैं, वहां की एग्रीकल्चरल इकानोमी को रिवाइव करने के लिए, उन्नतशील बनाने के लिए कोई ठोस प्रयास नहीं किये गये । आपके अनुसंधान विभाग के अन्तर्गत जो कार्य हो रहे हैं उनमें इन रिमोट एरियाज की एग्रिकल्चरल इकानोमी के लिए कोई संतोषजनक प्रयत्न नहीं किये गये हैं । आपने 1960 में पंतनगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोला और फिर सारे देश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की एक श्रृंखला स्थापित की जिनके द्वारा कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये गये । उन्होंने मैदानी क्षेत्रों की एग्रीकल्चरल इकानोमी को डवलप करने के लिए बड़े सराहनीय कार्य किये लेकिन उनसे लगे हुए जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं उनके लिए एजूकेशन, रिसर्च और एक्स-

टेंशन में जो इन्टिग्रेटिड अप्रोच होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन तीनों में हमारी इन्टेग्रेटेड अप्रोच हो । मान्यवर यादव साहब ने अभी कहा कि लेबर टू लैंड (Land) प्रोग्राम के संदर्भ में कारगर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है । मैं इससे सम्पूर्णत: सहमत हूं । एग्रीकल्चर के सम्बन्ध में हमारी जो टेक्नोलोजी है, उसका लाभ कामन से कामन साधारण से साधारण छोटे से छोटे जोतदार को पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए । आज एग्रीकल्चरल टेक्नोलोजी बड़े लोगों के हितसाधन करने की बात बन कर रह गयी है । मैं नहीं कहता कि उनका हित साधन नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए और हर तरीके से कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि गांवों के अन्दर जो छोटे से छोटे जोतदार है, जो गरीब कृषक हैं उनको भी इस टेक्नोलोजी का लाभ पहुंचे । इसलिए इस विषय में एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की जरूरत है । जहां आपने पर्वतीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की है वहीं अगर उसकी एक शाखा आप वहां के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में भी खोल दें ताकि वहां के रिमोट एरियाज का एग्रीकल्चरल इकानोमी के लिए वह विश्वविद्यालय कारगर ढंग से काम कर सके तो वहां के लोगों को इससे बहुत लाभ मिल सकता है ।

मुझे बड़ा खुशी है कि आपने जम्मू कश्मीर के अन्दर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रावधान किया है । ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय वहां की वेजटेबल, एनीमल हस्बडरी, हार्टीकल्चर, सिल्वीकल्चर पर आधारित इकानोमी को रिवाइव कर सकते है । जहां मैं पर्वतीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पर जोर देता हूं वहीं पर मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ट्राइबल एग्रीकल्चर भी एक महत्वपूर्ण इकोनोमी है । इस देश के अन्दर जहां कहीं भी ट्राइल, जनजाति के लोग रहते हैं उनकी खेती का अपना तौर तरीका है उनके लिए एक विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए जिससे कि वहां की ट्राइबल इकोनोमी को रिवाइव करने के लिए वे कुछ काम कर सकें, कोई ठोस काम कर सकें ।

मैं एक चीज की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जैसे कि हमारे एक सम्माननीय सदस्य ने अभी मुझे बताया था कि जितने भी हमारे कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जहां कहीं भी हमारे देश के अन्दर है उसमें आप रिटायरमेंट से पहले या रिटायरमेंट के बाद में आई० ए० एस० आफीसरों को वाइस चांसलर बनाते है । मान लीजिए किसी खास आई० ए० एस० व्यक्ति को आप किसी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में वाइस चांसलर बना कर भेजते है तो उसमें जितने साइंटिस्ट्स और टेक्नीकल लोग होते है उनको उस आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी के नीचे काम करना पड़ता है और इससे एक कम्युनिकेशन गेप पैदा हो जाता है, एक असंतोष की भावना पैदा हो जाती है, एक अविश्वास का भाव पैदा होता है । इसलिए हमारे एग्रीकल्चरल साइंटिस्टों में निश्चित रूप से एक रोष व्याप्त हो जाता है । इस पालिसी को कृपया देखें और जिन प्रांतों की सरकारें ऐसा कर रही है उनसे कहें और यदि आपके द्वारा किया जा रहा है तो आप भी इसको देखें कि यदि कहीं पर विशेष परिस्थिति में आवश्यक हो तो अवश्य आई०ए०एस० अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करें, नहीं तो कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की ही नियुक्ति कुलपति के पद पर होनी चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, सायल एण्ड वाटर कंजरवेशन प्रोग्राम फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में शुरू किया

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

गया था और उसके तहत आपने आल इंडिया सायल एण्ड लैण्ड यूज आर्गनाइजेशन और स्टेट लैंड यूज बोर्ड बनाए थे, लेकिन इन संस्थाओं से जितनी उम्मीद थी, जितना काम इन्हें करना चाहिए था, उतना इनके द्वारा नहीं किया गया। मान्यवर, सायल कंजर्वेशन का प्रोग्राम कृषि के मामले में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रोग्राम है और इस प्रोग्राम के कारगर रूप से क्रियान्वित न होने के कारण जहां पर एक भाग की मिट्टी बहकर मैदानों में जा रही है, मैदानों में फ्लड का प्रश्न पैदा होता जा रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर हमने जो डैम्स बनाए हैं, उनमें सिल्टिंग का प्रश्न भी पैदा होता जा रहा है। इसलिए सायल कंजरवेशन प्रोग्राम को को स्ट्रिक्टली एडाप्ट किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान रखा गया है वह बिलकुल असंतोषजनक है। स्टेट्स में जो इसके लिए बोर्ड हैं उनको आपको कहना चाहिए कि वे सायल लेबोरेटरीज बनाएं, ताकि लोगों को मिट्टी के विषय में पता लग सके कि उसके खेत में किस चीज की खेती अच्छी हो सकती है। वेस्ट लैंड और नो मैन्स लैण्ड का उपयोग भी किया जाना चाहिए और इसकी जानकारी लोगों को देने के लिए हमारे बोर्डों को सामने आना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से फ्लड एवं ड्राउट प्रोन प्रोग्राम और कैचमेंट एरिया प्रोग्राम्स को भी इंटेंसीफाइड करना चाहिए। इनके तहत ठोस काम करने की आवश्यकता है। कैचमेंट एरिया प्रोग्राम के तहत अभी तक आप छुटपुट रूप से काम करते रहे हैं। कहीं पर दीवार बना दी, कहीं पर दो-चार पेड़ लगा दिये, इससे मैदानी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या क्या हल हो सकती है, डैम्स में सिल्टिंग की समस्या क्या हल हो सकती है? इसलिए मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फ्लड प्रोन प्रोग्राम और कैचमेन्ट एरिया प्रोग्राम पर अधिक से अधिक जोर देना चाहिए और इस संबंध में कुछ ठोस काम करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमारे कृषि का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है "दुग्ध उत्पादन" आज जो हमारा दुग्ध उत्पादन का प्रोग्राम है वह उपभोक्ता उन्मुखी है। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि उपभोक्ता को किस तरह से सस्ते से सस्ता दूध उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। चाहे वह सोया मिल्क हो, गाय का दूध हो या भैंस का दूध हो। लेकिन आप कम से कम पशुपालक का भी तो ध्यान रखिये। आप यह भी देखें कि पशुपालक को उसके दूध का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए एक नेशनलाइजड पालिसी बनाएं। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्टस की कीमतें तो आपने बढ़ा दी, गेंहूं की कीमत बढ़ा दी, गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी, धान की कीमत बढ़ा दी, इसके लिए आप साधुवाद के पात्र हैं, लेकिन यह एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है, जिससे कृषक पैसा कमा सकते हैं और अपनी जरूरत की चीजें खरीद सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि दुग्ध मूल्यों पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में ब्रीड सुधारने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। पशुचिकित्सालय नहीं हैं, यदि किसी पशु को फुट-माउथ डिसीज हो जाती है तो इसके लिए वैक्सीन नहीं मिलते, यदि और कोई बीमारी हो जाती है तो चिकित्सक नहीं मिलता। हिन्दुस्तान भर में वैटर्नरी स्टाक मैन सेंटर बहुत कम हैं इस ओर ध्यान दो। मेरा निवेदन है कि हर जिला मुख्यालय पर एक इस तरीके का नक्लजन प्लांट लगाना चाहिए, जहां आर्टिफिशियल सीमंस बन सकें और एयर कंडीशन गाड़ियों के माध्यम से, कंटेनर्स के

माध्यम से बैटर्नरी स्टाक मैन सैंटर तक पहुंच सके ताकि अच्छी ब्रीड से क्रास करा कर गाय-भैंसों की नसलों को अच्छा बनाया जा सके । इस पर आप कृपया ध्यान दें ।

अब मैं पहाड़ी दूरस्थ तथा अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूंगा। फूड कारपोरेशन द्वारा जो गोदाम यहां बनाए जाते हैं उस सदर्भ में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जहां पर चीजें पैदा नहीं होती हैं, बाहर से मंगा कर जहां पर उनको मुहैया कराया जाता है, जहां गेहूं पैदा नहीं होता है, उन क्षेत्रों की ओर भी फूड कारपोरेशन को खास ध्यान देना चाहिए । उसके गोदाम मैदानी क्षेत्रों में खुले हुए हैं या वहां खुले हैं जहां रेल हैड है । लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों में बर्फ गिर जाती है, बरसात जबर्दस्त होती हैं और उस वक्त जहां गेहूं, चावल इत्यादि नहीं पहुंच पाता है और इस कारण से वहां आकस्मिक अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है, लोगों को बड़े मंहगे दामों पर चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती है, एफ सी आई को चाहिए कि उन हिल एरियाज में, उन दूरस्थ एरियाज में जहां चीजें पैदा नहीं होती हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वाटर्ज में बड़े बड़े गोदाम बनाए और उन गोदामों में इतना फूड स्टाक रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि लोगों के सामने जब इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो तो उनको अनाज मिल सके, गेहूं इत्यादि मिल सके ।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता है । आपने सस्ती चीनी लोगों को उपलब्ध कराई है और एक नियम आपने बना दिया है कि शहरों में एक किलो और गांवों में पांच सौ ग्राम चीनी प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से दी जाएगी । जिन गांवों मे गन्ना पैदा होता है वहां आपका खयाल यह है कि गुड़ लोग बना लेते हैं या खांड इत्यादि बना लेते हैं इस वास्ते उनके वास्ते पांच सौ ग्राम पर्याप्त है लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्र व कुछ अन्य क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां गन्ना ही पैदा नहीं होता है । चूंकि बहुत कम पर्वतीय क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता है इस वास्ते उन क्षेत्रों में आप यह कोटा उतना ही रखें जितना आप शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए रखते हैं और जो अन्तर है इस को आप समाप्त करें। इस मामले में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में जो अन्तर आपने रखा है इस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए । वहां के सब लोगों को भी एक किलो चीनी आप उपलब्ध कराएं ।

एफ सी आई का जो वर्किंग है वह भी ठीक नहीं है । वह खरीद करता है और सारे सामान को इधर से उधर पहुंचाता है। उस पर करोड़ों रूपये का व्यय होता है । अभी माननीय रण वीर सिंह जी ने कहा कि एफ सी आई के जो अधिकारी हैं इन पर आपका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है क्योंकि ये स्टेट्स में काम करते हैं और आप समझते हैं कि स्टेट्स उन पर नियंत्रण रखेगी । लेकिन वे रख नहीं पातीं क्योंकि ये उनके कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, आपके हैं । आप से ये दूर बैठे हुए हैं इस वास्ते आपका भी उन पर नियंत्रण नहीं रह पाता है । इस वास्ते एफ सी आई के वर्किंग को आप ठीक करें । इससे करोड़ों रुपया जो बरबाद होता है वह बच सकता है । हजारों टन गतला जो खराब चला जाता है उसको आप बचाएं । किसानों को जो ठीक मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है और वे बेचारे बिचौलिये के चंगुल में फंस जाते हैं, उससे उनको बचाया जाना चाहिए ।

फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम के संदर्भ में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । पिछले साल इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 76 लाख मेट्रिक टन गेहूं आपने उपलब्ध किया । आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को भी कुछ गेहूं दिया लेकिन इसका अधिकांश में दुरुपयोग हुआ है । रेग्युलर गेहूं का आवंटन

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

जो आपने 35 हजार मेट्रिक टन परमंथ किया वह भी ऐसे पीरियड में किया जब गेहू की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत थी, वहा अभाव की स्थिति थ। । फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम मे जो गेहू आपने दिया और जिस का ठीक उपयोग नही हुआ और जिन अधिकारियो ने इसका दुरुपयोग किया, कृपया उनको आप दडित करे ताकि जिस योजना को हम ने शुरू किया था और जिस का भूल से या गलती से जनता पार्टी ने ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित नही किया, यह योजना बदनाम न हो ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै आपका धन्यवाद देता हू और कहना चाहता हू कि अन्न के जो भडार खाली पडे हुए थे, कृषि व्यवस्था जो बिल्कुल गडबड हो रही थी, अर्थ व्यवस्था जो बडबडा रही थी, उसको आपने मजबूत आधार प्रदान किया है, कृषको को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की आपने व्यवस्था की है, अन्न के भडारो को भरा है और अभाव की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए राष्ट्र को सक्षम बनाया है ।

मै इन अनुदानो की मागो का समर्थन करता हू और विपक्ष से भी प्रार्थना करता हू कि वे भी एक स्वर से इन मागो का अपना समर्थन प्रदान करे ।

15.00 hrs.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MAULLU (Nagarkurnool) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture I take this opportunity to congratulate our Rao Birendraji and his colleagues, Mr Baleshwar Ram, Shri R. V Swaminathan and Kumari Kamla Kumari for the remarkable progress made last year, i.e. 1980-81, in spite of bad weather in some parts and heavy rains in some other parts of the country. It is one of the notable things that in Kharif season alone, we can achieve 79 million tonnes. I am sure we are going to get another 54 million tonnes in rabi season, which is supposed to be a record production, in this particular year. So, I would like to congratulate the staff working in the agricultural department right from the workers at the village level to the officers, for this remarkable production in this year. We are also going to establish a new record, I think, in rice and wheat this year. I also like to congratulate Mr Rao Birendra Singh on having taken the historic decision to supply the fertilisers to the farmers through all the block headquarters Hitherto, they used to supply fertilisers only at the railway stations and blok headquarters situated at the railway stations. This year they have taken a decision to supply the fertilises to all the block headquarters This will enable even the small farmers to utilise the fertilisers to the maximum extent

The farmers are complaining about the poor quality of the seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation The seed supplied by this Corporation are not up to the mark I request the hon Minister to look into this aspect and issue suitable directions to the National Seeds Corporation to supply quality seeds to the farmers, so that there may not be any complaint in future in this regard

I am very happy that the command area development programme is covering 16 States and 71 major irrigation projects The rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna pass through my constituency of Nagarkurnool in Mehbubnagar District But we do not have any major or even minor irrigation project, not even a project covering, 10,000 acres. I request the Minister to keep this point in view, because he also happens to be the Minister in charge of irrigation. We have submitted proposals for the construc-

tion of the Bheema Project, which is an inter-State project concerning Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This project will facilitate the backward areas of Mehbubnagar district where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are residing, particularly in my constituency, which happens to be a reserved constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next year you will congratulate the Minister if the scheme is implemented.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Yes, Sir. I congratulate him in advance and I hope he has not missed my point.

Coming to agricultural extension projects, it seems our Government has taken a decision to have projects in 10 States. But Andhra Pradesh is not one of them. Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest centres of oilseed production. This aspect should be looked into and the necessary project should be sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh.

Coming to the intensive oil seeds and pulses programme, this is being undertaken in selected areas of 100 districts in 14 States. I am happy that there is increase in production this year.

Another thing to be appreciated is that our Minister has taken the decision to have a separate horticulture division. For the last three decades, the farmers and the Indian people have been demanding a separate division for horticulture. I would like to congratulate the Minister for having taken this historic decision to have a separate horticulture division and also a cocoanut development board.

It has come to my notice that 15 big centres have been selected for intensive vegetable cultivation. I suggest that all district headuarters in the country should be selected for intensive vegetable cultivation.

Coming to agricultural universities, very recently Punjab Government has appointed a Vice-Chancellor who happened to be an IAS Officer. I would like to suggest that it would be better if a technical person preferably an agriculture man is appointed as a Vice-Chancellor.

I need not say anything about the ins and outs of the Agriculture Department because Mr. Rao himself is a farmer and he knows much more than I do.

I would like to congratulate our Minister, Mr. Baleshwar Ram for giving new guidelines for NREP. I am also happy that they have taken a decision to encourage voluntary organisations such as Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, etc. They have allocated Rs. 175 crores in the Sixth Plan. For the current year, they have provided Rs. 18 lakhs. I feel that this is a very small amount. This amount may not be enough for these coluntary organisations. Rs. 18 lakh means not even one lakh to each one of these organisations. I request the Minister that this may be examined and more funds may be allotted for this purpose.

About community development programmes, late Jawahar Lal Nehru and S. K. Dey had taken lot of interest in introducing this programme in rural India. It has achieved very good results and lot of development is seen in the rural areas. Under this programme certain posts of village level workers had been created. VLWs have been working against these posts for the last three decades without any chance of promotion. They retire as VLWs. I request the hon. Minister that something should be done to provide promotional avenues to them particularly those who are serving for the welfare of the weaker sections and SC & STs.

I also request the hon. Minister to strengthen the panchayat raj system in all the States. We have intro-

[Shri Anantha Ramula Mallu]

duced the panchayat raj system with a view to distribute power to local persons. This system is not being implemented properly in all the States. I request the hon. Minister to consider at this and see that the elections are conducted for panchayat samities and zila samities. He should also see that the programmes evolved by the Government are implemented in a proper manner.

With regard to dual administration i.e. revenue administration and panchayat raj administration at the village level, I would like to suggest to the Minister that we must put an end to the dual administration system. Village officers and other staff should be brought under the control of one single administration i.e. panchayat raj system. A village level worker should be made an agent of the Government at the village level and he must be made responsible for all the developmental programmes This will definitely give good results.

Coming to the Integrated Rural Development programme, I am very much thankful to the Minister for taking up IRDP, DPAP, CAD and SFDA. It would be better if you extend the SFDA programmes to all the district headquarters of the country so that the small farmers can be helped by this programme.

While forming block level plan committees, views of the local MLAs and MPs should also be taken into consideration.

Coming to the NREP programme, it has given a lot of good results and high hopes to the rural people. A good number of community assets have been accomplished in areas where NREP is being operated. But last year and a year before last, this was attacked a lot. This year foodgrains have not been properly supplied. The State Governments have been asked to purchase foodgrains in some cases, wherever possible. I do not know why the Agriculture Department is not coming forward to give foodgrains. Last year Rs. 340 crores had been allocated. This year Rs. 180 crores have been allocated by the Centre and it seems that they have asked the State Governments to share equal amount.

This also causes a lot of inconvenience. So, like last year, this year also more funds should be allotted for the NRDP programme, so that we can get the expected results.

Particularly in the matter of Food for Work Programme, during the regime of the Janata Government, Andhra Pradesh was completely neglected and it was not given sufficient quantity of food. At the same time, some of the northern States like Rajasthan were given bumper stocks. I would request the Minister to keep this in view while making allocations to Andhra Pradesh.

I need not say much about Andhra Pradesh, because the Minister of Agriculture is fully aware of the situation there. Andhra Pradesh is continuously facing natural calamities. One year we had a terrible cyclone, which was followed by drought the next year and then we had floods. Like this, for the last five years. Andhra Pradesh is continuously facing one natural calamity or the other. Keeping this in mind, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds and allot food stocks liberally to Andhra Pradesh.

Coming to land reforms, the Andhra Pradesh Government has passed legislation. But in several cases the landlords have got stay orders from the courts. So, the reform could not be implemented. Some new solution will have to be thought of in this respect so that the promises made by the party to the people can be implemented.

Coming to youth programmes, it seems the Rural Reconstruction Depart-

ment had a scheme to train up the rural youth. In this particular case, I would suggest a change. The Nehru Kendras are attached to the Education Ministry. In fact, the youth clubs and the Mahila Mandals are vitally concerned with rural welfare and rural reconstruction right from the inception of Community Development in 1954. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether the Nehru Yuvak Kendras could not be transferred from the Education Ministry to the Rural Reconstruction Department so that one channel of administration can be taken up. This suggestion may please be taken into consideration.

The National Institute of Rural Development has been established in Rajendranagar, in Hyderabad. It has no doubt made remarkable progress. But the funds allotted to this particular institution are quite meagre. So, I would suggest that more funds, to the extent possible, should be granted to this innstitute, so, that the institute could have its branches and they could train youth in rural development programme.

I need not say anything about the farmers, who are suffering under various handicaps. They have shown their faith and confidence in the Government and our beloeved Prime Minister by participating in the rally which was organised. Our Agriculture Minister is also quite aware of their problems. All the same, I would make one or two suggestions.

So far as the price of fertilizer is concerned, I would request the Minister to make the necessary efforts to reduce the price of fertilizer to the maximum possible extent, as that will help the small and marginal farmers. Secondly, crop insurance scheme should be implemented all over the country, irrespective of the area. Very recently, the Andhra Pradesh Government has taken a decision to implement the crop insurance scheme. They have taken some other decisions to remove the grievances of the farmers. For example, support price will be given in Andhra Pradesh, particularly for paddy and sugarcane. Such measures, which were taken in the interest of the farmers, should also be extended to the other formers, so that the farmers can feel very happy.

The agricultural loans should be disbursed in time. Suppose the loan is required in the month of June but it is disbursed only in August or September, it causes a lot of inconvenience to the farmers. So, I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the loan ass stance is given properly and in time.

I now want to refer to one or two grievances faced by Andhra Pradesh, particularly this year. I am thankful to the Minister for releasing Rs. 27 crores in last quarter to the drought affected areas. Even this is very little. In fact, a Central Team had visited Andhra Pradesh and given a report. We do not have water to drink and so the people have to face a lot of difficulties in that area. I would request the Minister to take a liberal view towards the drought affected areas and see to it that amounts are released, as desired by the State Government so that it will help the farmers to some extent.

We have been continuously facing natural calamities for the last five years. One year there was a cyclone in which thousands of people were killed. Next year there was again another cyclone. Last year there was drought and this year also it is continuing. So, we are facing a lot of difficulties and we are finding it difficult to face the people because they rightly ask what the government is doing. Since the funds allotted to the State Government are not sufficient ,I would request the hon. Minister to see that at least Rs. 100 crores are allotted to Andhra Pradesh so that it may help them to some extent. I would also suggest that some permanent measures, and not temporary measures, should be taken in respect of drought. When

[Shri Anantha Ramula Mallu]

that money comes, we will distribute more fertilizers and other things. But this is not the way of doing it. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to kindly take up some irrigation projects and see that permanent measures in respect of drought are taken. In Andhra Pradesh, the Bhima project in Mehaboobnagar district should be taken up. At the same time, the Jurala project on the Krishna river in Mehaboobnagar district may also be kept in view while releasing funds to Andhra Pradesh.

With these points I once again thank the Government and also our hon. Minister in particular and I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने हमें आंकड़ों के माध्यम से यह बताया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय विकास की दर कृषि के माध्यम से 4 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल राष्ट्रीय विकास की दर 5.2 प्रतिशत है । अब आप अन्दाजा लगा ले कि सारे देश का भविष्य किस प्रकार किसान के भविष्य पर निर्भर करता है । हमारे राष्ट्रपति भी किसान बनने में अपना स्वाभिमान महसूस करते हैं, हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय जाखर साहब भी किसान बनने में अपना स्वाभिमान महसूस करते है और राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जो भी मैं मानता हूं किसान है और किसान कहलाने में वह भी स्वाभिमान महसूस करते होंगे.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस में शक क्या है ?

श्री चतुर्भुज : मुझे इस में शक नहीं नहीं सारी बातों के ऊपर शंका है क्योंकि जो ऐक्चुएल किसान है उस की दशा का सर्वे करा कर देखें तो हिन्दुस्तान का सारा नक्शा सामने आ जायेगा और उस में आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि 94 परसेंट के अन्दर ये अंबेराय के फार्म, बिरला के फार्म, राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह के फार्म, जाखर साहब के फार्म और ये जितने बड़े बड़े पोलिटिकल लीडर्स हैं उन के फार्म आ जाएंगे । फिर भी किसान कहलाने में ये अपना स्वाभिमान महसूस करते हैं लेकिन एक्चुएल किसान जो गांवों के अन्दर रहता है उसकी दशा आप देखें, शिक्षा के अन्दर आप सर्वे करा कर देख लें 11 परसेंट भी उस का नम्बर उस में नहीं है जब कि 76 परसेंट ऐसे लोग गांवों के अन्दर रहते है जो किसान है । पढ़े लिखे लोगों में 11 परसेंट भी वह नहीं आते है । उन की औरतें, उनके बच्चे दो प्रतिशत भी उस में नहीं आते है । आप सर्वे कराकर देखे तो जितने आपके फार्म इंस्टीच्यूट्स है, जितने शिक्षा केन्द्र हैं, उन के अन्दर किसानों के कितने बच्चे है, एक परसेंट भी वह उन के अन्दर नहीं हैं । इस के बावजूद भी वह करते हैं कि किसानों के लिए सब कुछ कर रहे है और आज किसान के लिए कहते हैं कि गेहूं का भाव 130 बढ़ा दिया । मैं निवेदन करूं अगर पूरा कृषि सर्वे करा-एंगे तो आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि पचास प्रतिशत व्यक्ति या यों कहना चाहिए कि गांवों में रहने वाले केवल शकल से मनुष्य कहलाते हैं वरना वे मनुष्य कहलाने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं जिन के पेट में कभी गेहूं की रोटी नहीं जाती है, जिन के पेट में कभी ज्वार की और मक्के की रोटी नहीं जाती है, ऐसे लोग कृषि के अन्दर है । उन की वास्तविक अवस्था को देखें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि ऐक्चुअल किसान कौन हैं । इस के मूल कारण का निदान आप नहीं कर सकते । आप जो यह कहते हैं कि खेती के लिए हम ने बहुत बड़ा मापदण्ड कायम किया है और उस की सफलता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, मैं भी मानता हूं कि आप उस

को ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, इस में दो मत नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस के पीछे आप इस की सफलता को नहीं आंक सकते ।

मैं आप को यह बताऊं कि देहात के अन्दर खेती के ऊपर जनसंख्या का दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है । 94 परसेंट व्यक्ति तो बड़ी खुशी से उस के अन्दर कमाई कर ले जायेंगे जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति लोग है लेकिन गरीब गरीब होता चला जा रहा है और अमीर अमीर होता चला जा रहा है । जो कृषि के अन्दर पूंजीपति लोग है उनके पास तो साइड बिजनेस है और जो वास्तविक किसान है उन के पास कोई साइड बिजनेस नहीं है । न उन के बच्चे बढ़ सकते हैं, न स्वास्थ्य का लाभ उठा सकते है, न अच्छे कपड़े पहन सकते है, वह कहीं रह नहीं सकते है । आज की दिल्ली के अन्दर जो रैली हुई आप ईमानदारी से रैली करते तो आप रैली के अन्दर लाखों को तो छोड़ो, अगर अपने खर्चे से वह आते तो हजारों व्यक्ति भी नहीं इकट्ठे हो सकते थे । आप केवल राजनीतिक भाषणबाजी के आधार पर ही किसानों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, अस्लियत में आप उनकी सेवा नहीं करना चाहते हैं । आपकी रैली में जो किसान आते है उनको तो आप किसान मानते हैं लेकिन जो किसान विरोधी दलों की रैली में आते है उनको आप किसान ही नहीं मानते । कर्नाटक में आप किसानों पर गोली चला रहे है । दक्षिण भारत के किसान कहते हैं कि उनको दिल्ली ले गए जहां उनको न तो पानी मिला और न रोटी मिली ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में अनुसन्धान के माध्यम से अगर कोई विकास हुआ है तो उसका सारा श्रेय वैज्ञानिकों को है लेकिन उन वैज्ञानिकों के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं. मैं आपको राजस्थान के देहात की हालत बताना चाहता हूं जहां पर भेड़-ऊन केन्द्र के बने हैं. वह जयपुर से 90 किलोमीटर दूर हैं । मालपुरा में वैज्ञानिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई साधन नहीं है । वैज्ञानिक अपने बच्चों को वैज्ञानिक बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वहां पर शिक्षा का कोई साधन नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है और रहने के लिए स्थान नहीं है । हमारे देश में जैसा जातिवाद चला है उसमें एक चमार अपने काम में एक्सपर्ट है, किसान किसानी में एक्सपर्ट है उसी प्रकार से वैज्ञानिकों के बच्चे भी निपुण बने उसकी सुविधा आपको देनी पड़ेगी । आज हमारे ट्रेजरी बेंचेज के लोग दबे मन से धन्यवाद देते है और इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम लेकर आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करते है लेकिन अन्तरात्मा में कुछ और होता है । उनकी कई वाणियां चलती है । इस तरह से तो किसानों का विकास नहीं हो सकता है ।

इसी प्रकार से यह जो कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर है और उसकी जो संस्थायें है उसके आंकडे तो आपने बहुत अच्छे दिए है और आप पैसा भी दे रहे है लेकिन नाफेड और एन यू सी एल के चेयरमैन पर कितना खर्चा होता ? क्या आप बता सकते है कि एक महीने में वे कितने टूर करते है ? एक खेत मजदूर की एक दिन की मजदूरी डेढ़ रुपया होती है और यहां संसद में एक दिन की एग्रीकल्चर की मीटिंग के लिये हम आते है तो एक दिन का टी०ए० तथा डी०ए० 600 रुपया बनता है । दोनों की आमदनी का यह अनुपात है । आज भी राजस्थान में कितने ऐसे जिले हैं जहां पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है । लोग पानी के लिये तड़प रहे हैं और गावों के लोग शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं । दूसरी तरफ़ यहां खेलों के लिये एक हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । देश में

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

पांच लाख गांव हैं जहां लोग दरिद्र-नारायण का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । लोग झोपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं । अभी तक गांवों में 5 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास ही बिजली पहुंच सकी है, बाकी लोगों को आप तेल भी नहीं दे रहे हैं । एम०पी०, विधायक या जो दूसरे नेता हैं, उन के घर यदि बिजली पहुंच भी गई तो वह बिजली नहीं कहलायेगी । इसी तरह से एक तरफ़ आप नहर का दावा करते हैं, ट्यूब-वेलों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस में कितना भ्रष्टाचार हैं—5, 6 या 8 बीघे का किसान जिन की संख्या 55 प्रतिशत है, क्या वे 15 हजार कुएं पर खर्च कर सकते हैं ? नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे बिजली नहीं ले सकते है । उसके लिए वे जमीन गिरवी रखवा देंगे । आपके बैंक से जब पैसा चुकता नहीं होता है, आज की तारीख में आप सर्वे करवा लीजिए, तो उस की भूमि नीलामी हो जाती है । हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा लघु सिचाई के शैड्यूल्ड कास्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की भूमि नीलाम हो रही है । यह मैं आपको असलियत बतला रहा हूं । लेकिन इन बातों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए । क्यों नहीं आप कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर ट्यूब वैलस दे रहे है ? वह किसान ट्यूब वैल लगवा सकता है, नहीं लगवा सकता है, लगायेगा ओबरॉय, जिस का दिल्ली के पास फार्म है और दो नम्बर की पूंजी उसमें दिखा रहा है । उसमें आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जानते हैं कि पचास साल तक नहर नहीं आयेगी, कुवा नहीं खुदेगा और अन्य साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकते हैं, तो कम से कम कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर आप ट्यूब वैल लगवा दीजिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तीन-चार बीघे के तीन खेतों के बीच में एक कुआं लगवा दीजिए, तो उसका कल्याण हो जाएगा, बिजली पहुंचा दीजिए, तो उसका कल्याण हो जायगा । आपको किसान की खेती को यूनिट मानकर चलना पड़ेगा , लघु उद्योगों को आप यूनिट मानकर चलते हैं, बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को यूनिट मान कर चलते हैं, वहां जो पूंजी लगी होती है, उसको पांच-सात साल तक वसूल नहीं करते हैं । जब मौका आया तो राजस्थान में किसानों को बिजली नहीं दी, लेकिन उद्योग धन्धों को हमारे राजस्थान प्रशासन ने, राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने किसानों को अन्धेरे मे रख कर उन उद्योग धन्धों को और पूंजीपतियों को बिजली दी । किसानों के खेत से बिजली का काम जब समाप्त हो गया तो कह रहे हैं कि हम 12 घण्टे बिजली दे रहे हैं । जब गर्मियों के दिनों में गांवों में पानी समाप्त हो गया तो कह रहे है कि 12 घण्टे बिजली देंगे । यह बिल्कुल अन्धेर नगरी और चौपट राजा वाली स्थिति हो रही है । राजनीतिज्ञ भी सारे के सारे अन्धेरे में बैठे हैं, असलियत के ऊपर कोई नहीं जाता है । गरीबी बढ़ रही है । आज किसान धीरे-धीरे कसबे की ओर बढ़ रहा है, यह धीरे-धीरे दिल्ली की ओर बढ़ रहा है, मैं बता सकता हूं कि क्रान्ति का अवसर आएगा और वे राजनीतिज्ञ को जिन्दा नहीं रहने देंगे और न पार्टी को जिन्दा रहने देंगे, लेकिन उनकी ओर देखने वाला कोई नहीं है । आप धीरे-धीरे किसानों की रैली कर रहे हो, लेकिन वह भी आपके अण्डर में नहीं रहने वाला है, और न ही वह उनके अण्डर में रहने वाला है, जो किसानों के अभ्यदाता है । जातिवाद से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको राष्ट्रीयता को जगाना पड़ेगा, प्रशासन में चरित्र को

जगाना पड़ेगा, कर्तव्य को जगाना पड़ेगा और इन्सानियत को जगाना पड़ेगा, वरना सारा का सारा भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा, चाहे वह एफ० सी० आई० हो, कोआपरेटिन्स हो, निगम हो, संस्थायें हों, चाहे किसी भी चीज को ले लीजिए। ताज्जुब की बात है कि आज किसान कहते हैं कि यह क्या हो गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बैंक खोलें तो पंचायत समितियों को इकाई मानकर नहीं, बल्कि ग्राम पंचायत को इकाई मान कर बैंक खोलिए। उनसे कहिए कि कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर कुआं लगाइए, पैसा गवर्नमेंट देगी, सब्सिडी मत दीजिए। आप कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर कुआं लगा दीजिए, ट्यूब वैल लगा दीजिए, फिर देखिए कि हरितक्रान्ति कैसे नहीं आती है। नहरों के द्वारा जब सिंचाई बढ़ेगी तो उत्पादन औटोमेटिक बढ़ेगा, इसमें कोई श्रेय लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब प्रकृति का प्रकोप हो जाता है, तब श्रेय सब समाप्त हो जाता है। कभी पानी नहीं बरसा, सूखा पड़ जाता है, तो हमारा श्रेय खत्म हो जाता है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि चाहे सूखा पड़े, यदि आप गांवों के अन्दर ट्यूब वैल लगा देंगे, हर किसान के पास लाइट पहुंचा दी जाएगी, चाहे प्रकृति नाराज हो जाए, भगवान नाराज हो जाए, राजनीतिज्ञ नाराज हो जायें, शासन नाराज हो जाए, लेकिन उनका विकास कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। इसलिए मूल मन्त्र यह है कि किसान के खेत को इकाई मान कर विकास कीजिए।

आपकी ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण की योजना बहुत अच्छी योजना है, लेकिन यदि आप उस पर विचार करें। आप अपने स्टेट को शासन प्रणाली से आंकड़े मांगिए कि आपने कितनी रोड्स बनाई हैं, कितनी लिंक रोड्स बनाई हैं, वहां पर सब भ्रष्टाचार फैलाने वाले अधिकारी बैठे हैं, वे कच्ची को पक्की रोड बता रहे हैं। कुछ पत्थर डाल दिए और कह दिया हमने सब कुछ कर दिया है, गांव का निर्माण और विकास हो गया है, लेकिन असल में गांवों में एक झोंपड़ी ही है। दिल्ली के आस-पास रहने वाले जो दूध बेचते हैं, सब्जी बेचते हैं, मैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता हूं। लेकिन वास्तव में जो देहात दूर अंचलों में हैं वहां आप को एक भी झोपड़ी पक्की नहीं मिलेगी, किसी भी झोपड़ी पर फूस की टाप नहीं मिलेगी। जो गांधी जी का दर्शन था कि भारत गांवों में बसता है, यदि उस को साकार रूप देना है तो सारे मामले पर फिर से चिन्तन करना पड़ेगा, मन्थन करना पड़ेगा, पोलिटिक्स में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा, भाषण नहीं देना पड़ेगा, श्रेय नहीं लेना पड़ेगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के शासन में ऐसा हो रहा है। हम जानते हैं—जनता पार्टी की सरकार टूट गई थी, इस लिए कि उन्होंने भी किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचा था और न आप ही सोच रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा—आप नान-पोलिटीशियन बन कर, किसानों के हितैषी बनकर, छोटे काश्तकार, सीमान्त कृषक, गरीब, दरिद्रनारायण बन कर काम करेंगे तब इस देश का उद्धार हो सकता है, वरना गांधी जी और जयप्रकाश नारायण के सपनों का यह देश, जो गांवों में रहता है, किसी भी स्थिति में विकास की ओर नहीं बढ़ेगा। हमारा "जय-किसान-जय जवान" का नारा तब तक सार्थक नहीं होगा, जब तक उस के पेट की भूख को दूर नहीं करेंगे, उस के तन पर कपड़ा देना होगा, उस को झोपड़ी देनी होगी, तब देश का विकास होगा, देश का विनाश होने से बच जायगा, वरना वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब आप की पालिटिक्स धराशायी होगी, किसान इस पोलिटिक्स को नहीं चलने देगा। आप प्रकाश उन को

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

झोपड़ियों में पैदा कीजिए, उन की खेती को पानी दीजिए, बेकार हाथों को काम दीजिए—तब उन का कल्याण होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ—यदि आप इस ओर प्रयत्न करेंगे तो आप का आभारी रहूंगा, यदि प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तो फिर आप का शुभचिन्तक भी नहीं बन सकता .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and who have made valuable comments and suggestions.

My senior colleague Shri Rao Birendra Singh, who is the Minister in-Charge of this Department and under whose able leadership, Mr. Swaminathan and my other colleague Kumari Kamla Kumari and I are working, fully agree with most of the points raised by the Hon. Members.

My purpose in making this intervention is to deal with the issues relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction which have been raised by the Hon. Members and to place before the House a resume of some of the achievements of the Ministry in the year, 1980-81.

The programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction are oriented in favour of target group comprising of weaker sections like the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Harijans, Adivasis and rural artisans. These programmes seek to raise the income of the families of the target group above the poverty line, to reduce unemployment and under-employment in the rural sector and to create and strengthen the infrastructure for meeting the basic needs of the poor and to develop the backward areas which have a concentration of Harijans and Adivasis.

The year, 1980-81. has been in many respects a period of remarkable progress in the implementation of our programmes. Even in financial terms, the utilisation of funds in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction during 1980-81 had been to the extent of 98.75 per cent.

Hon. Members would recall that our Party had promised in its election manifesto that the programmes for the rural poor would be extended to the entire country. I venture to say that this promise has been fulfilled to a great extent.

The Integrated Rural Development Programmes which were in operation in only 2,900 blocs has been extended to 5,011 blocs w.e.f. the Gandhi Jayanti day, the 2nd October, 1980.

Under the IRD programme, initially only 400 families were to be assisted in each blocs in a year. This target has now been stepped up to 600 families.

1 Million families were assisted each year under the SFDA, IID programmes and the subsidy disbursed in the last decade was Rs 364 crores. We have now set for ourselves the target of assisting three million families every year, for which the Sixth Plan outlay on subsidies alone is Rs. 1,500 crores to be supplemented by roughly Rs. 3,000 crores of institutional finance. The outlay on subsidy in proposed to be raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82 and to Rs. 8 lakhs per year in the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan. Through the IRD Programme, 15 million families or about 8 crores of the rural poor will be assisted through income-generating schemes to rise above the poverty line. The Programme also takes care to see that the families which are brought above the poverty line are not allowed to come below the poverty line. We have also

provided that at least 30 per cent of the assistance under the programme in the form of subsidy and credit is made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The assistance earmarked for them was only 20 per cent so far.

A number of beneficiary-oriented programmes for the rural poor have been in operation like the Small Farmers' Development Agency, Special Livestock Programme, Area Planning for Full Employment, TRYSEM, etc. Now, all the beneficiary-oriented programmes have been amalgamated into the Integrated Rural Development Programme. In order to ensure effective implementation of the programme, district rural development agencies are being set up in each district which will also implement other programmes like the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, etc. These agencies will be suitably strengthened with a District Planning Team and adequate staff for attending to block-level planning, provision of credit, village industries, monitoring and accounts. Guidelines for block-level planning have been draw up and issued to ensure optimum utilisation of local resources and to encourage local-level decision-making. We have also decided to strengthen the blocks to enable them to effectively implement the programme. The Government of India is prepared to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure for strengthening the block administration.

The intensity with which the programme is being pursued is evident from the fact that the releases of the Central share in 1980-81 have risen to Rs. 88.58 crores against Rs. 72.50 crores in 1979-80, and for 1981-82 the outlay is Rs. 145 crores. From this it would be clear that, far from failing to provide adequate funds as has been stated by some of the hon. Members, the present Government has considerably expanded the content, the dimensions and the investment in the programme. We are confident that, with vastly increased financial outlays and with improved method of implementation, the Integrated Rural Development Programme will bring new hopes and prosperity for our rural poor whose quality of life we stand committed to improve.

While taking the families above the poverty-line under the IRDP would continue to be the major concern of my Ministry, it is essential to give special attention to certain areas where poverty is largely the result of environmental conditions. Towards this end, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme will continue to be implemented vigorously.

Some Members have expressed their reservations about the organisation of rural industries and our attempts to combat rural unemployment. We are aware that the agricultural sector cannot alone provide for the increasing rural labour force. An attempt has, therefore, been made in an organised way to assist the target group in securing non-farm employment. The rural industries services and business enterprises component of the IRD was introduced with the target of assisting 100 families in each block in one year. The number has been increased this year to 200 families. Under these schemes programmes covered are Khadi, cottage and village industries, handlooms, handicrafts, tiny and small scale industries, etc. Apart from production units, service industries would also be promoted. Out of the 200 families, 100 would be assisted to undertake manufacturing activity and the remaining 100 to seek employment in service industries, small business enterprises, etc. On an average about 10 lakh families will be assisted every year in getting settled under the ISB component of the IRD.

The scope for services and wage employment being limited, the scheme of training of Rural Youth with the object of self-employment, known as TRYSEM, has been designed and is under implemention. To begin with a modest target of 40 rural youth out of the 600 identified beneficiaries every year in each development block has been fixed with which would help in equipping about 2 lakh rural youth to take to self-employment after acquiring skills relevant for the rural areas. A suitable training infra-structure is being deve-

[Shri Baleshwar Ram]

loped all over the country for the programme. Central Government, State Governments and banks will help such youths in getting self-employed.

The programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been greatly expanded to provide employment in the rural areas. Apart from Khadi, 25 village industries are being promoted by the Commission with the assistance of the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards. They have been made responsible for assisting 50 families under the ISB in each block. The schedule of village industries is also being revised to include a large number of village industries within the scope of Commission's activities. A special committee has also been set up for the development of technology and intensification of research in the field of Khadi and Village industries. An outlay of Rs. 480 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan period for the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. This investment is expected to increase the production of khadi and village industries to Rs. 1200 crores from the existing level of Rs. 419 crores and provide employment to 50.50 lakh persons from the existing level of 27.33 lakhs.

The Food for Work programme which has been restructured into the National Rural Employment Programme has been designed to generate employment opportunities for the rural poor apart from creating durable community assets and living standards of the rural poor. While the Food for Work Programme was being implemented on an *ad-hoc* basis, the National Rural Employment Programme is now an integral part of the Sixth Plan. As a result of the shortcomings which came to light in the evaluation study of the Food for Work Programme made by the Planning Commission, revised guidelines incorporating some basic changes in the programme have been issued. The Panchayats and local bodies are to be closely associated with the preparation and implementation of these projects and contractors are to be kept totally out of it.

In 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 340 crores was made for this programme. For the first time, a cash component of Rs. 105 crores was provided for acquisition of materials to make assets like rural roads, etc. created by the programme durable. In the year 1980-81, under this programme about 60 crore man-days of employment have been generated.

Some of the hon. Members have expressed doubts about proper implementation of this programme. It will, however, be appreciated that in the implementation of such a massive programme, certain irregularities do take place. According to the evaluation study of the Planning Commission, this programme has become very popular and had a favourable impact on the life of rural community in terms of employment and income.

I quote some of the observations made by the Evaluation Team of the Planning Commission:—

"(1) The pucca link roads have enabled the villagers to take their sick to health centres which were earlier inaccesible during rainy seasons. The construction of link roads within and between villages and towns had made some of the neglected areas now to go in for school buildings and provide educational facilities;

(2) In some of the selected villages the dearth of skilled hands compelled the local people including those belonging to weaker sections of the society to learn non-traditional occupations like carpentry and mason work; thus changing over from their traditional occupations to new occupations;

(3) Thefts and crimes born out of hunger have come down due to the implementation of the programme;

(4) The programme. .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Wherefrom is he reading?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: I am quoting from the Explanatory Report. I shall be coming to the point. Don't worry, Shastri Ji.

"(4) The programme stabilised foodgrains prices (wheat and rice) at a period when these would otherwise have risen. The drought conditions prevailing during the year would have given an impetus to local traders to make hay, had this programme not been there;

(5) The increase in the income of the beneficiaries of the programme did help them in meeting some of their social obligations."

Unfortunately, only the deficiencies of the programme have come to be highlighted. The hon. Members will agree that, the N.R.E.P. is the one single programme which has provided relief to the millions of rural poor at a time when the country was in the grip of a serious drought.

Some hon. Members from West Bengal have been raising the issue of availability of foodgrains in West Bengal for the rural employment programme. We have clarified the position a number of times. Briefly, the position is that a total quantity of 2,44,885 M.Ts of foodgrains was made available to the Government of West Bengal in the year 1979-80. The total utilisation reported by them till 1-4-1980 was 1,14,230 M.Ts for the year 1980-81, a total quantity of 1,75,288 M.Ts only. There has never been any problem in regard to the availability of foodgrains in West Bengal, in fact, the actual utilisation has been below the quantity made available.

The programme will now be financed on a basis of matching assistance between the Centre and the States. Out of the Central share of Rs. 180 crores for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 90 crores have already been allocated to the States to ensure that there is no delay in providing employment to the rural poor during the lean months.

Some hon. Members have expressed concern over the pace of implementation of land reforms laws. I share their concern and would like to assure them that the commitment of the Government to land reforms is total and unequivocal. As the hon. Members are aware, the responsibility of implementation rests with the States. We have, however, been continuously impressing upon the States to speed up the implementation of land reforms laws. By abolishing feudal intermediaries, more than 20 million tenants have come in direct contact with the States. This in our view is a great achievement. With a view to correcting disparities in land ownership, ceiling laws have been implemented and surplus land distributed to the landless. These laws enacted by State Governments are broadly in tune with the national policy and though implementation at times has not been as effective as we would have liked, yet it cannot be denied that substantial benefit has accrued to a large number of landless families. Under the revised ceiling laws, 17.4 lakh acres of surplus land which has vested in the States, has been distributed to 12.2 lakh landless persons. In the distribution of this surplus land, members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have received adequate attention. The former constitute 41 per cent of the allottees and have been allotted 34 per cent of the land whereas Scheduled Tribes comprise 13 per cent of the allottees with 14.5 per cent of the land falling in their share. Under the old ceiling law nearly 19 lakh acres were distributed and the interests of the landless scheduled caste and scheduled tribe were adequately looked after. As a result of tenancy legislation, 30 lakh tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership of more than 70 lakh acres of land the tenants have also been protected against rack-renting and unauthorised ejectment. According to the Agricultural Census 1976-77, operational holdings above 10 acres declined by 12.5 per cent relative to 1970-71. The area also declined by 15.5 per cent. I am sure this will allay the fears of the hon. Members in regard to the earnestness of this Government to implement land reforms in the country.

[Shri Saleshwar Ram]

The Central Government and the State Government provide assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.000 per hectare as grant to allottees of surplus land to make the land productive. So far central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 crores have been provided to the State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 60 crores for this purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The question of extending this scheme to area excluded from its scope is under consideration.

Some hon. Members from West Bengal have referred to the achievement of West Bengal Government regarding land reforms. As per the report of the West Bengal Government itself the position of distribution of land is as follows:—

Areas of ceiling surplus land distributed	Area vested in the State Govt under the Act	Precentage of area distributed
54,271 acres	1,47,443 acres	36.8%
This is below the national average	which is 45.94%.	
Area declared surplus -	38.05 lakh acres	
Area distributed -	17,48 lakh acres	

Central assistance amounting to Rs. 126.20 lakhs was provided to the Government of West Bengal from the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 for assisting the allottees of ceiling surplus land for making the land productive.

16.00 hrs.

However, utilisation certaificates for only Rs. 9.17 lakhs have been received and, therefore, no assistance could be released after 1978-79 due to non-receipt of utilisation certificates. As a result of this the valuable financial assistance to allottees of surplus land has been denied.

As regards tenancy, hon. Members are aware that tenants have been protected against rack-renting and unauthorised ejectment. In many States tenants have been enabled to acquire ownership rights on payment of a moderate fee.

I can assure the hon Members that under the dynamic leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Government is committed to protect the rights of small landholders and allottees of surplus ceiling land and home-stead lands. We shall take steps to ensure that they are not evicted from their rightful possession.

Another important programme of the Ministry which I would like to mention is the development of Agricultural Produce Markets. My Ministry has been providing necessary financial assistance to the State Governments for regulation and development of Agricultural Produce Markets to bring them within easy reach of the farmer and to create a condition under which the farmer is not forced to make distress sale of his produce.

The programme was launched in the year 1972-73 and grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.34 crores for the development of 327 selected regulated markets has been advanced to the States. As against a provision of Rs. 131.75 lakhs during 1979-80, Rs. 225.54 lakhs have been advanced during 1980-81 for selected regulated markets. Similarly, as against sanction of Rs. 252.90 lakhs during the year 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 446.55 lakhs was given as grant-in-aid for the development of rural markets. Our main thrust in the remaining years of Plan would be on developing the rural markets in the country.

The Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC) is financing the development of agricultural produce markets. Efforts are also being

made to obtain institutional finance from international financing agencies. A project for the development of 59 regulated markets in Bihar with the assistance of the World Bank has been recently completed and a similar project for the development of 39 markets in Karnataka is nearing completion. In 1980-81, a project for the development of 115 markets in Uttar Pradesh with assistance from the European Economic Commission has also been approved. This project is scheduled to be completed by December, 1983. Rajasthan, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu are preparing large-scale projects for the development of markets which would be placed before the ARDC and, if necessary, before international financing institutions. We would like other States also to prepare such projects.

Hon. Members have also shown interest in the scheme for the establishment of a national grid of rural godowns. Some doubts have been expressed about the success of the scheme which is perhaps based on the fact that during the year 1979-80 against an outlay of Rs. 2 crores only Rs. 16 lakhs were spent I would like to inform the House that during 1980-81, the financial and physical targets under the scheme have not only been achieved but have even been exceeded.

As against assistance for only 136 godowns during the year 1979-80, assistance for as many as 1308 rural godowns have been given during the year 1980-81, which shows that the programme has been stepped up ten times.

Sir, as the subject of Rural Development is of vital importance, I took this opportunity of apprising the House of the various steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. I am grateful to the Chair and the hon. Members for giving me a patient hearing.

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा राव साहब से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि एक काश्तकार हमारे एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर हैं और साथ ही साथ जो मैंने कट-मोशन्ज रखे हैं उसके बारे में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा गंगा तो स्वर्ग में थी, पर जब तक गंगा पृथ्वी पर नहीं उतरी, उस गंगा का पूरा फायदा नहीं मिल सका था। आपके डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से भी पूरी लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें रिपोर्ट में बताई गई हैं, तो यह गंगा आपकी रिपोर्टों में और कागज पर अभी है, जब तक यह सारी चीजें कार्यान्वित हो कर काश्तकार के घर तक नहीं पहुंचेंगी तब तक आपकी यह गंगा शिवजी की जटाओं में ही अटक कर रह जायेगी।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप देश के अन्नदाता हैं और साथ ही साथ काश्तकार के संरक्षक भी हैं। आपकी डबल ड्यूटी है खाली सरकार की तरफ आपकी जिम्मेदारी, वफादारी या जवाबदेही नहीं है, बल्कि आपकी जवाबदेही कृषक के प्रति भी है। आपको अपनी इस डबल ड्यूटी को अंजाम देना है।

पहले मैं आप से अन्न की उपज के बारे में दो शब्द निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। अन्न की उपज चार चीजों पर डिपेंण्ड करती है। पहली बात उन्नत बीज, दूसरी चीज पूर्ण तादाद में खाद, तीसरी चीज पूरा पानी, चौथी कीटाणु और बीमारी से रोकथाम और पांचवीं चीज जो जरूरी है वह यह है कि काश्तकार के खेत को एक-एक इंच जमीन पैदा करे, एक इंच भी खाली न पड़ी रहे। इस तरह की आपकी प्लानिंग होवे।

मैं शुरू में बीजों के बारे में दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। बीज देने के लिए सबसे बड़ा आर्गेनाइजेशन है नेशनल सीड्स कार्पोरेशन। मैंने पिछली बार भी, जब डिबेट चली थी, इस के बारे में निवेदन

[श्री भीम सिंह]

किया था कि नेशनल सीड्स कार्पोरेशन के किसी भी भंडार पर चले जायें, वहां पुराना बीज ही मिलेगा। गेहूं का बीज मांगेंगे तो कहेंगे, कल्याण सोना ले लो, ज्यादा कहेंगे तो सोना लीका ले लो। आपने यह रिपोर्ट पिछले साल भी दी, इस साल भी रिसर्च की रिपोर्ट दी है। इसमें आपने नई वैराइटीज रखी है, लेकिन वहां कोई भी बीज एवेलेबल नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि थाड़ा इलूजन में आप न रहें। आपकी रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है कि कण्ट्रो का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। आपकी जो रिपोर्ट है डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड, इसी अंदर आपकी जो फिगर 1978–79 के है उनमें 131–90 मिलियन टन था और 1979–80 में यह 108.85 मिलियन टन हुआ। इसमें 23.05 गिरा। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि :—

Para "(3.4)" The overall outlook for the crop year 1980-81 thus appears to be quite favourable and the total production of foodgrains in 1980-81 may even surpass the record level of 132 million tonnes reached in 1978-79."

मैं इतना ही वार्निंग के रूप में अर्ज करूंगा कि जो आंकड़ो और एस्टीमेट्स निकले हैं, यह पटवारियो और ग्राम सेवकों की रिपोर्ट पर निकले हैं जो बठे-बैठे लिखी गई है। आपको एक और इण्डीकेटर की जरूरत है। आपकी खुद की रिपोर्ट में आपने राइज आफ प्राइस इण्डैक्स के बारे में दिया है। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 5 पर आपने प्राइस इण्डेक्स दी है जो कि किसी चीज के प्रोडक्शन का इंडीकेटर होता है।

जैसे सोने का भाव बढ़ेगा तो सारी चीजों का भाव बढ़ेगा। वैसे आपकी प्रोइसेस में भी है। ह्वीट के बारे में, आप खुद ही लिख रहे हैं कि आपकी दिसम्बर 1980 का जो इण्डैक्स है वह 10.8 परसैण्ट पिछले साल 1979 के मुकाबले में ऊंचा हो गया।

ज्वार के अन्दर आपका प्राइस राइज कर गया। दिसम्बर, 1979 के मुकाबले में दिसम्बर, 1980 में ज्वार का टण्डैक्स 17.8 परसेंट हाई हो गया।

बाजरे का 1979 का जो दिसम्बर, का फिगर था वह 98 था और वह इण्डैक्स 3.6 परसेंट हाई चला गया। मक्का ले लीजिये 1980 का प्राइस इण्डैक्स प्रीवियस ईयर से 2.7 परसैण्ट हाई चला गया।

पल्सेज का इण्डैक्स बहुत ही ऊंचा हो गया है? आपकी खुद की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 48.4 परसेंट हाई हो गया है।

यह आपके प्राइस इण्डैक्स है जो आपके इस ओर के द्योतक है। आपके जो प्रोडक्शन का नम्बर है, वह जितना ऊंचा उमीद कर रहे है, उतना ऊंचा नही जायेगा। भागवान् करे कि जाए, हम भी चाहते है कि जाए। हम अगले साल बता सकेंगे कि सरकार का अन्दाजा और उसके आंकड़े सही निकले या ग़लत। मैं तो वार्निंग के रूप मे मंत्री महोदय को सचेत करना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक बीजों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सब बीज ऐवेलेबल नहीं होते है। मल्टीपल क्रापिंग की स्कीम तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जब शार्ट ड्यूरेशन के बीज ऐवेलेबल हों। रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है कि चार चार क्राप्स उगाई जाएं। लेकिन बसाखी,

मूंग का सीड ऐवेलेबल नहीं है। गेहूं कट रहा है और मानसून क्राप आने वाली है। इन दोनों के बीच में बैसाखी मूंग और चौला की क्राप उगाई जा सकती हैं। लेकिन काश्तकारों को उन दोनों के बीज ऐवेलेबल नहीं हो रहे है।

आज गवार खाली एक फ़ाडर क्राप नहीं रह गया है, वह एक कामर्शल क्राप हो गया है, क्योंकि गम का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। इंडियन फ़ार्मिंग में निकाल दिया गया है कि गवार की 11 वैरायटीज में से दो वैरायटीज, आई सी 9065 (सोना) और आई सी 11521 में हाई गम परसेंटेज पाया गया है। लेकिन ये दोनों सीड मार्केट में ऐवेलेबल नहीं हैं।

आखिर यह सारी रिसर्च किस के लिए हो रही है? —काश्तकार के लिए, लेकिन अगर काश्तकार को सीड आदि ऐवेलेबल न हों और केवल पब्लिकेशंस में उनका समाचार छप जाए, तो इससे सरकार को शाबाशी नहीं मिलने वाली है।

आज रिसर्च के क्षेत्र में यह गड़बड़ी क्यों हो रही है? जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु यहां पर आई सी ए आर के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन लाए थे, तब भी मैंने अर्ज किया था कि साइंटिस्ट्स को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, उनको परेशानियों को मिटाना चाहिए और उनके लिए आई ए एस अफ़सरों और सेक्रेटेरियट की हाजिरी देने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों को इस समस्या से मुक्ति दिलाई है? उसके लिए क्या किया है?

आज की एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज काश्तकारों के मंदिर हैं, लेकिन उदयपुर की यूनिवर्सिटी हो या कोई दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी हो, सब में झगड़े फैले हुए हैं। वे आपसी दंगल के अखाड़े बने हुए हैं। ऐसे सब झगड़ों को मिटाने की जरूरत है। फ़ार गाड्ज सेक इन यूनिवर्सिटीज को पालिटिक्स से दूर रखें। स्ट्रांग्ली डील करें और जो कोई भी झगड़ा या पालिटिक्स फैलाता है, उसको मक्खी की तरह निकाल दिया जाए। उसके साथ कोई सिम्पथी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें रिजल्ट्स की जरूरत है। इन यूनिवर्सिटीज को बचाना चाहिए।

हमारे लिए कैमिकल फ़र्टिलाइजर्ज बहुत जरूरी हैं। हमारे यहां आर्गेनिक मैनयुर इतना ज्यादा नहीं है कि वह सारी खेती की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सके। इम्प्रूव्ड वैरायटीज में तो बगैर फ़र्टिलाइजर के काम नहीं चल सकता है। सरकार यूरिया की सप्लाई को कण्ट्रोल कर पाई है, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। फ़ास्फेटिक फ़र्टिलाइजर्ज की भी आवश्यकता है। यूरिया तो टाप ड्रेसिंग में दिया जाता है, लेकिन बेसिक डोज के लिए सी ए एन या एमोनियम सल्फेट की जरूरत है। लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट राजस्थान को बिल्कुल एमोनियम सल्फेट नहीं दे पा रहा है। सरकार कहती है कि आयलसीड्ज की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाए। उसके लिए सल्फर की रेक्वायरमेंट एमोनियम सल्फेट ही पूरा कर सकता है, लेकिन वह ऐवेलेबल नहीं हो पाया है।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान में फ़ास्ट आता है। सरसों की खेती को यू० पी० में कच्ची खेती कहते हैं और गेहूं की खेती को पक्की खेती कहते हैं। राजस्थान को रेपसीड और मस्टर्ड की ऐसी वैरायटीज देनी चाहिए, जो फ़ास्ट-रेसिस्टेंट हों। वहां बिजली कम दी जा रही है। सरसों में कम पानी लगता है। कम पानी में भी वे वैरायटीज कायमभाव हो सकेंगी और काश्तकार को पैसा मिल सकेगा।

[श्री भीम सिंह]

पेट्रोलियम एण्ड केमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर डीबेट के दौरान सुखाड़िया साहब ने कहा था कि सीकर और उदयपुर में रॉक फ़ास्फ़ेट का अतुल भंडार पड़ा हुआ है। फ़ास्फ़ेटिक फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिए उसका उपयोग करना चाहिए। ताकि आप को फ़ास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर मिल सके। खेतरी कापर प्रोजेक्ट ने शुरू किया था, डी ए पी का थोड़ा सा प्रोडक्शन चला लेकिन फिर रुक गया। जितने भी आप के सीरियल्स हैं पल्सेज हैं, ग्राम है, इन सब को डी ए पी की सख्त जरूरत है। डी ए पी सब से एकोनामिकल फर्टिलाइजर है जो आप को फ़ास्फ़ेट दे सकता है। बाकी अगर आप सुपर फास्फेट और यूरिया को मिला कर देते हैं, तो वह कास्टली पड़ता है।

दो तीन इम्पार्टेंट बातें कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं, जैसे पानी है, आदमी के ब्लड लाइन के अन्दर जैसे ब्लड है ऐसे ही काश्तकार के लिए पानी है, अगर काश्तकार को पानी नहीं देंगे तो कोई काम नहीं चलने वाला है। पानी के लिए मैं खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप का जो रावत भाटा वाला ऐटामिक स्टेशन है वह हमारे यहां राजस्थान की 42 प्रतिशत रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करता है। हर साल वह फेल हो रहा है। राजस्थान के किसान को अगर आप को बचाना है तो आप इस को वहां पर कामयाब करिए और वह कामयाब नहीं होता है तो थर्मल पावर दीजिए। राजस्थान के काश्तकार को आप बिजली के लिए बिलकुल एश्योर कीजिए। बिजली के लिए हम आप पर डिपेंड कर रहे हैं। जब तक राजस्थान के काश्तकार को आप बिजली नहीं देंगे तब तक उस की हालत कतई नहीं सुधरेगी। इधर तो भगवान हमें प्रति एक वर्ष छोड़ कर अकाल करके मारता है और उधर राज मारता है बिजली न दे कर। तो हम तो राज और राम दोनों के बीच आ गए दोनों हम को वर्षा और बिजली के अभाव से मारने लग गए। राजस्थान के किसान को आप बचा सकें तो आप की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

तीसरी बात—मैं बिजली के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा, राजस्थान ने ही हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर शायद लीड लिया है फ्लैट रेट से बिजली काश्तकार को दे कर। मीटर सिस्टम हमारे यहां से हटा दिया है क्योंकि ये बिजली विभाग वाले बहुत तंग करते हैं, पैसे एठना चाहते हैं, बिजली की लाइन काट देते हैं। फ्लैट रेट करने से किसान को यह इन्सेंटिव है कि पैसा तो उतना ही लगेगा, बिजली चाहे जितनी मैक्सिमम यूज करो और मेक्सिमम यूटिलाइजेशन उस से पानी का हो रहा है। यह फ्लैट रेट दस हार्स पावर तक का किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि 20 हार्स पावर तक का होना चाहिए। आप गवर्नमेंट को सजेस्ट करें, उस का रेट चाहे वह इन्क्रीज कर दें।

पानी के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि पहले एक स्कीम बनी थी गंगा की नहर की जिस से सीकर, झुंझुनू नागौर और चूरू इन चारों जिलों को जो किसी कैनाल के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते थे उन को पानी देने की योजना थी; इस योजना को और आगे बढ़ाइए।

चौथा प्वाइंट मैं कीटाणु के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। ह्वाइट ग्रब एक विग मीनेस है। मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया यह हमारे यहां भी पहुंच गया, पंजाब में भी पहुंच गया। आप कहेंगे कि थिमेट इसका आन्सर है लेकिन मैं कहूंगा

कि चिमेंट इस का अल्टर नहीं है, वह प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। चिमेंट जा कर दस किलो लगता है और उस की कास्ट 280 रुपये पड़ती है। 280 रुपये चिमेंट एक एकड़ पर यूज कर के काश्तकार उस में कुछ नहीं बचा सकता। आप अगर रिसर्च कराइए, बाजरे को, ज्वार को, मक्के को, पोटैटो को मूंगफली को सब को यह खत्म कर रहा है। अगर आप इस को कण्ट्रोल नहीं कर पाये तो यह सब को खत्म कर देगा।

अगला निवेदन मैं करूंगा, डिजेल की शार्टेज चल रही है। मैंने पहले भी इसके बारे में निवेदन किया था। इसलिए आप बुलक ड्रिवेन इम्प्लीमेंट स्टार्ट कीजिए।

आपने पिछली डिवेट में वादा किया था कि हम मल्टीपल सीड कम फर्टिलाइजर ड्रिल अवेलेबल करेंगे। वह अभी तक आप की रिपोर्ट मे ही है, काश्तकार को अवेलेबल नहीं है।..... (व्यवधान)..

अब मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि यह तो हुआ अधिक अन्न के लिए, अब काश्तकार को अधिक धन भी आप दीजिए। उसको एम्पलायमेंट दीजिए। जो ऐग्रीकल्चर ग्रेज्युएट्स हैं उन को कैनाल एरिया में मुरबे दीजिए, उनको सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए स्कीम बना कर दीजिए। जो एग्रीकल्चर ग्रेजुएट्स अपने खेत पर जा कर सेटिल होते हैं उन को आप कुछ प्रोत्साहन दीजिए।

एनीमल हस्बैंड्री के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करूंगा। आज जो आप परचेज कर रहे हैं वह फैट परसेंट पर दूध ले रहे हैं। इस को आप एस एन एफ पर लीजिए, फैट परसेंटेज पर नहीं, तभी आप भैंस के दूध के बराबर उस को पैसे दे सकेंगे। उसी से क्रास ब्रीड काउज के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और काश्तकार को पैसे मिलेंगे।

एक बात और काउस्लाटर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने जो मेजर हैड 510 दिया है उस के अंदर स्लाटर हाउस के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपया प्रोवाइड किया है। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि भगवान कृष्ण भी यादव थे, और आप भी उन्हीं के वंशज हैं, वह यहां गोपाल बने थे, तो राव साहब, आप कम से कम इन गायों को तो बचाओ। आप कहेंगे कि वह एकानोमिकल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि डा० सुन्द्रेशन और जी० डी० सिंह कर्नल वालों ने यह साबित कर दिया है—स्लाटर हाउस को जो गाय जा रही थी उस को रोक कर उन्हों ने क्रास ब्रीड के प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लिया और तीन तीन हजार की बछड़ी उन्हों ने दी। They have paid their price. हरियाणा की गायों और साहीवाल गायों को कलकत्ता और बम्बई के लोग खरीद कर ले जाते हैं। जब वे दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं तो उन को स्लाटर हाउस में भेज दिया जाता है। जब मैं 1962 में, राजस्थान में, एग्रीकल्चर का डिप्टी मिनिस्टर था, मैं ने दो अफसरों को कलकत्ता भेजा था और वहां स्लाटर हाउस में जाने वाली गायों को खरीद कर राजस्थान वापस मंगाया था। आप भी यह एशोरेंस दे दें कि स्लाटर-हाउस में गायें नहीं कटेंगी, बुल नहीं कटेंगे तो हम मान लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप की रिपोर्ट के पेज 99 पर जो स्लाटर हाउस के बारे में लिखा है उस में गाय का नाम नहीं है, बफेलो का ही नाम है। इस के लिए नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के पेज 896 पर लिखा है—

"A modern abattoir in Deonar, Bombay has been established by the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation with an investment of nearly

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Rs. 4.25 crores. About 7,000 sheep and goats, 500 to 600 bullocks and buffalos, and 200 pigs are being slaughtered daily in this abattoir."

इस में बुलक्स का नाम है। चूंकि गोवध से लोग नाराज होते हैं इस लिये गाय का नाम हटा दिया गया है।

मैं अन्त में आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसे शास्त्री जी ने "जयजवान-जयकिसान" का नारा दिया था, उसी तरह से आप "देश को अधिक अन्न-किसान को अधिक धन" नारा दीजिये। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री जयराम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय एवं ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारा देश भारत गांवों में रहता है और देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर है। इसलिये इस देश की समृद्धि खेती के विकास और उस के आधुनिकीरण पर निर्भर करती है। इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में कृषि का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है और कृषि विकास की गति सम्पूर्ण अर्थ व्यवस्था की गति का निर्धारण करती है। चूंकि कृषि का इतना महत्व है, इसी लिये महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह बात चाही थी और इस पर बहुत जोर दिया था कि हमारा ध्यान शहरों की तरफ से गांवों की तरफ जाने का होना चाहिये लेकिन यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि रुख बिल्कुल इस के खिलाफ है। बजाय शहर से गावों की तरफ जाने के, गांवों की तरफ से शहरों में आने का रुख हो गया है। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी है, वे शहरों में रहते हैं। एक पुरानी परम्परा थी कि जिला अधिकारी और एस० डी० एम० अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा करते थे और 90 रातें गांवों में बसते थे, परन्तु आज वह परम्परा समाप्त हो गई है। आज इस पर कोई जोर नहीं रह गया है। अगर जिला अधिकारी कहीं दौरे पर गया भी तो रात में वहां नहीं ठहरेगा, लौट कर अपने हेड क्वार्टर पर चला आयेगा। जो दूसरे प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं, वे भी गांवों से दूर रहते हैं। इस का एक परिणाम यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं उन का कार्यान्वयन ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है इस की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

परिणाम यह होता है कि योजनायें अच्छी से अच्छी बनती हैं, लेकिन उन का उस रूप में कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो पाता है। मिसाल के तौर पर, सरकार ने इस दृष्टि से कि फर्टिलाइजर का दाम काफी बढ़ गया है और इस का बुरा असर जनता के ऊपर और गांव पर न पड़े, यह व्यवस्था की थी कि जो फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर सब्सिडी मिल रही थी, वह 1980-81 में भी जारी रखी जाए, उन क्षेत्रों में जो सूखे से प्रभावित थे। लेकिन चूंकि ध्यान उस की तरफ नहीं है अधिकारी गावों में जाते नहीं है, परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस का पूरा लाभ किसानों को छोटे किसानों को और सीमान्त किसानों या हरिजनों को नहीं मिल पाया है, बहुत कम लोगों को इस का लाभ हुआ है और कहीं-कहीं पर तो बड़े किसानों ने उस का लाभ उठाया और कहीं पर वह ब्लैकमार्केट में चला गया।

इसी तरह से जो गांवो के विकास की योजनायें हैं, जैसे सीमान्त ग्राम रोजगार योजना है या समन्वित ग्राम विकास योजना है, उस के अन्तगत जो बैंकों से ऋण, उन लोगों को जो लाभान्वित होते हैं, दिए जाते हैं, उस ऋण में जो उन को सब्सिडी मिलती है, उस का समायोजना बहुत देर से हो पाता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि उन ऋणों पर, ब्याज बहुत देर तक चलता है और देर के बाद जब समायोजन होता है, तब जा कर के वह इतनी रकम के ब्याज से छुटकारा पाते है। इसी प्रकार से और भी चीजें हैं, जिन की तरफ

अधिकारियों का ध्यान नहीं आता है, जिनकी कि जिम्मेदारी है कि सरकार की नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन करायें, लेकिन वे करा नहीं पाते हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि किसान असंतुष्ट रहता है और उसका असंतोष सुलगता रहता है। किसान स्वाभाविक रूप से शान्त लोग हैं, इसलिए वह बहुत दिनों तक बर्दाश्त करता है। लेकिन कभी कभी उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि आग सुलगते-सुलगते बहुत विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती है, उसको मजबूर कर देती है कि वह अपने हकों को मांग करे या जिस तरह से उसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है, उसको दूर करने की मांग करे।

श्रीमान्, इसी रूप में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि किसान का ध्यान कम है, इस वास्ते जो एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन है, उसका निर्माण स्वरूप भी इस बात को सिद्ध करता है कि किसान की तरफ उन का ध्यान नहीं है, क्योंकि उसमें ऐसे लोग रखते हैं, जिनका कि किसानों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। गांव की जानकारी वह कुछ रखते नहीं हैं। उसमें ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाता है, जिनको कि खेती के बारे में, वहां के किसानों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में, उनको कितना परिश्रम करना पड़ता है, उसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं रहती है। इसलिए जब वे मूल्य निर्धारण करते हैं तो जो किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, वह हमदर्दी नहीं हो पाती है और उनका ज्यादा ध्यान कन्ज्यूमर्स की तरफ रहता है। कन्ज्यूमर्स को ज्यादा दाम न देने पड़ें। इस तरह से जब किसानों में संतोष नहीं रहेगा, पैदावार कहां से होगी और कहां से कन्ज्यूमर्स को सामान उनकी इच्छा के मुताबिक मिल सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की कार्य विधि भी इस बात को साबित करती है, जब एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने पिछली तीन बार अर्थात् जब धान की कीमत की सिफारिश की, गन्ने की कीमत की सिफारिश की और गेहूं की कीमत की सिफारिश की, तो इन तीनों सिफारिशों को सरकार ने नहीं माना। उस से ज्यादा दाम मुकर्रर किया, इससे साबित होता है कि सरकार खुद महसूस करती है कि उनका जो कांस्टीच्यूशन है, जिस तरह के लोग उनमें हैं, वे पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ उस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन को इस रूप में समाप्त करना चाहिये और उस में ऐसे लोग रखने चाहियें जिनको खेती के बारे में जानकारी है, जो किसानी का अनुभव रखते हैं, जो खेती के विशेषज्ञ हैं, देश के विभिन्न भागों से ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाय, तभी वे पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ किसानों के हालात को जानते हुए कृषि उपज के मूल्यों के बारे में सिफारिश कर सकेंगे, वरना जैसी हालत आज चल रही है, वैसी ही हालत बनी रहेगी।

गेहूं की कीमत जो सरकार ने मुकर्रिर की है, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, दाम जितने बढ़ने चाहिये थे उतने नहीं बढ़ाये गये। 117 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ा कर, 130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किये गये हैं, लेकिन आज इस वक्त जो गेहूं की रायज-कीमतें हैं प्रेवलेन्ट कीमतें हैं, उनको देखते हुए 130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कीमत काफी मालूम नहीं होती है, इससे कुछ और ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह बात अपनी जगह पर सही है कि इस साल काफी दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं, लेकिन आज जो कीमतें हैं उसके अनुरूप वह काफी नहीं महसूस होती हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर और ज्यादा बढ़ायेंगे तो कीमतें और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगी।

श्री जयराम वर्मा : ऐसा कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिये कह सकते हैं कि उसको ज्यादा पे करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन वास्तव में वे नहीं बढ़ेंगी क्योंकि आज की स्थिति में बाजारों में

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

कीमतें ज्यादा हैं । ऐसी हालत में किसान अपने गेहूं को उन केन्द्रों पर, जो खरीद के लिये स्थापित किये गये हैं, बेचने के लिये नहीं ले आयेगा और इसका यह परिणाम होगा कि सरकार को अपनी वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक से जारी रखने के लिये जितने गेहूं की आवश्यकता है, शायद उतना गेहूं मिलने में कठिनाई होगी, जब तक इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया जाएगा, प्रधान मंत्री या कृषि मंत्री की तरफ से राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव नहीं डाला जाएगा कि वे अच्छी तरह से इस काम में जुटे, पूरा परिश्रम करें, पूरी ताकत लगायें, तब तक जिस 95 लाख टन गेहूं की हमको वितरण प्रणाली के लिये आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं मिल सकेगा । एफ० सी० आई० का भी इसमें पूरा योगदान लीजिये, उसको ऐसे स्थान दीजिये जहां से वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा केन्द्र सरकार की वितरण प्रणाली को ठीक से चालू रखने के लिए खरीद सके । इस तरह का इन्तजाम करना होगा ।

इस में आशा की एक किरण यह है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को किसानों के बारे में काफ़ी हमदर्दी है । वह किसानों की कठिनाइयों और दुख-दर्द को समझती है, उनके विकास के लिए जो कुछ भी संभव है, करने के लिये तैयार हैं । इसीलिये प्रधान मंत्री जी में किसानों की पूरी आस्था है और इस का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण उस अभूतपूर्व किसान रैली में देखने में आया जो हाल में हुई थी । मुझे इस बात की भी बहुत खुशी है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी स्वयं एक किसान हैं । किसानों से उनको काफ़ी हमदर्दी है । किसानी के बारे उनको बहुत ज्ञान है । हमारे इस विभाग में जो अन्य मंत्रीगण है, स्वामीनाथन जी और दूसरे मंत्रीगण हैं, उनका भी खेती से सीधा संबंध है, खेती के बारे में उनकी पूरी जानकारी है, इसलिये किसानों की जो उपेक्षा अब तक होती रही है, वह नहीं हो पाएगी । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि कृषि मंत्री जी द्वारा जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनके परिणाम बहुत अच्छे निकलेंगे और निकलने शुरू हो गये हैं ।

मैंने अभी फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतों के बारे में कहा था—38 फीसदी कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं, क्योंकि जो एक्सपोर्टिंग कन्ट्रीज है उन्होंने यूरिया के दाम काफ़ी बढ़ा दिये हैं । जो दाम 168 डालर प्रति टन था, वह बढ़ कर 217 डालर प्रति टन हो गया है । पोटाश का दाम तो इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में दुगना हो गया था, इस लिए सरकार को मजबूर हो कर दाम बढ़ाना पड़ा और 38 फीसदी फर्टिलाइजर्स के दाम बढ़े । ये दाम न बढ़े होते, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होती लेकिन इन बढ़े हुए दामों का बुरा प्रभाव किसानों पर न पड़े, उस के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कदम उठाए गये, यह बात अपनी जगह पर सही है। एक बात तो यह की गई कि सीमान्त और लघु किसानों और हरिजनों को जो सब्सीडी फर्टिलाइजर्स पर मिल रही थी, सूखा-क्षेत्रों में 1980-81 में उसे जारी रखा गया और दूसरी बात यह भी की गई कि जो फर्टिलाइजर्स पहले रेल-हैंड्स तक सरकार द्वारा भेजे जाते थे अपने खर्च पर और जो बहुत दूरदराज के गांव होते थे, वहां पर वे फर्टिलाइजर्स नहीं पहुंच पाते थे और उस से वहां के किसान लाभान्वित नहीं हो पाते थे, सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया कि बाकी 2900 ब्लाकों पर जो रेल-हैड्स पर नहीं है, सरकारी खर्चे पर फर्टिलाइजर्स भेजे जाए । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ने पर भी उसका प्रयोग पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा हुआ । जहां पिछले साल 52.6 लाख टन हुआ था, वहां इस वर्ष 55.8 लाख टन हुआ है । इस तरह से उसका प्रयोग ज्यादा हुआ है ।

तीसरी बात कृषि मंत्री जी की तरफ से यह की गई कि जो अल्पकालिक ऋण प्रदेशों

को देते हैं, वे कुछ ज्यादा दिये गये और इससे लोगों को सहूलियत मिल गई और चौथी बात यह की गई कि जो कृषि की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक उपज देने वाले बीज होते हैं, उनका वितरण ज्यादा कराया गया और उसकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए भी ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई। जहां पिछले साल 14 लाख क्वींटल ही वितरित हुआ था, वहां इस साल 25 लाख क्वींटल वितरण की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसलिए ज्यादा अच्छी उपज देने वाला बीज भी ज्यादा पहुंच सका और इस के अलावा सिंचाई में भी तेजी की गई।

हमें थोड़ा समय और दीजिए। इसके अलावा कार्बोनिक फर्टिलाइजर, जैव फर्टिलाइजर्स और कम्पोस्ट के उपयोग को भी बढ़ाया गया, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि पैदावार पिछले साल के मुकाबले में ज्यादा बढ़ गई। जहां यह पैदावार 1978-79 में, जो कि मौसम की दृष्टि से सब से अच्छा वर्ष था, 1319 मीट्रिक टन हुई थी और वह घट कर 1979-80 में 1089 लाख मीट्रिक टन रह गई थी, अब यह आशा की जाती है कि 1980-81 में यह पैदावार 1330 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो जाएगी। इस संबंध में मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में यह कहना है कि वहां पर जितनी पैदावार की संभावना विभाग ने आंकी है, बार-बार बारिश और आंधी आने से उनकी उपज नहीं हो सकेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में तो मैं कह सकता हूं लेकिन दूसरे सूबों के बारे में कहना मुश्किल है, फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है। भीगने से फसल के दाने शिक्र कर गये हैं, और उन की चमक भी खराब हो गई है, उनका रंग भी खराब हो गया है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी आप को गेहूं की खरीद करनी है, जितना गेहूं आप लेना चाहते हैं, उतना आपको गेहूं मिल सके, उसके लिए इस बात की आप को हिदायत करनी होगी कि जो गेहूं की चमक चली गई है, जो उसका कलर खराब हो गया है, उसको खरीदते वक्त ध्यान में न रखा जाए। अगर यह बात नहीं की गई तो फिर उतनी मिकदार में गेहूं नहीं मिल सकेगा। आशा है आप इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे। इसी तरह से जो प्रयास किये गये हैं...

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: You have got to conclude now. You must keep in mind that now you are taking the time of your colleagues in your party.

श्री जयराम वर्मा : हां यह बात तो जरूर है लेकिन इस बात का थोड़ा सा ख्याल होना चाहिए कि मैं कम बोलता हूं। अगर मैं कहीं एक जगह पर बोलूं तो थोड़ा सा मौका मिलना चहिए।

गन्ने की पैदावार जो 1280 लाख मीट्रिक टन बहुत कम हो गयी थी, अब उसके 1980-81 में 1540 लाख टन होने की आशा है।

श्रीमान जी, इसके सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस फैजाबाद जिले से मैं आता हूं वह जिला प्रदेश के सात बहुत ही पिछड़े जिलों में से एक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have started from your constituency because that is very important.

श्री जयराम वर्मा : वह बहुत पिछड़े सात जिलों में एक है। वहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में एक गन्ने की मिल का सहकारिता सेक्टर में लगाने के लिये लायसेंस दिया गया था और उसके लिये किसानों ने 16 लाख रुपये जमा किये थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जनता पार्टी सरकार ने अकबरपुर में जो गन्ने की मिल लगनी थी उसका लायसेंस रद्द कर दिया था। अब मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि अकबरपुर टांडा जिले का उन्नत इलाका है और वहां पर गन्ने की काफी पैदावार होती है। वहां से गन्ना बाहर भेजना पड़ता है। इसलिए अकबरपुर में गन्ने की मिल का लायसेंस फिर से दिया जाए और उस पिछड़े इलाके का विकास किया जाए।

[श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा]

श्रीमान जी, गांवों के उत्थान के लिए सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना और समन्वित विकास योजना चलायी है। गांव के छोटे किसान, सीमांत किसान, हरिजन और शिल्पकार, सब इस में आते हैं। उन को इन से लाभ होगा। इनके द्वारा इस बात की कोशिश की गयी गयी है कि गांवों में रोजगार के साधन बढ़े, वहां पर रोजगार अर्जित हो, ग्रामीण लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो और उन को आर्थिक लाभ हो।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जो समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम है उस में सभी इलाकों के 5 हजार 11 ब्लाक सम्मिलित किये गये हैं और उन सभी में यह योजना लागू की गयी है। हर ब्लाक में 6 सौ गरीब परिवारों को चुना जाएगा। इन 6 सौ परिवारों में से 4 सौ परिवार खेती से लाभान्वित होंगे। खेती और उससे सम्बन्धित चीजों से लाभान्वित होंगे। सौ परिवार कुटीर और ग्रामीण उद्योगों से लाभान्वित होंगे और सौ परिवार सेवाई कार्यों से लाभान्वित होंगे।

इस सिलसिले में मेरा कहना है कि खादी का जो काम गांवों में होता है उस से लोगों को काफी रोजगार मिलता है। लेकिन खादी कमीशन ने एक तब्दीली कर दी है। अब खादी कमीशन में ऐसे लोग आ गये हैं जिन्हें न खादी से कोई मतलब और न खादी से कोई प्रेम है। वे खादी पहनना भी पसन्द नहीं करते। इसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होता। पहले गांधी आश्रम किसानों को सूत के बदले में केवल रूई दिया करता था। वह शेष पैसा जमा कर लिया करता था। 2 अक्टूबर या उसके बाद छूट होने पर उनकी हकदारी खादी देकर कम का शेष धन लौटा दिया करता था। लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गयी है। इस से इस कुटीर उद्योग को हानि पहुंच सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am calling the next Member Mr. Laxman Karma. You please sit down.

श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा (बस्तर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज किसान श्रीमती गांधी की नीतियों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। इसी सिलसिले में लाखों किसान दिल्ली में एकत्र हुए। जनता सरकार ने किसानों की कमर तोड़ दी थी। अब किसान खड़ा हो गया है। आज किसानों को सही कीमत मिल रही है। इसके लिए शासन ने निर्णय लिया है। गन्ने की भी सही कीमत किसानों को मिल रही है। आज किसान कांग्रेस की नीतियों का समर्थन कर रहे है। किसानों को सब से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते किसान शासन से अधिक सहायता चाहता है। किसान को पानी, खाद और दवाइयां सस्ती कीमतों पर मिलनी चाहिएं। ये चीजें न मिलने की वजह से खेती पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ता है। अगर किसान मजबूत नहीं होंगे तो देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है, गांवों की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिए सबसे आवश्यक है जमीन का समतलीकरण। समतलीकरण की योजना होनी चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश में मैं बस्तर जिले के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। बस्तर जिले में ज्यादातर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, है इसलिए पैदावार कम होती है। जमीन ऊबड़-खाबड़ है, जिससे सिंचित एरिया भी बहुत कम है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जमीन के समतलीकरण की एक योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। वहां पर आदिवासी—हरिजन रहते है। वहां पर जमीन सुधार की योजना तुरन्त लागू होनी चाहिए। वहां पर नदियों पर बांध बनाए जाने चाहियें, ताकि सिंचित

क्षेत्र बढ़ सके । पहाड़ी एरिया होने के कारण चावल कम पैदा होता है क्योंकि सिंचाई पूरी नहीं हो पाती, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की योजना लागू होनी चाहिए, तभी पानी को ऊपर उठा कर सिंचाई की जा सकती है । मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं । बस्तर एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और यह केरल प्रदेश से भी बड़ा है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने की वजह से अन्न कम पैदा होता है और वहां के हरिजन-आदिवासी जंगलों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। वहां पर अधिकतर साल के जंगल हैं । इन जंगलों को काटने की राज्य सरकार ने योजना बनाई है, जिससे वहां के आदिवासियों को आर्थिक हानि हो रही है, क्योंकि वहां का आदिवासी जंगलों उपज, फल, पत्ते और लकड़ी आदि से धन प्राप्त करता है । जंगल आदिवासियों के आर्थिक स्रोत हैं । वर्तमान में सरकार साल के जंगलों को काटकर पाइन प्लांटेशन की योजना लागू कर रही है । इससे आदिवासियों को आर्थिक हानि होने की बहुत संभावना है । वहां पर किसान जंगलों का उपज इकट्ठी करते हैं और इससे आय प्राप्त होती है । जंगल आदिवासियों का मुख्य स्रोत है । वहां के जंगलों को बचाया जाना चाहिए और उनको सुरक्षित रखा जाना चाहिए । पाइन प्लांटेशन की योजना है इसको स्थगित किया जाना चाहिए या कम लगाए जाने चाहिए । विश्व बैंक ने इसके लिए चालीस करोड़ देने की घोषणा की है । उससे लगता है कि साठ परसेंट साल और चालीस परसेंट पाइन प्लांटेशन होगा । इससे वहां के सारे जंगल नष्ट हो जाएंगे । इससे आदिवासी लोग भयभीत हैं । उस क्षेत्र का होने के नाते मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों का आर्थिक आधार जंगल है । इस वास्ते जंगलों को बचा कर सुरक्षित रखा जाना चाहिए । जंगल रहेंगे तो उनको वहां खेतों में अच्छी उपज मिल सकती है । साल का जंगल होगा तो उससे बारिश भी अच्छी होगी । जंगलों से उनको बहुत सी चीजें प्राप्त होती हैं और उनको बाजार में बेच कर वे लोग अपनी आय कर लेते हैं । इस वास्ते जंगलों का होना बहुत आवश्यक है । जंगलात के बारे में जो एक कारपोरेशन बना है लगता है उसका मुख्य काम ही यह है कि जंगलों को काट दो और नए जंगल लगाओ । जो प्राकृतिक जंगल वहां अब हैं वे अच्छे जंगल हैं । बिना देख रेख, बिना खाद बीज के भी उन में हरियाली रहती है । इस वास्ते उन जंगलों को बचा कर सुरक्षित रखा जाना चाहिए । पाइन प्लांटेशन में वहां के लोगों की आस्था कम है । पाइन प्लांटेशन होगा तो वहां पर बारिश कम होगी और गर्मी ज्यादा होगी । पाइन प्लांटेशन से कुछ ही लोगों को मजदूरी मिल सकती है जब कि वर्तमान जंगलों से वहां के सभी लोगों को कुछ न कुछ उपज मिल जाती है । उसको वे इकट्ठा करते हैं और किसी तरह से अपना गुजर बसर करते है । इन पर ही उनकी इकोनोमी आधारित है । जहां जंगल होते है वहीं आदिवासी, हरिजन आदि रहते है । हम लोगों को खेती की पद्धति का भी उतना ज्ञान नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते जंगली इलाकों में रहने वाले लोग जंगलों पर ही ज्यादातर निर्भर करते हैं । बस्तर में सिंचाई वाला क्षेत्र भी बहुत कम है । नदियां तो बहुत हैं लेकिन बंधी नहीं बनाए गए हैं, छोटे छोटे बांध नहीं बनाए गए हैं । इस वास्ते वहां आपको लिफ्टइरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर किसानों को पानी देना चाहिए । वहां एक ही प्रकार की फसल होती है और वह चावल की है दूसरी कोई फसल नहीं होती है । गेहूं, सब्जियां आदि बहुत कम होती हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि पानी नहीं मिलता है । पानी न मिलने का मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि भूमि वहां की समतल

[श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा]

नहीं है। भूमि को समतल किया जाना चाहिए। भूमि सुधार होने चाहियें। तभी वहां का किसान सम्पन्न हो सकता है और दूसरे किसानों के बराबर आ कर खड़ा हो सकता है।

आपने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए जो सबसिडी की योजना चलाई है इसको आपको ब्लाक स्तर पर लागू करना चाहिए। साथ ही किसान को उसकी उपज की उचित कीमत दिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए मंडियों का विस्तार होना चाहिए। बिना मंडियों के माध्यम के किसान को उसकी उपज की उचित कीमत नहीं मिल सकती है और उसको व्यापारियों के शोषण से नहीं बचाया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मंडियों का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

ब्लाक स्तर पर फार्म भी होने चाहियें। उन फार्मों पर किसानों को ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, खेती की पद्धति उसको सिखानी चाहिए। तभी जो सही पद्धति है उससे वह परिचित हो सकता है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो आपने सबसिडी देने की योजना बनाई है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों के बारे में जो इसके विभिन्न मुद्दे हैं उन पर आगे क्या काम हो इसके बारे में दो राये हो सकती हैं और यह बात समझ में भी आ सकती है। लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है उसको अगर छिपाया जाए तो वे सिर्फ इलाज नहीं हो पाएगा बल्कि नीयत पर भी शक होना स्वाभाविक है। बल्कि जो वास्तविकता है उससे आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते। और इस माने में जो सरकार की नीति रही है, और आगे आने को जो संकेत मिला है उससे गहरी चिन्ता होती है। हमारे मित्र माननीय बालेश्वर राम ने जिस तरह से खुशी का इजहार किया है उससे चिन्ता और भी बढ़ जाती है। वह ऐसे व्यक्तियों में है जिनको अनुभव है कि किस तरह से हमारा समाज कृषि की अव्यवस्था के चलते, गैर खेती करने वालों के हाथ में जमीन का स्वामित्व होने के चलते, जो खेतों में मेहनत करते हैं उनका शोषण कितना हो रहा है, रूप कुछ बदला है, पहले सामन्ती और अर्ध सामन्ती रूप घटा है, लेकिन पूंजीवादी स्वरूप और शोषण बढ़ा है। मतलब यह कि शोषण है, उत्पीड़न है और इस माने में अगर संतोष का इजहार करें तो, चिन्ता नीयत के बारे में हो जाती है हम सुधार नहीं करना चाहते, परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते।

जो कृषि सुधार के सबध में कदम थे भूमि को हदबन्दी जोतने वालों के लिये, बटाईदार के लिये, टेनेन्ट और सब-टेनेन्ट के लिये जमीन पर हक देना, सूद खोरी, गैर कानूनी सूदखोरी खात्मा का कानून, सूद की दर को कम करने का कानून, सामाजिक अत्याचार, छूआछूत जो है उसको खत्म करने का, इस संबंध में जो भी हमारे देश में कानून बने, क्या एक भी जगह है जहां हमारे कृषि मंत्री कह सकते है कि जहां पर यह कानून पूरी तरह लागू है ? क्या एक भी जिला है जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार शासन कर रही हो, वहां पर एक भी कानून लागू हो गया हो ? क्या एक भी गांव है जहां सूद खोरी कानून का उल्लंघन न हो ? विभिन्न राज्यों में सूद की दरें 12 से 15 प्रतिशत हैं। लेकिन हर जगह प्रतिष्ठित

परिवार में उनका अमुक 25 प्रतिशत लेता है, और उन्हीं के परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य उनके बच्चे अठन्नी लेते हैं, 36, 40 और 50 प्रतिशत तक लेते हैं और उनकी पतोहू 75 से 100 प्रतिशत तक सूद लेती है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो 10 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन जोतने वाले सांसद हैं उनके परिवार में यह बात हो रही है। न्यायपालिका के लोगों में, कार्यपालिका के लोगों में यह बातें हो रही हैं। खुले आम कानून का उल्लंघन हो रहा है क्या कृषि मंत्री कहेंगे कितने लोगों के खिलाफ इस कानून के उल्लंघन के लिये मुकदमे चले, जो मनी लैंडिंग एक्ट है उसके उल्लंघन के लिये कितने मुकदमे चले, कितनों को सजा हुई? खुले आम कानून का उल्लंघन हम बर्दाश्त कर रहे है, और बेशर्मी से हम संतोष का इजहार कर रहे है। शासक दल के साथ में सत्ता है इसलिये इनका कसूर ज्यादा है। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूं कि कोई इससे पूरी तरह से बरी होगा। लेकिन यह वास्तविकता है। वहीं हदबन्दी और बटाई के बारे मे जो कानून है उनका उल्लंघन ज्यादा हुआ है, सिवाय अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ इलाकों में, जैसे केरल में एक हद तक लागू किया, उससे कम हद तक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में हुआ। बंगाल में बटाई के सवाल को लागू करने के लिये प्रयास किया गया। लेकिन क्या देश के पैमाने पर हम कह सकते है कि जहां गरीब किसानों ने अपना खून दे कर उसको लागू नहीं किया गया है वहां सरकार ने लागू किया है? और जहां लागू किया है वहां गरीब किसानों को खून देना पड़ा हमारे क्षेत्र में इस साल 156 विशेष हथियार बन्द पुलिस चौकियां एक, एक मजिस्ट्रेट के मातहत बैठाई गई भूस्वामियों की मदद के लिये। और अब पुराने किस्म के जमींदार नहीं हैं। अब जमींदार ऐबसेंटी ओनर बन गये हैं जो प्रशासन में है, न्यायपालिका में हैं, कार्यपालिका में हैं, और सफेदपोश नौकर पेशा में हैं। और इसीलिये जमींदार के दूर होने के कारण बंधुआ मजदूर के मामले में कहते हैं कि हमारे इलाके में हैं ही नहीं। मुझे मित्र मिलते हैं वह कहते हैं कि हमारे इलाके में बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं।

17.00 hrs.

परिवार में ही बन्धुआ मजदूर है, जो खुद कौन कहते हैं? जिनके बन्धुआ मजदूर रखे हुये है, वह समझते ही नहीं हैं कि वह बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं। मतलब काम करने की आजादी उसको नहीं है, अपना एम्पलायर चुनने की आजादी उसको नही है। उन्हे छोड़कर वह और कहीं जा नहीं सकता है। ऐसा एक भी राज्य या जिला नहीं है। जहां ऐसा नहीं है। आप अभियान के रूप में इसको लागू नहीं कर रहे है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी कानून जन-आन्दोलन के हित में दबाव से या देश के उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हित में बने एक हद तक हिचकते हुये लागू होने के प्रयास हुये और एक भी कानून कृषि सुधार संबंधी लागू नहीं हुआ।

यह एक मेम्बर की बात नही है, अगर यह मंत्रिमंडल विचार करे अभी भी सोचे तो देश में अभियान के रूप में एक साल में आप लागू कर लें, हदबन्दी वाला कर लें, बटाई वाला कर लें, सहकारिता वाला कर लें।

बन्धुआ मजदूर श्रम मंत्रालय का मामला है, लेकिन यह बीमारी वही है जो कृषि मंत्रालय से भी संबंधित है और हमारी व्यवस्था से भी संबंधित है। 5,6 महों के जरिये आप इसे लागू कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह छूतछात के मामले में हमारे मित्र श्री बालेश्वर राम ने बड़े संतोष का इजहार कर दिया है कि हम आजादी के बाद से अछूतोद्धार कर रहे हैं। कितना अछूतोद्धार किया है? मैं समझता हूं कि

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

इस बीच में हजारों अछूतों को धरती से उठा दिया। वह कहां गये होंगे, स्वर्ग में या उसके बाहर, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उनका जीवन से उद्धार कर के भेज दिया। यह नये आंतक का रूप है, जो नवान तबका पैदा हुआ है। एक समय जब चव्हाण साहब गृह मंत्री थे, तो एक प्रतिवेदन में इस सदन में रखा गया कि ग्रीन रैवोल्यूशन फिर भी चेन्ज्ड इन रैड रैवोल्यूशन।

अगर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, नये किस्म के किसान पैदा हो रहे हैं, यह जो आतंक पैदा करते हैं, इसलिए खून-खराबी गाव में बढ़ेगी। जनता पार्टी के शासन में भी हमने देखा, इनका शासन भी देख रहे हैं, पहले भी देखा था, चूंकि शब्द एक ही है दल का नाम बदला है, कांग्रेस (आ) रहे, (ई) रहे, (आई) रहे। जनता में भी 3, 4 नाम बदल गये है मगर शाशक वर्ग एक है, शोषक वर्ग एक है। इसलिये शोषण का स्वरूप बदल नहीं पा रहा है।

हम जानते है कि छूतछात अलग से सामाजिक समस्या नहीं है। यह वर्ग शोषण को समस्या है। हमारे समाज में जब अमीरी गरीबी नहीं थी, राजा-रंक का फर्क नहीं था, राज सत्ता पैदा नहीं थी, तो छूतछात भी नही थी। चारों वेदों में, उपनिषदों में, दर्शन के मूलसूत्रों में कहीं छूतछात का जिक्र नहीं है, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। जब अमीरी गरीबी पैदा हुई है, तब से छूतछात पैदा हुई है। हमारे बौद्ध मिल वर्ण और जाति एक समझते हैं। एक ही परिवार की सन्तान में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र सभी गिने हुये हैं। ग्रन्थ में लिखा हुआ है, नाम लेकर दिया हुआ है। मगर जब व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति भूमि में पैदा हुई, जन्म-जाति पैदा हो गई है। छूतछात का काम चला। धन पैदा करने वाले को शूद्र अछूत करार दिया गया, जन-पैदा करने वाली माता घर में दबाकर रख दी गई। शोषण का साम्राज्य आ गया। अब अछूतोद्धार के खिलाफ हमारा कानून नहीं है। एक भी जो दावा कर सके कि 100 फीसदी इस-को हम लागू कर रहे हैं। जब जन-आन्दोलन उमड़ता है तो एक हद तक हम इसको लागू कर पाते हैं। मगर वास्तविकता यह है कि डा० अम्बेडकर की हम जयन्ती मना लें, गांधी जी की मना लें, गांधी जी के नाम पर अछूतोद्धार की कसम लेते जायें, इसमें कोई गलती नहीं है, लेकिन जहा तक छूतछात का मसला है, यह हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये कलंक है, हमारी प्राचीनतम परम्पराओं के विपरीत है। इसको हम खत्म करना चाहते है, इस बात को छोड़ दीजिये, आज इस कानून का उल्लंघन हरेक गांव में हो रहा है, कमोबेश हो यह बात दूसरी है। आज भी कृषि मंत्री कहें कि हम इस समय-बद्धता के साथ सारे मुल्क में लागू कर देंगे, एक अभियान सारे देश में करेंगे, उस के लिए एक नींव चाहिये कि आर्थिक शोषण जो समाज में है, उसी का ऊपरी रूप सामाजिक शोषण है। जात-पांत का रूप लेकर अत्याचार करने वालों में मुख्यतः ये तथाकथित उंची जाति के भूस्वामी।

आज हरिजनों पर ये अत्याचार करने में तथा-कथित ऊंची जाति के बड़े भूस्वामी तो शामिल हैं ही, लेकिन अब तथा-कथित पिछड़ी जातियों के नये धनी भूस्वामी भी अत्याचारियों की श्रेणी में शामिल हो गए हैं। बेलछी हो या पथड्डा हो, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार

करने में तथा कथित पिछड़ी जातियों के नये धनी भी शामिल हो गए हैं। पुराने सामन्ती जमींदार हट गए, अब नये धनी आ गए हैं। उन्हें लठैत की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। वे खुद बन्दूक लेकर जाते हैं और घरों में आग लगाते हैं तथा आतंक मचाते हैं।

कृषि मंत्री संतोष कर लें, हम और आप संतोष कर लें कि हम ने इतनी सहूलियतें दी हैं, सहकारिता के लिए इतना कर्जा दिया है, मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गांवों का यह जो ऊपरी तबका है, यह सरकारी क़र्जों, सहकारिता के क़र्जों और सहूलियतों का बड़ा हिस्सा हड़प लेता है। है। वह सरकारी पैसा लेकर, बैंकों से पैसा लेकर, सहकारिता से पैसा लेकर गांवों में गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी करता है। इसलिए अगर गांवों में वर्ग सम्बन्ध नहीं बदलता है, तो केवल कर्जा या सहूलियत देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। शोषक तबके में भी थोड़ी प्रगति हुई है। विभिन्न तबकों में शोषक लोग बढ़े हैं। पिछड़ी जातियों में भी नये धनी शोषकों की कतार में शामिल हो गए है। वे भी सामाजिक अत्याचार और आर्थिक शोषण करने में शामिल हो गए हैं।

बहुत दिनों तक हम हरिजन-उद्धार करते आए हैं—शायद इमानदारी से करते आए है। मैं किसी के दिल और ईमान का विश्लेषण नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन परिणाम हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। इस के बाद एक संकल्प की आवश्यकता है। क्या कृषि मंत्री, यह सरकार और यह सदन इस दृढ़-संकल्प के साथ आगे बढ़ने की हिम्मत करेंगे कि कृषि सुधार के मूल मुद्दों को एक अभियान के रूप में हल किया जाए? इसके लिए हमें खुद-जोत की खेती, सैल्फ-कल्टीवेटिंग टेनांसी की पद्धति की ओर आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा।

जब तक गांवों में मालिक और खेत-मजदूर का रिश्ता रहेगा, जैसा कि वह आज है, तब तक एक या दूसरे रूप में अत्याचार बधुआ मजदूर और नंगे रूप में श्रम का शोषण खत्म नहीं होंगे। इसलए हम खुद-जोत की खेती के लिए आगे बढ़े। एक व्यक्ति एक काम, एक व्यक्ति एक पेशा, हम उसकी ओर बढ़ें, वर्ना कृषि उत्पादन में बाधा बनी रहेगी।

दूसरी समस्या कीमतों की है, जिसको लेकर किसानों में भूकम्प आया हुआ है। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को वाजिब और लाभप्रद कीमत मिले, वह मुनासिब हैं, लेकिन जब सरकार और करोड़पतियों के अखबार कहते हैं कि ज्यादा कीमत देने से मंहगाई बढ़ जायेगी, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम यह नहीं कहना चाह रहे हैं कि हम सिर्फ किसानों की उपज की कीमत बढ़ा कर किसानों की, या देश की खुशहाली ला सकते हैं। हमारा कहना है कि कीमतों के संबंध में एक समन्वित नीति तय करनी चाहिए जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) किसानों को लाभप्रद कीमत मिले (2) खेती की पैदावार और कारखाने की पैदावार में संतुलन रखा जाये, बढ़ने-घटने या स्थिर रहने पर उनमें संतुलन रखा जाये, (3) किसानों को खेती के लिए आवश्यक सामान—खाद, बीज और औजार वगैरह—उचित कीमत पर मिलें, (4) किसानों से जिस दर पर अनाज लिया जाये, और उपभोक्ताओं को बाद में जिस दर पर मिले, उनमें ज्यादा फर्क न हो। बैंक की सूद की दर 15 परसेंट है, तो उस 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा फर्क न हो। उत्पादक को जो दाम मिले, उपभोक्ता को उसका डयोढ़ा, दुगना या ढ़ाई गुना देने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े। उत्पादक को मिलने वाली कीमत और उपभोक्ता से लिये जाने वाली कीमत में सम्बन्ध रहे उन दोनों के फर्क की एक निश्चित सीमा रहे। अगर कृषि मंत्री

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

उसको 10, 15 परसेंट बढ़ा दें, तो हमें कोई बड़ा एतराज नहीं होगा । लेकिन हम उसकी लागू करें, ताकि देश में मूल्यों में स्थिरता रहे, उत्पादकों को मुनासिब कीमत मिले और वह देश की कृषि उत्पादन के संम्बन्ध में स्थायलम्बी बनाने में सहायक हो, उद्योगों के लिए बाजार का विस्तार हो, देहात की क्रय शक्ति बढ़े ताकि उद्योगों का माल बिके आज तो कारखाने बन्द होने की स्थिति में हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या भाव होना चाहिए गेहूं का , आप बताइये ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं तो समूची नीति की बात कर रहा हूं । मैं उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता के बीच के गैप के बारे में कह रहा हूं । मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जिस भावना से मैं कह रहा हूं उस को समझें । आप सहमत हों तो मैं विस्तार में भी जाने की तैयार हूं । लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि उत्पादक को मिलने वाले दाम और उपभोक्ता से लिये जाने वाले दाम में समन्वय करें। . . . (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सीधी बात करें झा जी ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : थोड़ा धैर्य रखिए, समय की थोड़ी सी मेरे लिए सीमा है वरना मैं हाजिर हूं आप के लिए ।

मैं आशा करता था कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी कम से कम गन्ना उत्पादकों की मुसीबत से परिचित हैं । पहले हम देख चुके हैं कि आदम स्मिथ और मार्शल के अनर्थ-शास्त्र को ले कर जब जनता पार्टी के नाम पर ईसी वर्ग की सरकार चल रही थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि चीनी की पैदावार देश में ज्यादा हो गई है इसलिये गन्ने की कीमत ढाई रुपये क्विंटल घटा दी और चीनी की कीमत पहले 15 रुपये क्विंटल, बाद में 20 रुपये क्विंटल और फिर कंट्रोल हटा कर बढ़ा दी । उधर एक साल में चीनी की कीमत 2 रुपये 15 पैसे से जनता पार्टी के नाम पर जो सरकार थी उसने साढ़े चार रुपये किलो कर दी तो इधर इंदिरा जी के राज में इतना कस कर कीमत पर लगाम लगाया गया, जो इंदिरा जी ने पिछले साल कहा था कि हम दाम पर लगाम लगायेंगे, इतना कस कर लगाम लगाया कि चीनी का दाम इस बार बढ़ा नहीं है, कूदा है, इस में कुदाव मारा है, छलांग मारी है । इसलिए साढ़े चार रुपये से पांच साढ़े पांच या छः रुपये नहीं हुआ है, यह हो गया आठ, नौ दस रुपये । इधर जब गन्ने का दाम समय खत्म हो रहा है तो. . . .

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) इंदिरा जी के जमाने में 65 लाख टन चीनी जो थी उस को जनता पार्टी वालों ने 38 लाख टन बना दिया था, अब हम उस को 52 लाख कर रहे है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं कह रहा हूं कि उधर के कांग्रे सवाले इधर चले जाते हैं तो जनता हो जाते हैं फिर उधर चले जाते हैं तो कांग्रेस हो जाते हैं । बात एक ही है । मैं उस में बहुत फर्क नहीं कर रहा हूं । वह खजाना एक ही है । इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूं, शासक वर्ग की बात कर रहा हूं, साईन बोर्ड बदल जाएगा, कभी बैल छाप था, फिर गाय बछड़ा हो गया, अब आप पंजा ले आए, इस से फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । मैं शासक दल की बात कर रहा था ।

मैं आशा करता था चीनी मिलों के बारे में जो इस बार इस सदन में बातें आई हैं कृषि मंत्री ने कहा है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मिल मालिक बकाया रखे हुए है और जब वह बीमार बना देते हैं फैक्ट्री को तो सरकार को संभालना पड़ता है, तो क्यों नहीं चीनी मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण से में रखा

क्या ? क्या मैं आशा करूं कि चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए जवाब देते वक्त विचार करके कृषि मंत्री जो कुछ कहने की हिम्मत करेंगे ? आज चीनी मिलों के मालिक कृषि की पैदावार में सहायक नहीं हो रहे हैं, मुनाफा कर रहे हैं । गन्ने के उत्पादन में भी सहायक नहीं हो रहे हैं, एक जमाने में कोड़े होते थे बीज खाद इत्यादि में, आज वह भी नहीं हो रहे हैं । जब सरकार को ही सारा घाटा चुकता करना है और बकाया रखने का काम मिल मालिकों का है तो क्या उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए और उस को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए वह निर्णय करना चाहते हैं ? मैं आशा करूंगा जवाब देते वक्त मंत्री महोदय जरा इस मूल मुद्दे की जड़ में जाएंगे ताकि बार-बार हम इस मुसीबत में न फंसें ?

जो स्थिति देश में पैदा हो गई है उस में कल ही मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहीं कहा है कि सीमान्त किसान और गांवों के जो गरीब हैं उन लोगों के लिए पशु पालन वगैरह की सहूलियतें दी जायें । मैं समझता हूं यह बहुत आवश्यक है । गृह उद्योग और मवेशी पालन में उन को सहायता दी जाय लेकिन इसे एक अभियान के रूप में करने की आवश्यकता है । खास कर के मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा वह जानते होंगे आज हरयाणा, पंजाब और पश्चिमी यू.पी. के इलाकों में हम जायें तो मालूम पड़ता है बिहार और पूर्वी यू पी ने हमला कर दिया है, यह बीकरों की फौज... (व्यवधान) मैं मान रहा हूं, यह देश का मसला है, मैं उस से अलग नहीं हूं और जितनी गलती का जिक्र मैं कर रहा हूं उस के लिए मैं खुद जिम्मेदार नहीं हूं, यह मैं बिल्कुल नहीं कह सकता । यह तो है कि इस व्यवस्था को बदलने में हम नाकाम रहे, जिस शासक वर्ग की मैं शिकायत कर रहा हूं उस को हटाने में हम नाकाम रहे, हमारी सब से बड़ी असफलता तो यही है । इसलिये मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि हम सौ फीसदी दुरुस्त और सही हैं । आप वहां बैठे हुए हैं यह हमारी असफलता का सबूत है । मैं इससे अधिक क्या कहूं ? इसलिए मैं बहुत ज्यादा दावा नहीं कर रहा हूं । जो मसला है, जो समस्या है उस की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । ऐसी स्थिति में जो यह पशुपालन वगैरह का मसला है उस को भी एक अभियान के रूप में लेने की जरूरत है ताकि जिन्दा रहने लायक स्थिति पैदा हो सके । आज बर्दाश्त के बाहर हालत खास कर मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से और बंगाल, इन बड़े-बड़े हिस्सों में हो रही है, यहां के गांवों में जो हालत है वह, असहनीय हालत है । इस का कुछ अनुभव बिहार और यू० पी० से आने वालों के बीच हरियाणा और पंजाब में जा कर घूम लेंगे तो हो जायगा । एक नई परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है क्योंकि बिहार के गांवों से यहां पर ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलती है इसलिये यह स्थिति है । इस दृष्टि से आप प्रगति की ओर उन इलाकों में नहीं जा रहे हैं और हरित क्रान्ति की जो बात आप कहते हैं वह भी ठीक प्रकार से बहुत से इलाकों को अभी तक छू नहीं सकी है वहां तक पहुंच नहीं सकी है । केवल पैसा दे देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । साधन प्रशिक्षण और सामान चाहे पोल्ट्री हो, पिगरी हो, बकरी, गाय या भैंस पालने की बात हो, उस में आप को पूरी मदद देनी होगी । मेरा आग्रह है कि कृषि के बारे में आप एक समन्वित नीति ले कर आगे बढ़ें और भूमि सम्बन्धी कानूनों को समयबद्ध हो कर लागू करें ।

श्री खेत भाई गामित (मांडवी) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं । माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें यहां प्रस्तुत की है उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जब से इस विभाग का कार्यभार संभाला है तब से इस देश को कृषि में निरन्तर प्रगति होती चली आ रही है । इस के लिये वे हार्दिक बधाई के पात्र है, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, देहातों में बसता है, देश की आबादी के कुल 70 प्रतिशत

[श्री छीतू भाई गामित]

लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और 80 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि ग्रामों को विकास में अग्रता नहीं देंगे तो हमारे देश का विकास नहीं होगा। यदि आप इस देश के अर्थ-तन्त्र को देखें तो कृषि ही उस की रीढ़ है। 45 से 48 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आय कृषि से हो जाती है। इसलिये कृषि विभाग की योजनाओं को बहुत तेजी से लागू किया जाना चाहिये। अभी तक जो विकास हुआ है उस में कृषि की भी बहुत प्रगति हुई है लेकिन एक बात स्वीकार की जानी चाहिये कि देहातों में जो विकास हुआ है, उस का लाभ अधिकतर धनिक-किसानों ने ही उठाया है। इसी लिये आज कई जगहों पर धनी और गरीब लोगों के बीच संघर्ष होते है, इस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में जहां तक कृषि भूमि का सवाल है, यदि हम आंकड़ों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि जो लघु और सामान्त किसान है, जो 55 8 प्रतिशत हैं उनके पास केवल 11 प्रतिशत भूमि है। मीडियम श्रेणी के किसान जिन की संख्या 19 प्रतिशत है, उन के पास 14 5 प्रतिशत भूमि है। बड़े किसान, जिन की संख्या 25.2 प्रतिशत है, उन के पास करीब 70 प्रतिशत भूमि है। यह जो असन्तुलन है, इस को दूर करना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि भूमि सम्बन्धी कानूनों को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाय।

हमारे देश में खेत मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। 4.75 करोड़ इन की संख्या था और यह संख्या अब दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। भूमि सम्बन्धी कानूनों से जो भूमि उपलब्ध हो वह इन खेत मजदूरों में बांट दी जाना चाहिये। जो कानून है, वे हर एक स्टेट में अलग-अलग प्रकार के है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि सीमा कानून के बारे में सारे देश में एक हो सके तो राष्ट्रीय नीति लागू की जानी चाहिये। इस बजट में खेत मजदूर और लघु सीमान्त किसानों के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है उस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा।

कृषि विकास के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि बहुत सी समस्यायें है, लेकिन कृषि विकास में जो हमारे देश का उत्पादन है, वह विश्व के प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन से कम है। इसलिए हमें जो सबसे पहले काम करना चाहिए वह प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए इसके लिए सबसे पहले जरूरत होती है सिंचाई हमारे देश की सारी खेती आकाशीय खेती है वर्षा पर आधारित है। कहीं पर वर्षा अधिक होती है और कहीं पर वर्षा कम होती है—जहां पर वर्षा अच्छी होती है, वहां फसल अच्छी होती है। जहां पर वर्षा अधिक हो जाती है, जिसकी वजह से हमारी सारी खेती बेकार हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे सबसे पहले सिंचाई की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें।

खासकर मैं गुजरात के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अभी तक हमारे गुजरात में 27 प्रतिशत खेती में सिंचाई होती है और इस सिंचाई को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना है, उस को जोरों से लागू करना चाहिए। नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना को लागू करने के लिए जो कुल धन राशि चाहिए, वह पूरी धन राशि चाहिए और जल्दी जल्दी इसको लागू किया जाए ताकि सारे गुजरात में 37 प्रतिशत में सिंचाई हो सके। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस सबध में जो कुछ भी करना हो, वह जल्दी से जल्दी करें। सूरत की जो सागर की लाखों एकड़ जमीन है, उसको कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से खास परियोजना लागू करनी

चाहिए—ऐसी मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं इसके साथ-साथ मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात हमारा ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां कभी किसी साल बारिश आ जाती है, किसी साल सुखा पड जाता है जिसकी वजह से गुजरात प्रदेश पर काफी बोझा पड़ जाता है। इस संबंध में मैंने एक क्वश्चन भी किया था कि गुजरात में जो तीन साल में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नुकसान हुआ है उसको पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से बहुत कम राशि दी गई है। इसलिए मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि गुजरात में जो कुदरती आपदाओं से नुकसान हुआ है, उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कृषि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

हमारी जो ऋण नीति है वह ठीक नहीं है, किसानों को ऋण आसानी से नहीं मिलते है। हमारा किसान अशिक्षित और सरल है, इसलिये हमारी ऋण नीति भी सीधी और सरल होनी चाहिये। कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों को भी ऋण दिया जाता है वह भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। इन उद्योगों से हमारे लोगों को रोजी मिलती है इसलिये मैं चाहता हुं कि उन को उचित राशि में ऋण मिले तथा कम ब्याज पर मिले इस तरह की नीत बनानी चाहिये।

कुछ शब्द मैं फारेस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं पाहाड़ी और जंगली क्षेत्रों से आता हूं। हमारे ट्राइबल लोगों की सारी इकानामी फारेस्ट इकानामी पर आधारित है। दिन प्रतिदिन जंगल कटते जा रहे है, कटने के बाद वहा पर जिस तरह से फारेस्ट का प्लांटेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। ट्राइबल एरियाज में फारेस्ट का प्लान्टेशन तेजी से लागू करना चाहिये। हमारे ट्राइबल लोगों को एम्लायमेंट देने के लिये उन क्षेत्र में ऐसे कार्यक्रम शुरू करने चाहिये जो फारेस्ट्री पर आधारित है। इस से वहां के लोगो को रोजगार मिल सकेगा। मैं आशा करता हू कि मंत्री जी हमारे ट्राइबल एरिया के विकास के लिए कुछ शीघ्र व्यवस्था करेंगे।

मेरी कांस्टीचूयन्सी में जो उकाई-सिंचाई-योजना के लिए तालाब बनाया गया है उस में इनलैंड फिशरी का बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, सहकार समिति द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम को चलाया जा रहा है इस से हमारे बहुत से ट्राइबल लोगों को रोजी मिलती है तथा वहां की मछली कलकत्ते की तरफ जाती है जहां उस का अच्छा दाम मिलता है लेकिन वहा पर स्टोरेज की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जो लोग वहां पर काम करते है उन के पास इतना फण्ड नहीं है कि वे वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज खोल सकें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हू कि आप के द्वारा शुरू की गई इस योजना को अधिक सफल बनाने के लिए आप वहां पर शीघ्र कोल्ड स्टोरेज खोलें तथा इस काम के लिये जितनी धनराशि की जरूरत हो वह दी जाय।

उकाई योजना के अन्तर्गत जो बड़ा बांध बनाया गया है उस से प्रभावित लोगों को बसाने के लिये 4 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है। जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया है यह पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, वह खेती की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छी जमीन नहीं है। उन को पानी देने के लिये भारत सरकार की तरफ से लिफ्ट-इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था की जाय। इस समय जो योजना बनी है वह बहुत

[श्री कँवरू भाई पाण्डित]

छोटी है, इस के लिये जो धनराशि दी गई है वह बहुत कम है। इस लिये वह चल नहीं पा रही है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि उन आदिवासी लोगों की भलाई के लिये लिफ्ट-इरिगेशन की योजना बनाई जाय और इस काम के लिये पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जाय।

आखिर में, एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज देहातों में ईंधन की बड़ी समस्या है। हमारी पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने देहातों में गोबर गैस प्लांट की योजना को शुरू किया था और उस समय, मैं गुजरात के बारे में कह सकता हूं, भारत सरकार और गुजरात सरकार की तरफ से मिल कर 75 प्रतिशत की सब्सिडी किसानों को गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने के लिये मिलती थी। लेकिन अब वह सब्सिडी बहुत कम हो गई है। गोबर गैस प्लांट की योजना को बढ़ावा देने से देहातों में किसानों को ईंधन मिल सकेगा, साथ ही अच्छे खाद की व्यवस्था भी हो सकेगी। मेरा अनुरोध है—मंत्री जी इस संबंध में फिर से विचार करें और इस काम के लिये अधिक से अधिक सब्सिडी दी जाय।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): मान्यवर, इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे भारत के किसानों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पहली बार संगठित होकर अपने उत्पादन के उचित मूल्य के लिये प्रयास किया और ऐसा आन्दोलनात्मक प्रयास किया जिससे एक नई चेतना, एक नई जागृति उनमें पैदा हुई। यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान पहली बार जागा है। ऐसे समय में जबकि किसान ही हमारा कृषि मंत्री है, किसानों का जागना एक शुभ-लक्षण है। देश की प्रधान मंत्री को भी किसानों के नाम पर रैली करनी पड़ी, 15 वर्षों तक किसान की याद नहीं आई, लेकिन अब उनकी भी किसानों को याद करना पड़ गया। यद्यपि उनमें किसान कितने थे, इसके बारे में अलग-अलग राय हैं...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: सब किसान थे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक उनमें किसी हिसाब से नहीं थे। उस रैली के बाद किसानों को क्या मिला यह अब दिखाई दे गया है। 130 रुपये क्विंटल आपने गेहूं का मूल्य निश्चित किया है।

कमी आपने हिसाब लगाया है मंत्री जी, कि कितनी लागत आती है एक क्विंटल पर और उन्हें कितना मूल्य आप दे रहे हैं। श्रीमन इसमें थोड़ी अतिशयोक्ति हो सकती है लेकिन एक एकड़ पर कितना खर्च आता है, इसके मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपको देता हूं :

	रुपये
जुताई	320
प्रैसिंग	30
सीड	125
खाद डी०ए०पी०	160
यूरिया	105
जिंक सल्फेट	62 (ढुलाई समेत)

पानी अगर भली प्रकार से दें, तो 7 पानी लगते हैं अच्छी पैदावार के लिये और उसकी कीमत 350 रुपये आती है।

	रुपये
इंटर-टिलेज	103
दवाई और छिड़काव	100
रस्सवाला	25
लेबर	200
हारवेस्टिंग	120
ढुलाई	50
मंडी तक ले जाना	16

इस प्रकार से और भी खर्चे हैं और अगर इन सब चीजों को हम जोड़ लें, तो एक एकड़ पर 2810 रुपये खर्च आता है । अगर हम एक एकड़ पर 14 क्वींटल उपज मान लें, तो 200 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल लागत आती है । हो सकता है कि इसमे कुछ अतिशयोक्ति हो और कुछ खर्चा अधिक जोड़ दिया गया हो लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 170, 175 रुपये से कम कभी खर्च इसमे आने वाला नही है । बजाय इसके कि आप कम से कम उस को 165 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल देते, आपने 130 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल दाम दिया है । इसमे आपने कौन सा भला किसानों का किया है । पिछले साल से आपने लगभग 10 रुपये बढ़ाये है और उस साल से अबतक ट्रेक्टर की कीमत कितनी बढ़ गई, बिजली के दाम कितने बढ़ गये, खाद के दाम कितने बढ़ गये है और जो औजार खेती मे इस्तेमाल किये जाते है, उनके दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं । कभी आप ने हिसाब लगाया है, इस का । हो सकता है कि आप के यहां मुफ्त मे काम हो जाता हो क्योंकि आप मंत्री जी हो गये हैं । इस लिये आप को इसकी लागत का कुछ पता नही है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AUD RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): He is not getting it free.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : सब लोग तो खूब बोलने वाले हैं, वे सब बातें जानते हैं, वे किसी की सहायता नहीं चाहते ।

मैं अब यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं विभिन्न आंकड़ों में फंसना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आंकड़े दे दिये हैं । मैं एक बात ही आप से कहना चाहता हूं और वह मूल्य नीति के बारे में है । जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी चीजों का मूल्य निर्धारित होता है सब चीजों की खरीद का हिसाब लगा कर । हमारे किसान के उत्पादन का मूल्य क्या है ? आप इसी प्रकार इस का मूल्य क्यों नही लगाते है । इस की क्या वजह है । दूसरी बात यह है कि जब उस की फसल तैयार होती है, फसल तैयार होने से 15 दिन पहले आप उस का दाम लगाते हैं निश्चित करते हैं । क्यों नहीं फसल बोने से पहले आप दाम निश्चित करते । अगर किसान को दाम कम लगेगा, तो वह उसको कम बोयगा या बोयगा ही नही । होता क्या है कि जब फसल पकने को आ जाती है और कभी कभी तो जब फसल कट भी जाती है, तो आप उस का दाम निर्धारित करते हैं । यह सब क्यों हो रहा है । यह इसलिये हो रहा है कि आपने आज तक कृषि को उद्योग नहीं माना है । मेरी मांग है कि मंत्री जी कृषि को उद्योग घोषित करें और उद्योग को मिलने वाली जो सारी सुविधाएं है, वे सब कृषि को उद्योग मान कर कृषकों को प्रदान करें । तभी किसानों को सच्चे माइनों में उस की उपज का सही पैसा मिल सकता है । उसका मूल्य मिल सकता है । क्या वजह है कि इंडस्ट्री के लिए 90 प्रतिशत आप लोन देते हैं और उस के रिपेमेन्ट की शुरूआत कई साल बाद होती है जब कि किसान को आप लोन लोन देते हैं फसल तक के लिए और साल भर बाद उस के गाय भैंस नीलाम करा

देये जाते हैं। जो इंडस्ट्री वाले होते हैं जाने वे आपके पास आकर और समय ले लेते हैं। उन को आप जल्दी आप बिजली देते हैं। टेक्नीकल नोलिज भी उन को दिलवा देते हैं और भी सभी सहायता आप उन की करते हैं। परन्तु किसान को कुछ नहीं देते हैं। और, जो देते हैं, उस से वह भंवर में पड़ जाता है। उस बिचारे के पास उससे निकलने का कोई उपाय नहीं सिवाय इस के कि वह इतना ऋणी हो जाता है कि बहुत आगे आने वाले जमाने तक भी वह उस ऋण से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता है।

श्रीमन् मैं एक बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूं। आज से बीस वर्ष बाद इस दुनिया की आबादी दुगनी हो जाएगी। अगर हम अभी से कृषि को उद्योग नहीं मान कर चलेंगे तो हम अधिक अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे। इतनी आबादी होने के बाद अनाज की कीमत बढ़ेगी। अगर अभी से आप ने यहां के कृषकों को उद्योग के रूप में खेती करना सिखाया, इसी रूप में उन की सहायता की तो कम से कम बीस साल के बाद इस देश का किसान मालदार हो सकेगा। उस समय तमाम दुनिया को अनाज की जरूरत होगी इस योजना पर आप अभी से अमल करना शुरु करें जिससे कि आज नहीं तो कम से कम बीस वर्ष बाद किसान का भविष्य अच्छा हो जाए। इस से हम दुनिया को अनाज देने की स्थिति में हो जाएंगे।

श्रीमान्, किसान की अगर अच्छी हालत होती तो वह शहर की ओर नहीं भागता। विभिन्न योजनाओं को चलाने के बाद भी आज तक किसान का शहर की ओर भागना बन्द नहीं हुआ। गांव में उसकी रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उसके आने-जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं, वहां पर सड़कें नहीं, उसके प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं, उसके माल के ठीक तरीके से बिकने की अभी तक कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई।

श्रीमान्, मैं अकेला ही अपनी पार्टी की ओर से बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाइम हो गया है। आप दो मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री हरीष कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमन्, सरकार व सरकार ने विकास क्षेत्र बनाये और कहा कि हम एक ही जगह पर सारी मशीनरी लगा कर गांवों के लोगों की सारी समस्याओं को हल करेंगे, उनके सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे। लेकिन आज ब्लाक्स डल हो गये हैं। पहले जिस तरह से उनमें काम शुरु हुआ था वह अब नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स तो खुल गये है लेकिन वे पुलिस का लोगों की डाक्टरी मुआयना कराने के काम आते है। ब्लाक के लोगों को मदद देने के काम नहीं आते हैं। कोआप्रेटिव वाले भी वहां के लोगों को कोई मदद नहीं देते, कोई सहायता नहीं करते। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन ब्लाकों को चैतन्य कीजिए, जाग्रत कीजिए जिससे कि गांवों की भलाई का काम करें।

श्रीमान्, गांव का किसान उलझा हुआ है सिंचाई के मामले में, खतौनी के मामले में, लेखपाल के मामले में। कहीं पर लेखपाल है, कहीं ट्यूबवेल आपरेटर है, कहीं सहकारी समिति का कामगार

है, पंचायत सेवक है, नहर विभाग का ग्राम सेवक है, फिर गन्ना ग्राम सेवक है। इन छोटे-छोटे 7-8 लोगों के बीच में गांव का आदमी पिस रहा है। मैं आप से मांग करता हूं कि आपकी सरकार ज्यादातर सूबों में है और केन्द्र में भी है, आप कम से कम एक ऐसा प्लान बना दीजिए कि एक ग्राम स्तर पर एक अफसर मुकर्रर करेंगे जो लेखपाल का जो पेरेंट का हिसाब किताब रखने का काम होता है वह भी करें और सिंचाई आदि की देखरेख का भी काम करे। यानी पूरे गांव की पूरी तरक्की की जिम्मेदारी हो, उससे किसान को फायदा होगा। इस पर खर्चा भी कुछ विशेष होने वाला नहीं है। 7-8 अफसर उसके ऊपर लगे हुए हैं और एक ग्राम पंचायत में 8-10 गांव होते हैं, इसलिए एक अच्छा पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी हम वहां पर रख दें, जिससे हर गांव का विकास हो सके।

चकबंदी के बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां चकबंदी हो चुकी है और जहां सबसे पहले चकबंदी की गई है, उस समय जो एक्ट बना हुआ था उस में बहुत कमियां थीं। नतीजा यह है कि यू०पी० में वे तहसीलें, जहां पर पहली बार चकबंदी हुई, उनमें जो चकबंदी की गई तो वहां पर न ग्राम सभा के लिए जमीन छोड़ी गई और न चक-रोड़ छोड़े गए और न उनमें आवागमन के लिए कोई प्रबंध किया गया। न स्कूल के लिए जमीन छोड़ी गई। जैसा जहां था वैसा ही छोड़ दिया गया। लिहाजा ग्राम सभा कोई उत्तर में है, कोई पूरब में है, कोई पश्चिम में है, और कोई दक्षिण में है। मैंने उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को भी कहा कि यहां पर दुबारा चकबंदी की जाए जिसमें कम से कम चकरोड बनें, सार्वजनिक स्थल बनें। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखे कि जहां-जहां पहली बार चकबंदी हुई है, अन्य प्रदेशों में भी जहां पर पहली बार चकबंदी हुई है, वहां पर सरकार पुनः चकबंदी कराए।

श्रीमान्, गेहूं का भाव का मामला हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। आज गेहूं रोको आन्दोलन की बात किसान करने लगे हैं। 130 रुपये का भाव आपने दिया है और शायद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 140 रुपये देने जा रही है। यह भाव आपने कैसे निकाला?

पंतनगर यूनिवर्सिटी ने 143 या 145 रुपए भाव कहा, हरियाणा एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी ने 150 से ऊपर कहा है, तो आप के जो अपने इदारे हैं, जिन को आपने बनाया है, और जो खेती के मामले में रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस की बात भी आप नहीं मान रहे है और ये इदारे एक नहीं हैं बल्कि कई हैं।

मान्यवर, एक बात और कही गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले तक गेहूं के जाने पर पाबंदी लगा दी गई है, जिस से गेहूं कई जिलों में 120–122 के भाव से खरीदी जा रही है। अभी मैं कल ही अपने क्षेत्र में गया था, लोगों ने मांग की कि जिस वक्त चावल का मामला था, उस वक्त भी चावल की निकासी बंद कर दी गई थी, और चावल भी डाउन हो गया था और किसान को 120 और इस से भी कम कीमत पर धान बेचनी पड़ी और जिस दिन आन्दोलन किया गया तो प्रतिबन्ध हटा और उसी दिन भाव 120 से बढ़कर गया। आज गेहूं का भी यही हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

तक गेहूं नहीं जा सकता और इसलिए किसान मर रहा है । 130 के बजाए 120—122 कीमत उस को मिल रही है । इस ओर आप ध्यान दें । आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखें और आग्रह करें नहीं तो किसान लुट जाएगा । गेहूं का लदान खोलें । आखिर आप पूरे देश को एक जोन क्यों नहीं बनाते । इस से किसान को उचित मूल्य मिलेगा और जिन मण्डियों में ज्यादा दाम दिया जा रहा है, जैसे अकोला, अमरावती, नागपुर आदि में 190 से 205 तक भाव दिया जा रहा है, वहां भी दाम घट जायेंगे और एक सा भाव मिलेगा ।

किसान की परेशानी को आप अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे । बाढ़, सूखा, अकाल सभी से वह पीड़ित रहता है । इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हम गंगा और कावेरी को मिलाने की योजना नहीं बना सके है । इन दोनों को यदि मिला दिया जाए तो बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों से हम को काफी हद तक निजात मिल सकती है और बिजली भी काफी मात्रा में हम पैदा कर सकते है ।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सिंचाई मंत्री से कहें तो ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : सिंचाई मंत्री भी तो यहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त बहस दूसरी ग्रांट्स पर हो रही है ।

श्री कुमार गंगवाल गवाए : किसान बाढ और सूखे से पीड़ित रहता है । उसका निदान करें । दूसरे मंत्री के खाते में इसको डाल दें ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : कृषि और सिंचाई में किसान की सिंचाई हो रही है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : किसान की बिजली के मामले में क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखें । कितना भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है, इस को भी आप देखें । मैं पीलीभीत से चुन कर आया हूं । हमारी आखिरी हद है मझोला । मझोला के आगे इस किलोमीटर पर खटेमा, काशीपुर, नैनीताल, आदि है । वहां 21 घंटे बिजली मिलती हैं और हमारे पीलीभीत, शाहजहांपुर में सात घंटे ही मिलती है । वहां क्या खास बात हो गई ? क्या वह योजना मंत्री जी का क्षेत्र है, इस वास्ते भेद भाव किया जा रहा है ? अगर कहीं मान लिया जाए कि मैं विरोध पक्ष का हूं तो शाहजहांपुर से कांग्रेस आई यानी रूलिंग पार्टी का सदस्य चुन कर आया है वहां ही आप 21 घंटे दे दें, हमें कोई विरोध नहीं है । हमारे यहां आप सात घंटे ही रखें लेकिन आप तो और भी कृषक को परेशान करने जा रहें है प्र योजना बनी है कि तीन दिन में पन्द्रह घंटे ही उसको बिजली मिले । यह कैसा तुगलकी आर्डर है ?

पानी का जहां तक सवाल है, नहरों का जहां तक सवाल है, ट्यूबवेल के पानी का जहां तक सवाल है, ट्यूबवेल आपरेटर को खुली छूट दे दी है कि जिसे वह चाहे पानी दे और जिसे न चाहे न दे जिस की हें चा फसल सुखा दें —

सभापति महोदय : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री को लिख कर भेज दें । वह हर सप्ताह हमें पत्र भेजते है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवाल : कुछ खालों का निर्माण आपने बन्द कर दिया और कुछ का नहीं किया है । कुछ बहस पुरानी खाले लोगों ने जमा कर ली है, सांप की या छिपकली की है,

ऐसी खालें हैं जिनका निर्यात बन्द कर दिया गया है। अब उनके स्मगलिंग का धंधा जारी हो गया है। नया न सही लेकिन जो पुराना स्टाक है उसको तो आप निकलवा दें। इससे आपको विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगा। स्मगलिंग के धंधे से आपको विदेशी मुद्रा भी नहीं मिलती है। करोड़ों रुपये की खालें हिन्दुस्तान में पुरानी पड़ी हुई है। कभी कभी आप रिलैक्सेशन भी कर देते हैं लेकिन वह उन लोगों तक पहुंचता नहीं है। आपने बहुत जल्दी में इनका निर्यात बन्द कर दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आप कोई उपाय करें।

अन्त में मैं कुछ मांगें ही रख कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि मूल्य नीति सही रूप में बनाने के लिए अगली फसल का मूल्य तीन मास पहले घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिये और 165 रुपये कम से कम गेहू की कीमत अदा की जानी चाहिये।

कृषि को उद्योग घोषित करें और उसी प्रकार की सहूलियतें इनको दिलवाएं जो अन्य उद्योगधारियों को मिलती है।

हर गांव को सड़क से आप कब तक जोड़ देंगे इसकी घोषणा आप करें। यह बहुत आवश्यक है किसान की तरक्की के लिए।

प्रत्येक गांव का सभी प्रकार का विकास एक ही व्यक्ति के जिम्मे करें और उसको सर बनाएं। प्रत्येक गांव का सभी प्रकार का विकास एक व्यक्ति के जिम्मे करें, उसको अफसर बनायें।

पट्टे सही आदमियों को मिलने की व्यवस्था कर दें। अभी तक पट्टे सही नहीं हो पाये हैं। मेरे यहां बंगाल के शरणार्थी हैं, कुछ बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं जो 15, 15 साल से जमीन जोत रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक पट्टे नहीं लिखे गये हैं।

इसी तरह से गन्ने का पिछला बकाया किसानों का नहीं मिला है। यू० पी० सरकार के सचिव के अनुसार 13 करोड़ रु० बाकी है, जब कि मेरे ख्याल से 20 करोड़ रु० के ऊपर ही हैं। इस रुपये को मय सूद के दिलाने की आप व्यवस्था करें। आपका ऐक्ट बना हुआ है उसको लागू करायें।

हमारे क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा होता है। यू० पी० सरकार से आंकड़े मंगा लें। पुवायां और पूरनपुर में एक फ्लोर मिल की स्थापना कर दें यह बैकवर्ड एरिया है, कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। उसको इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करने के लिए कम से कम इतना ही काम कर दें।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं क्योंकि 10 घंटे के समय में मेरी पार्टी को 10 मिनट का समय मिला था जिसमें एक सदस्य हमारे दल के बोल चुके हैं। इसलिये आपने जो मुझे समय दिया है उसके लिये आभारी हूं।

माननीय राव साहब से सिद्धान्त की बातें करने का मेरा मन नहीं है। मैं माननीय भीम सिंह जी की तरह से 2,3 पौइंट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने जिन पौइंट्स को कहा उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की दृष्टि से कुछ करने की जरूरत है जिसको हम सभी महसूस करते हैं।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

मैं कल ही अपने क्षेत्र नागौर गया था। वहां के बैल सारे देश में मशहूर हैं और वहां पर आपके हरियाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात, यू०पी० राज्यों के किसान मौजूद हैं। किसान बेचता है और किसान ही खरीदता है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले रेल मंत्रालय के बजट पर बहस हुई और बड़े जोर से कहा गया कि सब चीजें ठीक हो रही हैं। कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ गया और रेलें ढंग से चलेंगी। मैं ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता, पर मेरे इलाके का यह हाल है कि पिछले 4, 5 रोज से सिवाय 4, 5 रेलगाड़ियों के सारी गाड़ियां बन्द हैं। अभी चन्द दिन पहले भाषण जोरदार दिया कि इतना कोयला है कि कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे पूरे डिवीजन में रेलें बन्द हैं, मालगाड़ियां और सवारी गाड़ियां दोनों बन्द हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बैलों को गाड़ियों में लदान न होने से खरीदने वाले वापस जा रहे हैं। जो बैल खरीद रहे हैं वह ट्रकों को अनापशनाप भाड़ा दे रहे हैं। तो दोनों तरफ से किसान का नुकसान हो रहा है। जब मालगाड़ी बैलों के लदान के लिए नहीं मिलेंगी तो किसानों को परेशानी होना स्वाभाविक है। मुझे रेल मंत्री जी इतना जानते नहीं हैं, कभी उनसे मिला भी नहीं, आप मेहरबानी करके उन किसानों के हित में शाम को ही रेल मंत्री को टेलीफोन करें कि किसी तरह से रेलों का इंतजाम करें तुरन्त जिससे किसानों का कुछ भला होगा।

एक ताज्जुब की बात है मैं रेल स्टेशन पर उतरा तो देखा कि तीन मालगाड़ियां निकलीं। एक तो डीजल से भरी हुई थी और दो बिल्कुल पत्थर से भरी हुई निकलीं जिनमें जोधपुर का स्टोन था। लेकिन अब उसके बाद कहते हैं कि कोयला बिल्कुल नहीं है। मैं मंडी में गया किसानों के पास, आप देखते हैं लाटा निकल रहा है, किसान का धान, सरसों, जीरा आ रहा है। पिछले 3, 4 दिन के अन्दर 100, 100 रु० क्विंटल का भाव टूट गया। वह कहते हैं बेचें कहां क्योंकि आगे वाला पैसा देता नहीं है जब तक कि उसको माल न पहुंचे। नतीजा यह है कि किसान का माल बाजार में गाड़ियों में लदा खड़ा है, और बनिया खरीदता भी है तो पैसे बाद में मिलते हैं। माल आगे जाता नहीं है, और मंडियां भरी पड़ी हुई हैं। अभी मैं आपसे कहा कि आपने बड़ी योजना बनाई 97,500 करोड़ रुपये की और भाव आपने मुकर्रर किये। अभी यू०पी० का हाल बता रहे थे, मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि गेहूं खरीदने के लिये कुछ जिलों में बन्द कर दिया है। अब कौन क्या-क्या बन्द करेगा और कौन नहीं करेगा, यह भी कोई जानता नहीं है कि आपका टारगेट कितना है और कितना पूरा होगा ?

मेरी और मंत्री जी की बात भी हुई थी, उन्होंने कहा कि कैसे भाव रखें ? भाव रखना और न रखना कैसे होगा, आपने तो कह दिया कि मिनिमम होगा कि 130 रुपये देंगे। इससे कम होगा तो खरीद लेंगे। इस प्राइस का मतलब यह है कि इतना जरूर देंगे। आपने इतना जरूर कहा था कि इस मामले में जरूरत पड़ेगी तो ट्रेडर्स पर कुछ लेवी लगा सकते हैं। आपने दो बातें कहीं थीं।

यू०पी० वाले क्या नजारा कर रहे हैं ? इधर से और उधर से दोनों तरफ से बोल रहे थे। उसमें कितना आपके पास धन आयेगा ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि

देश के हालत मुझे अभी भी काफी दोनों तरफ से खतरनाक नजर आ रहे हैं।

जनसंख्या का आपने कुछ अन्दाजा दिया। 68 करोड़ तो आपने बता दी, मेरे ख्याल से इससे ऊपर ही निकलेगी, नीचे का सवाल ही नहीं है। इधर आपने जोर लगाकर कहा कि 132,133 मिलियन टन धान पैदा हो जायेगा। भीमसिंह जी ने भी इशारा किया, मैं उनकी राय से सहमत हूं। मैंने आपसे भी जिक्र किया था कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन जितनी एस्टीमेड करते हैं, यह ओवर प्रोडक्शन एस्टीमेट है, एक्चुअल फिगर तो आने पर पता लगेगा। प्रोडक्शन में दो, चार चीजों की कमी आप मान रहे हैं, तिलहन की कमी है, दालों की भी कमी है। गन्ने की जो पोजीशन है, उसमें बड़ा जोर दिखा रहे हैं कि 33 लाख टन से 50 लाख टन कर दिया है। कन्ज़म्पशन क्या हुआ इन आल ? खांड के भाव भी अभी भी, 7, 8 रुपये है, आगे क्या होने वाले है, यह सारी चीजे आज मौजूद हैं। जब किसान की कोई चीज मंडी में बिकने के लिये आती है तो अल्टीमेट्ली उसके माल पर भाव का क्या असर पड़ता है, यह एक कम्पलीकेटेड विषय हो गया है।

मैंने कहा कि सरकार के साथ मेरी हमदर्दी है और इसलिये है कि अगर यह सरकार गुड्स डिलीवर नहीं कर पाती और इसकी इमेज नीचे चली जाती है, खत्म हो जाती है तो इससे देश का बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा।

आप कहते हैं कि बवन्डर मत करो, मैं भी इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूं। मैं भी लोगों को समझाता हूं कि धैर्य रखो। इंदिरा जी कहती हैं कि धैर्य रखो, मैं भी कहता हूं कि धैर्य रखो पर धैर्य रखो कितने दिन ? डूबा लग रहा है, धैर्य कितने दिन रखें ? कहां-कहां और कैसे-कैसे रखें ? इस तरह से लोगों के ख्याल बनते जा रहे हैं। आज भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह से हो रहा है कि कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, आप गरीबों के लिये कहते हैं कि रूरल रीकंस्ट्रक्शन की सारी चीजें हैं। योजनाएं भरी पड़ी हैं। छकड़ा चलाइये, भेड़ चलाइये, गरीबों के उत्पादन के लिये बैंक से कर्ज दिलाइये, लेकिन क्या कोई बैंक ऐसा है जिसके अन्दर आप यह कह सकते हों कि 5 हजार रुपये लेने के पीछे 500 या हजार का खर्चा न करना पड़ता हो। आप इतने सामने बैठे हैं, कोई छाती पर हाथ रखकर कह सकते हैं, कि 5000 के पीछे 500, 700 खर्च नहीं करने पड़ते ? 5000 के पीछे उसको मालूम है कि ढाई हजार की सबसीडी है, इसका उसे फायदा दीखता है। तीसरे कर्जदार ने लोन इनिशियेट करवा दिया है। भेड़ हाजिर लेने वाले को 2, 2 रुपये डेढ़ घंटे पर दे दिया। भेड़ जिसके पास रही उसके पास रह गई। आप इन सारी बातों का एसेसमेंट तो करवाइये। एक साल जनता सरकार का ले ले, एक साल अपना ले ले। आप देखे कि जिनको मदद करवाना चाहते है उसको मदद मिल रही है या नही। इतना ही है कि बैंक की सबसीडी उसकी जेब में रही, और देश की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ी नहीं। गरीब का भला हुआ नही। इसमें आपके सारे मार्जिनल, स्माल और जितने लैंडलैस लेवरर्स हैं, जिनको जिन्दा किया है, उसका मौके पर क्या हो रहा है, क्या इमेज इस सरकार का और सदन का बनेगा ? आप किसी भी चीज को देख लीजिये जहां आज रिश्वत न हो।

मैं नहीं कहता कि पहले रिश्वत नही थी, पहले भी थी, राजाओं के वक्त में भी थी, अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी थी आपके

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

वक्त में भी थी, हमारे वक्त में भी थी, लेकिन पिछले साल डेढ़ साल में जिस तरह से रेम्पेंट हुआ है, लोग पे और डीअरसेस तो समझते हैं कि हमारा अपना है और रिश्वत पर अपना हक समझते हैं। किसी जगह पर भी बैठने वाला हो दिन में 100,50 रुपये एक्सट्रा जेब में डालकर उठता होगा। चाहे जुडिशियल अदालत में बैठा हो, किसी भी अदालत में बैठा हो, पुलिस में बैठा हो या कहीं भी बैठा हो। क्या होगा हमारे देश का ? अगर मैं गलत कहता हूं तो कोई भी आप में से साथ चलिये, एक-एक आदमी को चैक करवा दूंगा। जबर्दस्त इस तरह के हालत आज देश में खड़े हो रहे है।

समापति जी, मेरे खयाल से सदन का समय समाप्त हो रहा है, मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि देश को ठीक करो और किताबें ही किताबे छापने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

सभापति महोदय : मिर्धा जी, अगर आप और बोलना चाहते है तो कल भी थोड़ा और बोल सकते है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप मेहरबानी करें, दो, एक मिनट मुझे दे दें, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा मैं राम धर्म की बात कहता हू, झूट नहीं बोलता हूं। मैं यहां पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से अपनी बात नही कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : अभी दो मिनट है, आप अपनी बात कह ले।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं अपनी बात दो मिनट में ही खत्म कर देता हूं।

18.00 hrs.

मैं इस देश में लोकतंत्र के बारे में, गरीब और किसान के बारे में, उतनी ही चिन्ता रखता हूं, जितनी कि मेरे मित्र रखते है। मै ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सरकार पूरी शक्ति के साथ कदम उठाए। देश का उत्पादन कम गति से बढ़ रहा है, जबकि जनसंख्या बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। बेकारी और ज्यादा फैलेगी और एक ऐसी स्टेज आयेगी कि कोई भी आन्दोलनों को नहीं रोक सकेगा, और फिर क्या होगा, क्या नही होगा, इसकी हम और आप कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। इस की ज्यादा चिन्ता प्रधान मंत्री और मेरे मित्रों को होनी चाहिए, जो कि उनके सहयोगी है।

आज मैं इतनी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि किसानो का आज का संकट काट दीजिए, रेल-गाड़िया दौड़ा दीजिए, ताकि किसानों का माल मंडियों में पहुंच सके, उसकी क्लीयर करने के लिए पहली प्रेफ़रेंस दीजिए, मवेशी देश के लिए अत्यन्त जरूरी है, उनको पहले क्लीयर कीजिए। इस के लिए रेल मंत्री को टेलीफोन कर दीजिए।

1801 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

AGREEMENT WITH *CARE* INC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta. This is a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, this half-an-Hour Discussion has arisen out of my question which was raised in this House on the 23rd of March and to which the hon. Minister of Education and Social Welfare had replied. I

was, of course, not satisfied at all with those replies and, therefore, I wish to raise some points in this connection.

This American expansion CARE is widely advertised and publicised as an organisation which is feeding approximately 15 million people in 14 States of our country is feeding the children with what is described as free food. Actually, what they supply and what is given to the children is a mixture of corn, soya flower and milk powder.

The Finance Minister had admitted in this House in reply to an Unstarred Question, No. 3632, on the 12th December, 1980 that between 1964-65 and 1979-80 this organisation, CARE has repatriated to the U.S.A., a sum of about six million dollars. The first question I want to ask is whether it is only a charitable and voluntary organisation which is helping to feed our children absolutely free of cost. From where did these six million dollars come, which CARE has repatriated, according to our own Finance Minister? For the year ending 1971 there are official figures to show that, for the so-called operational costs of CARE—these are mostly Government funds, that is, those of our State Governments mainly—funds have been provided to CARE, to an extent of more than ten million dollars.

Now, the original agreement which was signed in 1950 between the Government of India and CARE — of which I have got a copy here—has explicitly laid down in Clauses 1 and 2(a) that no funds will be provided to CARE, except from non-Indian sources. Whether they are Government funds or non-Government funds, they must be funds coming from non-Indian sources. This is explicitly laid down in this agreement. Last time when I raised this point, the hon. Minister Shri Chavan had said that, "Yes. It is true. This was so in the agreement". But, he said that in 1968 at some time CARE had approached our Government saying that since they are not a profit making organisation, their administrative expenses or operational expenses in this country should be met by funds from India. And, according to him, a decision was then taken at the highest level, according to which by an executive order, provision was made for bearing these expenses which CARE claims to be incurring in this country. The first point I wish to raise again today is, whether this type of basic modification or basic amendment of the agreement which was done by an executive order was correct, proper or in the interests of this country. First of all, I may say that the Minister has misled the House by saying that 1968 was the starting point of the Government payments to CARE. According to the agreement there should be no payments at all from Government in this country. Having modified that agreement not by amending the agreement but by some exchange between CARE and the Government authorities which led to a new executive order, my information is that these payments started not in 1968 but in 1963-64 or maybe 1964-65. Therefore, I wish to know today—he should throw some light on this—how this was done. Was it done simply by some exchange of letters which radically altered the whole basic complexion of the original agreement, or was it done by any other sort of supplementary agreement which has been kept secret from the country and from the House? I say this because I have come across a document which purports to be the transcript of the testimony which was given here in the court. There is a case going on in Delhi against this organisation CARE in the court of Mr. R. C. Jain, Additional District Judge, Delhi. In this transcript of the actual testimony given under cross-examination in this court by a gentleman, who is one of the Assistant Directors of CARE by the name of Mr. Desmond Ignatius, he says quite clearly:

> "The agreement with regard to the reimbursement of administrative costs is a separate one. It

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must have been executed in 1963 -64. That agreement is signed by both the parties."

So, the Assistant Director of CARE, in his statement in the court made on oath, is saying that there was another agreement made subsequently to the original agreement and that it was signed by both the parties. The Minister here the other day said nothing about another agreement. He said that they had been approached by CARE and at the highest level, it has been decided. I do not know how—to agree to the payment of these operational or administrative costs.

The original agreement could have been amended. There was nothing to prevent it if the Government thought it necessary. But the question I would like to ask is, in March, 1950, when this original agreement was signed, at that time if the Government of India had known that later on it would be necessary to provide huge amounts from various State Governments for the administrative expenses of this CARE, would the Government have entered into that agreement? The agreement had clearly stipulated that no funds are to be provided from any Indian sources. However, they decided to do it later on. Now, after so many years again I would like to know whether the Government of India is prepared to take a second look at this agreement at all or not. Once it was decided to budget amounts for CARE—these amounts are being allotted every year from the budgets of so many State Governments. 14 or 15 of them—why was it not clearly stipulated that there must be a proper system of maintaining accounts? The question of maintaining accounts was irrelevant earlier on because there were no accounts with which we were concerned. But once this Government has agreed that sums running into lakhs and crores are to be provided by the State Governments to CARE for their so-called operational expenses, does the question of maintaining proper accounts and financial accountability not come in? Nothing of that kind was done. Further, in 1963-64, perhaps by an executive order, CARE was allowed to repatriate a portion of its receipts which it gets in this country from the State Governments, to the headquarters of CARE in New York in American dollars i.e. in foreign exchange which, we all know, is a commodity in short supply in this country. The result of all this, what I consider to be rather fishy business, is that CARE has virtually been exempted from all accountability. The State Governments are supposed to be paying for the entire cost of handling. Once the supplies enter the ports or docks of our country from that stage on to the cost of handling in-land transportation, storage, physical distribution cost of maintaining Delhi Office of CARE, field offices of CARE, salaries of the employees including their travelling allowance and everything, emoluments of their American employees which are income-tax free, and along with that there are a numbr of perquisities including duty free liquor and so on all are borne by the State Governments. But there being no contractual commitment under this agreement for maintaining accounts, CARE does so, what is called, 'under their own regulations'. That means, the Government has to swallow whatever figures the CARE chooses to supply with. My charge is that there is no Indian apparatus whatsover for checking up or regulating these accounts. This is scandalous state of affairs. And all this happens in the name of 'charitable organisation.'

I am sure, the Government is aware of the fact that the Chief Executive Director of CARE, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Louis Samia, less than a year ago, had been sentenced to imprisonment in the

Supreme Court at New York, on a charge of mis-appropriation of CARE's receipts towards its programmes. This is the kind of people who are incharge of this programme. Still the Government is not worrid here about any account or accountability or anything. The actual expenditure which is incurred in this country by CARE, apart from what they say, is not known to anybody. There is no way of checking it up or verifying it.

Again I will briefly refer to the testimony of Mr. Desmond Ignatius:

> "So far as my knowledge goes CARE does not submit any other account than the final accounting to the Government of India.
>
> I do not know if CARE submits any statement of account to the State Governments but we receive payments from them towards the administrative costs....We do not have direct touch with the State Governments . . ."
>
> "I cannot say if we are informed about the costs approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare . . . The costs are worked out by us and it is for the Government of India to approve the same or not. The budgets are prepared by our CARE State office and submitted to the CARE headquarters in Delhi who in turn submits to the Government of India after approval by the head office. We are not required to submit the statement of actual expenses when we receive instalments of payments from the State Governments."

Here it is clear that they are receiving money, large sums of money, from the State Governments. They are spending that money. They are giving some final account to the Government of India each year and the figures that they submit, are not subject to any accounting or verification by our Government. There is no such system, no such machinery or apparatus, nothing. I may say that in 1971 alone, the amount which was supplied to CARE by the various State Governments came to more than $ 10 million. These figures are given in the CARE's own journal which they publish.

Then there is another curious thing. CARE has entered into separate agreements with some of the State Governments. In 1971 in Punjab 3.75 lakh children received CARE food and the operational cost for it which Punjab had to pay was Rs. 7 lakhs. In comparison with that, for feeding 3.61 lakhs poor children in Maharashtra that State paid to CARE Rs. 92 lakhs, that is, more than 13 times what Punjab did, although the number of children involved in Maharashtra was much less than in Punjab. One would have imagined that Maharashtra with a seaport like Bombay would need to incur smaller expenses than Punjab, which would need to haul the food over long inland distances.

Again, Haryana spent Rs. 10 lakhs for the feeding of 3.25 lakhs children but Gujarat spent Rs. 25 lakhs for 2.83 lakh children. Once again, the coastal State was paying more. Kerala spent Rs. 58 lakhs for 16.5 lakh children, whereas Tamil Nadu spent a staggering Rs. 2.73 crores for 18.4 lakh children.

So, anything goes; whatever they are demanding and claiming, which has no basis, no logic, no accountability behind it that is being agreed to and that is being paid.

I may point out the result of this curious agreement that we have entered into. In the Rajya Sabha on the 10th March 1981 the Finance Minister said that "the understanding with CARE was that foreign exchange remittances"—I do not know why they were allowed foreign exchange remittances at all; but, anyway, they were allowed it. I believe, CARE claims that this is for some administrative expenses of its head office in New York, or something like that anyway the Finance Minister said that:

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"....the understanding was that for every 1,000 pounds of foodstuffs which they will supply, they will be allowed to take out and remit one American dollar".

But we find, for example, in 1979-80 the food supplied by CARE was 330 million pounds and, according to this rate the approved remittances should have been 3,30,000 dollars. But, actually, they were allowed in that year 1.1 million dollers to be repatriated.

So, I think these things, to say the least, require, some explanation. Very few people in this country know what is going on about CARE. Some people think it is a very benevolent, charitable, generous, voluntary organisation, which does not cost us a single pie, and the poor Americans are giving thousands of tonnes of foodgrains and feeding our children free.

I would like to know whether this is a *bona fide* relief organisation, or it is a United States Government agency, because it is an organisation which comes under, what is called, USAID and USAID itself is functioning under the overall control of the United States Department of State. Is CARE a *bona fide* relief organisation, or is it a United States Government agency, which is being set up for the purpose of disposing of some surplus stocks of foodgrains, surplus stocks of milk powder, surplus stocks of corn and surplus stocks of soya flower? That is their investment in these countries, as against that investment, they are allowed to make money, just like a business organisation, and take this money out from this country. So, they are supposed to be a charitable organisation, and our State Governments are paying crores of rupees to them, when they were not supposed under the original agreement to pay a single pie.

So, I do not want to say very much on this. I only want to say that I think that a colossal scandal has been perpetrated, and the Government of India, instead of doggedly and persistently trying to defend what is happening now, should review the entire position. For the last 30 years this agreement has been in force. So, they should take a second look into it in interest of the country, in the national interest.

I would recommend that they should review the hole working of this agreement and scrap it. We are not beggars, going with a bagger's bowl. Even if we need voluntary organisations, there are many other organisations working in this country. There is the OXFAM; there is some other international organisation—I forget its name. There are various organisations working in this country, doing similar type of work, I do not think anybody else is provided with huge funds like this, which is against the very principle of the original agreement. And therefore, I would suggest that after all these years we were priding ourselves—justifiably priding ourselves— that we have now become self-sufficient in food and this and that. Of course our Children need care, there is no doubt about that. For that it does not mean that we shall berter away all our self-respect in this way. Therefore, I would suggest that this agreement should be scrapped. The sooner it is done, the better it is.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, the honourable Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised this discussion in consequence to the reply that was given on the floor of this House. On that day I did say that the 'figures that we are supplying to the House are correct and if there has been any discrepancy between the figures supplied by the Government and the figures which the hon. Member has been pleased to supply to the House, I am prepared to look into the matter.' That day also I did say that

the CARE organisation approached the Government through the Education Ministry in 1968 and through the Social Welfare Ministry in 1971 for formalising the entire thing which was going on and a kind of list of provisions for which agreements with the respective State Governments had to be entered into was formalised in the Education Ministry in 1968 and in 1971 in the Social Welfare Ministry.

Sir, in 1971 and thereafter, the Social Welfare Ministry was supposed to be a nodal Ministry so far as this CARE organisation is concerned. But when I enquired from the Finance Ministry, I have been able to get the information, though not the entire information that I wanted, that right from 1963-64 they have been allowed to collect the administrative charges. Honourable Shri Indrajit Gupta is emphasising on clause 2(A) of the agreement. I have carefully gone through clause 2(A) and in order to make myself sure that the interpretation which my officers are putting on clause 2(A) ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We want your interpretation, not the officers' interpretation.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In order to make myself sure of the interpretation which has been put on this clause 2(A) is correct legally or not, I had the benefit of geting the advice from the Law Ministry also as to whether this clause 2(A) precludes CARE from recovering the administrative charges which, in fact, has been a main point of contention.

Sir, about the interpretation that has been given to us and on which I am also satisfied—I have carefully gone through the entire clause myself and I am more or less satisfied that this clause 2(A) does not preclude CARE from recovering the administrative charges, though it is a fact that it is not part of the agreement. It would have been a happier position if a supplementary agreement has been prepared. Unfortunately, as I have stated earlier, I could not locate all those papers of 1963-64 where even today Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that there was a formal agreement and he was quoting from the evidence which was given in a court. I do not know and I have not seen it. I have to go through the entire thing, but I have tried my best since yesterday till this afternoon to locate the file to find out whether there was any such agreement, but I could merely get one letter, I could not get the entire file. So, I would not be able to say authentically as to whether this kind of an agreement was there or not. The first point which hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta is saying—'in fact they are not entitled to recover this amount'. I do not think that this agreement can be relied upon for that kind of interpretation and what he is referring to, the donations and other things which they have to collect outside India. In the shape of food articles they have to send those commodities to India and for purchases of foodgrains and other articles no donations are being collected from Indian sources. That, of course, is a clear point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For the benefit of the House would you read 2A on which you are harping too much? Please read that out and let us see how your interpretation stands. If you like, I can read that out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know why did you agree to reply? When you yourself have not been able to get the entire file, why did you agree to reply so soon? You could have got the file and then replied.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: On that day Shri Indrajit Gupta said that he had addressed his question to the Finance Ministry and I had to reply that question yesterday also. Had the Finance Ministry replied, I do not know whether they would have located the file or not. Since the notice was given to

[Shri S. B. CHAVAN]

the Education and Social Welfare Ministry ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this situation when the Minister himself admits that he does not have the entire file and he feels that it would have been proper that the question should have been addressed to Finance, Ministry, Shri Indrajit Gupta, would you like to postpone it?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not think I ever said that this notice should have been given to the Finance Ministry. I am merely saying that I have tried my best along with the Finance Ministry to locate the file, but I have not succeeded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what I am saying. The question is very important. In view of the fact that you have not been able to locate the necessary file, I do not think you will be able to give proper reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Why? I am prepared to give the reply. I am giving the reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He says that he is quite confident of giving a reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that the files are not available.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Files are not everything in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you press your point, then it is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they going to locate the agreement and is it in the country's interest?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There was the writing in the file and orders have been issued Copies of the orders we have been able to locate. Whether we have been able to locate the file or not is not very much material issue here.

2A: "Issue against payments made by individuals and organisations but only outside India gift remittances representing commodities to be delivered to individuals, groups and lawfully existing organisations in India designated by or on behalf of the donor".

So, the position is absolutely clear that the donations and other gifts which they were to procure from either individuals or organisations, but only outside India are to be remitted—where to Gifts, remittances representing commodities to be delivered to individuals, groups and lawfull organisations in India. So, the donations have got to be collected outside India and paid to India. With the donation that they receive they will have to make purchases of foodgrains and other non-food commodities and deliver it to India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who pays for this?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly the point.

The interpretation that you put on it 'that in fact this Clause 2A precludes CARE from recovering administrative charges' does not flow out of Clause 2A. That is the only point which I wanted to make.

The second point which Shri Indrajit Gupta raised here was, and he tried to paint a picture, as if this is not a charitable organisation and, in fact, they are making huge profits out of it. For that, he quoted the figures of 1978 from their Plan Programme, which they had prepared in 1971 and also the budgeted figures of different State Governments—he referred to Punjab, Maharashtra and other places. First of all, I have also enquired from the CARE and I have also tried to locate as to how far this contention is correct. The Plan Programme which the CARE prepares is never published. It is being sent to their head-office and then, they take a decision. So, this is the kind of a draft programme which

they have prepared. The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, most probably assumes that the entire amount is being paid to the CARE. It is a fact that right from the point of transportation, stocking, processing and, thereafter, for delivering the entire food commodities and non-food commodities to the respective beneficiaries, the entire amount is being spent by the State Governments. This is not being paid to the CARE.

Actually, these budgetary provisions definitely contain a part of it as an administrative charge. But my hon. friend is quoting all the figures as if these are all administrative charges which, in fact, is not the correct position. The correct position is that it includes all these items. Even if the Indian food is also to be supplied to different areas, barring the administrative charges required for their head-office, all the expenses are bound to be incurred by the State Governments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should food items purchased in India be supplied through the CARE? You can set up your own Indian CARE.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Even if Indian food items purchased in India are to be supplied to the respective State Governments, the transportation cost, the storage cost, the processing cost and the distribution cost, all these expenses are being incurred by the State Governments. It is not going to make any difference. The only difference is that a part of the expenditure is being charged to these different States as administrative charges for the maintenance of their head-office in New York and their office in New Delhi. In fact, the amount was being collected and it is being collected with the full authority of the Government of India and the State Governments. There is nothing surreptitious about it; there is nothing hidden about it. The whole thing is done in a very clear manner.

At any rate, the relevant point would be as to whether the Government is prepared to reconsider and apply its mind afresh to this problem. Certainly, we will be too happy to apply our mind to this matter. If there are any procedural irregularities, they will have to be set right. Why unnecessarily by an executive order? If certain things or the list of provisions which, in fact, is also in the nature of a supplementary agreement, if that is to be resorted to, according to me, the better course would be, instead of that, to have a regular supplementary agreement entered into with the CARE and formalise the entire thing without giving any scope for any kind of mis-interpretation ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That means, you have been committing irregularities all these years.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: You may call it "irregularity" or whatever it is. The list of provisions is definitely being signed by the State Governments. There is no difficulty about it. At the same time, the happier position would have been instead of signing the list of provisions, to formalise the entire thing by having a regular supplementary agreement with the CARE so that there is no scope for any kind of mis-interpretation.

Another point which the hon. Member raised was as to why have this from the CARE at all. It was in 1978 that this kind of an exercise was done. The Planning Commission and other respective Ministries advised that a total amount of foodgrains that we got from the CARE was of the order of Rs. 760 crores. And if we are to substitute this by Indian food, it is beyond our capacity. If Rs. 500 crores are to be provided in the Sixth Plan out of the Plan resources that we have, it is going to be almost impossible. That was the decision which was arrived at and we have to continue the entire thing.

The only point will be that Government will certainly look into the matter and instead of signing these lists of provisions, will take up with CARE

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

sign regular supplementary agreement with them and provide for all the charges that we are recovering under different administrative orders and formalise the whole thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to ask one point for clarification. Till now have you any means of checking or verifying the final accounts which CARE provides for showing their operational costs in India or, are you to accept whatever figures they give?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is also a correct position. We have been accepting the figures supplied to us by CARE. But, now they will have to file returns to which they have agreed. Under the Foreign Assistance Control Act—I do not exactly remember,—foreigners will have to file returns for the assistance which they give They were under the impression that they need not file returns. But we have told them to file returns to which they have also agreed. That will definitely provide an opportunity for scrutinising the entire accounts and the amount which they are repatriating for their Head Office charges. That sort of thing will definitely be done hereafter.

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री। सिर्फ सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप तो जानते हैं कि अभी तक क्या होता है ।

सभापति महोदय : सिर्फ सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, यह इन्डो केयर समझौता सन् 1950 में हुआ था और यह हम सन् 1981 से गुजर रहे हैं। 31 वर्ष गए हैं और यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार ने इतने दिनों तक इस समझौते पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी । इतना पुराना एग्रीमेंट है और केयर का रोल तो आप देख ही रहे हैं—आए हैं मदद देने के नाम पर, दातव्य संगठन के नाम पर और पैसा लूट कर लेजा रहे हैं। इतने दिनों तक एग्रीमेंट पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता क्यों नहीं समझी गई ?

दूसरी बात सभापति जी, केयर को लेकर हमारे देश में बहुत भ्रम है और लोग समझते है कि इसका काम केवल रिलीफ या दातव्य सहायता करना ही नहीं बल्कि यह अन्दर ही अन्दर व कुछ और काम भी कर रहा है। तो क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगाएगी कि इनके कुछ और काम है या नहीं और केयर के पूरे कार्यकलापों की खुली जाच पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना कर इन के बारे में जो घुटाले सुने जाते है उन की जाच करवाएगी। इस जाच से सरकार कतराती क्यों है ?

सभापति जी, 1975—79 तक 11 करोड 70 लाख 52 हजार 996 रु० विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो ने इस के प्रशासनिक कार्यों मै खर्च किए, जैसा सरकार स्वय कहती है ।

अभी हम 1981 मे है। इन दो सालो मे भी कुछ खर्च हुआ होगा । मै समझता हूं कि 16—17 करोड खर्च हुआ होगा । क्या जो काम केयर कर रहा है इसको समाप्त करके यह काम यानी बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार देने का काम सरकार स्वय अपने हाथ मे लेकर या किसी एजेंसी के द्वारा इसको करवाने मे अपने को सक्षम नहीं पाती और अगर नहीं पाती तो ऐसा क्यो ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : सबसे पहले एक बात की वजाहत मैं करना चाहता

हूं । पहले मैंने कहा था कि पांच सौ करोड़ का एस्टीमेट दिया गया था । 250 करोड़ का ही पचास करोड़ पर ईयर के हिसाब से मांगा गया था और इस तरह से ढाई सौ करोड़ ही मांगा गया था । यह वजाहत मैं करना चाहता हूं ।

सवाल उन्होंने उठाया है कि 30–31 साल में जो एग्रीमेंट 1950 में हुआ था उसको फिर से देखने की आरश्विाइज करने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस नहीं हुई । इस एग्रीमेंट के तहत जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्ज वसूल करने की बात चल रही थी और कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही थी लेकिन उसको फीज कर रखा था एक हजार पाउड के पीछे एक डालर चाहे उनका खर्चा कितना भी हो और एक हजार पाउड के पीछे एक डालर के हिसाब से ही पे किया गया और इस हिसाब से सारा कारोबार चलता रहा । तीन चार बार यह चीज अलग-अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज की तरफ से देखने के बाद और देश के अन्दर जो हालत थी उसको देखते हुए यह महसूस किया गया कि फारेन एजेंसीज की तरफ से यह सारा न्यूट्रिशन का प्रोग्राम चलाने के लिए यह चीज दी जाती है तो उसको बन्द करना ठीक नहीं रहेगा । यह आज तक की राय रही है ।

थोड़ी देर पहले मैंने कहा है कि हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि जिस ढंग से यह सारा काम किया जा रहा था उसकी लिस्ट आफ प्राविजंज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से साइन करवाने के बजाय यह अच्छा होता अगर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से रेग्युलर सप्लीमेंटरी एग्रीमेंट ड्राफ्ट करके केयर के साथ दिया जाता । उससे पोजीशन बहतर हो सकती थी । लेकिन उस वक्त यह माना गया कि जहां लिस्ट आफ प्राविजंज के ऊपर दोनों एग्री हो जाएं तो इसकी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । फिर भी इस बात को करना ज्यादा मुनासिब होता, ऐसी हमारी राय है ।

उन्होंने यह शंका व्यक्त की है कि सिर्फ न्यूट्रिशन का प्रोग्राम और स्कूल फीडिंग का प्रोग्राम करने के बजाय दूसरी चीजें भी उनकी तरफ से होती है और इसकी पूरी जांच करवाई जानी चाहिये और इसके लिए उन्होंने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकर्रर करने की मांग की है। हमने 30–31 साल का पूरा ब्यौरा देखा है और देखने के बाद हमने पाया है कि हमारे पास ऐसी कोई भी प्राइमा फेसाई केस नहीं है जिसमें इस बात का सबूत मिल सके कि वे फूड बांटने के बजाय कोई दूसरा काम वहां जाकर करते है । अगर कोई इसका सबूत गवर्नमेंट के पास होता जो प्राइमा फेसाई इस राय पर लाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करता और पता चलता कि उनकी तरफ से बहुत सी धांधलियां की जा रही है, बहुत सी ऐसी चीज चल रही है जिनको बन्द करना बहुत जरूरी है तो उस स्टेज पर इस सवाल के बारे में सोचा जा सकता था । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि इसमें कोई प्राइमा फेसाई केस बनता है या प्रोब करने का या जांच कराने का केस बनता है । इस वास्ते गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हो सकती है ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I submit to you that the entire CARE business seems to be reeking up a scandal. Politics is also involved in it. I do not know whether espionage is also there. The Executive Director Mr. Louis Samia, has revealed in court that it is not a relief organisation. I quote:

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

"CARE is constituted as a firm for doing business under he laws of the District of Columbia (USA) under which it is incorporated."

So, it is no a relief organisation. That is what has been revealed before court.

From 1964 upto a certain period, upto 1979, Rs. 11 crores have been netted by CARE, paid by he State Governments. What about the period before 1964? Can the Minister give the figure, enlighten the House as to how many crores have been netted by CARE, have been paid to CARE, as a sort of administrative charges or administrative costs, this or that, whatever he has said.

I would also like to know this. Is there any other relief organisation, OXFAM or any other organisation, where this organisation takes administrative charges from the State Governments or from the Central Government or even repatriates moneys in dollars, in hard currences, from India? If there is none, then why is Government willing to give this special concession to CARE only, why this favoured treatment to them only? Is there something under this?

Now, if you say that you cannot dispense with CARE because they have paid Rs. 700 crores—that is the figure if I am not mistaken—under this food programme,if that is the position and now when all these things have come up—that day also I demand ea—why should you not conduct a probe into the activities of CARE—when so many issues are at stake? Can you give us the figure from 1950 onwards uptill now as to how many crores of rupees worth of food CARE has distributed in India? And if they could do all this, why should they charge repatriation charges in dollars? There is a paltry sum of six million dollars—that is what we know at present. They could bear this also.

Is it a fact or not that AFL-CIO and American Relief for Poland are also member-agencies of CARE engaged in dubious political activities? This is the charcter of CARE.

On top of this, when there is no proper means of checking, whatever CARE submits has got to be met cowards administrative costs. I do not know whether anywhere else in the world an independent Government, a sovereign Government, allows this sort of thing in its own territory, that whatever they say must be accepted and paid back as administrative charges and all that.

So, all these things are there. I again demand that a probe should be conducted. Why is Government fighting shy of having a probe into the affairs of CARE, into all these aspects, to see if there is something delicate, something fishy or otherwise about it? I demand that a probe should be conducted into the affairs of CARE.

You will be astonished to learn how it is politically motivated. Just now it is spending the greatest amount of relief in Kerala, a small State—that is obvious—with some political charges, I charge.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I will not be able to say whether there are any other organisations from which the administrative charges are allowed to be collected or not. In fact, that is not the main issue of the discussion to-day. What I have been trying to find out is this. Is it that the CARE is recovering the administrative charges only in India and not from the other countries where the CARE organisation works? There are thirtyeight countries where the CARE programme is being implemented. According to information given to me the administrative charges are being collected from all the countries and India is not an exception to it. In fact, that was one of the reasons why they persuaded the Government of India that we should allow them to collect the administrative charges. This being a chritable organisation we do not have funds—we cannot possibly

spend that amount required later on for this purpose. In fact that was the main reason why the Government of India also took a decision that they were entitled for such a kind of administrative charge.

The second point which my hon. friend, Shri Ghosh was pleased to raise is this. He said the same thing that day and he has repeated it to-day. I was carefully listening to him as to whether he had made out a point as to why he would like us to set up some kind of a probe. I do not thing that he himself had been able to establish anything. So, I don't think it will be proper on my part to say that we would like to set up an enquiry committee. There is no question of any probe. Government does not think in terms of having such a probe.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, this discussion is rather over a vital subject for the consideration of this House. Listening to the answer given on the 23rd and to-day by the hon. Minister as also the questions put forward by the hon. Members, I have formulated rather three propositions for the consideration of this House.

First of all, are we against the aid from abroad either from voluntary or non-voluntary organisations?

In this context, what is the quantum of assistance/aid received by this country and how far it has gone to the deserving objectives of this programme?

My second point is: if some irregularities/malpractices or violation of terms and conditions are committed by this organisation or association, then what prevents this Government to go into it and compel this organisation or association in this respect?

My third point is : of course Shri Gupta also referred to the terms and conditions of this agreement of 1950. While considering the renewal of this agreement of 1950, will Government take concrete steps to see that proper accounting system is adopted in the matter? Shri Indrajit Gupta had very clearly stated about the payments/remittances or repatriation of the amounts. These are not small matters which can be bypassed by us. But, this is one thing on which the House was not convinced. When conclusive evxidence is there of malpractices or irregularties, what is it that has precluded us from going into the activities of this or any other organisation? I say that quite a few organisation in his country are receiving aid from various foreign countries and using it for many purposes and the hon. Minister has said that over Rs. 760 crores worth of foodgains are given in this matter as aid. This takes me back to my own State. Here for the primary education children, CARE is giving food. There is no substitute for this system. May I ask a question from Shri Indrajit Gupta....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask the question from the Minister—not from Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The question was put and the discussion came out of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, you please ask the question and do not discuss it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am asking the question and I am not giving a lecture on this. Are you against the aid which is given? Or do we have a system or method through whilch we can meet the needs of our people here? This is the first question I put forward. My submission is during the cyclone time or other occasions, various organisations have ploughed money in this country. Why should we be ungrateful to them? We should appreciate the goodwill of these people. Calamity in any country is a calamity of the humanity. Many of these organisation are coming here or giving aid out of humanity. These are the points which I would like the hon. Minister to take into consideration. I would

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

like to know when the negotiations start to renew the agreement of 1950 will the hon. Minister take into consideration the feeling of this House? Also a proper supervision should be imposed from the Central Government on these activities.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir as far as the various points raised by the hon. Member are concerned I can say that we as a nation are not against receiving any foreign aid. Might be some Members are having that point of view that they would not like India to accept any foreign aid in whatever shape it may come. The second point was about whether the food articles and other things are going to the deserving beneficiaries. Actually the whole work is being done in an extensive manner and the State Governments are fully involved. It is not that CARE is distributing. It is through the State Governments that these food articles have been distributed and we have not heard of any such complaint against the State Government that either they have misutilised or not given to the deserving people which were contemplated by the donors themselves.

Sir, a little while ago I said that certainly Government is going to look into the matter of formalising the entire thing after negotiating with CARE to enter into some kind of a supplementary agreement. Sir, it is not the proper accounting but it is the proper check on behalf of the Government. Actually, the whole thing is being implemented through the State Governments and we would like to see as to whether this also requires to be gone into and certainly Government would like to go into it.

The last point raised by the hon Member was as to why we should not go into the affairs of any voluntary organisation even if there is no case against it. At least I have not been able to convince myself as to why should we go into the details of any voluntary organisation unless Government has a *prima facie* case that there have been some kind of mis handling or mis-appropriation or violation of the purpose for which the organisation has been working in the country....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How will you know when you have to accept their figures?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We know through the State Governments. Sir, even from the States where in fact the ruling parties are different from the ruling party at the Centre I have not received any such complaint that they have been misutilising or misappropriating the funds. That is a clear proof that they have been working all right. It is a matter of opinion whether we should pay or should not pay administrative charges. It is a matter which, in fact, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised here. As far as Government are concerned we think that administrative charges will have to be paid and that is why they are being paid. It is a question of merely formalising the entire thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope you will be able to find the missing filles.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I did not say 'missing'. I only said that I have not been able to locate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you will try to locate the files. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 AM on Thrusday the 15th April 1981.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 16, 1981/Chaitra 26, 1903 (Saka)

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