

Seventh Series, Vol. XLVII, No. 34

Wednesday, April 11, 1984
Chaitra 22, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 31 to 40)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

No. 34, Wednesday April 11, 1984/Chaitra 22, 1906 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. : 639 to 643 and 645	... 3—33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos : 644, and 646 to 659	... 33—48
Unstarred Questions Nos : 7130 to 7138, 7140 to 7321 and 7323 to 7370.	... 48—346
Papers Laid on the Table	... 351—355
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Seventy Fourth Report— <i>Presented</i>	... 355
Committee on Petitions Sixteenth Report — <i>Presented</i>	... 355
Public Accounts Committee Hundred and Eightieth Report— <i>Presented</i>	... 355
Estimates Committee Seventy Eighth Report and Minutes and Sixty Second Report on Action Taken— <i>Presented</i>	... 356
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Reported sharp fall in prices of tobacco leaf in Andhra Pradesh and other States leading to agitation and re- sentment amongst tobacco growers	... 356—394
Shri Satish Agarwal	... 356
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	... 357

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri	..	367
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	...	377
Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy	...	384
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	390
Business Advisory Committee Sixtieth Report	...	395
 Matters Under Rule 377—		
(i) Damage done due to Sudden release of Water in Canals fed by Mahi River		
Shri Bheekabhai	...	395
(ii) Measures needed to improve economic condi- tions of Weavers		
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	397
(iii) Delay in establishing steel processing plants in Ghazipur.		
Shri Zainul Basher	...	397
(iv) Need for relaxation in the restrictions imposed on entry of Bangladesh traders to the weekly markets held at various places of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.		
Shri Bajuban R. Khariukhi	...	398
Cardamom Replantation Programme		
Shri Xavier Arakal	...	399
(vi) Direction to FCI for immediate purchase of wheat from Punjab, Haryana and U.P. Mandis.		
SHri Mani Ram Bagri	...	400

(vii) Shifting of Railway Crossing gate between Chola and Sikandarpur Stations to avert accidents.

Shri Banarsi Das ... 400

(viii) Reopening of Durgapur, Raniganj and Anandal Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd.

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder ... 401

(ix) Inquiry into alleged irregularities in giving loans by Banks under 20-Point Programme.

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani ... 402

Demands for Grants (General), 1984-85 ... 403—538
541—602

Ministry of Education and Culture

Shri Saifuddin Choudhury ... 405

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat ... 447

Shri A.E.T. Barrow ... 459

Shrimati Pramila Dandavate ... 466

Shri Zainul Basher ... 473

Shri M. Kandaswamy ... 485

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar ... 491

Shri Chandra Pal Singh ... 499

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma ... 502

Shri Chaturbhuj ... 510

Shri Ramswaroop Ram ... 517

Shri Pitamber Singh ... 523

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar ... 531

Shri R.P. Yadav	...	545
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	...	549
Shri A.K. Roy	...	559
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	567
Shri D.K. Naikar	...	569
Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil	...	571
Shrimati Sheila Kaul	...	574
Statement Re : Calling off of Strike by Port and Dock Workers.	...	539—541
Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	...	539

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 11, 1984/Chaitra 22,
1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान प्रेसिडेन्ट ने
कहा है कि पंजाब के एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स की
मदद करनी चाहिये—यह बहुत खतरनाक
समाचार आज अखबार में छपा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सिखों
को रेवोल्यूशनरी कहा है और कहा है कि
अपने आंदोलन को तेज करो, अपना अलग
राज्य बनाओ। यह समाचार अखबारों
में निकला है। (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
This shows their involvement.....(Interrup-
tions).

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Our country is strong enough to take care
of all these interferences. We are strong
enough, we should not care about all
this.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
That is another point ; but this is an
interference in our internal matters.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
Let us dispense with the Question Hour

to discuss the matter. It is a very serious
matter, they are just trying to inter-
fere in our internal matters.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 दिन पहले पाकिस्तान
एअर-फोर्स का एक हवाई जहाज आया था
और पंजाब के एक हवाई अड्डे पर उतरा
था और उतर कर चाय पानी पीकर चला
गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी खबर पढ़ने से
सीरिअसनेस महसूस होती है, लेकिन इस के
पहले कि हम कोई काम करें, हमें थोड़ी सी
ठोस हकीकत पता कर लेनी चाहिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह तो पता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इजाजत लेकर भी तो
उतर सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह ठीक है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अखबार के लोगों
को खबर मिल जाती है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को
मालूम नहीं होता है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It will
be in the interest of the Government it-
self to come out with a statement on this
question.....(interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की भावनाओं
की अभिव्यक्ति करवाता हूँ। शीघ्रातिशीघ्र
इस को कराऊंगा।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of L. P. G. Cylinders

+

*639. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :
SHRIMATI KISHORI
SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L. P. G. cylinders manufacturing units in the country at present and their annual production capacity and the capacity being utilised ;

(b) the number of new units which have been registered with D. G. T. D. for the purpose ;

(c) the additional production of cylinders to be made during 1984-85 ; and

(d) the demand of the L. P. G. cylinders in the country at present as also their expected demand during the coming three years and whether these new units will be able to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) 30 units with an installed capacity of 72.85 lakh cylinders per annum are engaged in the manufacture of LPG cylinders. Their production in 1983 has been 19.33 lakh cylinders.

(b) 422 units during 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Annual requirement of LPG cylinders has been estimated at 50 lakh cylinders. With the capacity already installed or registered, the demand for LPG cylinders is likely to be met from indigenous sources in future.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि 30 यूनिट जो हैं, वे इस समय 72.85 लाख सिलेंडर बनाने की क्षमता रखते हैं परन्तु मान्यवर, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि आज देश में बहुत अधिक जंगल कट रहे हैं और गृहणियां भी बहुत अधिक परेशान हैं और आप के यूनिट केवल 19.33 लाख

सिलेंडर ही बना पा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो रूग्ण यूनिट हैं, क्या उन को बंद करने की आप कोई योजना रखते हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो सिलेंडर बन रहे हैं, उनके साथ ही साथ रेगुलेटरों की, जोकि एल० पी० जी० सिलेंडर में काम में आते हैं, बहुत कमी है। तो सिलेंडरों के साथ ही साथ क्या रेगुलेटरों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए भी सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्या ने जिस समस्या का उल्लेख किया है, उस का समाधान करने का प्रयास यथासंभव हो रहा है। जो निर्धारित कैपेसिटी है, जो क्षमता है, उस का पूरा उपयोग हो सके, इस का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जो कमी हुई है, वह केवल मात्र इस लिये नहीं कि सब कंपनियां रूग्ण हैं या बीमार हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि सिलेंडरों का निर्माण करने के लिए जिस इस्पात की आवश्यकता है, उस की यथा-किंचित कमी का होना है। 53 हजार टन इस्पात आयात किया जा रहा है। इस के साथ ही साथ 67 हजार टन इस्पात जो स्वदेशी उपलब्ध है, उस की उपलब्धता को भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ताकि गुणात्मक किस्म का फौलाद मिल सके। मैंने यह भी निर्देश दिये हैं कि इसके जो निर्माता हैं, उन की मीटिंग बुलायी जाए ताकि पूरी कैपेसिटी, क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी शुद्ध हिन्दी में यह 'कैपेसिटी' शब्द कहां घुस गया।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : यह हमारे समझने के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। इसको हम अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं क्षमता का उल्लेख कर रहा था। कभी-कभी अनुवादक की भी सहायता करनी पड़ती है। जब अनुवादक हमारी सहायता करता है, तो कभी उन की सहायता भी करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक रेगुलेटरो का प्रश्न है, वह भी महत्व का प्रश्न है और मैं सम्मानित सदस्या को आश्वासन करना चाहता हूं कि उन की कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : आज हमारा देश आगे बढ़ गया है और हम अन्तरिक्ष में जाने की बात सोचते हैं।

(व्यवधान) . और गये भी हैं और हमारे राकेश शर्मा वहां पहुंच गये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम मंत्री जी से इस प्रकार की आशा नहीं रखते कि हमारे यहां कच्चे माल की कमी की वजह से छोटा काम, जो बहुत ही अति-आवश्यक है, रुक जाए क्योंकि इस में केवल गृहणियों का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि देश का सवाल है। आज देश में जंगल बराबर काटे जा रहे हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की भी कमी है, केरोसिन ग्रायल की भी कमी है। तो यह अतिशीघ्र होने वाला काम है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि इसको हम पूरा करेंगे। 422 यूनिट इन्होंने 1983-84 में स्थापित किये हैं, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि क्या पांच साल के अन्दर या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना जो शुरू होने वाली है, उस वक्त तक की जो कमी है क्या हम उसको पूरा कर पाएंगे।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, जहां तक उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, 1978 में

1 लाख 20 हजार सिलेंडर का था जो 1983 में 18 लाख 56 हजार सिलेंडर का हो गया। तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। और जो हमने लायसेंस दिए हैं, जो रजिस्ट्रेशन हुए हैं उससे कुल मिलाकर 12 करोड़ सिलेंडर का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। राज्य सरकार के निदेशालय भी इस प्रकार के रजिस्ट्रेशन करते हैं। पिछले वर्ष 422 यूनिट रजिस्टर किए गए। इस साल वे उत्पादन में आएंगे। इससे आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Now that we have got sufficient installed capacity and about 422 new units are already registered with the DGTD given if 25 per cent of them go into production, we will have sufficient capacity of cylinders. There is a technology which is being used for the valve. In the background of constant assurances from the Prime Minister to this House, may I know whether any import of new technology is being contemplated by the government or not, whether out of these 422 new units which have been registered, some companies are seeking to import new technology which has been rejected in their own countries, which is out-dated and which is not internationally accepted while the present technology, which is being used is working very effectively and efficiently. Are there any units which have asked for import of new technology for valve; if so, what is the reaction of the government thereupon?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am not at the moment aware of any such application which is demanding import, which is requesting for import, of new technology in the field of manufacture of gas cylinders. My information is that we do have the technology. But if the safety standard requires the import of new technology, just for safety consideration, then we can consider.

श्री बनारसी दास : पिछले दो सालों से गैस के दाम बढ़कर 46 रुपए हो गए हैं।

इससे कंज्यूमर्स को तकलीफ हो रही है। इसी प्रकार जिलों में जो एजेंसीज दी जा रही हैं वे बहुत कम हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है वे मेरे विभाग से संबंधित नहीं है। मेरा संबंध सिलेंडरों के उत्पादन से है। विद्वान सदस्य क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं उत्तर न दे सकूँ।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई सालों से जलाऊ लकड़ी और कैरोसिन के दाम ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दाम की बात का तो अभी जिक्र हो गया कि इनसे संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब लोगों के लिए क्या कोई छोटे सिलेंडर की योजना है जो 25 रुपए में उपलब्ध हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गैस की कीमत तो उतनी ही रहेगी, छोटा कर लो या बड़ा कर लो।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : उसकी कीमत तो कम होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर दो रखने पड़ेंगे।

बदायूं में आलू के चिप्स बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना

*640. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बदायूं जिले में

आलू के चिप्स आदि बनाने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस कारखाने पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और इसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा इसमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। वर्ष 1982 के दौरान, मै० बेलगा फूड्स लिमिटेड को बदायूं जिले में 1,75,200 मी० टन फ्रेंच फ्राइज फ्रोजन (आलू के चिप्स) आदि बनाने की वार्षिक क्षमता का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी गई है। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 3.50 से 4 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास है। आशा की जाती है कि इससे लगभग 170 कारखानों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी को पहले तो इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि बदायूं जैसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में, जहां, आलू काफी तादाद में पैदा होता है, लेकिन किसानों को उसका सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता इसलिए आलू की चिप्स बनाने का कारखाना खुलने से उस क्षेत्र के किसानों को काफी सुविधा मिलेगी तथा रोजगार के अवसर भी उपलब्ध होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कारखाने के बनने में क्या प्रगति है कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा और कब तक काम करने लगेगा ? बरेली और फर्रुखाबाद भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए आलू पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र हैं। क्या वहां भी इस तरह का कारखाना स्थापित करने की ठपवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं, सम्मानित सदस्य को धन्यवाद देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जहाँ तक इस प्रतिष्ठान की प्रगति का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं, एक दूसरे के सहयोग के लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : आपका आशीर्वाद है। इस कारखाने के निर्माण में अब तक जो प्रगति हुई है, उसमें दो करोड़ दस लाख रुपए के दीर्घकालीन ऋण की स्वीकृति हो चुकी है। दस लाख रुपए पूंजी अनुदान की भी विद्वान्तः स्वीकृति हो चुकी है। पहले प्राथमिक स्वीकृति देनी होती है, मिलना तो बाद में है। इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया 20 लाख रु० का ऋण स्वीकृत कर चुका है तथा आइ० डी० बी० आइ० और इंडस्ट्रियल री-कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से भी 30 लाख रुपये ऋण जल्दी ही स्वीकृत हो जाने की आशा है। संभावना है कि शीघ्र ही प्रतिष्ठान का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो सकेगा। सम्मानित सदस्य ने मुझे बदायूं जाने के लिए आमंत्रित भी किया है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जहाँ तक दूसरे जिलों का प्रश्न है, वह अलग से विचाराराधीन है। इस बान का प्रयास हो रहा है कि वहाँ भी इस तरह का कारखाना लग सके।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : आनरेबल कश्यप जी चिप्स की फैक्टरी लगवाने के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ

और भी कुछ होना जरूरी है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इनकी कांस्ट्रिक्शंस में बोडका बनाने की भी फैक्टरी लगाई जायेगी ?

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरा क्षेत्र लखीमपुर भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहाँ गालू काफी मात्रा में पैदा होता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या मंत्री जी वहाँ इस तरह की फैक्टरी लगाने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इतनी सारी फैक्टरियां लग गईं तो खाने वाले भी होने चाहिए।

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan Programme launched upon in various states and also of the family oriented programmes so as to enable the tribals to cross the poverty line ;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly with reference to the tribal areas in Orissa ; and

(c) how far these programmes have helped in the amelioration of the conditions of poor tribals in Orissa and resulted in their being raised above the poverty line.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Central Government and State Governments have made assessments of the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and family oriented programmes.

(b) and (c) A review of the performance by Planning Commission for February, 1984, revealed that in family oriented sector in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa, the State has economically assisted 76,252 scheduled tribe families during 1983-84. Since the beginning of the Sixth Plan and upto February, 1984 3,10,189 scheduled tribe families have been economically assisted in the State as against a target of 5.5 lakh families for the five-year plan period.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : From the answer it is clear that for the Five Year Plan there was a target of 5.5 lakh beneficiaries and the achievement so far is 3.1 lakh. So, there is a backlog of 2.4 lakh which is to be covered by 31st March, 1985. For some of our officers implementation means simply booking the applications and sanctioning the loan. But the actual implementation is done only after supplying the animal or necessary equipment to the beneficiary. I would like to know whether all these beneficiaries mentioned here have completed all the three stages of implementation and received the actual benefit and what action they will be taking to clear up the backlog by the end of 31st March, 1985.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The backlog is not very high and one year is still left to get it cleared. I would like to inform the hon. Member that I have written to all the Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Orissa on 25 February 1984 inviting their attention on the need for expediting the implementation of family oriented programmes.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : What are the important programmes taken up by the Government of India for the development of tribal people in the sub-plan areas ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Some of the important programmes taken up by the Government of India for speedy development of tribal people are enforcement of various protective mea-

asures like abolition of bonded labour, regulation of interstate migrant labour, etc. allotment of lands and developing the same for increasing production, augmentation of irrigation potential, introduction of modern technology and supply of inputs and seeds, etc. establishment of girls hostels, provision of stipends and scholarship, etc.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि इनका लक्ष्य था 5.5 लाख और जो अचीवमेंट हुआ है वह है 3 लाख 10,179 परिवार का जिन्हें आर्थिक सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपने 3 लाख 10 हजार परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता दी है उसमें से कितने परिवार हैं जो गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठ गये हैं ? और जिनको सहायता दी है वह सहायता 10 रु० भी होती है और 5 रु० भी होती है, तो कितने लोग हैं जिनको आपने गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठाया है ? और जो आदिवासी पहले जंगल का मालिक कहा जाता था और अब उस जंगल को सरकार ने अपने अधीन ले लिया है जिससे आदिवासी विस्थापित हो गये हैं तो सरकार ने कितने लोगों को अभी तक बसने का प्रबंध किया है ? क्योंकि एक तरफ आपकी योजनायें उनके उत्थान के लिए बन रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आदिवासियों की हत्याये हो रही हैं और उनको विस्थापित किया जा रहा है; तो मैं दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : जिन परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है उसका उद्देश्य उनकी गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाने का है। और जिनको सहायता दी गई है वह गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर आ गये हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सब आ गये ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जी हां, जिनको दी गई है। जहां तक आदिवासियों को जमीन से हटाने का सवाल है यह कानून बना दिया गया है कि उनको उनकी जमीन से हटाया न जाये, लेकिन अगर किसी कारखाने की वजह से हटाया जाता है तो कारखानों में उनके एक आदमी को पहले नौकरी देने का प्रावधान होता है। साथ ही सरकार यह कोशिश करती है कि उनको आल्टरनेटिव काम दिया जाये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से देखते भी हैं कि उनको नौकरी मिलती है या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : हमारे यहां से बराबर इन्वैस्टीगेशन टीम प्रतिवर्ष जाती हैं।

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Sir, the allocation in the Sixth Plan is quite sizeable as compared to the earlier Plans. As the hon Minister has mentioned about the Tribal Sub-Plan, may I know from him whether the Government of India has received any complaint that the State Governments have diverted their funds from the Tribal Sub-Plan area to the other areas and, if so, which are those States ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : A total outlay of Rs. 3,980.50 crores is expected for implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1980-85. As far as the complaints about diversion of some funds from Tribal Sub-Plan are concerned, this is always being monitored from here and there has been no specific complaint as yet except from one or two States. I would not like to give the names of those States.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Speaker Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir we have within Gujjars and Bakarwals noma-

dic tribes and they live in misery and want. They require to come above the poverty line. Would the hon. Minister enlighten on this subject whether the Ministry will do something specially for them to bring them above the poverty line ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is also included in this but as far as including some more communities into Tribes are concerned, we are already in correspondence with the Jammu and Kashmir State(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Excuse me, Sir, that is a different matter. Whether Gujjars and Bakarwals are Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, that is a different matter. I was referring to these particular sections within the communities of Gujjars and Bakarwals who are nomadic in character and live in misery and want. For them to come up.....(Interruption)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : A separate notice is required for that.

Study of crime against women

+
*642. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the major observations contained in the recent study of crime against women published by the New Delhi Bureau of Police Research and Development in his Ministry ;

(b) the major recommendations of the report and action being taken on each one ;

(c) how many recommendations are there in total and how many of them have not been accepted by Government and the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the study suggests that crimes against women are on the increase; and

(e) what are the figures related to the crime position in March, 1977, January, 1980 and the latest one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

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

Statement

The main object of the study was to find out the extent nature and pattern of crime against women. The study covers sexual offences like rape and SITA cases as also offences in relation to social customs like dowry. The report analyses the trend of crimes against women of various kinds in various State and also in relation to the trend in certain countries abroad and has made observations in this regard.

The report makes a number of recommendations about handling of cases of crime against women. The main recommendations contained in the report are ; investigating machinery and the prosecution branch should be more responsive to women victims of atrocities; involvement of women police officers in the investigation of cases of crimes against women ; expeditious investigation and prosecution of cases ; rehabilitation of victims of atrocities ; involvement of social psychiatrists during the trial proceedings ; special training of revenue and police officers specially in tribal administration ; payment of compensation to victims of crimes ; use of mass media in releasing the social tensions which promote some types of crimes against women ; etc.

3. The report has been sent to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government for their information and necessary action. According to the study, the

statistics of crime against women reported during the year 1977, 1978, and 1979 (upto which year figures were collected) are 38734 and 40590 respectively. Month-wise crime figures were not collected for the study.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्तव्य में मेरे सभी खंडों का उत्तर नहीं आया है। पूरक प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आपका ध्यान जिस तरह का उत्तर दिया गया है, उसकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर को खींचना चाहते हैं, मंत्री महोदय को ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसी खिचाई करूंगा कि दोनों साथ आ जायेंगे।

Whether the study suggests that crimes against women are on the increase, इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर में है, आंकड़े पढ़िये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आंकड़े भी बड़ी चतुराई के साथ दिये गये हैं। 1979 तक के आंकड़े हैं, उसके बाद के आंकड़े नहीं हैं। इस सरकार का जन्म 1980 में हुआ, पैदाइश के बाद क्या हुआ है, इसका पता लगना चाहिये ? यह जवाब पूरा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टडी कब तक की है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पूरा प्रश्न स्टडी से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। इसके भाग 'डी' को देखिये क्या महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध बढ़े हैं ? इसका कहीं उत्तर नहीं है।

सरकार संकोच क्यों कर रही है उत्तर देने में ? अगर अपराध बढ़े हैं तो कहे कि अपराध बढ़े हैं। इसके बाद प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : माननीय सदस्य ने 1977, 1978 और 1979, इन तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े मांगे थे और वे दिए गए हैं : 38,734, 41,378, और 40,590। जहां तक टोटल रीकमेंडेशंस का सवाल है, वे 18 हैं।

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : He has not replied to part (e) of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Part (e) reads :

“What are the figures related to the crime position in March 1977, January 1980 and the latest one?”

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not got latest figures at present. I would supply them to the hon. Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There was an Unstarred Question on this subject only last week.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If the latest figures are not available, some figures might be available with the Ministry. Upto which time have they got it ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : What is available with the Ministry will be given.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In this the way of treating the House ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ : “रिपोर्ट राज्यसरकारों और संघ-शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को सूचना और आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी गई है।” दिल्ली तो केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्र टेरिटरी, भी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन सिफारिशों को दिल्ली में लागू करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं।

क्या दिल्ली में महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों की पूरी तरह रोक-थाम कर के और जो अपराध होते हैं, उनकी जांच-पड़ताल की उचित व्यवस्था कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे राज्यों के सामने एक आदर्श कायम करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Government have taken a very serious view of the crimes committed against women. I would like to make the stand of the Government clear on this.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : हिन्दी में बोलिए।

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : You can ask or speak in Hindi. I can reply in English.

In view of the large number of dowry deaths and other kinds of crime against women, we enacted this legislation only last year, providing for punishment to the husband and the relatives of the husband who subject the women to cruelty with imprisonment, which may extend to three years and fine. The offence has been classified as cognizable and non-bailable.

So far as dowry deaths are concerned, comprehensive instructions have been issued to all States and Union Territories, asking them to conduct thorough investigation in all cases of attempts at suicide and death in suspicious circumstances by young married women during the first ten years of their marriage. This is the step the Government have taken.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : What about Delhi ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Delhi is also included in this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the answer ?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1971-77 में रेप केसिज में 63 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। यह बात मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में नहीं बताई। रिपोर्ट कहती है कि इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक के केसिज में 79.8 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। यह 1977 तक का हाल है। बाद में ये अपराध और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई थी कि हर पुलिस थाने में महिला अधिकारी होनी चाहिए, जो महिला के प्रति होने वाले अपराधों की खुद जांच करे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिफारिश को दिल्ली में लागू किया गया है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली में अभी भी महिलाओं से संबंधित जो रिपोर्ट दर्ज होती है, उसकी जांच के लिए मर्द पुलिस वाले जाते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : दिल्ली में महिला अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की गई है, जो इन मामलों की छान-बीन करती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हर थाने में ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : हर थाने में नहीं। एक महिला अधिकारी है। (व्यवधान) यदि आवश्यक होता है, तो जो दूसरी महिलाएं पुलिस की हैं, उरका उपयोग भी किया जाता है।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि ट्राइबल महिलाओं पर जो बलात्कार होते हैं उसमें 71.4 परसेंट बिजनैसमैन होते हैं और 28.6 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज होते हैं। ट्राइबल्स की सीधी जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर है। आप कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इन्स्ट्रक्शन दे दिए हैं, लेकिन

उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। स्टेट्स में हो क्या रहा है ? उसी ब्यूरो ने यह भी रेकमेंडेशन दी है कि ऐसे केसेज में जहां रेप करने वाले एक से ज्यादा हों और प्लांड वे में रेप किया हो, उन केसेज में सजा डेथ सेन्टेंस या लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट होनी चाहिए। इस प्रश्न का एक पार्ट वह भी है। आप ने बताया नहीं कि टोटल रेकमेंडेशंस कितनी थीं, कितनी आपने मान ली हैं और कितनी के लिए आगे किसी को कहा है ? यह भी रेकमेंडेशन आपने मान ली या नहीं डेथ सेन्टेंस वाली ?

मैं लेटेस्ट आप को बता रहा हूँ, पुलिस कहां तक ज्यादाती करती है, 14 फरवरी को मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी रायपुर राने के थाने में पुलिस थानेदार ने मां और बेटे को ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है। यह आप पहले कह चुके हैं। आप सवाल पूछिए। यह आलरेडी रेकार्ड पर है।

श्री सूरज भान : हम सब कुछ कह देते हैं, बताएं तो सही।

ऐसे सीरियस केसेज में जहां ब्यूरो ने खुद कहा है कि डेथ सेन्टेंस हो और लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट हो, क्या आप ने उसूली तौर पर इस को मान लिया है और अगर मान लिया है तो स्टेट्स को क्या इन्स्ट्रक्शंस भेजी है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैंने शुरू में बताया कि कुल 18 रेकमेंडेशंस हैं और 18 की 18 हमने सिद्धांततः मान ली हैं। जहां तक पुलिस अधिकारियों के इस अपराध में शामिल होने का प्रश्न है उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। हाल ही में दिल्ली में एक पुलिस आफिसर को इस सिलसिले में सस्पेंड किया गया है। दूसरे राज्यों में भी

पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़े दिए 78.8 परसेंट बिजनेसमैन के और 28.6 परसेंट सरकारी अधिकारियों के अगर माननीय सदस्य इन आंकड़ों को जोड़े तो ये 100 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हो जाते हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : यह आप के ब्यूरो के आंकड़े हैं।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, out of the various points in these recommendations, there are two points on which I would like to seek concrete information from the Hon. Minister. These two points are in regard to the rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities and compensation given to the victims of these crimes. As the Hon. Minister has just now said, I take it that the Government have accepted the recommendations. Therefore, I would like to know what measures have the Government taken in Delhi and what measures have been reported to have been taken in any one of the States for the implementation of these two recommendations which require certain provision of funds and establishment of certain premises and organisations ?

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : ऐसी महिलाओं को इस प्रकार के अपराध के कारण दुखी हो जाती है, महिला सदन में रखा जाता है और वहां उनके साथ छानबीन की जाती है, उन को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती है।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is not correct at all and that is not all going to meet the situation, because, we know what is going on in Mahila Sadans. There itself the rapes take place.

SRHI P. C. SETHI : The Hon. lady Member can give me the suggestion which may make the situation better.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में बहुत बार यह कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इंस्ट्रक्शंस भेजी हैं, मगर उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं होती। पिछली जनवरी के 28 तारीख से पांच मदर्स जो डावरी विक्टिम्स हैं, हंगर स्ट्राइक पर थीं। उनका यही कहना था कि आपने जो इंस्ट्रक्शंस भेजी हैं डावरी कंडीशंस के बारे में, उसके ऊपर अमल नहीं होता। ऐसे केसेज की जांच नहीं होती, दो डाक्टर्स से पोस्टमार्टम नहीं किया जाता और उसके साथ-साथ उन के पेरेन्ट्स को बुला कर यह करना चाहिये, वह नहीं किया जाता। उसके लिए पुलिस की एपैथी जिम्मेदार है। इस रेकमेंडेशन में भी कहा है कि पुलिस का री-ओरिएंटेशन होनी चाहिए। एक रेकमेंडेशन यह भी है कि वीमेन्स आर्गेनाइजेशंस की विजिलेन्स कमेटीज को पुलिस स्टेशनों के साथ अटैच किया जाना चाहिए जिससे इस प्रकार के क्राइम्स को रोकने में मदद हो सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ क्या आपने देश में ऐसी सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशंस की विजिलेन्स कमेटीज बनाई हैं? यदि बनाई हैं तो कब ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : सरकार ने ऐसे कोई संगठन नहीं बनाए हैं लेकिन देश में महिलाओं के ऐसे कई संगठन हैं जो इस प्रकार के क्राइम्स को रोकने में मदद करते हैं। माननीय सदस्या को मालूम है कि जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है, उनकी स्वयं यहां के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ कई बार मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं और उसमें जो भी सुझाव आए हैं उनके संबंध में बातचीत हुई है। इसके अलावा सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में भी इसपर विचार-विमर्श हुआ है और

उन्होंने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं जिनके मुताबिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, instructions have been sent from the Centre to the State Governments from 1980. But have you reviewed so far what is going on in the States? Has the Centre asked for a report from the States as to whether these instructions are followed? What action they have taken on this? Otherwise, we will not be able to understand what is going on in the States because as far as we are concerned, in many of the States these instructions are not followed. So, will the Government make a review of these things?

Also with regard of the recently passed legislation, in the Delhi High Court regarding the rape case of a minor child, they wanted *in camera* session. Then the Public Prosecutor said, it is not possible because the implementation of the report has not yet started. So what is the remedy? When will it be implemented?

MR. SPEAKER : The State Governments should also be responsible because they are represented in these cases.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : This is in a Delhi High Court.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, a survey was made for three years, for 1977, 1978 and 1979. (*Interruptions*). The study was conducted in 1980 and the report was sent to the States and the Union Territories on 22nd December 1983, and we are going to write to all the State Governments and Union Territories Administration to expedite it as soon as possible.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Home Minister has informed the House that there were 18 recommendations in the Report submitted by the New Delhi Bureau of Police Research and Development and the

Government has accepted all the 18 recommendations. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether one of the recommendations out of these 18 was that death sentence and life imprisonment should be provided in gang rape cases and that mass media should be asked not to permit the exhibition of films where there is violence against women. If so, because the amendment of the IPC is within the jurisdiction of the Central Government may I know whether the Home Ministry has initiated any proposal for the amendment of the IPC as recommended by the Bureau of Police Research and Development in their recommendation, for providing death sentence and life imprisonment in gang rape cases, and also issued instructions for not passing the films which exhibit the violence against women?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the IPC is concerned, I have just now consulted my colleague the Law Minister and he says, it is already under consideration.

As far as the dowry deaths are concerned, we are bringing a more stringent law and we would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to introduce it in the current Session itself.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about exhibiting films?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, the IPC amendment will take care of films.

District Industries Centres in Orissa

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

(a) the number of District Industries Centres in Orissa and the places of their location;

(b) the purpose for the establishment of the Centres and achievements made in this regard;

(c) the facilities and incentives which are being given for the establishment of industries; and

(d) whether there are further plans to establish such Centres in Orissa during the 1984 and 1985 ?

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

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

Statement

(a) There are 13 District Industries Centres for 13 districts in Orissa, all located and district Headquarters.

(b) The main purpose for setting up District Industries Centres is to help the small, village and cottage industries in obtaining essential services and inputs as far as possible at the district-level. During the years 1978-79 to 1982-83, 2,23,055 industrial units comprising of 2,11,880, artisan-based and 11,175 small scale industries were established in Orissa generating employment opportunities for 4,36,970 persons.

(c) The facilities and incentives given for establishment of industries are : Economic investigation, guidance to entrepreneurs for selection of product lines, preparation of feasibility reports, registration of units, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipment, if necessary on hire purchase, arrangements for raw materials and credit, imparting training and giving subsidy on tool kit, subsidy for plant and equipment, subsidy for worksheds to artisans as well as provision of capital subsidy to entrepreneurs in the districts declared backward. Recently DICs have also started assisting educated unemployed youth in setting up self-employment ventures under the new Scheme for Providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI ; Sir, the statement mentioning about the units set up during the period and the employment opportunities created is quite impressive. But the actual fact, of course, depicts otherwise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, has he any monitoring agency in each Ministry at the Centre to find out how many units are facing difficulty due to shortage of raw materials, finance non-availability of marketing facilities ? If so, what specific steps the hon. Minister has taken to see that these small units do not face these difficulties and these units do their job as envisaged by the Ministry ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI ; I think the facts are incontrovertible. Facts are facts. I think the hon. Member has mentioned only about the sick units. I do not rule out the possibility of sick units amongst the units mentioned in this list. Many of them might be sick.

Monitoring is done by the State Government. Hon. Member would agree that such a detailed monitoring can be done only at the State level. I am sure that the Orissa Government is trying to do its best to help such units which might be sick. We have, of course, a State level Institutional Committee. This has been set up by the Reserve Bank to monitor those small scale industries units which might fall sick. And that State Level Committee is also monitored by the State Government. We can have an eye on that and we will try our level best to help whatever is possible in our own way to see to it that loss and loss units fall sick.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It has been mentioned by the hon. Minister that monitoring is done at the State level. What is then the function of the Government of India, Ministry of Industry ? Can't they find out the sick units on the spot ? Which is the agency that they have set up at the Central level to find out how many units have become sick and what is the amount that they have

spent? Is it not a fact that the staff in DTC not only in Orissa but in other parts of the country is not adequate to cope with the situation? The hon. Prime Minister has recently introduced employment orientation programme. What steps have been taken to provide adequate staff so that whatever job has been entrusted to the industrial units, they can do immediately?

MR. SPEAKER: As has been said, fact is a fact and that remains a fact, the hon. Member wants to know, is it a fact that saying and doing are completely two different things.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Most of the units mentioned in the statement are artisan-based units. The hon. Member would agree that it is not possible for the Central Government to monitor each and every artisan-based unit throughout the country. I have mentioned that regarding the small scale units. There is a Committee set up under the auspices of the Reserve Bank. That is also a State level Committee in which the Directorate of Industry and State Department (Industries) have a major role to play to identify the sick units. There is a State apparatus for the purpose. We have to take the help of this State apparatus. It is not possible for the Centre to operate every unit from here.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The hon. Minister said—fact is fact. I am inviting his attention to the facts brought out by the CAG. This is regarding the audit report for the year 1981-82 pertaining to the District Industries Centres. In this report, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has stated that in the test checks in every State it has been found out that out of the projects sanctioned, the number of projects have not all come into existence. May I know from the hon. Minister out of this impressive figure of 2,23,000 and odd units sanctioned in Orissa, how many of them are today operational? How many of them have already gone out of existence? How many are closed down? How many are sick?

Your Department at the Centre is the national coordinator of the District Industries Centres. Therefore, the Central Government should be in possession of the facts to ascertain whether out of 2,23,055 units sanctioned in Orissa, how many are functional and how many are not functional.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the statement mentions in aggregate those units which are functional. But as of today, if any unit is closed down or sick, of course, all statistics can not be available. Normally, the figures that are given are supposed to be functional units.

As far as the report of the Auditor General is concerned, I am not, at this point of time, aware of any Auditor General's report regarding Orissa. But I will seek information on that.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 70 बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के बारे में एक पत्रिपत्र जारी किया था और यह घोषणा की थी प्रत्येक इंडस्ट्रीयली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक एक बड़ा उद्योग पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—पिछले चार वर्षों में किन-किन इण्डस्ट्रीयली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में उद्योग लगाये हैं और इण्डस्ट्रीयली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में किन-किन जिलों के नाम हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Manufacture of Paper based on Bagasse

* 645. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to manufacture paper based on agasse at Kumarbagh in West Champara^b District of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) West Champaran District, Bihar has a cluster of sugar mills which along with the neighbouring areas offer potential for consideration of a bagasse based paper project located at Kumarbagh. Details with regard to availability of raw materials on a sustained basis, supply of coal and power, provision of infrastructural facilities, and financing pattern would have to be settled before a project can be posed for an investment decision by intending entrepreneurs.

श्री पीताम्बर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—सरकार ने लगातार कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि के लिये, कोयला तथा बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, जिससे इस उद्योग के वहां खड़ा करने में सहायता मिल सके तथा इस काम में गति आ सके ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : प्रस्ताव यह है कि कुमार बाग को केन्द्र मानकर पश्चिमी चम्पारन जिले में यह प्रयास किया जाय कि बगास के आधार पर अखबारी कागज का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सके ।

प्रस्ताव के अनुसार यह 80 हजार टन कागज प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने की मिल होगी और इस में 50 फीसदी अखबारी कागज और 50 फीसदी लिखने और प्रकाशन के हेतु उपयोग होने वाला कागज उत्पादित किया जा सकेगा । यह जो प्रोजेक्ट है, इस का अनुमानित व्यय लगभग 200 करोड़ रु० का आंकलित किया गया है । इस में जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनमें पहली तो यह है कि सवा तीन लाख मीट्रिक टन बगास की आवश्यकता होगी और जो वर्तमान काम

कर रही चीनी मिलें, हैं उनमें से 6 और 8 मिलों से यह बगास प्राप्त हो सकेगी लेकिन अभी वे उस बगास को अपने वायलरों में उपयोग करती हैं । इसलिए उनको अपने यहां कोल फायर वायलर लगाने होंगे । इस के लिए मिलों को बात के लिए तैयार करना होगा कि वे अपने यहां कोयला इस्तेमाल करें और साथ ही साथ 36 लाख टन मीट्रिक बांस का इन्तजास करना होगा, जिसमें से 15 हजार मीट्रिक टन तो मिल सकता है और बाकी 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन की कमी है । इसमें साढ़े तीन लाख टन कोयले की आवश्यकता होगी और वहां जो छोटी लाइन है, उस क्षेत्र को बड़ी लाइन जो अब आ गई है, उससे मिलाना होगा कुमार बाग को उस से मिलाना होगा । ये जो कठिनाइयां हैं, इन के बारे में राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के सामने जो आने वाली कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको दूर करने हेतु वह प्रयास करे और यह बताए कि राज्य सरकार इस में कितना कुछ कर सकती है । तभी प्रोजेक्ट विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत हो सकेगी । इसमें यह बात भी सामने आएगी कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में होगी या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होगी और कौन इस को बनाएगा ?

श्री पीताम्बर सिंह : सरकार के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने अभी तक अपने को आश्वस्त नहीं किया है कि वहां बगास की उचित मात्रा में सुविधा है या नहीं । जो जवाब मैंने देखा है, उस से ऐसा लगता है । मेरी जानकारी में 12 शूगर फैक्टरियां बगल में हैं और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि 6 फैक्टरियों से उपयुक्त मात्रा में बगास उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर

सस्टेंड लगातार आपूर्ति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं मालूम होती है।

दूसरी बात आपने कोयले और पावर के बारे में कही और छोटी लाइन के बारे में भी कहा। कोल और पावर अभी भी छोटी लाइन होने पर वहां लोगों को प्राप्त होती है और रेगुलर हो रही है और वगल में जो उद्योग हैं, उन तमाम उद्योगों को कोल सप्लाई हो रहा है और 12 शूगर फैक्टरियां चल रही हैं। उन को जितने कोल की आवश्यकता होती है, उसकी आपूर्ति होती है और दूसरे कार्यों के लिए भी कोल की आपूर्ति होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में बड़ी लाइन की शर्त बनाकर इसे मुलतवी करना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक क्या किया है? जो शर्तें उन्होंने बताई है, उन्हें पूरा करवाने के लिए क्या राज्य सरकार को लिखा है? उन शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या आपने उन उद्योगपतियों को कहा है, कि उन्हें बॉयलर की तकनीक बदलनी है। यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : वहां पर संभावना विद्यमान है, इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट को लगाने के लिए, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन से इस प्रोजेक्ट की प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट बनवाई है और यह आशा की जाती है कि यह संभावना साकार हो सकेगी लेकिन इसके लिए जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको अगर ध्यान में न रखा जाए, तो फिर इस प्रोजेक्ट का बनाना संभव नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने 12 कारखानों का उल्लेख किया है, मगर उन 12 कारखानों में से कौन से कारखाने इसके लिए तैयार होंगे, यह प्रश्न सामने है। दूसरी यह बात

है कि इस की कीमत कितनी पड़ेगी। बगास के जो बायलर हैं, उन को बदलना पड़ेगा और उस की सारी कीमत इस प्रोजेक्ट में आएगी। जितने भी चीनी के कारखानों के बायलर बदले जाएंगे, उनकी कीमत इस नये कारखाने के द्वारा देनी होगी। इसलिए उन की स्वीकृति भी आवश्यक है। हमारा यह प्रयास होगा कि इन कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाए। अब सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रावधान करें, तो यह राज्य सेक्टर में होगा या केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में होगा या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट में जो कठिनाइयां आएंगी, उन कठिनाइयों की संभावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति कर के ही कुछ निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा।

श्री पीताम्बर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कागज के अभाव को देखते हुए और कागज आप बाहर से मंगा भी रहे है, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सातवीं योजना में आप इस को स्थान देने आ रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि जो खर्च पड़ेगा बायलर बदलने के लिए, उस खर्च को उस फैक्ट्री से जो उद्योग लगना है नया, उसी से करना पड़ेगा। जबकि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से फाइनेंस की सुविधा है। तो जितने चीनी उद्योग है, उनको इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जाए कि वे बैंकों से बायलर बदलने के लिए ऋण लेकर बायलर बदलें और जो बगास जलावन के काम में लेते हैं उसको बचाकर इस फैक्ट्री में उपयोग करें।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है लेकिन जिस मिल में काम चल ही रहा है और वे अपने

ही बगाज को अपने बायलर में डाल रहे हैं। ऐसा तमिलनाडु में हो चुका है। तमिलनाडु में एक प्रोजेक्ट में काम हो रहा है जहाँ पर इस प्रकार बगाज बायलर को बदलकर के कोल फायर बायलर लगाया है। इस तरह से अगर हो सकता है तो बहुत अच्छा है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nationalisation of Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited has been taken over, if so, when the management was taken over ;

(b) whether there is a demand from the workers that this company should be nationalised for the benefit of workers and Government ;

(c) whether the company is running in losses, if so, the losses incurred during

the last three years and the reasons for the losses ; and

(d) Government's proposal in regard to nationalisation of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The management of the Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) has not been taken over by Government ; it continues to be managed by its Board of Directors. In accordance with provisions of the Birla and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties Act, 1980) Government acquired only the 85,219 equity shares held in the OMDC by the erstwhile Birla and Company Ltd. out of a total of 9,00,000 equity shares. But with the support of the other shareholders, Government has been able to have four of its nominees elected on the Board out of the total Board membership of five.

(b) Demands were made by workers of the OMDC and others for the nationalisation of the OMDC.

(c) The net profit earned or loss incurred by the company during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was as follows :—

Year*	Profit earned (+) or Loss incurred (—)
1980-81	(—) Rs. 23.59 lakhs
1981-82	(+) Rs. 2.34 lakhs
1982-83	(—) Rs. 56.99 lakhs

* Accounts of the Company are maintained for the period 1st July to 30th June of the following year.

The main reason for the losses incurred by the Company in 1982-83 is the lower

off take of iron ore and manganese ore.

(d) Government has no proposal to nationalise the OMDC. But Government is taking steps to associate a full-time officer with extensive experience in the mining sector, in the management of the OMDC and on the Board of the OMDC so as to effect improvement in the performance of the OMDC.

Survey regarding shortage of raw materials

*646. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the results of survey conducted by the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding scarcity of raw materials for industrial production in Northern region and consequent shortage products ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) Punjab-Haryana & Delhi Chambers of Commerce & Industry in their quarterly survey covering representative firms from ceramics, chemicals, engineering, food products and vanaspati for the quarter October-December 1983, have observed that availability of coal, power and some of the other raw material like furnace oil, diesel oil, kerosene, aluminium and cement remained below the requirement levels.

The Control Room of the Ministry of Industry which monitors production constraints pertaining to supply of raw material, coal, power, etc. has, however, not received specific complaints regarding shortage of raw-materials from the Northern region.

Provisional Production data for All-India for coal, power, petroleum products and cement show a significant in-

crease in production of these items in the successive quarters of 1983-84. Only the aluminium production has been short of target. However, critical needs are being met through imports of aluminium.

A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has been reviewing the performance of the infrastructure industries and issuing directions for taking suitable remedial action.

Acquisition of Land by Indian Rare Earths Limited for Mining Purposes

*647. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Chavara proposed to acquire vast areas of land in Alappad panchayat for mining purposes ;

(b) if so, the number of persons to be dispossessed of their land and hutments ;

(c) whether any scheme has been adopted for their rehabilitation ; if so, details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that all these persons are fishermen who have to be as close to the sea as possible to be able to carry on their vocation ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to provide employment in the Company to at least one member from each of the affected families ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) About 160 acres of land in Alappad Panchayat is proposed to be acquired for which mining rights have already been granted to the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., by the State Government.

(b) 329.

(c) Adequate compensation is paid to the affected persons under the Land Acquisition Act, which is expected to help them in rehabilitation. No specific scheme is being adopted for this purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) To the extent possible and feasible, attempts are made to provide employment to the members of the families affected.

Use of Foreign Trade Marks

*648. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy for the use of foreign trade marks by the Indian manufacturers ;

(b) whether a number of foreign trade marks have made their appearance in the Indian markets ;

(c) if so, how this has happened ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to discourage their professed policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (d) The policy of the Government is to discourage the use of foreign brand names generally, except where they are meant to be applied to goods for export or in respect of life saving drugs, and pesticides and other chemicals used for plant protection. This policy is being implemented by recourse to Section 28(1)(c) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and by making it a condition, while approving foreign collaboration proposals, that the use of foreign owned trade mark on products meant for domestic sale will not generally be allowed.

Wherever instances of violation come to the notice of Government, appro-

priate action is taken, as permissible under the laws.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन में वृद्धि के लिए अनुरोध

*649. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से बार-बार अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि मूल्यों में तीव्र वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन को 300/- रु० प्रति माह से बढ़ाकर 500/- रु० प्रतिमाह कर दिया जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) पेंशन की राशि में अब तक वृद्धि नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (घ) सरकार को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की मासिक धनराशि बढ़ाने के लिए समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं लेकिन पेंशन की राशि को बढ़ाना संभव नहीं पाया गया। 1972 में जब यह योजना लागू की गई थी पेंशन की राशि 200 रुपये प्रतिमाह थी जो राज्य के राजस्व से प्रदान की गई स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन के अनुसार परिवर्तनशील थी। केन्द्र की पेंशन के अनुसार राज्य पेंशन के समंजन को एक अक्टूबर 1976 से अलग कर दिया गया। जीवित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की दशा में पेंशन की राशि में और वृद्धि करके 300 रु० कर दी गई और स्वतंत्रता

सेनानियों की विधवाओं की दशा में 100 रु० से बढ़ा कर 200 रु० कर दी गई। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक अविवाहित पुत्री के लिए 50 रु० की राशि नियत की गई परन्तु अधिकतम राशि 300 रु० प्रतिमाह हो सकती है।

2. स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अतिरिक्त अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की अलग-अलग पेंशन योजनाएं हैं जिनमें अधिकतम 200 रु० प्रति माह तक की पेंशन की व्यवस्था है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनमें से अधिकांश राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा, बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां आदि जैसी अन्य सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करती हैं।

3. सरकार ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की जिन्होंने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के सिलसिले में 5 वर्ष अथवा अधिक कारावास की सजा काटी हो विशेष पात्र

मामलों के रूप में बढ़ी दर से 500 रु० प्रति माह पेंशन देती है।

Condom Production

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

(a) the installed capacity for condom production in the public sector and in the private sector (sector-wise figures with the names of companies) ;

(b) whether the installed capacity is being fully utilised and if not, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether India is importing condoms and if so, the annual quantum and the value thereof ; and

(d) whether recently the expansion of production requested by Kerala State sector unit has been turned down and if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b)

(In million pieces)

Name of the unit	Licensed/ installed capacity	1983	
		Production	Capacity utilisation
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum (Public Sector).	288	272.02	94.45%
2. London Rubber Co., Madras (Private Sector).	225	188.72	83.87%
3. Larcome (Protectives) Ltd. Aurangabad (Joint Sector)	200	40.51	20.25% commenced production in Feb, 1983)

(c) Yes, Sir. Statistics of import and export of condoms are published by Directorate General of Commercial In-

telligence and Statistics in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India'.

(d) No, Sir.

Social voluntary organisation

*651. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some social voluntary organisation are receiving grant-in-aid for implementing their programmes for the welfare of SC & ST in India;

(b) whether there are some voluntary organisations manned by non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes office-bearers; and

(c) whether Government have issued some directions for the participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the affairs of voluntary organisations which are being run for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Grant-in-aid are sanctioned to voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who fulfil the eligibility conditions subject to availability of necessary funds. No distinction is made as to whether or not the organisation are managed exclusively by Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Disbursement of Claims by Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.

*662. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner of Payments appointed under the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 has started disbursing the claims of the workers of the erstwhile company;

(b) if so, the quantum of percentage of claim paid so far;

(c) reasons for the slow pace of disbursement; and

(d) whether the compensation amount provided in the Act would fulfil the claims raised by the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Not as yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Commissioner of Payments is presently examining the claims received in accordance with provisions of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981. The quantum of payments admissible to the claimants will be known only after the examination is completed.

Plan size of West Bengal for 1984-85

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

(a) whether the plan size of West Bengal for the year 1984-85 has since been finally determined; and

(b) if so, the size of it ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

*654. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by the Central Government to bring to-

gether the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka to settle the border dispute between the two States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made in the recent past with regard to the settlement of border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Central Government have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Government and towards this and the Central Government would be glad to extend all possible assistance to them.

(b) The Chief Ministers of the two States had met on the 30th July, 1983 and discussed the dispute. According to available information they are expected to meet again on the 14th April, 1984 in Bombay.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को पुलिस के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतें

*655. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को पुलिस के विरुद्ध बड़ी संख्या में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने जांच की है ;

(घ) कितने प्रतिशत शिकायतों में जांच के परिणाम पुलिस के विरुद्ध हैं ; और

(ङ) संबंधित व्यक्तियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ङ) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, दिल्ली द्वारा निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी गई है :—

आयोग में पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध तेत्तालीस (43) शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। इनमें से दो (2) शिकायतें जांच पड़ताल के लिए और केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए संबंधित विभागीय प्राधिकारियों को भेजी गईं। रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त होनी है। तीन (3) शिकायतें जांच पड़ताल और रिपोर्ट के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजी गईं। एक शिकायत पर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आयोग ने मामले को समाप्त कर दिया है। शेष दो (2) शिकायतों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। तेरह (13) शिकायतें निपटान/आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए विभागीय प्राधिकारियों को भेजी गईं। आयोग द्वारा ऐसे मामलों पर विभागों के साथ आगे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। पच्चीस (25) शिकायतें फाइल कर दी गईं।

Death cases of married women in capital

*656 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of death cases of married women between age 18 to 30 in Delhi region under the category (i) burning, (ii) suicide, (iii) poisoning and (iv) shooting during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) whether any of the above cases were under suspicious/doubtful conditions

and referred to the 'Dowry Death Cell';

(c) whether investigations were done by taking statements of parents/relatives of the dead and the social history of the family of the married women; and

(d) the fool-proof methods which are

contemplated to take proper direct and indirect evidence in such cases to meet the ends of justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The relevant figures are as follows :

Deaths due to	1980	1981	1982	1983
Burning	197	217	271	258
Suicide	67	80	75	64
Poisoning	6	8	12	10
Shooting	1	—	—	1
By other reasons	46	72	80	79

(b) 4 cases of 1982 and 29 cases of 1983 of death due to burning in suspicious circumstances have been taken up for investigation in the Anti-Dowry Cell from the various Public Districts.

(c) Besides collecting other evidence, the statements of the parents and relatives of the victims are also recorded.

(d) Every possible effort is made to collect direct as well as indirect evidence to ensure successful prosecution. These include conduct of post mortems and collection of other forensic evidence as well as recording evidence of all persons who could throw light on the circumstances of the death and the family history of the deceased.

Sale of coal to private parties without proper authorisation

*657. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very senior officers of Indian Iron and Steel Company colliery complex were recently found surreptitiously removing and selling coal to private parties without proper authorisation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the total quantity (middling and coal) caught by the Vigilance Department from Chasnala and the particulars of the officers involved; and

(d) the action taken against such officers, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Six trucks reportedly carrying about 82 tonnes of coal rejects were intercepted by the Security Guard of IISCO on November 5, 1983 on the suspicion that these trucks might be carrying coal middlings. The contents of these trucks were unloaded and a sample was drawn and sent to the CSIR Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) Dhanbad for chemical analysis. The analysis of the sample carried out by the CSIR Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) showed an ash content of 62.5%. The ash content of middlings normally varies between 32% and 36% and so the analysis of the CFRI indicates that the materials loaded in the trucks were rejects. An FIR was lodged with the Police on November 15, 1983

The Investigation by the Police is still going on.

(d) Does not arise.

Schemes to remove regional imbalance during Seventh Plan

*658. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal fall in the category of the most backward areas of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that geophysical survey has not been started in the most of the parts of these areas;

(c) whether any special scheme is under consideration particularly for these areas to remove regional imbalances in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) These districts have been declared as Industrially backward districts. Also, three sub-Divisions of Darjeeling district have been taken up for development under the Hill Area Development Programme and parts of three districts *viz.* Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur have been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan.

(b) Ground Geophysical Survey is not carried out for large areas as a routine affair. Such surveys are carried out wherever required for studying mineral possibilities or other Geological problems. Ground geophysical surveys have been and are being carried out in certain parts of Darjeeling district in connection with mineral and geotechnical investigations.

(c) and (d) It is too early to comment upon the inclusion of any special scheme

to remove regional imbalances in the Seventh Plan. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan and this, on approval by the NDC, will form the basis on which the detailed work of Plan, formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. It may, however, be broadly indicated that high priority will continue to be given to the economic development of backward areas.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in Karnataka

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka have approached Union Government for setting up of few mini cement plants in that State ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) A proposal was received from the Government of Karnataka in July, 1983 recommending approval of 24 applications for setting up mini cement plants in the State of Karnataka. Out of the 24 applications, 17 were approved and the remaining rejected.

Malpractices indulged by M/s. J.M. Cements, Rajasthan

7130. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4757 on 21 December, 1983 regarding malpractices indulged by M/s. J.K. Cements, Rajasthan

(a) who are the accused persons in this case and how did they obtain the anticipatory bail and whether Government opposed this or not;

(b) the stage at which the case stands at present and whether any prosecution has been launched by now against the delinquent persons involved; and

(c) the section of the Law under which legal action has been or is proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) A case under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 was registered by the Delhi Administration against Messrs J.K. Cement Works for violating the provisions of the Delhi Cement Licensing Control Order 1982 on 25.7.83. As per the FIR S/Shri Virender Chadha, R.K. Garg, N.S. Aradhya and Sushil Aggarwal were the accused persons. The interim anticipatory bail in respect of S/Shri Virender Chadha and Sushil Aggarwal was granted by the District & Sessions Judge on 26.7.83. The Matter came up before District & Sessions Judge on 28.7.83 and later on 8.8.83 for confirmation of the interim anticipatory bail. On both these dates prosecution opposed the confirmation of interim bail. However, the same was confirmed. The case is still under investigation by the Delhi Administration. The prosecution is expected to be lodged after investigation in the case is concluded.

Messrs. J K Cement Works have, in the meanwhile, moved a Civil Writ Petition in the High Court of Delhi. The matter is sub-judice.

Total Expenditure in the Plan

7131. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the

Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure in the plans and the actual assets formed with the plan-wise break-up in details in each sector;

(b) whether the percentage of productive asset formation is decreasing with each plan and most of the investment is spent in unproductive consumption, if so, steps taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any scale to measure the productivity of the plan; and

(d) if details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The planwise and sectorwise expenditure in the public sector in different plans at current prices is given in statement-I. The actual capital asset formation is measured in real terms by estimating the plan expenditure at constant price. This expenditure at 1970-71 prices planwise and sector wise is given in statement-II.

(b) As will be seen from statement-II, the figures of plan expenditure in real terms (at 1970-71 prices) show a significant increase over the plan periods. Almost the whole of this investment is on essential infrastructure and on productive asset formation.

(c) and (d) The productivity of the plan can be measured by different indicators. This has been done in detail in the mid-term appraisal of plan. The common macro indicator is the incremental capital output ratio. Planwise estimates of incremental gross capital output ratios are given in statement-III.

Statement-I

*Pattern of Plan Expenditure in the Public Sector
(Rs. Crores at Current Price)*

Heads of Development	First Plan 1951-56 (Actuals)	Second Plan 1956-61 (Actuals)	Third Plan 1961-66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974-79 (Actuals)	Sixth Plan 1980-85 ₹
1. Agriculture and Community Development	290	549	1089	1107	2320	4065	14320@
2. Irrigation and Power	583	882	1916	1684	4285	11277	44455
3. Industry & Minerals	97	1125	1967	1636	3107	9581	16082
4. Transport & Communications	518	1261	2112	1222	3080	6870	17182
5. Social Services & Others Programmes	472	855	1493	976	2987	6833	18639*
Total :	1960	4672	8577	6625	15779	39426	110678

₹ 1980-81 &

1981-82 = Actuals

1982-83 = Revised Estimates

1983-84 = Plan outlays

1984-85 = Budget Estimates

@ Includes special Area Programme

* Inclusive of expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities and special incentive schemes for better performance by States.

Statement-II

Pattern of Plan Expenditure in the Public Sector
(Rs. crores at 1970-71 prices)

Heads of Development	First Plan 1951-56 (Actuals)	Second Plan 1956-61 (Actuals)	Third Plan 1961-66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974-79 (Actuals)	Sixth Plan 1980-85 ₹
1. Agriculture & Community Development	662	1078	1671	1292	2107	2678	4622 [@]
2. Irrigation and Power	1340	1732	2941	1965	3891	6207	14348
3. Industry and Minerals	221	2207	3018	1910	2821	5273	5191
4. Transport & Communi- cations	1185	2475	3241	1427	2797	3781	5545
5. Social Services and Other Programmes	1084	1678	2287	1139	2710	3760	6016*
Total :—	4492	9170	13158	7733	14326	21699	35722

₹1980-81 &

= Actuals

1981-82 = Revised Estimates

1982-83 = Plan Outlay

1983-84 = Budget Estimates

1984-85 = Budget Estimates

[@]Includes Area Programme

*Inclusive of expenditures on works financed by Central Assistance for relief from natural calamities and special incentive schemes for better performance by State.

Note : Current prices estimates of expenditure were deflated on the basis of investment deflator worked out at 1970-71 base prices.

Statement-III

*Incremental Gross Capital Output Ratios
(At 1970-71 Prices)*

Sl No.	Plan	Period	Capital/Output Ratios
1.	First Plan	1951-52 to 1955-56	3.2
2.	Second Plan	1956-57 to 1960-61	4.1
3.	Third Plan	1961-62 to 1965-66	5.4
4.	Annual Plans	1966-67 to 1968-79	4.9
5.	Fourth Plan	1969-70 to 1973-74	5.7
6.	Fifth Plan	1974-75 to 1978-79	3.9
7.	Sixth Plan [@]	1980-81 to 1981-82	3.8

[@]Relates to the first two years for which actuals are available.

Details of Funds Meant for Tribal Development Diverted to other Purposes

7132 SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds meant for tribal development but diverted to other purposes by the State Governments, State-wise and year-wise since 1980; and

(b) details of current projects of tribal development with details of amount and areas where the allocation is made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Funds provided for tribal development are being treated as non-divertible. No instance of diversion of funds has been reported by any State.

(b) Main instrument for tribal development is Tribal sub-plan. The Tribal sub-plan has three main components namely (i) the tribal area sub-plan consisting of 181 ITDPS, (ii) schemes for pockets, of tribal concentration consisting of 245 pockets, and (iii) programmes to cover 72 identified primitive Tribal Groups Projects. Sectoral programmes like agriculture and allied sectors, education, health and village and small industries are undertaken. These are spread over 17 States and 2 Union Territories. Allocation under Special Central Assistance for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 485.50 crores.

“Establishment of National Park at Silent Valley in Kerala”

7133. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by Government to establish a National Park in Silent Valley in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : On the

26th December, 1980, the Government of Kerala issued a notification under Section 35 (1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, declaring its intention to constitute the area of the Silent Valley Reserve Forests as a national park to be known as the “Silent Valley National Park”. Subsequently, on the 30th January, 1981, an erratum notification was issued by the Government of Kerala to exclude the area required for the Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project. A final notification constituting the National Park has not been issued so far. The Central Government has been urging the State Government to withdraw the erratum notification and to issue the final notification as early as possible. Financial assistance for the proposed national park has been offered also.

Aluminium Plants in the Country

7134. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of aluminium projects under construction in the country ;

(b) the annual production capacity of each project ;

(c) by when they are likely to be completed and start functioning ;

(d) the progress made so far ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish more aluminium projects in the country in near future, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Only one project viz., the Orissa Aluminium Complex of National Aluminium Company (NALCO) is under construction. The complex consists of the

following major components :—

- A bauxite mine at Panchapatmali at Koraput district to produce 2.4 million tonnes of bauxite per annum.
- An Alumina Plant of 0.8 million tonnes per annum capacity at Damanjodi in Koraput district.
- An Aluminium Smelter of 2,18,000 tonnes per annum capacity at Angul in Dhenkanal district.
- A 600 MW capacity Captive Power Plant at Angul to supply power to the Aluminium Smelter.

Production of aluminium is likely to commence by 1986-87.

Most of the land required for the project has been acquired. Infrastructural facilities such as site grading, construction, water and power, approach roads, temporary housing have been provided at the sites commensurate with the requirement. Know-how and basic engineering packages have been received from the foreign consultants. Ordering for most of the long-delivery-schedule equipment/civil works has been completed. The construction work is in full swing.

(e) No. There is no project for producing Aluminium at present.

Faulty Computer of Hindustan Copper Limited

7135. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that structure for computer built at Khatri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited has been constructed faulty and is collapsing, threatening the Computer ;

(b) whether Government will entrust the matter to C.B.I. and fix responsibility ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Computer under installation at Khatri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Ltd. is too large for Khatri; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to instal this Computer as a Centralised service at Delhi/Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) It is not a fact that the structure for computer built at Khatri Copper Complex (KCC) of Hindustan Copper Ltd. has been constructed faulty. In fact the computer at Khatri has been installed in an already existing space in the Research & Development Wing Building. It is also not a fact that the building is collapsing threatening the computer.

(b) The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) It is not a fact that the Computer installed at Khatri is too large for Khatri Copper Complex; in fact the computer is just adequate for applications, over a period, in essential areas of efficient management in Khatri Copper Complex.

(d) There is no proposal at present to install this computer as a centralised service at Delhi/Calcutta.

Committee on Quality Improvement in Khadi and Village Industries

7136. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken some steps so improve the qualities, competitive and necessary production in the Khadi and Village Industries Sectors ;

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been appointed in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions alongwith the guidelines issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Recently, a meeting was convened to discuss measures for increasing competitiveness, quality and sale of Khadi & Village Industries products, with the members of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). A number of measures were suggested for improving the quality of KVI products and the KVIC was asked to implement them. However, no Committee has been appointed for this purpose.

Amount Limit for Self-Employment

7137. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the limit of amount a district industries centre can recommend for self-employment as well as its basis for priority in selecting schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Under the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth District Industries Centre can recommend each case for bank loan upto Rs. 25,000/-. The basis for priority in selecting schemes is the techno-economic viability/feasibility of the schemes and the capability and need of the beneficiary.

स्व-रोजगार योजना के अधीन अनुसू-

चित जातियों और अनुसूचित

जन जातियों के ऋण

7138. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्व-रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऋण देने के मामले में आरक्षण के संबंध में सरकारी नीति का धारा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के अधीन 31 मार्च, 1984 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के राज्यवार कितने लोगो को ऋण मंजूर किए गए और उनमें से वास्तव में कितने लोगो को ऋण की धन राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्वरोजगार उपलब्ध करवाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऋण देने हेतु किसी प्रकार का आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए मंजूर किए गए ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से इकट्ठे नहीं किए जाते ।

Establishment of Tiger Projects in the Country

7140. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Tiger Projects in the country and the number of Tigers in each reserve as on 31 December, 1983 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more tiger reserves in the country during the year, 1984 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish lion reserves in the country in near future ; and

(e) the details of lion reserves at present and the number of lions in each reserves ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Gir National Park and the Wildlife Sanctuary in Junagarh District of Gujarat is the only reserve for the lions of India, at present. The total area of the reserve is about 1412 sq. kms., of which the core area of about 258 sq. kms, is of national park status and the remaining area is declared as a sanctuary. The estimated population of lions in this reserve is 205. The Barda Sanctuary with an area of about 192 sq kms in Jamnagar District is being considered as an alternative home for the lions by the Government of Gujarat.

Statement

List of Tiger Reserves (Project Tiger) and Tiger Population

S No.	Name of tiger reserve	Location State	Tiger population as on 31st December, 1983
1.	Manas	Assam	69
2.	Palamau	Bihar	55
3.	Simlipal	Orissa	65
4.	Bandipur	Karnataka	49
5.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	89
6.	Melghat	Maharashtra	74
7.	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	32
8.	Corbett	Uttar Pradesh	91
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	205
10.	Periyar	Kerala	41
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan	25
12.	Nagarjunasagar	Andhra Pradesh	40
13.	Indravati	Madhya Pradesh	30
14.	Buxa	West Bengal	27
15.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	27
Total :			917

Agreement with Tanzania for Mineral Exploration

7141. SHRI S B SIDNAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Tanzania have agreed to co-operate in mineral exploration and mining in the areas of Gold, Diamond and Coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A Delegation, led by Minister of Mines of Tanzania, visited India, in January, 1984 and expressed the desire to have Indian Co-operation and assistance in mineral exploration and mining for nickel, gold, diamond and Coal. So far no formal proposal has been received from the Tanzanian side.

Overstaying of Foreigners

7142 SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Hindi weekly from Kanpur 'Janyudha' of 27 February, 1984 regarding foreigners overstaying and extension of their visas and staying in 'Bithula Ashram' ;

(b) if so, the facts in details ;

(c) whether any enquiry is being made about antecedents of these foreigners and a watch kept on their movements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of Dual Pricing Policy of Cement

7143. SHRI N.E. HORO : will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ruled out a revision of the dual pricing policy for cement saying that a review would be uncalled for unless the price differential between levy and free sale cement had narrowed considerably ;

(b) whether Government realise that even with increased production in the country, the demand would sag, warranting a reversal of the dual pricing ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the potential of the rural demand is immense; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken regarding the improved supply position in view of the price of free sale cement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Domestic availability of cement being less than the demand estimates, there is no proposal at present to revise the policy of partial decontrol of cement.

(b) A production target of 34.5 million tonnes of cement by 1984-85 has been indicated in the 6th Five Year Plan document as against a projected demand of 38 million tonnes assessed by the Working Group on Cement Industry 1980-85.

(c) and (d) With the increased developmental activities in the country,

including in rural areas, the demand of cement is likely to go up. The distribution of cement in the rural areas is arranged by State Government/Union, Territories Administrations out of the bulk quota of levy cement allocated by the Central Government in each Quarter. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to ensure that levy cement is allocated to meet the needs of rural areas on priority basis.

Functioning of Nuclear Reprocessing Units in the Country

7144. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of the nuclear reprocessing units which are functioning in the country at present and the details of the production annually;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more nuclear reprocessing units in the country ; and

(c) if so, by when and where they are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Two reprocessing plants are functioning at Trombay and Tarapur.

(b) and (c) and Third reprocessing plant is under construction at Kalpakkam and is expected to be commissioned by 1991.

Report on M/s. BBJ Construction Company

7145. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the final report of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India on the issue of Rehabilitation of M/s. BBJ Construction Co Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) the recommendations of the IRCI ;

(c) whether Government have initiated actions on the IRCI's report ;

(d) whether Government are considering merger of BBJ with Burn standard ;

(e) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 22 February, 1984 from BBJ & Co. Staff Union, Calcutta on this issue ; and

(f) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major recommendations of IRCI Report include rationalisation of manpower resulting in the retrenchment of 172 heads, infusion of fresh funds and substantial financial assistance at concessional terms and tie-up with one of the constituent companies.

(c) to (f) Government is considering various implications of the recommendation of the IRCI together with other options available to it before taking a final decision in the matter. A memorandum dated 22-2-1984 was received from BBJ & Co Staff Union for expediting a decision on the future of the company.

BHEL's Expenditure on Publicity

7146. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) expenditure incurred by BHEL on publicity and advertisements in various

newspapers, magazines and journals during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the newspapers/magazines to whom advertisements worth more than Rs. 50,000 were issued along-with the value of the advertisements ; and

(c) periods for which contracts of advertisements were given if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declaration of genuine resident of Assam as illegal immigrants

7147. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items in the Ananda Bazar Patrika (Bengali) dated 20 March, 1984 regarding the declaration of 38,000 genuine residents of Assam as illegal immigrants;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that arrangements are being made to expel them from India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Anand Bazar Patrika of 20th March, 1984. This newsitem, however, relates to the deletion of 38,000 names from voters list of Karbi-Anglong District Council.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Government of

Assam, names of 27,433 persons were deleted from the electoral rolls in respect of Karbi-Anglong District Council elections as they did not fulfil the requirements of the Assam Autonomous District (Constitution of District Councils) Rules 1951.

Repayment of Iranian Loan

7148. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a SOS for repayment of loan of \$255 million from Iran advanced for Kudremukh Steel Project and if so, Government's decision in the matter ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these developments will seriously hit the progress of the above project ; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to find alternative markets for Kudremukh and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Iran.

(b) The project has been completed with the funds provided by the Government of India and was ready to Commence the supply of iron ore concentrate in August, 1980 as per schedule.

(c) Due to uncertainty in the off take of iron ore concentrate by Iran, vigorous efforts have been made to locate overseas export markets. As a result, contracts have been signed with Romania and Czechoslovakia as follows :-

ROMANIA :

(i) 3.5 million tonnes at the rate of 1.00 million tonne per year from October, 1981 to March, 1985.

(ii) 200,000 tonnes during 1983-84.

लब्धियों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

CZECHOSLOVAKIA :

(i) 100,000 tonnes in 1983.

(ii) 150,000 tonnes in 1984.

Besides this, Letters of Intent have been secured from Baharin and Philippines for supply of Kudremukh concentrate to these countries. Possibilities for export to other countries are also being explored.

राजस्थान में खनिज

7149. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में, जिलेवार भारत भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण-संस्थान द्वारा कौन-कौन से खनिजों की खोज की गई है तथा इस संबंध में उनकी उप-

(ख) क्या विभाग का विचार खनिजों के भारी निक्षेप वाले स्थानों की बजाय राजस्थान में बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, नागौर, जालौर और पाली के रेगिस्तानी जिलों में सर्वेक्षण कार्य की गति तेज करने का विचार है, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों के विकास में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और यदि हां, तो यह कार्य किस प्रकार किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण राजस्थान स्थित सूचे देश में विभिन्न खनिजों के भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण और गवेषण में संलग्न है। वह खनिजों की खुदाई नहीं करता। अब तक के सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप कथित जिलों में प्रमाणित भंडार इस प्रकार है :—

खनिज	भंडार (मि० टन)	जिला
(1) टंगस्टन अयस्क	4.06 (0.025 से 0.54% तक धातु अंश)	नागौर
(2) चूनापत्थर (सभी ग्रेड)	1444.46	जैसलमेर, पाली, नागौर और जोधपुर
(3) डोलोमाइट (सभी ग्रेड)	105.25	नागौर, जोधपुर, पाली व जैसलमेर
(4) जिप्सम	979	नागौर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर व पाली।
बेन्टोनाइट	101	बाड़मेर
बोलेस्टोनाइट	2.73	पाली व सिरोही
एस्बेस्टस	0.34	पाली
फ्लूराइट	0.169	जालौर
फास्फोराइट	3.50	जैसलमेर

(12.9% फास्फोरस युक्त)

(ख) भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण ने अपने चालू फील्ड सीजन में रेगिस्तानी जिलों—बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, नागौर, जालौर और पाली में सर्वे कार्य पर पर्याप्त जोर दिया है जिसके लिए बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के कुछ भागों में क्रमबद्ध भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण, जैसलमेर जिले में आधार धातु सहित खनिज गवेषण पाली/जालौर और मिरोही जिलों में टंगस्टन की खोज, श्री गंगानगर, बीकानेर और चुरू जिलों में पोटाश की खोज तथा जैसलमेर और चुरू जिलों में ग्लोकोनाइट की खोज जारी है।

Kidnapping of girls in Capital

7150. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'Police attitude in kidnapping case regretted' appearing in the Indian Express of 22 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the police does not normally register cases like one about kidnapping of a young girl belonging to a migrant labour family from the JNU Campus on March 16, whose case was registered latter under the pressure from Jawahar Lal Nehru University Students Union and the Janawadi Mahila Samiti ; and

(c) the total number of cases of kidnapping of girls recorded in police stations in Delhi during the last six months indicating the number of cases solved and the reasons for the failure to track down the remaining ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct that the Police do not register cases about kidnapping. In this particular case, a report was lodged with Police Station Vasant Vihar on the 16th March, 1984 about the missing of the girl. The Police Control Room and the Missing Persons Squad were informed to look for the girl. Subsequently, on 17th March, 1984 the relations of missing girl visited the Police Station and expressed a suspicion that the girl had been kidnapped. Accordingly, a case was registered under Section 363 IPC on 17th March, 1984 and investigation taken up. Two persons were arrested on the 18th March, and they have been interrogated. However the girl is still to be recovered. All out efforts are being made to trace out the missing girl.

(c) During the last six months i.e. October, 1983 to March 1984, 211 cases of kidnapping of girls were reported to the Delhi Police. Out of 216 girls kidnapped, 170 have been recovered. All out efforts are being made to work out the remaining cases and to recover the girls.

Consultation of UPSC in cases of civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations

7151. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2948 regarding consultation of U.P.S.C. for issue of orders by disciplinary authorities and state :

(a) whether cases of the civilian employees of the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations are not referred to U.P.S.C. for consultation where President is the disciplinary authority ;

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding the civilian employees of that Headquarters and reasons for denying the adequate protection ; and

(c) whether necessary extracts from the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Constitu-

tion) Regulations will be laid on the Table with details of steps taken to include the civilian employees of the Armed Forces Headquarters also within the purview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) As per clause 5(2) of the UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, it is not necessary to consult the Commission in regard to any disciplinary matter affecting a person belonging to a Defence Service (Civilian). Since Defence Service (Civilian) work side by side with Military personnel in corresponding posts, it was not considered appropriate to make any distinction between the two in so far as disciplinary matters are concerned. Relevant extract from the UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations are enclosed as statement.

Statement

Extracts from Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.

* * * * *

5(2). It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to any disciplinary matter affecting a person belonging to a Defence Service (Civilian).

* * * * *

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना को अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का दर्जा

7152 श्री शिवशरण वर्मा :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन ऐसे कितने अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं जिन्हें औपचारिक रूप से अधीनस्थ घोषित नहीं किया

गया है परन्तु व्यवहार में उन्हें अधीनस्थ का दर्जा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि कोई ऐसा कार्यालय नहीं है तो हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना को अधीनस्थ कार्यालय बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, जिसे व्यवहार में अधीनस्थ कार्यालय माना जाता है, को वही सब शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं जो एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के पास होती हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों एवं प्रभागों से तथ्य एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) इसका संबंध प्रदन के भाग (क) से है ;

(ग) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त निदेशक उपनिदेशक (परीक्षा) तथा पांच क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशकों के कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । उपनिदेशक (परीक्षा) तथा क्षेत्रीय उपनिदेशकों को कार्यालय प्रधान तथा अपहरण एवं संचितरण अधिकारी घोषित किया गया है और वे उस पदीय हैसियत से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गये विभिन्न नियमों एवं आदेशों के अधीन सभी प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

Project Import Certification

7153. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of officers in the Department of Electronics designated to

issue Project Import Certification under the Ministry of Finance Notifications issued in August, 1983 giving concessions to Electronics Industry ;

(b) how many applications have been received and processed by each of these officers so far for such Project Import Certification ; and

(c) how much time is taken to process each application ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anti-Social Elements Creating Trouble in Minto Road Area, New Delhi

7154. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some anti-social elements are creating trouble and terrorising the residents of Press Road (Near Minto Road) New Delhi ;

(b) whether the residents have already lodged a complaint in this regard with the APC Kamla Market Police Station ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Police to apprehend the trouble makers ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A complaint of a general nature from the residents was received by ACP/Kamla Market that some anti-social elements were creating trouble/ causing nuisance in the Minto Road area.

(c) and (d) In this area, since the beginning of this year, 23 persons have been arrested under the Delhi Police Act, and 8 persons have been arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C. to check anti-social activities.

Piling up of Imported Aluminium

7155. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether due to acute shortage of aluminium which is the basic raw material for thousand of consumer industries, lakhs of employees are being retrenched for the last one year and premium in the market has gone upto Rs. 6000/- per tonne ;

(b) whether Government have lately imported some quantity of aluminium, stock of which is piling up with MMTC as per Press News, while on the other hand the Aluminium Controller is not releasing allocations timely to various starving units waiting since long ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to ease the situation and the action against the officials responsible for late import as well as delayed allocations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) (a) No, Sir. Ministry has not received any complaint of retrenchment in the industry consuming aluminium. Further, Ministry has received complaints about the premium being charged. The aluminium producers and the canalising agency, MMTC, have, however, sold aluminium at the administered rate to the consumers.

(b) There is no stock piling with MMTC. Large quantities of aluminium are on high seas and more imports have been authorised. Moreover, allocations are available with MMTC for delivering

not only the metal on hand, but also the metal in the pipeline as well as to be imported.

(c) With the arrival of about 11,000 tonnes of imported aluminium which is in the pipeline, further import of 15,000 tonnes authorised during the first quarter of 1984-85, and with the prospect of improved domestic production of aluminium the situation will ease.

उत्तर प्रदेश में धारचुला और मुनसियारी आदिवासी विकास खंडों के लिए प्रस्तावित धनराशि

7156. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी विकास उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत 1984-85 में उत्तर प्रदेश में धारचुला और मुनसियारी (पिथौरागढ़) विकास खंडों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों के लिए आदिवासी उप-योजना संबंधी व्यौरा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) धारचुला और मुनसियारी विकास खंडों को आदिवासी उप-योजना में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है, इस लिए 1984-85 के दौरान कोई वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

(ख) इन खंडों को आदिवासी उप-योजना में शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) राज्य के प्रस्ताव में कुल जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या (1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार) और इन खंडों का एक मानचित्र शामिल है।

Self Employment Scheme

7157. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to implement the programme for self-employment of educated youth under NREP and NREG Scheme for entirely productive endeavours ;

(b) is so, the details there about ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) ; No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Although the objective of all these programmes is creation of additional employment opportunities, the target groups are different under different programmes. The target group of the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth includes both the urban and rural unemployed youth who are Matriculates and above and within the age group of 18-35 years. This programme is being implemented through the District Industries Centres.

Medical Leave to Home Guards

7158. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Home Guards are playing a vital

role to maintain law and order in the country ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Home Guards are not enjoying any medical or earned leave ;

(c) whether the Tripura Government have sent a proposal to Central Government to allow 20 days medical leave to Home Guards ; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government propose to give instructions to all State Governments to sanctions 20 days medical leave to Home Guards immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) According to guidelines given by Government of India, Home Guards are to be a voluntary organisation consisting of employed, unemployed and self-employed persons enrolled as volunteers to be called out for various duties as and when the need arises. Therefore, the question of any earned leave or medical leave for Home Guards does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Issue of Bogus Visas in Connivance with Pakistan Officials .

7159. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that bogus visas are being issued by an organised gang in connivance with the Pakistani Embassy officials ;

(b) whether some Indians have detained for alleged tampering of stamped Pakistani visas ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the interests of Indian nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) In the month of December, 1983 a complaint from the Pakistan Embassy, New Delhi, was received regarding detection of an Indian passport bearing bogus visa stamp of that Embassy. Investigation of the complaint has led to the unearthing of a gang engaged in forging visa entries. In this connection, two persons residents of Delhi have been arrested on the 8th March, 1984, and 29 passports recovered, 19 of these passports bore fake Pakistan visa stamps. Forging material including stickers and rubber stamps were also seized.

(d) The detection of gang has been given wide publicity in the Press. The Delhi Police is vigilant in this regard and prompt action is taken as and when any report is received.

परभनी जिले (महाराष्ट्र) में राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋण

7160. श्री टी० एम० सावन्त : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के परभनी जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा जनवरी 83 से 29 फरवरी, 1984 तक, स्व-रोजगार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं ;

(ख) कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने अभ्यर्थियों को ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया था ; और

(ग) ऋण के लिए अभी तक लंबित आवेदन-पत्रों का तथा अस्वीकृत आवेदन पत्रों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) परभनी जिले में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत 29 फरवरी, 1984 तक 941 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के कृतिक बल द्वारा 867 मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करके बैंकों से स्वीकृति के लिए इनकी सिफारिश की गई थी तथा बैंकों ने 194 मामलों में स्वीकृति दे दी है जिनमें 39.65 लाख रुपये की राशि अन्तर्गत है। बैंकों द्वारा 161 मामले अस्वीकृत कर दिये गये और शेष मामले बैंकों के विचाराधीन हैं।

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यों को दी गई और उनके द्वारा उपयोग की गई राशि का ब्योरा

7161. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दी गई राशि का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अब तक उपयोग की गई राशि का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि का जिलावार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस राशि से किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम राज्य योजना का अभिन्न अंग होता है, अतः इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से परिव्यय निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते। तथापि ये राज्य योजनाओं से लिए जाते हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यवार अनुमोदित परिव्यय और व्यय दशनि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रत्येक राज्य में जिला-वार परिव्यय/व्यय की सूचना योजना आयोग को नहीं दी जाती है और न ही योजना आयोग द्वारा इसका प्रबोधन किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार वास्तविक लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों की जिलावार सूचना योजना आयोग को नहीं दी जाती है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से संबंधित परिव्यय/व्यय

(करोड़ रु०)

क्र० सं०	राज्य	1982-83		1983-84	
		अनुमोदित परिव्यय	व्यय	अनुमोदित परिव्यय	प्रत्याशित व्यय
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	435.80	437.90	613.84	581.79
2.	असम	154.13	147.72	192.24	192.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	बिहार	491.26	446.10	509.35	438.99
4.	गुजरात	477.68	466.85	653.63	580.25
5.	हरियाणा	200.83	232.34	266.69	257.32
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	59.19	71.52	79.11	71.91
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	74.41	75.43	80.05	79.62
8.	कर्नाटक	322.24	344.83	392.75	389.59
9.	केरल	147.14	152.78	183.53	179.12
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	563.67	580.38	701.44	723.45
11.	महाराष्ट्र	863.83	862.58	953.77	924.03
12.	मणिपुर	29.68	23.68	26.48	27.05
13.	मेघालय	20.13	15.65	20.48	21.35
14.	नागालैंड	11.74	11.71	13.55	13.33
15.	उड़ीसा	221.75	226.36	262.43	258.76
16.	पंजाब	269.21	274.34	303.22	301.06
17.	राजस्थान	234.38	240.99	273.22	266.61
18.	सिक्किम	8.60	8.76	9.58	9.58
19.	तमिलनाडु	357.64	338.23	458.71	374.64
20.	त्रिपुरा	21.64	26.77	31.20	31.83
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	827.53	822.00	895.03	820.21
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	299.40	238.44	289.45	288.84

**Import of Harvester Combines and
Components of Tractors**

7162. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice
of Government that under the garb do-
mestic manufacture in the small scale
sector, a number of manufactures have
started importing virtually complete self-
propelled harvester combines ;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice
of Government that apart from combines

some manufacturers are planning to import components of tractors from Russia and Romania to be assembled here ;

(c) the particulars of such small scale manufacturers ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to plug loopholes in the import policy so as to check such import of farm machinery and whether any action is proposed to be taken against the importers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) It came to notice of the Govt. that certain small scale manufacturers were importing tractors and Combine Harvester components, since import of these components were open under General Licence.

(c) Complaints were mainly received against M/s. ESPI Industrial Corporation Faridabad and M/s Hind Sons Pvt. Ltd. Patiala.

(d) The import of components for Tractors and Combine Harvester have now been brought under Appendix III of Import Policy i.e. restricted list of imports. The manufacture of tractor and combine harvester have also been brought under Schedule IV of 16.2.1973 Notification so that even small scale manufacturers would now require an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of of these items

Use of 'Harijan' n 'Girijan' Words

7163. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations not to use 'Harjan and Girjan' words in official documents and mass media on the basis of wide-spread resentment amongst the

Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities as conveyed and demanded by Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd) Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the circular ;

(c) the steps which Government have taken to rename the various State Governments 'Harijan and Girijan' Welfare Boards or Development Corporations or Ministries etc. and

(d) if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) All the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have since been written to on 10th February, 1982 not to insert the words 'Harijan' or 'Girijan' in the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates but mention only the name of the Caste/Tribe to which the person belongs. The Ministry of Education were requested on 19-10-82 to impress upon the State Governments Union Territory Administrations to avoid using words 'Harijan' or 'Girijan' in the Schools/ Colleges records. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have also been requested on 1-2-1982 to use 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' in English and their appropriate translation in other national languages instead of the words 'Harijan' and 'Girijan' in public mass media.

(c) and (d) The matter has been left to the discretion of the State Governments to use the words 'Harijan' or 'Scheduled Castes' in the Departments/Boards/Corporations dealing with the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, because, while the term Scheduled Caste denotes the Castes/communities which have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes under Article 341 of the Constitution, the word 'Harijan' might have a wider connotation. The term 'Harijan' therefore, covers all communities, whether Scheduled Castes or not, which are treated like Scheduled Castes.

Legislation for Small Scale Units

7164. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are keen to bringing about a legislation to protect the interest of the small scale industries ;

(b) if so, the main features of the legislation that is being considered to help and protect the small units in the country ;

(c) by what time the legislation is likely to be introduced ; and

(d) how many small units will be helped by his decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is seriously considering to introduce legislation to give protection to small scale industries. The proposed legislation will be comprehensive and will take into consideration all aspects having bearing on the smooth functioning of the small scale industries sector. The legislation will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible. It is expected that nearly six lakh units which are presently registered with the State Directorates of Industries and are covered under the Small Industry Development Organisation's Assistance Programme, are likely to be benefited from this legislation.

Declaration of Palghat as an Industrial Backward District

7165. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Palghat as an industrially backward district ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Experiments on various Aspects of Communications by Antarctica Team

7166. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Expedition on Antarctica has started experiments on various aspects of communications ;

(b) whether geological experiments have also been launched by Antarctica team ; and

(c) the other major experiments done by Indian Expedition team on Antarctica ?

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

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Experiments have also been carried out in oceanography, biology, meteorology, glaciology, geo magnetism, and geo-physics.

Appointment to Delhi, Andaman Nicobar Island Police Service

7167. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether DPC was held for appointment to Delhi, Andaman Nicobar Islands Police Service and the recommen-

dations made by UPSC have not been implemented so far ;

(b) if so, when DPC was held and reasons for not implementing the recommendations so far ;

(c) whether a review of 1979 DPC was made recently if so, when and on what grounds ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the review by DPC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DPC was held during February, 1984 and the recommendations of the DPC are under consideration of this Ministry.

(c) A review of the selections made by the DPC in 1979-80 was made on 13-2-84. In the earlier selection the procedure adopted by the DPC for assessment of the officers for promotion to DANI Police Service was on the basis of single zone of consideration for both substantive and officiating vacancies, which was not in accordance with the provisions of the DANI Police Service Rules, 1971. The review of the earlier selections has therefore, been done by assessing the eligible officers by keeping separate zone of consideration for both substantive and officiating vacancies.

(d) The recommendations of the Selection Committee were received from the UPSC on 28-2-84 and the same are under active consideration of the Ministry.

Setting up of Industries by Non-Resident Indians in Kerala

7168. **SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P. J KURIEN :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have formulated any scheme for setting up industries with the investment from non-resident Indians ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether sanction has been accorded to this scheme ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Functioning of Recognised or Government Institutes for Diploma in Photography/Reprography

7169. **SHRI TRILOK CHAND :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in the country where recognised or Government Institutes for diploma in Photography/Reprography are functioning ;

(b) whether there are certain sections/ departments under the laboratories/Institutes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research such as I.N.S D O.C., N.P.L., N.C.L., N.I.S.T.A.D.S. (National Institute for Science and Technology and Development of Advanced Studies) C.F.T.R.I., C.D.R.I., P.I.D., etc. where 3-year diploma course certificates are required for filling in the posts of Photographers/Reprographers ; and

(c) if so, the number of officers, employees working on these posts who do not have the said certificate irregularities have been committed in appointing them ?

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

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Electronics Items by E.T.T.D.C.

7170. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) will export electronics items worth Rs. 4 crores to USSR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) As a follow up of the meetings of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Electronics and Computers, a protocol has been signed between USSR and India for trade in electronics and computers. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) has been designated as Nodal Agency for export and import of all electronic goods except computers for which Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) would be responsible.

As per the agreement signed between India and USSR, India has desired to export electronic items worth 4 times the value of the electronic products to be imported.

Strength of Female Police in Delhi

7171. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of female police at different ranks in the Capital ;

(b) whether it is a fact that insufficient strength of female police force is one of

the major handicaps in dealing with crimes against women and by the women;

(c) whether Dowry Cell of Delhi has recommended more police force especially of women to equip the cell; and

(d) if so, whether Government would increase the strength of female police force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The sanctioned strength of female police in the Capital is 1 A.C.P., 4 Inspectors, 62 Sub Inspectors, 35 Assistant Sub-inspectors, 32 Head Constables and 45 Constables. One post of Deputy Commissioner of Police is also held by a woman police Officer.

(b) The staff strength of the Delhi Police including woman police is under constant review and a proposal for augmenting the strength of woman police is under consideration of the Government. It is however, not correct that insufficient strength of female police is one of the major handicaps in dealing with crimes against women.

(c) and (d) Creation of some more posts for the Anti-Dowry Cell is under consideration.

Implementation of Rural Technology

7172. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology has chalked out a plan to implement the applied uses of various rural technologies developed by NRDC and other research institutes of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken for its effective implementation in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The National Research Development Corporation, a non-profit public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, has been, during the last three decades, acquiring technologies including rural technologies, developed at the national laboratories and other R&D laboratories universities, IITs etc. The NRDC has established rural demonstration-cum-training-cum replication centres in selected areas to propagate rural technologies. It brings out brochures, pamphlets and printed material for distribution in rural areas. It participates in rural exhibitions and demonstrates the equipment and technologies to the people also using audio-visuals. It has been providing risk finance to developmental projects in collaboration with industry to upgrade/upscale laboratory investigations to make them acceptable for commercial utilisation. The Corporation has been promoting the spirit of invention by giving awards for meritorious inventions and by granting financial assistance in deserving cases. The Corporation has disseminated rural technologies such as those relating to potable water, energy systems such as farm waste utilisation, low cost and safe housing, post harvest technologies, rural sanitation, literary aids and technologies of relevance to women. A large number of products and process developed by CSIR and university laboratories have been utilised for production. Information on these is widely circulated through brochures, publications and participation in exhibitions.

(c) In association with a number of agencies such as the School of Applied Research, Sangli, NRDC has developed technologies pertaining to hand-operated animal-operated and power-operated agro-waste compaction machine, Balwan bullockcart, mini milk-chilling unit operated on biogas etc. Projects are also under implementation in association

with the National Dairy Development Board, Anand and the Institute of Education, Pune for blue-green algae seed production and production of bricks and tiles using non-conventional clays. These technologies are being propagated through demonstration-cum-training centres and eight such centres have been established. Three more centres at Kundrakudi (Tamil Nadu), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) and Isnapur (Andhra Pradesh) are under implementation. Eight more such centres have been planned for the year 1984-85.

Requirement of Raw Material for Paper Industry

7173. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of requirements, production capacity, availability of raw materials and other related aspect, of the paper industry had been made, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of modernisation and technological improvement in the industry; and

(c) the specific proposals for increased production in the paper industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY. (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries is going into various aspects of the problems confronting the paper industry. The recommendations of the Council are kept in view by the paper industry, Government, financial institutions and other concerned agencies while formulating appropriate remedial measures. The paper industry has taken up modernization and technological upgradation with a view to achieve increased economic usage of raw materials, higher yield, reduction in energy consumption, improvement of quality, pollution control, and prevention of obsolescence.

(c) A package of fiscal reliefs, by way of excise concessions, and reduction/waiver of customs duty for imported raw materials has been extended to the paper industry. Infrastructural support has also been improved by increasing allocation of coal to the industry.

प्रत्येक योजना में प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्य

7174. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में क्रियान्वित की गई प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय आय के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की तुलना में प्रत्येक योजना में कितना लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया ;

(ख) क्या मार्च, 1981 तक राष्ट्रीय

आय के 2,24,282.65 करोड़ रुपये के निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में वास्तविक राष्ट्रीय व्यय 1,004,201.00 करोड़ रुपये हुई और यदि हां, तो इतनी अधिक कमी होने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि राष्ट्रीय आय के निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए जाते, तो क्या प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1537 रुपये की बजाए 3398 रुपये हो जाती ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण):

(क) प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय आय के लक्ष्य और प्राप्त संवृद्धि दरें निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

(प्रतिशत)

क्र० सं०	योजना	लक्ष्य	प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्य
1.	पहली योजना	2.1	3.6
2.	दूसरी योजना	4.5	4.0
3.	तीसरी योजना	5.6	2.2
4.	चौथी योजना	5.7	3.3
5.	पांचवीं योजना	4.4	5.1
6.	छठी योजना	5.2	5.4*

*जैसा कि आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 1983-83 में दिखाया है वर्ष 1983-84 में 6 से 7 प्रतिशत की संवृद्धि दर को ध्यान में रखते हुए छठी योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक, से संबंधित है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। योजना आयोग ने मार्च, 1981 को राष्ट्रीय आय में 2,24,282.65 करोड़ रु० के लक्ष्य की स्पष्ट रूप से परिकल्पना नहीं की। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय आय के लिए

लक्ष्यों को पिछली योजना के आवधिक वर्ष को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए संपूर्ण योजना अवधि के लिए वार्षिक चक्रवृत्ति संवृद्धि दरों के रूप में निर्धारित किया जाता है।

विशेष वर्ष के लिए कमियां या तो कुल या प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय में केवल विशेष योजना के आधार वर्ष के संदर्भ में अनुमानित की जानी चाहिए। वर्ष 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना में वर्ष 1979-80 के मुकाबले 7-8 प्रतिशत की समग्र संवृद्धि दर प्रत्याशा की गई थी। यह वर्ष 1979-80 की कीमतों पर वर्ष 1980-81 में 1,101,511—1,02,460 करोड़ रु० का और चालू कीमतों पर 1,13,296—1,14,356 करोड़ रु० का सकल देशीय उत्पाद लक्ष्य (गुणक लागत पर) को लक्षित करता है। इसके मुकाबिले, वर्ष 1979-80 की कीमतों पर वास्तविक उपलब्धि 1,01,769 रु० थी और चालू कीमतों पर 1,13,584 रु० थी।

Setting up of Paper Industry in North Bengal

7175. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any project under consideration for setting up paper industry in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Atmospheric and water pollution in Kerala"

7176. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted about the level of atmospheric as well as water pollution in Kerala caused by the emission of noxious gases and the

discharge of effluents from the factories situated in different parts of Kerala ;

(b) whether there have been any protests from the public against any undertaking in Kerala in respect of pollution ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure strict compliance of the law in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Kerala Board has carried out studies on Water Pollution but no studies have so far been carried out on Air Pollution.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, complaints have been received by the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, against some industries. Such industries have been directed to take adequate pollution abatement measures. Where ever necessary, legal action is also being taken.

Production of heavy water for Atomic Power Plants

7177. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of heavy water which is being produced in the country per annum.

(b) whether it will fulfil the needs of our Atomic Power Plants ; and

(c) if not, steps being taken for alternative Moderator ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Heavy Water Plants in operation and those under construction are expected to meet the needs of the Atomic Power Plants presently

envisaged. It is not considered to be in public interest to disclose production figures.

Increase in incidents of Crimes at Delhi Airport ISBT and Railway Stations in Capital

7178. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are incidents of crime in the form of robberies etc. at the Delhi Airport Inter-state Bus Terminus and in various Railway Stations in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during the last six months with details thereof ; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to ensure protection to the passengers at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) During the last six months i.e. from September, 1983 to February, 1984, one incident of Robbery at a Railway Station and 22 cases of theft at the Airport, 30 at Inter-State Bus Terminus and 125 at Railway Stations have been reported.

(c) Police Personnel in uniform as well as in plain clothes have been detailed at strategic points at round the clock patrolling has been intensified. A close watch is kept on the activities of known criminals. All important incoming and out-going trains are escorted by armed guards for the safety of the Passengers and their luggage.

Burning of copies of Article 25 of Constitution

7179. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been incidents of burning of copies of Article 25 of the Constitution recently ;

(b) if so, the total number of persons arrested in Delhi and Punjab for burning copies of Article 25 of the Constitution so far ; and

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

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

(b) 27 persons have been arrested in Delhi and 173 persons have been arrested in Punjab in this connection.

(c) Cases have been registered against the arrested persons unde Section 2 of Prevention of Insult to National Honour's Act, 1971. The same are pending investigation/Pending trial in the court.

Publication of Annual Survey of Industries

7180. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) The year for which the complete information regarding Annual Survey of Industries has been last published ;

(b) whether the work in this regard has fallen into arrears ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the target date for the publication of the Annual Survey of Industries for the year 1980-81 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : (a) The latest published summary report of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covering all establishments pertains to ASI 1979-80,

while the latest detailed report refers to 1973-74.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work on detailed tabulations of ASI data has fallen into considerable arrears.

(c) The main reasons for delay (for which corrective actions have already been indicated) were (i) non-availability up till 1982 of an advanced computer system in the Computer Centre, (ii) use of obsolete punching/verifications machines, (iii) considerable time taken in movement of data cards and error listings between Calcutta and Delhi and (iv) increase in the number of factories covered without corresponding increase in the staff resources.

(d) ASI summary results for 1980-81 and 1982-83 are targetted for publication in May 1984 and December, 1985 respectively. The corresponding targets for publication of detailed reports have not yet been fixed.

Regulation of *ad-hoc* regular promotion of C.S.S. Service

7181. SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI HARI KRISHAN
SHASIRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of personnel have issued instructions from time to time regulate *ad-hoc*/regular promotions of the member of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service ;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Department of Personnel (Nodal Agency) about the violation of their instructions/orders as contained in their O.M. No. 7/6/75 CS II dated 16th October, 1976 by the Cadre authorities since then ; and

(c) if so, whether any responsibility for violation fixed and steps taken to ensure the strict compliance of the above mentioned orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service is decentralised, and the Ministries/Departments function independently in their own sphere of responsibilities, the representations have been forwarded to them for disposal. Statistical data regarding available vacancies is obtained periodically and zones of promotion are fixed accordingly. Nominations are made from the Central panel against vacant posts held on *ad-hoc* basis of persons outside the Zone.

Levy Quota reduction Scheme to sick Cement Units

7182. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sick cement units in the country had requested his Ministry for extension of the levy quota reduction scheme ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to consider their request ;

(c) the number of sick units going to be benefited under this scheme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d)
Consequent on the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement with effect from 28.2.82, a number of cement units had requested that they might be recognised as 'sick' so that they could benefit from the available concessions in regard to determination of levy quota. Cement units designated as sick

for this purpose are required to give only 50% of the installed capacity as levy cement as against 66.6% prescribed for the other existing units. The following 15 units were declared 'sick' for the period of March, '82—Feb., '83 and March, '83—Feb., '84 :-

1. ACC Dwarka
2. ACC Sevalia
3. ACC Lakheri
4. ACC Khalari
5. ACC Sindri
6. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur.
7. Rohtas Inds. Ltd., Dalmianagar.
8. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Japla.
9. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd., Banjari.
10. U.P. Cement Corpn., Churk.
11. U.P. Cement Corpn., Dalla.
12. Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravati.
13. Charkhi Dadri, Unit of Cement Corpn of India.
14. India Cements Ltd., Sankar Nagar.
15. Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Alangulam.

13 of these units have again requested for extension of this benefit for the year 1984-85 which is being examined.

Printing of Defamatory Writings

7183. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of books and other publications in which aspersions were cast on individual religions and their prophets which have been brought to the notice of

Government from 1979 in 1983, year-wise ;

(b) whether such malpractices were condemned as antinational and the cases were reported to the Crime Branches for affecting prosecutions ; and

(c) the particulars of the persons who indulged in the malpractices and the States where they took place ?

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

(b) and (c) It is an offence under Section 295-A IPC to insult or attempt to insult the religion or religious beliefs of any class of citizens of India with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. Publications which attract *inter-alia* the provisions of section 295-A IPC can be declared to be forfeited under section 95 Cr. P.C. This power however, vests in State Governments. Prosecutions in the matter are also launched by the State Governments when such cases come to notice they are brought to the notice of the concerned State Government/Union Territory for appropriate action.

Sales Position for Different Models of ECIL Televisions

7184. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ECIL has evolved any sales policy so that they are able to sell maximum number of sets at cheap price ;

(b) the sales figures of ECIL for different models for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) the quantity of sets of different models supplied by various collaborators and the prices thereof ; and

(d) whether the colour TV sets are going to be offered for sale at still a reduced price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) According to the information provided by the company, the reply is as follows :-

(a) ECIL wants to keep its market share in various market segments inclusive of cheap price sets as well as sets at the upper end of prices.

(b) ECIL has sold about 40,000 sets inclusive of 6,000 Colour TV sets during 1982-83 and 35,000 sets inclusive of 2,000 Colour TV sets during 1983-84.

(c) ECIL has business arrangements with sub-contractors and associates who have supplied about 50,000 sets (covering three models) to the company over the last three years.

(d) ECIL has just commenced manufacture of Colour TV sets. Price of their SPECTRA models of Rs. 5150/- inclusive of excise duty but local taxes are extra. Price of their 'SUPER SPECTRA' model is Rs 5650/- inclusive of excise duty but local taxes are extra. It is too early to think of any change in the price.

S/C and S/T in Department of Space

7185. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Section Officers and Under Secretaries working in Department of Space and number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the cadre of C.S.S. as on 1-1-1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due representation has not been given to the

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Space ; and

(c) if so, the Government's present policy to fill the gap in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As on January 1, 1984, there were four Section Officers and three Under Secretaries in the Department of Space. Department of Space does not participate in the Central Secretariat Service. However, two posts of Under Secretaries are presently manned by officers belonging to the Central Secretariat Service. None of the officers belongs to Schedule Caste/Tribe.

(b) Under the extant orders on reservation for SC/ST, non of the three Under Secretaries was to have been filled by an SC/ST candidate. As regards the four Section Officers, one each should have been filled up by an SC and an ST candidate. However, for want of any SC/ST candidate in the Department in the feeder line for promotion, it has not been possible to fill up the reserved posts by SC/ST candidates. Where such candidates are available in the Department of appointment in various categories, they are invariably considered following the relaxed standards laid down by the Government.

(c) Efforts are on hand to make good the back-log and fill the gaps by recruiting candidates belonging to SC/ST from the open market, to the extent permissible.

Rent Paid to Buildings Occupied by Ministry of Home Affairs in Delhi

7186. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi.

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each buildings occupied by these Offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respects of each buildings since the day of hiring of each building upto 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether Government are not interested to shift their offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if not, the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c) A statement is annexed.

(d) and (e) The Government is keen to shift all Government offices from rented accommodation to Government buildings. However, due to acute shortage of office accommodation in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, it has not been found possible to shift them to Government buildings.

Statement

**Statement Showing Offices of Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices
Located in Rented Buildings in Delhi.**

Sl. No.	Name of Office	No. of rented buildings	Date since located in rented buildings	Monthly rent Rs.	Total rent paid upto 29-2-1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs,	2	Feb. 1979 (1-2-79) May. 1979 (20-5-79)	Rs. 24,083.00 Rs. 49,357.00	**Rs. 14,44,980.00 Rs. 28,30,863.00
			Dec. 1972 to July, 1983	Rs. 17,442.50	Rs. 01,39,540.00
			Aug. 1973 to Feb. 1984 (Revised rent)	Rs. 29,652.25	Rs. 37,65,835.75
2.	Intelligence Bureau	2	1959 Nov. 1975	Rs. 00,200.00 Rs. 25,300.00	Rs. 25,88,000.00
3.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory.	1	Sept. 1968 to Feb. 1969.	Rs. 06,680.00	Rs. 00,33,400.00 (Shifted to Govt. Building on 8-2-69)
4.	Central Industrial Security Force,	2	13-10-1976 1-5-1988	Rs. 14,335.00 Rs. 5,000.00	Rs. 16,13,240.00
5.	Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	One building and two hostels.	4-1-1972	Rs. 29,083.00	Rs. 27,79,796.00

**Rent paid upto January, 1984. The question of renewal of lease beyond 31-1-1984 under consideration.

विभिन्न कार्यालयों में खादी का प्रयोग

7187. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने खादी उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, रेल मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रपति भवन, संसद सदस्यों के निवास, अस्पतालों आदि में खादी के प्रयोग की सिफारिश कर सकती है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त जगहों पर प्रतिवर्ष इस समय खादी का कितना प्रयोग हो रहा है ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) खादी के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। खादी कार्यक्रम में कार्यरत कारीगरों और संस्थानों को व्याज मुक्त ऋण दिये जाते हैं। सरकार खादी के उत्पादों की बिक्री पर भी रियायत देती है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा चरखों का सुधरा हुआ माडल तैयार किया गया है और इसे प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है चरखे के इस माडल से उत्पादकता बढ़ी है और कारीगरों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) कार्मिक विभाग और सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो ने सभी विभागों, स्वायत्तशासी निकायों और सरकारी उद्यमों को अपने कर्मचारियों की वर्दियों के लिए खादी का प्रयोग करने के अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। रेल मंत्रालय और आपूर्ति विभाग ने भी खादी की वस्तुएं जैसे बिछाने की चादरें, दसूती,

डस्टर, तौलिये का कपड़ा खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग से ही खरीदने के लिए आरक्षित कर दी है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पिछले कुछ वर्षों में खादी की खरीद निम्न प्रकार की गई थी :—

वर्ष	(करोड़ रु० में)
1980-81	4.69
1981-82	3.45
1982-83	2.16

Issue of Instructions Regarding Maintenance of C. R. Dossiers by Cadre Controlling Authorities

7188. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel and A.R. have issued such instructions vide their O.M. No. 2/43/80-CS. IV dated 24th August, 1983 and 18th January, 1984 to maintain the C.R. dossiers in respect of the employees belonging to the CSS/CSCS and CSSS by the cadre controlling authorities ;

(b) if so, how many Ministries/Departments have complied with these instructions ;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have also not complied with the above instructions ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which his Ministry will take over the charge of all the C.R. Dossiers in respect of the concerned employees working in respective cadre units functioning under his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ;

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty-one cadres are reported to have adopted the new procedure so far.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs are following the new procedure in respect of gazetted staff. They are unable to implement the new procedure in respect of non-gazetted staff presently for lack of administrative facilities

Proposals of Sweden for setting up of a Steel Plant in India

7189. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :

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

(a) whether Sweden proposes to set up a steel plant in India based on latest technology ;

(b) if so, the location of the steel plant ;

(c) when that steel plant is expected to be set up ; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) New technology for iron making is being developed in a pilot plant in Lulea (Sweden) and the suitability of this process for Indian raw materials is being assessed.

Setting up of Public Grievances Organisation

7190. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Public Grievances Organisation functioning in Karnataka (India Today 31 March, 1984) ;

(b) whether Government will introduce similar set up in order to handle complaints of citizens all over the country suffering due to harassment from the bureaucratic set up of the Central Government in respect of Departments such as Excise, Income Tax etc handled by the Centre ; and

(c) whether Government have finalised creation of Administrative Tribunals for Central Government staff as provided for under the Constitution and set a good example for the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A machinery for redressal of Public Grievances already exists in the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. Secretary of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is the Commissioner for Public Grievances and the Department is the nodal authority to provide policy guidelines in this regard.

Appropriate administrative arrangements for quick and effective redressal of public grievances have been made in each Ministry/Department, particularly in those having substantial public contact.

(c) Government proposed to set up an Administrative Tribunal to deal with service matters of Government employees, in pursuance of Article 323 A of the constitution.

Closure of Iron Ore Mines in Bihar

7191. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Iron ore mines in Chaibasa region, Bihar which have been closed down ;

(b) how many of them are managed by private sectors ;

(c) the reasons for the closure ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for revival of those mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) According to information available, one iron ore mine in Singhbhum District of Bihar suspended production operation from September 1983, *inter-alia* on account of uneconomic working, attributable to reduction in procurement by MMTC. Since MMTC has been procuring iron ore from the Eastern region beyond December 1983, no further actual closures appear to have been reported and no notices of closures received from other adjoining mining areas.

The problems relating to lower off-take of iron ore from the Eastern Region are primarily due to decline in exports through Paradeep Port in the last few years ; exports through Paradeep Port (which serve the principal iron ore mining area in the Barajamada region) declined from a level of 17.25 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to a level of 9.84 lakh tonnes in 1982-83.

The MMTC has been instructed to explore new markets for the export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate small vessels to lift ore from Paradeep Port. The MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea, German Democratic Republic and Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from the Paradeep Port in the current year. This is in addition to lifting from the Japanese Steel Mills, which have already lifted 17 lakhs tonnes iron ore from Paradeep Port. Therefore, as against the earlier anticipated export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron

ore through Paradeep, the MMTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from this Port during 1983-84.

The MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for the higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradeep Port.

The possibility and economic viability of two port loading i.e. initial loading at Paradeep and uptooping in Madras Port, is being examined by MMTC.

Iron ore handling facilities in Paradeep Port have been improved recently at considerable cost.

Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

The Government of Orissa, in consultation with Ministry of Shipping and Transport, is examining the possibility of locating a transhipper-cum dredger in Paradeep Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find a solution to the problem of siltation.

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में
कार्य करने वाले हिन्दी और
अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों को
विशेष वेतन

7192. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1983 में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में कार्य करने वाले अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को 30 रु० प्रतिमाह विशेष वेतन देने का एक निर्णय लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कितने आशुलिपिकों को लाभ हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह निर्णय उन हिन्दी आशु-लिपिकों पर भी लागू है जो अंग्रेजी का कार्य भी कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसे समान रूप से लागू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस निर्णय से हिन्दी आशु-लिपिकों की आगे भर्ती में कमी आने की संभावना है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी आशु-लिपिकों में भाषा नीति के अन्तर्गत भेदभाव न किया जाए निर्णय का पुनरीक्षा का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी में भी सरकारी काम करने वाले आशुलिपिकों और टाइपिस्टों को क्रमशः 30 रु० और 20 रु० का "हिन्दी प्रोत्साहन भत्ता" देने का 1983 में निर्णय लिया गया था ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ;

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) यह भत्ता हिन्दी में अपना आशु-लिपिक/टाइपिंग का कार्य करने वाले आशु-लिपिकों और टाइपिस्टों की पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से चाल चलाया गया है ताकि कार्यालय सरकार की राजभाषा नीति के प्रावधानों का बिना रुकावट के अनुपालन कर सकें यह अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों/टाइपिस्टों को

हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए एक प्रोत्साहन है ।

(ङ) नहीं ।

(च) नहीं । जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (घ) के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है, कोई भेदभाव नहीं है ।

Captive Iron Ore Mines in Bihar and Orissa

7193. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Plant has some captive iron ore mines in Bihar and Orissa border ;

(b) if so, the names of those iron ore mines ;

(c) the annual procurement of iron ore from those mines to Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) (b) Bokaro Steel Plant has a captive iron ore mine in Bihar. Another captive mine at Meghahataburu (Bihar) is under construction.

(c) and (d) The supply of iron ore from Kiriburu Mine to Bokaro Steel Plant during the last two years has been as under :—

Year	Supply from Kiriburu Mine to Bokaro Steel Plant ('000 tonnes)
1982-83	2778
1983-84	3100
—Plan	
—Actual	2320 (approx.)
(April 1983 to Feb' 84)	

Demand and Production of Cement

(In lakh tonnes)

7194. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for cement in the preceding three years ending April, 1983 and the national production of cement during the same period ;

(b) how the gap, if any, between supply and demand has been met and the names of the countries indicating the quantity imported from each of them ;

(c) the steps which are being taken to increase the production of cement in the country during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(d) number of new factories which are coming up in Maharashtra in the near future and their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The projected demand of cement estimated by the Working Group on cement industry (1980-85) on the basis of certain assumptions and the domestic production of cement during the first 3 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan are as follows :—

(in million tonnes)

	Demand	Production
1980-81	27.99	18.56
1981-82	30.22	21.06
1982-83	32.64	23.30

(b) A part of the gap between demand and supply was met by imports. The quantity of cement imported during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 is indicated below :

1980-81	19.74
1981-82	15.98
1982-83	15.43

Countries from which imports were effective include: Republic of Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan & Poland.

(c) Every effort will be made to make available the infrastructure inputs to the cement industry to the extent possible to increase production.

(d) Four new cement units with an aggregate capacity of 19.66 lakh tonnes and one substantial expansion of 11.09 lakh tonnes have been approved for installation in Maharashtra.

बाक्साइट का उत्पादन

7195. श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे :

श्री सुशील भट्टाचार्य :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 27 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार में कितनी सच्चाई है कि विश्व के कुल बाक्साइट भंडार का आठ प्रतिशत भारत में है जबकि विश्व में एल्यूमिनियम के कुल उत्पादन में भारत का भाग कुवल 2.5 प्रतिशत है और उसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार बाक्साइट के वर्तमान उत्पादन से अधिक उत्पादन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) भारतीय खनिज वर्ष पुस्तक, 1980 के अनुसार भारत में बाक्साइट के अब तक मुलभ भंडार 2489 मि० टन हैं जबकि विश्व में ये भंडार 24,200 मि० टन हैं। उसी वर्ष में विश्व में एल्युमिनियम का उत्पादन 15.361 मि० टन था जबकि भारत में 0.185 मि० टन था। यद्यपि देश में इस समय एल्युमिनियम की स्थापित क्षमता 3,62,000 टन है, 1983-84 में एल्युमिनियम का उत्पादन केवल 2,20,286 टन हुआ। कम क्षमता का उपयोग मुख्यतः प्रदावकों को बिजली की अपर्याप्त पूर्ति के कारण हुआ।

(ख) नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लि० द्वारा उड़ीसा में निर्माणाधीन एकीकृत एल्युमिनियम परियोजना की बाक्साइट खान में बाक्साइट की स्थापित क्षमता 2.4 मि० टन प्रतिवर्ष होगी। आंध्र प्रदेश में 2.3 मि० टन क्षमता वाली एक नई बाक्साइट खान, जिस की बाद में 4 मि० टन प्रतिवर्ष तक विस्तार की संभावना है, के लिए भी प्रस्ताव तैयार किए गए हैं।

Modernisation of Steel Plants

7196. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken the modernisation programme of various public sector steel plant;

(b) whether the modernisation programme of some steel plants have been taken up with foreign collaboration;

(c) if so, the names of the countries collaborating in the modernisation of the various public sector steel plants; and

(d) the details of the technical collaboration sought from Federal Republic of Germany for implementing the modernisation programme of Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Modernisation (technological upgradation) and improvement in plant facilities is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented.

In the Rourkela Steel Plant a number of schemes have already been undertaken which include desulphurisation facilities; secondary steel refining manufacture of silicon steels; seam normalising for pipes; jet coating in galvanising and captive power plant (2×60 MW) ; the total expenditure on these is estimated at Rs. 340 crores.

Similarly in the Durgapur Steel Plant, schemes for additions and modifications and underway which include; coke cutting facilities; balancing facilities for Wheel & Axle Plant; washing of iron ore fines at Bolani; and captive power plant (2×60 MW), the total expenditure on these is estimated at Rs. 96 crores.

The expansion programme of the Alloy Steel Plant raising its capacity from 1,60,000 tonnes to 260,000 tonnes per annum and modernising its steel making facilities is already under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores.

In addition to the above, schemes for technological upgradation, refurbishing modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant have been formulated to enable the plants to produce to installed capacities at the lowest possible cost. These proposal are under the consideration of the Government. A

number of countries have shown interest in cooperating in these schemes. The best manner of external financing and technology transfer will be decided after Government approvals are available.

The feasibility report of the modernisation and technological upgradation of Burnpur works of IISCO is under preparation.

(d) No technical collaboration has been sought from the Federal Republic of Germany for the technological upgradation and modernisation of the Rourkela Steel plant.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा कोलतार का जलाया जाना

7197. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :
श्री धर्मवीर सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर, भिलाई और राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र कोलतार नहीं जलाते हैं जबकि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र इसे जलाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कोलतार से विभिन्न अन्य उत्पादों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है जिसका लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उपयोग किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में कोलतार का उपयोग करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों में में उत्पादित कोलतार प्रत्येक इस्पात कारखाने में अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकी तथा

स्थापित किए गए उपस्करों के आधार पर थोड़ी अधिक मात्रा में ईंधन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल हो जाता है। कोल तार के उपोत्पादक उत्पादित किए जा रहे हैं। तथा लघु और अन्य इकाइयों को बेचे जा रहे हैं। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में उत्पादित कोलतार का इस्तेमाल इस्पात कारखाने में ही हो जाता है। फिर भी बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में ईंधन के तौर पर कोल तार के इस्तेमाल में बचत करने की दृष्टि से वैकल्पिक ईंधन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इससे कुछ कोलतार आसवन के लिए बच जाएगा जिससे बिक्री के लिए उपोत्पाद तैयार किए जाएंगे।

Non-recognition of Minorities Commission and SC/ST Commission by J & K Government

7198. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has refused to recognise the Minorities Commission and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission of India;

(b) whether the reason for non-recognition of these commissions were sought from the State Government; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) In March, 1979, the former Home Minister and requested the then Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to accept the jurisdiction of the Minorities Commission over the State of J & K. The

Chief Minister had replied that they had been advised that the jurisdiction of the Minorities Commission could be extended only in accordance with Article 370 of the Constitution. The Chief Minister had, however, suggested that any representation or grievance before the Central Government about the welfare of the Minorities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir could be referred to the State Government for their consideration.

As regards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the State Government are extending necessary facilities to the Commission and are furnishing information/reports as and when required by the Commission.

Assassination of Former Chief Minister of Manipur

7199. SHRI B. D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chief Minister of Manipur was assassinated by the extremists recently;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this connection; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Shri Y. Shaiza, former Chief Minister of Manipur was assassinated on 30th January, 1984.

(b) and (c) Nine persons were arrested/detained.

Victimisation/Injustice to Scientists in CSIR

7200. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of instances of victimisation/injustice in service matters of CSIR scientists that have come to the notice of CSIR/Ministry ever since the submission of report of "Sarkar Commission of Enquiry into CSIR affairs" appointed in 1968 by the Central Government;

(b) the steps taken and/or proposed to be taken by the CSIR/Ministry to take due care of such instances and with what results so far; and

(c) Ministry's reactions, if any, to the continued rising trend of victimisation of CSIR scientists and proposals, if any, to arrest forthwith the growth thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A representation dated 21-9-1983 followed by a more specific representation dated 31st January, 1984, has been received from one Scientist of National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur,—a laboratory of CSIR—alleging his victimisation on account of his having submitted a memorandum to the Sarkar Committee of Inquiry on CSIR appointed in 1968 by the President, CSIR. The representation relates to the facts dating back to 1972 and is being expeditiously considered by the Director-General.

(b) All such complaints from Scientists are looked into carefully by CSIR and remedial measures taken as necessary.

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

Lock out in Burn Standard Co.

7201. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Raniganj has declared

lockout in the Durgapur Works since 8 February, 1984;

Statement

(b) the reasons for the lock out;

(c) whether Government have taken action to investigate the Union's complaint that the lockout is illegal;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd, Raniganj has not properly implemented the last agreement of 1979 on workers demands;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the management has deducted workers wages from the fortnightly payment while declaring the lockout; and

(f) whether Government are taking steps to lift the lockout and to settle the dispute through negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) In view of the reasons given to reply to part (b) above, the lock out does not appear to be *prima facie* illegal. However, the matter is presently under conciliation with Addl. Labour Commissioner, Govt. of West Bengal.

(d) Agreement of 1979 on workers demand has been implemented. However, certain points on which disputes have been raised by the union are under conciliation.

(e) Proportionate deduction of wages as per the Payment of Wages Act has been effected in respect of only those workmen who resorted to stoppage of work prior to the 'Lock-out'.

(f) Conciliation Officer, Government of West Bengal has initiated conciliation proceedings in the matter from 18-2-1984.

Initially workmen of one department of Durgapur unit of Raniganj Group of Refractories (BSCL) resorted to 'go slow'; intermittent stoppage of work was reported from 5-1-84 which resulted in total dislocation of work in the entire works. Efforts were made by the management to restore normalcy through persuasion, negotiations and discussion with Unions, serving of warning notices, etc. As no discernible improvement was observed until 3-2-1984, the management declared a partial lockout on 4-2-1984. After the declaration of partial lock-out, acts of indiscipline were reported and senior officers including the Area Central Manager were abused, threatened and kept illegally confined for 24 hours. They were later rescued by the Public authorities. Telephone lines were also disconnected. Inflammatory speeches were reported to have been delivered by some leaders instigating the workers. Officers were also threatened with personal injury and even physical annihilation; and family members of the officers residing in Company's residential quarters attached to company's premises were also restrained and even prevented from procuring food etc. This caused panic and a sense of insecurity among them. In view of these incidents, the management had no alternative but to declare total lock-out with effect from 8-2-1984.

Cases of Industrial Sickness

7202. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small, medium and large industrial units gone sick by the close of calendar year 1983 and whether industrial sickness is a growing phenomenon in the country;

(b) the loss of industrial production on account of industrial sickness in 1982-83;

(c) the number of cases of industrial sickness on account of division of money

from the original line to other lines and other malpractices adopted by the entrepreneurs, business houses and managers which have been brought to the notice of the Government and the particulars of such concerns;

(d) whether representatives of banks and financial institutions played their role to prevent such malpractices and details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to

check industrial sickness and to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Data on sick units as on December, 1983 are not yet available. As per the latest data (provisional) furnished by the Reserve Bank of India the number of large, medium and small scale sick industrial units as at the end of the years 1980, 1981 1982 are as under :—

	1980	1981	1982
Large	409	422	450
Medium	992	994	1,165
Small scale Industrial Units	23,149	25,342	58,534*
Total :	24,550	26,758	60,149

* Not comparable with the data for earlier years as the State Bank of India has included small scale units in protested bills/recalled accounts in its list of sick units, which were not included in the data furnished earlier.

(b) The data are not available.

(c) Though more than one factor is responsible for sickness, according to the perception of the banks, mismanagement or management deficiency, including diversions of funds, in fighting and lack of marketing strategy was the main cause of sickness for 197 out of the 378 large sick industrial units at the end of December, 1979. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of individual constituents of the banks.

(d) The banks and financial institutions have developed monitoring system to prevent diversion of resources by disbonest promoters and misuse of funds. They meet only legitimate requirements of the borrowers and exercise caution to ensure that the amounts drawn by the

borrowers are in fact justified by their legitimate needs and also used for the purposes for which they are drawn.

(e) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

Raw Material to Scrap Re-Roller

7203. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scrap re-rollers in the country are in a fix since they are not getting their main raw material i.e. the re-rollable scrap either from Metal Scrap Trade Corporation through im-

ports or from the Steel Authority of India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rescue the scrap re-rollers from decimation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The Re-rolling industry, including scrap re-rollers, contribute mainly in the production of bars and rods. The overall availability of alternative feed materials to the re-rolling units including re-rollable scrap, has been adequate to match with the country's requirement of finished products.

दक्षिण कोरियाई कंपनी द्वारा टी० वी० सेटों की सप्लाई

7204. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : नया प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 मार्च 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक दक्षिण कोरियाई कंपनी ने भारत को 500 रुपए की दर से टेलीफोन सेट सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण कोरियाई कंपनी ने इस वर्ष के दौरान 20 से 30 लाख टी० वी० सेटों की मांग को देखते हुए 19 इंच की स्क्रीन वाले टी० वी० सेटों की सप्लाई की पेशकश की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोरिया से टी० वी० सेट खरीदने का विचार कर रही है अथवा उन्हें किसी अन्य देश से खरीदे जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कितने टी० वी० सेटों की खरीद का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Allocation of Money under 20 Point Programme in Madhya Pradesh

7205. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh for carrying out the various schemes under the 20-Point Programme during the first three years of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the comparative figures in respect of other States and Union Territories for the purpose ; and

(c) the allocations sought and allocated under the programme for Madhya Pradesh and other States and Union Territories for 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The 20-Point Programme was announced on 14-1-1982 and its implementation was taken up under the Annual Plan 1982-83. Therefore, information about outlays under the 20-Point Programme is available for two years i. e. 1982-83 and 1983-84. As the 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the State Plans, separate outlays are not fixed for the programme. However, these are derived from the State Plans. For 1982-83 and 1983-84 Rs. 563.67 crores and Rs. 701.44 crores respectively are estimated to have been provided for the 20-Point Programme in the Madhya Pradesh Plan.

(b) A statement giving the outlays in the States and Union Territories for the 20-Point Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

(c) Information about outlays for

the 20-Point Programme for 1984-85 will be available in the Annual Plan Document for 1984-85 which will be placed before Parliament after all the State Budgets are presented.

Statement

Outlays on 20-Point Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435.80	613.84
2.	Assam	154.13	192.24
3.	Bihar	491.26	509.35
4.	Gujarat	477.68	653.63
5.	Haryana	200.83	266.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	59.19	79.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	74.41	80.05
8.	Karnataka	322.24	392.75
9.	Kerala	147.14	183.53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	563.67	701.44
11.	Maharashtra	863.83	953.77
12.	Manipur	29.68	26.48
13.	Meghalaya	20.13	20.48
14.	Nagaland	11.74	13.55
15.	Orissa	221.75	262.43
16.	Punjab	269.21	303.22
17.	Rajasthan	234.38	273.22
18.	Sikkim	8.60	9.58
19.	Tamil Nadu	357.64	458.71
20.	Tripura	21.64	31.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	827.53	895.03
22.	West Bengal	299.40	289.45
23.	A & N Islands	4.88	6.54
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.76	18.82
25.	Chandigarh	4.99	7.07
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.73	4.18
27.	Delhi	56.91	74.76
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	19.01	21.52
29.	Lakshadweep	1.18	0.72
30.	Mizoram	13.00	10.65
31.	Pondicherry	7.22	7.55

बोकारो धमन भट्टी से निकलने वाला
धातु कचरा

7206. श्री धर्मवीर सिन्हा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बोकारो धमन भट्टी से निकलने वाले धातु-कचरे की प्रतिशतता 80 होनी चाहिए ;

(ख) वास्तविक रूप से 60 प्रतिशत धातु कचरा निकलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह धातु-कचरा बिहार में सीमेंट उद्योग के लिए अत्यधिक उपयोगी है और यदि हां, तो इसे अन्य राज्यों को भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) :

(क) और (ख) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यह परिकल्पना की गई थी कि कारखाने में एक टन तप्त धातु का उत्पादन होने पर धमन-भट्टी से 574 किलोग्राम अथवा 57.4 प्रतिशत धातुमल निकलेगा। अप्रैल, 1983 से जनवरी, 1984 की अवधि में कारखाने में उत्पादित तप्त धातु से 561 किलोग्राम प्रतिटन अथवा 56.1 प्रतिशत की दर से धातुमल निकला है। प्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से यह एक सराहनीय बात है।

(ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार, दोनों राज्यों में स्थित सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों को दानेदार धातुमल सप्लाई कर रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों की संभावित खरीद के कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने वर्ष 1976 में इन राज्यों के सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों को दानेदार धातुमल का आबंटन किया था। उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश (राज्य सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सीमेंट बनाने का एक कारखाना) को प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख टन तथा बिहार में स्थित कारखानों को 2.8 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का आबंटन करने का निश्चय किया गया था। जनवरी, 1983 में बिहार के लघु क्षेत्र के सीमेंट के छोटे-छोटे कारखानों को 0.12 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का और आबंटन किया गया था। इसके अलावा यह भी स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि जैसे ही दानेदार धातुमल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं तथा परिवहन की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, वैसे ही बिहार में सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों की 3.75 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का और आबंटन किया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन के
फील्ड स्टाफ के लिए तकनीकी
ऊर्जा

7207. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन के फील्ड-स्टाफ ने अपने संबर्ग को तकनीकी संबर्ग घोषित कराने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें तकनीकी-स्टाफ घोषित करने तथा उन्हें तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस ० बी ० चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श संगठन के क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों की निर्धारित योग्यता ऐसी है जिसके आधार पर उन्हें तकनीकी संवर्ग घोषित करना उचित नहीं है ।

Collection of Money From Maruti Dealers

7208. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 3 lakhs each had been collected from 83 dealers for Maruti cars ;

(b) whether after nationalisation of the company balance sheet of assets and liabilities was drawn and money refunded to the dealers under reference ; and

(c) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. has accepted liabilities of the Maruti Ltd. including Central Bank loans of Rs. 25 lakhs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Erstwhile M/s. Maruti Ltd. was nationalised and the new company Maruti Udyog Ltd. took over the undertakings but not its liabilities. The liabilities are being gone into by the Commissioner of Payments. Various claims lodged with the Commissioner of Payments include 84 cases for refund of dealership deposits and a claim from the Central Bank of India. These claims are being considered by the Commissioner of Payments in accordance with the provisions of the Maruti Ltd. (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

Complaints against illegal Cabaret Dances being arranged in Restaurants/Hotels in Delhi.

7209. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Government policy regarding issue of licences for cabaret dances in hotels/restaurants in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have received certain complaints regarding illegal cabaret dances being arranged in small restaurants/hotels in Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to check such illegal cabarets therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The issue of licences for staging floor shows is governed by the Regulations 232 to 243 of the Regulations for licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusement (other than Cinemas) and Performances for Public Amusement, 1980, issued under the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

(b) and (c) No such complaint has been received. However, some of the restaurants, who have not been granted licence, are staging floor shows, on the basis of stay orders granted by the Delhi High Court.

Rescue of Indian bearings manufacturing Industry

7210. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to rescue Rs. 250-crore Indian bearing manufacturing industry from extinction because of massive dumping of bearings by East European countries which have reduced the prices by 70 percent ; and

(b) the reasons for not banning the import of bearings when indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Import of bearings from some of the East European countries at prices much lower than the original price lists of the suppliers has been noticed. Ministry of Finance have advised the Customs authorities to investigate the matter fully for determining the real value of the goods for the purpose of levy of customs duty.

(b) Those sizes and types of bearings which are being manufactured by the Indian bearing manufacturers have been placed under the list of non-permissible/banned items and list of limited permissible items of the Import Policy.

मोतीहारी में औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र खोलना

7211. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले के मुख्यालय मोतीहारी में औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि किसी भी काम को करवाने में कदाचार और भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है जिसके लिए स्थानीय प्राधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करवाएगी ताकि पूर्वी जिले के उद्यमियों को कुछ राहत मिल सके और वहां लघु उद्योग स्थापित हो सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी, नहीं। पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले के मुख्यालय मोतीहारी में एक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र पहले से ही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के कर्मचारी राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी होते हैं। स्थानीय अधिकारियों के कदाचारों और भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित किसी भी शिकायत को राज्य सरकार द्वारा देखा जाता है।

Raw material for paper factories in Orissa

7212. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of a number of paper factories in Orissa using bamboo as raw material, some special programme for afforestation in the State has been chalked out ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the manner in which these factories are present getting bamboo and other raw material for manufacturing paper; and

(c) whether any of these paper manufacturing concerns is maintaining its own cluster of forest preserve to meet its needs; if so, the particulars thereof and the area covered by it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Plantation of quick growing species and economic plantations are implemented as State Plan Schemes under Production Forestry in the State of Orissa to meet the requirement of industries and mills, etc. The main objective of such plantations is to replace and enrich the existing less valuable low density forests with more

valuable trees. The Sixth Plan outlay under the above two schemes is Rs. 270.00 lakh and it is anticipated to raise around 27000 ha. plantations. The State has raised around 25000 ha. during 1980-81 to 1983-84.

(b) and (c) The existing paper mills are obtaining their raw material requirement from forest leases, departmentally worked forests and forests worked by the Orissa Forest Development Corporation. A part of the raw material requirement is also procured from outside the State.

"Wilds Animals available in National Park, Hazaribagh"

7213. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of wild animal available in the National Park in Hazaribagh Bihar and whether there is any decline in the last ten years ;

(b) whether Government are aware of wanton destruction of forest in that area disturbing the sanctuary for the wild animals, if so, steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether there is any time bound programme to make up the loss, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Research Vessel for Geo-Scientific Exploration

7214. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has acquired a vessel from the Ship-

ping Corporation of India which is remodelled as a research vessel and equipped for undertaking geo-scientific cruises ;

(b) if so, whether the vessel has been put into use ;

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to explore the minerals from sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A cargo ship acquiring from Shipping Corporation of India re modelled as a research vessel, has been put to use by Geological Survey of India since, 1983

(c) and (d) So far nine cruises have been undertaken by the Ship "Samundra Manthan" covering parts of both west and east coast of India and parts of Andaman sea for mapping of the sea-bed and collection of samples. The main purpose of these cruises has been to acquire better knowledge of geology of the sea-bed and also to examine its mineral potentials. Geological Survey of India is now processing the data for preparation of sedimentological and geological map of the sea-bed.

Visit to China by Industrial Team

7215. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an industrialist team has visited China recently for establishing joint ventures in China ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the industrialist delegates who visited China ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to(c) No industrialist team has recently visited China for establishing joint ventures. However, a China Investment Promotion meeting was held from June 7 to 11, 1982 at Guanzhou jointly sponsored by Mofert, China and UNIDO. The Indian delegation to the meeting included three industrialists. They signed letters of intent or memoranda of understanding showing mutual interest for collaboration in fields like, coaltar, enamel, anti-corrosive protection of pipelines, advanced dyeing and printing equipment and printed and finished cut bath towels. Both sides still have a lot of differences in their approach and marketing of the product within China.

Promotion of Forest Based Industries in North Eastern Region

7216. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for the promotion of forest based industries in the North-Eastern region ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Paper and plywood industries based on forest resources have already been established in the organised sector in the North East, and further projects are under implementation. So far as the small scale sector is concerned, according to the action plans prepared for various Districts in the North East, a large number of forest based industries are reported to be registered with the State Directorate of Industries, and further industries based on forestry have also been identified.

Expenditure in Public Undertakings

7217. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Public Undertakings under his Ministry have cut down their plan and non-plan expenditure in pursuance of the Prime Minister's recent directive ;

(b) whether some of the Undertakings which are perennially in red like the MAMC have violated the above directive ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such losing undertakings for not complying with the Prime Minister's directive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A cut of 5% in the overall Plan allocation and 3% on Non-Plan expenditure, excluding that on interest payments, was imposed by the Ministry of Finance. The cuts in the Plan Outlay were effected in various projects by project review.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Border Disputes in States

7218. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain border disputes of certain States pending before Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether a Commission has been appointed to solve the problem ; and

(d) if so, the details of the Commission's report received by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Boundry disputes between the following States involving territorial claims/counter-claims are pending :

- (i) Maharashtra and Karnataka ;
- (ii) Karnataka and Kerala ;
- (iii) Assam and Nagaland ; and
- (iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No such Commission has been appointed recently.

(d) Does not arise.

Annual Report of DGTD

7219. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether last year the DGTD Annual Report was published ;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the same is done regularly ; and

(c) the facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A report on the functioning of the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD), an attached office under the administrative control of Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development), is included in the Annual Report of this Ministry/Department, which is brought out regularly on annual basis. In addition, DGTD also publishes a report containing primarily industrial production data, etc. The last such report is for the year 1978-79 published in 1980.

(b) and (c) DGTD's Report for

the period 1979—1982 is under print. There was some delay in bringing out this Report as it was decided to restructure the Report with a view to increase its coverage and thereby its utility. DGTD have already undertaken compilation of the report for the subsequent period.

Publication of position of licences, letters of intent and registration

7220. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the updated and consolidated licensing position of letter of intent, industrial licences and registration is being published regularly ;

(b) if so, facts in details giving the regularly of the same for the last one year ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to do so, with facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, in respect of letters of intent and industrial licences being issued under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and schemes registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development are published every month by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'.

Construction Work in Bokaro Steel Plant

7221. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) details of the construction work carried out in the Bokaro Steel Plant,

giving the nature of work, amount involved for the last three years with year-wise break up ;

(b) work given to the private contractors, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited and done departmentally, giving the names of the contractors ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the departmental workers and the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited were ignored and preference given to the private contractors ; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During the last three years, construction work in Blast Furnace, Coke Oven, Steel Melting Shop, Cold Rolling Mills, and other auxiliary zones has been carried out under the 40 MT expansion scheme as well as the Captive Power Plant of the Bokaro Steel Plant. The extent of work done is given in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Performance during		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(i) 40 MT Expansion</i>				
1.	Concreting (M ³)	144856	152217	86834
2.	Structural Erection (T)	15242	16624	13045
3.	Equipment Erection (T)	19084	15519	17105
<i>(ii) Captive Power Unit :</i>				
1.	Concreting (M ³)	14388	14002	8782
2.	Structural Erection (T)	1372	497	422
3.	Equipment Erection (T)	549	2026	3974

The expenditure incurred on the 4.0 MT expansion schemes as well as on the Captive Power Plant during the last three years is given as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Construction work	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (prov.)
4 MT Expansion	156.20	139.38	123.57
Captive Power Plant	11.20	38.71	22.33

(b) HSCL have been entrusted with the major item of construction such as civil works, structural erection and equipment erection. The volume of work done by HSCL at Bokaro for the various schemes of 4.0 MT expansion and Captive Power Plant are given below :—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Performance during		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>(i) 4 MT Expansion</i>				
1.	Concreting (M ³)	139988	149044	83558
2.	Structural Erection (T)	8054	10266	8198
3.	Equipment Erection (T)	6151	7821	3788
<i>(ii) Captive Power Plant :</i>				
1.	Concreting (M ³)	14188	11355	7328

Information about work done departmentally and through contractors is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Mineral based Industries in Koraput District of Orissa

7222. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have got completed the survey of Koraput district by the State Geological Survey Team to locate the minerals in that district ;

(b) if so, the minerals found so far and the quantity and quality assessed for utilisation and utilised so far ;

(c) the names of the industries already being set up and proposed to be set up by utilising these minerals ; and

(d) the names of the private parties which received licence for mining in Koraput district and the name of the minerals mined for industrial uses so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K P. SALVE) : (a) Exploration of minerals are being continued in the Koraput district, Orissa by the State Geological Survey Team.

(b) The important minerals so far located by the State Geological Survey Team include bauxite, manganese, iron ore, limestone, tin ore, dolomite, chinaclay, graphite, quartzite etc. The reserves of these minerals and ores are being assessed.

(c) The Mineral-based industries which have been set up or are in the process of construction or are proposed to be set up in Koraput district are as follows :—

(i) Ferro-Manganese Plant at Rayagada.

(ii) Ferro-silicon at Theruvalli

(iii) Aluminium complex, by the National Aluminium Company.

(iv) Graphite beneficiation plant.

(v) Establishment of a few mini cement plants.

(vi) One million tonne/year capacity cement plant.

(d) According to the information supplied by the State Government the private parties who have been granted mining leases in the district include (i) M/s. Jeypore Sugar Company Limited, (ii) M/s. T.P. Mineral Industries, (iii) Dr. Sarojini Pradhan (iv) M/s. Gangeya Supply Agency, (v) Sri M R Das, (vi) Sri H N Mishra, (vii) Sri T.R. Mediratta, (viii) Sri J C. Budharaj, (ix) Sri T C. Mittal, (x) M/s Khaitan Mineral Development Company Limited, (xi) Sri R.R. Mohanty, (xii) Sri B.K. Mania, (xiii) Sri K.K. Agrawalla, (xiv) Sri Deep Chand Jain and (xv) Sri S. B. Patel. The Minerals being mined for industrial uses include manganese ore, limestone, quartzite, tin and graphite.

Aluminium Silicon Factory in Orissa

7223. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NALCO has prepared the feasibility project report for setting up the Aluminium Silicon factory in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the place selected for the factory and expected date of starting the construction work ;

(c) total estimated cost of the factory and the production capacity of Aluminium liquid after completion ;

(d) whether M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. also prepared the Unit's feasibility

report and applied for the licence ;
and

(e) if so, the reasons for rejection of the proposal by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Through UNDP assistance. M/s Tsvetmetpromexport of USSR prepared a feasibility report for an Aluminium Silicon alloy demonstration unit on behalf of Indian Rare Earth Ltd. (IRE) using sillimanite from Orissa Sands Complex. The capital outlay envisaged for the demonstration unit with capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year of primary alloy equivalent to 30,000 tonnes per year of commercial alloy is of the order of Rs. 21 crores.

M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), a State Government undertaking, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) had shown interest in implementing this scheme with financial assistance from UNIDO as well as Soviet Union. Taking into consideration that NALCO would be in a comfortable position to meet the requirements of power, aluminium metal and alumina for setting up of the Aluminium Silicon experimental demonstration Unit, NALCO has been nominated by the Government to coordinate with the UNIDO for setting up of the unit in collaboration with the Soviet Union.

**Submission of Report Regarding
Committee on Forest and
Tribals in India**

7224. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Forest and Tribals in India has submitted its report to the Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations concerning different aspects of tribal development and forest development to the Government in details ;

(c) whether these recommendations and findings have been examined by his Ministry and formulated the schemes and programmes for its implementations by the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the states ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made by the States to achieve the aims and objectives of the recommendation and the policy on forest and tribals, State-wise reported so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are in regard to forest policy, forestry and tribal development/programmes shifting cultivation, forest villages, social forestry, forest-based industries, minor forest produce; forest labour cooperative society, bio-sphere reserve and management system.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The progress made so far include grant of long-term heritable and inalienable rights over the land in the possession of forest villagers, settlement of shifting cultivator families in few pockets, elimination of contractory-agency from forestry operations in 12 States, organisation of Forest Labour Cooperative Society in three States and creation of a 'Tribal Wing' in Madhya Pradesh State.

**Central assistance for infrastructure in
backward areas**

7225. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2800 on 10 August, 1983 regarding Shivaraman Committee on the development of backward areas and state :

(a) the criteria for the classification of the industrially backward areas into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' ;

(b) the items of infrastructure for which the Central Government assist the State Governments in each no industry district ; and

(c) the names of the districts, State-wise, which have been provided Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 2 crores for infrastructure development during the past three years including the current financial year (1983-84) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The criteria adopted for classification of industrially backward areas into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are as follows :—

- (i) Category 'A' districts comprise 'No Industry' Districts—that is districts having no large or medium scale industry and 'Special Region' districts— are hilly, remote and inaccessible areas ;
- (ii) Category 'B' districts comprise of erst-while Central Subsidy districts minus those included in Category 'A' ;
- (iii) Category 'C' districts comprise of erstwhile concessional finance districts minus those included in categories 'A' and 'B'.

(b) and (c) The details of the scheme have been recently discussed with some of the State Governments and are expected to be finalised shortly. Flow of Central

Assistance to the State Governments, will, therefore, commence only in 1984-85.

Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters who went underground during Freedom Struggle

7226. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the approach of Government for the sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension to those who went underground during the freedom struggle and thus avoided arrest/conviction but played a significant role on liberating the country ;

(b) whether any such freedom fighters have since been granted freedom fighters' pension and the number thereof, State-wise ;

(c) the number of application received under this category from each State/ Union Territory upto 31 December, 1983 and the number of cases still pending for sanction as on that date ; and

(d) the likely date by which all such claims would be disposed off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A person who remained underground for more than six months in connection with his participation in the National freedom movement is eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension provided he was :—

1. proclaimed offender ; or
2. one on whom an award for arrest/head was announced ; or
3. one for whom detention order was issued but not served.

Under the 1972 Scheme, a person claiming the suffering of abscondence was required to support his claim by documentary evidence based on official records, such as Government orders, court documents, warrant of arrest etc. But this requirement has been relaxed under the liberalised pension scheme affective from 1-8-80. Under the Liberalised Scheme if the official records are not available, one is required to substantiate one's claim underground suffering by way of a certificate from a veteran freedom fighter who had himself undergone imprisonment for not less than five years. Such a certificate is acceptable only if the 'certifier' and 'certified' freedom fighter belong to the same administrative unit namely the district at the relevant time.

(b) and (c) Several freedom fighters have since been granted Samman pension claimed by them on the basis of underground suffering and cases of many are under finalisation but no separate records have been maintained for those granted Samman Pension for their jail suffering and those granted Samman Pension on the basis of underground suffering.

(d) A pension case is finalised on the basis of verification report of the State Government. In most of the pending cases the verification reports are awaited. These cases are expected to be finalised as soon as verification reports from the State Governments and/or requisite documents/evidence from the applicants become available. Every effort is being made to speed up the disposal of claims for Samman Pension.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

7227. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to set up any new cement factories in the Public/Private sector in Himachal Pradesh during the last year of Sixth Five Year Plan, and the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such factories have been planned alongwith the details about the availability of raw material like limestone, etc. alongwith capacity for production in each case; and

(c) the likely date by which each one of the proposed factories would be set up and start production of cement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Apart from the existing factory of Cement Corporation of India at Rajbar with an annual capacity of 2 lakh tonnes, A.C.C. Ltd. are expected to commission a new cement plant at Gagal with an annual capacity of 5.6 lakh tonnes per annum. The Cement Corporation has also been granted a letter of Intent for expanding the Rajbar plant by 2 lakh tonnes per annum. In addition to these, a number of units in the private sector have been approved for setting up mini/white cement plants in various parts of Himachal Pradesh as indicated in Statement-I. These are under various stages of implementation. As regards limestone reserves, information by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of mini cement/white cement plants approved for being set up in Himachal Pradesh.

S.No.	Name of the party	Location	*IL/LI/ R	Capacity Lakh Tonnes
1.	Shri Vinod Kumar	Paonta Sahib	IL	0.66
2.	Shri Krishan Kashyap	Sundarnagar	LI	0.66
3.	Arihant Steel & Alloy Ltd.	Paonta Sahib	LI	0.66
4.	Surendra Singh Kairon	Mandi	LI	0.66
5.	Shri I.P. Banwat	H.P.	LI	0.66
6.	Shri A.S. Bhartari	Sirmur	LI	0.66
7.	Shaw Wallace & Co.	Sirmur Dt.	LI	0.50@
8.	Shri Satish Jain	Sirmur Dt.	LI	0.66@
9.	Shri Sant Jain Narain (P) Ltd.	Dharamkot Dist. Kangra	R	0.33
10.	Shri Ashok Kuma Khanna	Paonta (Sirmur)	R	0.10
11.	K.K. Cements India Ltd.	Sunder Nagar Mandi Distt.	R	0.33
12.	Shri Srinath Khandelwal	Dharamkot Dist. Kangra	R	0.18
13.	Shri Manish Beri Jullundur (Punjab)	Barthal Distt. Sirmur	R	0.18
14.	M/s. Sattar Field Trade & Institute Ltd. Calcutta	Alsindhi Teh. Karsag Distt. Mandi	R	0.33
15.	Shri S. Gurdayal Singh (Punjab)	Ludhiana Dharamkot Distt. Kangra	R	0.15
16.	Shri Dev Raj Gulati	Dharamkot Distt. Kangra	R	0.15
17.	Shri Subhash Gupta M/s. Amit Kumar Cement Ltd., New Delhi	Dadaun Dist. Sirmur	R	0.33
18.	Shri Krishan Kumar Mittal (Ashish Agarwal Cement Works, (P) Ltd.)	Kalamb Nahan Distt. Sirmur	R	0.33
19.	M/s. Peruri Cement Corpn. Faridabad	Al-sindi Distt. Mandi	R	0.297

*IL—Industrial Licence
LI—Letter of Intent
R—GDTD Registration

@White Cement.

Statement-II

Lime Stone Deposits in Himachal Pradesh

(In million tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of the Distt.	Proved	Indicated	Inferred
1.	Bilaspur	150	—	200
2.	Champa	400	—	—
3.	Mandi—			
	Alsindi	75	—	200
	Sundernaga	10	—	112
4.	Kangra	9.6	—	—
5.	Sirmur	15	200	39
6.	Kulu	—	—	5
7.	Simla	—	—	84

Source : Directorate of Geology & Mining, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

Fall in Cement Production Target

7228. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be a fall in cement production target during the current year by 1 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation and take necessary steps to overcome the factors likely to cause such a big short-fall in cement output ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As against a production of 28 millions anticipated during the year 1983-84, the actual production is estimated at 27 million tonnes.

(b) Infrastructural constraints in terms of supply of power and slippages in materialisation of additional capacity had contributed to a short-fall of 1 million tonnes in production.

(c) Government are making every effort to increase availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity and sanctioning additional capacity.

Procedure and Progress of Self-employment

7229. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and procedure adopted regarding self-employment schemes for the educated unemployed introduced since 1981; and

(b) the details regarding the progress

so far made in physical and financial terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed was announced on 15th August, 1983. It is being implemented through District Industries Centres all over the country excepting cities having population of one million and above. It aims at providing to 2.50 lakh self-employment ventures per year through industry, service and small business routes to educated unemployed youth having passed Matriculation and above and within the age group of 18-35 years. It is not open to those who have access to alternative sources of finance or belong to relatively affluent sections of the society. DTC Task Forces consisting of General Manager, Credit Manager, representatives of Lead Bank, District Employment Officer and concerned SISI identify the beneficiaries and depending on the projects being found feasible/viable recommend their loan applications to the banks for Composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000% to a single beneficiary. Government of India give an outright capital subsidy of 25% to each loan contracted by the entrepreneur from the bank. The Subsidy is released to the Banks after at least 25% of the loan is disbursed by them. The Subsidy portion is kept as a fixed deposit in the name of the borrower and earns interest, when 3/4th of the term loan amount due is recovered, the balance is adjusted by the Banks against the fixed deposit.

(b) As per reports received from State Governments/DICs upto 29th March, 1984, 3.08 lakh applications were scrutinised and recommended to the banks by the DIC Task Forces and 81,032 cases involving credit of about Rs. 118 crores were sanctioned by the banks.

Complaints regarding Non-implementation of Self-employment Programme

7230. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some complaints have been received regarding non-implementation of the self-employment programme by the Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Export of Leather Items

7231. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the items made of leather which are popular in foreign countries and are exported;

(b) how much profit is being earned by way of export of leather goods; and

(c) efforts taken by Government to improve the working conditions of people engaged in the leather industry in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Leather Footwear, Shoe uppers, Leather garments, small leather goods like wallets, purses, ladies handbags, brief cases, industrial gloves, sports balls and saddlery goods are main items of leather which are popular in foreign countries and exported.

(b) Data regarding profits earned by export of leather goods is not separately maintained. However, leather goods of the value of Rs. 123.48 crores were exported during nine months period March to December, 1983.

(c) About 12.5 lakh persons are estimated to be engaged in the leather industry in the country. Ministry of

Labour propose to conduct statistical-cum-demographic survey in respect of various categories of un-organised labour engaged in collection of raw hides and skins to formulate programmes for their socio-economic upliftment. Facilities are being provided for modernisation of small scale units of leather industry. This would reduce human fatigue as well as improve the productivity of workers and lead to creation of congenial atmosphere at the work-place. The Central Standing Committee of Rural Un-organised Labour under the Ministry of Labour have suggested the setting up of cooperatives to eliminate the middle-men in the leather industry. Leather Development Corporations and Village Industries Commission have been set up by various State Governments to provide assistance to workers engaged in the leather industry by supply of inputs; upgradation of technical skills and marketing assistance to eliminate middlemen. Bharat Leather Corporation has set up a Common Facility Centre under its Package Assistance Programme at Agra, where artisans are provided with raw materials, sheds, machinery and equipment as well as training and design guidance in a single complex. Depending on the success of this scheme, similar centres will be set up by the Corporation in different parts of the country where there are large concentrations of leather workers.

**Non Practising Allowance to M.B.B.S.
by Bokaro Steel Limited**

7232. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Bokaro Steel Plant Ltd. has sanctioned non-practising allowance and other benefits to the M.B.B.S. doctors and diploma holders for medical practice ;

(b) if so, total number of persons benefitted under this scheme ;

(c) whether a number of cases of persons holding diploma for medical

practice, have been pending since long for sanction of non-practising allowance and other benefits ;

(d) if so, number of such cases ; and

(e) details of the reasons for not considering their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Doctors in Bokaro Steel Plant who are in the executive grade and hold MBBS degrees or Post-graduate qualifications are paid non-practising pay (NPP) as per rules of the Steel Authority of India.

(b) There are 176 doctors drawing NPP in Bokaro Steel Plant (including Mines).

(c) to (e) All doctors who hold a degree or a post-graduate qualification, are paid non-practising pay. There is, however, one doctor, who holds a diploma, but is not getting any non-practising pay. He is in the non-executive grade and is not entitled to this pay.

**Dropping of 1st May from the List of
Holidays for Central Government
Establishments**

7233. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have noticed that 1st May, the International Labour Day has been dropped from the list of holidays published for the year 1984 for some of the Central Government establishments in some parts of the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The information is not

centrally maintained in this Department, and as such no information can possibly be furnished.

Incidents of Kidnapping in the Capital

7234 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many incidents of kidnapping were reported in Delhi during 1983 and how many cases had been registered in the respect ;

(b) in how many cases kidnapped persons were found out ; and

(c) the special steps taken to prevent kidnapping in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The requisite figures are indicated below :

(1) Number of cases registered in 1983.	594
(2) Number of persons kidnapped in these cases.	613
(3) Number of persons recovered.	537

(c) kidnapping cannot be anticipated to make it possible to take preventive steps unless prior indications are available. However, as and when any complaint is lodged, prompt action is taken to recover the kidnapped persons and to apprehend the culprits.

Compensation Paid to Family of Deceased Police Constable

7235. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the incident of death of a police constable on the hand of three suspected robbers on 14 March, 1984 in the capital ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether the family of the deceased constable has been given any compensation and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the night between 13th & 14th March, 1984, while trying to apprehend three suspicious looking youngmen, a police night patrol party was fired at by one of the man. Thereafter the man managed to escape and Constable Ram Chander, who was hit by the bullet, was declared dead on arrival at the Hindu Rao Hospital. A case under sections 302/307/353/186/34 IPC and 27/54/59 of Arms Act has been registered at Police Station, Kashmere Gate and efforts are being made to trace out the culprits.

(c) Apart from the entitlement of the family of the deceased to Pension, Provident Fund, Group Insurance and other dues, admissible to the families of deceased Government servants, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been granted from the relief fund of the Chief Executive Councillor, Lt. Governor. Another sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been given from the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund.

Hot charging system in Rourkela Steel Plant

7236. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal for the introduction of hot charging system in Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, by when this system is expected to be introduced; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) A hot and cold transfer system was installed at Rourkela Steel Plant in 1971. But due to technological and operational factors in the Rourkela Steel Plants (problems in processing bulk quantities of the same grade and same size slabs, mill programming requirements and materials flow problem) it was found not possible to use this equipment in the plant despite repeated efforts. This problem was examined in detail by expert design engineers who finally determined that it was not possible for this system to be utilised in the Rourkela Steel Plant. So this system was dismantled in July 1978.

Merger of grade 'A' and grade 'B' of Central Stenographers Service

7237. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the Stenographers Association met him on 12 January, 1983;

(b) whether the Association made a representation that Grade 'A' and Grade 'B' of the Central Stenographers Service be merged;

(c) whether both Section Officers and Senior P. As (Grade 'B') are appointed on limited departmental examination.

(d) whether in the case of Grade 'B' CSS, half service for Under Secretary's post is considered; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to remove the anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was one of the demands.

(c) 50 percent of the Select List vacancies in the Grade of Section Officer and 50 percent of the vacancies in Grade 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are filled through the Central Secretariat Service Section Officers' Grade/Stenographers Grade 'B' limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

(d) The length of 'approved service' in Grade 'A' of CSSS for determining the eligibility of Grade 'A' Officers for inclusion of their names in the Select List of Grade I of CSS (Under Secretary) is reckoned by adding half of the service rendered in Grade 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

(e) Grade 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Services is not a feeder grade for promotion to Grade I of CSS. Grade 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is lower in rank than the Section Officer's Grade and higher in rank than Assistant Grade of CSS. For these reasons, only half of the service rendered in Grade 'B' has been allowed to be reckoned in the length of service in Grade 'A' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service for determining the eligibility for promotion to Grade I of Central Secretariat Service. There is no anomaly.

Stagnation in Grade 'B' Stenographers

7238. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute stagnation in case of Grade 'B' Stenographers;

(b) whether Department of Personal and Administrative Reforms have called a list of Sr. P. As upto 1977, who have not been promoted as Grade 'A' Stenographers; and

(c) if so, whether while promoting Grade 'B' Stenographers and transferring to other Ministries, their seniority will be kept in tact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Seniority of Grade 'B' Stenographers nominated to other cadres for promotion to Grade 'A' against Select List vacancies will be regulated in accordance with the central Secretariat Stenographers Service (Seniority of Transferred Officers) Regulations, 1971.

Sick Industrial in Haryana

7239. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick small scale industries which have been identified for providing nursing programme in Haryana during the last five years;

(b) the number of such units from District Karnal;

(c) the number of such units found fit for revival;

(d) the number of such units which have actually been nursed in Karnal District; and

(e) the steps Government are taking to rehabilitate the remaining small scale industries in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d)
The present data collection system does not yield State-wise/District-wise information of sick SSI units which have been identified for putting under nursing pro-

gramme, number of units found fit for revival, number of units actually nursed, etc.

(e) Government have taken a number of steps including Haryana State for revival of sick small industrial units such as setting up a Special Cell in the Reserve Bank of India; constituted State Level Inter-institutional Committees to render assistance for revival in a coordinated manner; introduction of Margin Money Scheme for the purpose of rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector and setting up a Standing Committee on Industrial Sickness by the All India Small Scale Industries Board to identify the problems of sick units and to suggest remedial measures for their rehabilitation. In addition, the financial institutions as also the State Governments have taken a number of steps to revive and rehabilitate sick units in the small scale sector.

Dealer for Maruti Cars at Patna

7240. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether dealer has already been appointed at Patna for delivery of Maruti cars; and

(b) if so, when delivery of vehicles is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) Maruti Udyog Ltd. expects to start delivery of cars at Patna by July, 1984.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा
3 (3) का कार्यान्वयन

7241. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को देश के "क" "ख" और तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में द्विभाषी रूप में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पर्यावरण विभाग और "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3 (3) की क्रियान्वित की प्रतिशतता का पृथक-पृथक क्षेत्रवार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश के सभी तीनों क्षेत्रों में उक्त सभी मदों संबंधी कार्य को शतप्रतिशत द्विभाषी रूप में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यावरण उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली में स्थित पर्यावरण विभाग (मुख्य) के संबंध में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के क्रियान्वयन की प्रतिशतता, नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	प्रतिशतता
1981-82	उपलब्ध नहीं है
1982-83 (1-10-82 से आगे)	91
1983-84 (31-12-83 तक)	74

"क", "ख" तथा "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विभाग की 1.11.1980 को स्थापना की गई थी तथा आरंभ में हिन्दी के कर्मचारी नहीं थे । जनवरी, 1982 तक विभाग, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के परिसर में उस विभाग में उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों की सहायता से काम कर रहा था । हिन्दी के पूरे कर्मचारी केवल, 1983 में उपलब्ध हुए।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली कठिनाइयों में शामिल है :— हिन्दी कर्मचारियों का उपलब्ध न होना तथा हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की कमी, फिर भी विभाग कि कुछ कामों की वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी प्रकृति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुपालन के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Setting of Pakistani and Bangladeshi Nationals in the Border Areas

7242. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the large number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals who have crossed the boarder and illegally settled in the border areas of Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details of their number in Gujarat who have been repatriated to Pakistan during the last three years (year-wise) and during the period from 1 January, to 31 January, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) No such survery has been made. Due action in acoordance with the law is taken as and when illegal entrants are detected.

**Constitutions of Hindi Advisory
Committee in Ministries**

7243. SHRI CAHITTUBHAI
GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have consti-
tuted Hindi Advisory Committee in all
Ministries;

(b) if so, the details of their meetings
during 1983 as well as the details of the
resolutions passed and implemented;

(c) whether there have been some
instances where *ad hoc* appointments are
made pertaining to Hindi work and if so,
details in this regard; and

(d) efforts being made for the pro-
gressive programme of Hindi by constitu-
ting sub-committees of the Hindi Ad-
visory Committees in all the Depart-
ments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and
(b) A list showing names of the Ministries/
Departments where Hindi Salahkar
Samitis have been constituted and num-
ber of their meetings held during 1983 is
attached Statement. These Samitis render
advice in regard to implementation of the
official language policy of the Government
and for progressive use of Hindi in the
Ministries and their offices. The Minis-
tries/Departments concerned take full

cognizance of their practicable recom-
mendations and the action taken on them
is reported in subsequent meetings of the
Samitis.

(c) With the initial constitution of the
Central Secretariat Official Language
Service, the employees who were working
against posts in Group 'C' of the Service
on 19-9-81 have been regularised. New
100% new vacancies of Junior Translators
and 25% of Senior Translators in this
group are to be filled through the Staff
Selection Commission. Pending availabi-
lity of approved candidates the Vacancies
of Translators are being filled on *ad-hoc*
basis. Against 75% Vacancies of Senior
Translators candidates are recommended
for appointment on promotion on the
basis of combined seniority in the Service
and they will be regularised according to
recommendations of the Departmental
Promotion Committee. The Vacancies in
groups 'A' & 'B' posts of the Service are
being filled on *ad-hoc* basis. These will
be filled on regular basis after completion
of the initial constitution of the gazetted
posts of the Central Secretariat Official
Language Service.

(d) Government is making all efforts
to make the programme for the progres-
sive use of Hindi a success. But this
depends on implementation and can be
done only by preparing adequate infras-
tructure and the Government servants for
this purpose. This objective cannot be
achieved by the Sub-Committees of Hindi
Salahkar Samitis. They have only ad-
visory role to play.

Statement

*List of Mini tries/Departments where Hindi salahkars smitis have been consti-
tuted and number of their meetings held during 1983.*

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Number of meetings held during 1983
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	3
2.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	4
3.	Ministry of Railways	—

1	2	3
4.	P & T Deptt. (Ministry of Communications)	3
5.	Ministry of External Affairs (Upsamiti of Kendriya Hindi Samiti)	1
6.	Ministry of Education & Culture	2
7.	Ministry of Defence	3
8.	Ministry of Agriculture	1
9.	Ministry of Finance	1
10.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	3
11.	Ministry of Industry	2
12.	Ministry of Commerce	2
13.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	3
14.	Department of Supply	3
15.	Ministry of Steel & Mines	2
16.	Ministry of Energy	1
17.	Ministry of Home Affairs	—
18.	Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	2
19.	Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation	2
20.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	—
21.	Ministry of Planning	2
22.	Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies	2
23.	Ministry of Rural Development	3
24.	Ministry of Works and Housing	1
25.	Ministry of Irrigation	2
26.	Ministry of Social Welfare	1
27.	Deptt. of Science and Technology	—
28.	Department of Environment	—
29.	Deptt. of Ocean Development	—

A joint
Salkahkar
Samiti
exists.

Programme Evaluated by P.E.O.

7244. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the programme evaluated by the programme evaluation organisation of Planning Commission in different fields of development like agriculture, irrigation, communication and health and the main conclusion thereof ;

(b) whether the Organisation had suggested measures to bring improvement in the situation ;

(c) whether the evaluation by the PEO had brought substantial changes in any field ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) ; (a) A list of the evaluation studies/reports brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission from time to time relating to development in different fields like agriculture, irrigation, communication and health is enclosed (Statement). The findings and recommendations of these reports are given in the relevant reports themselves. Copies of the evaluation reports are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The P.E.O. forwards copies of the evaluation reports to the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments for necessary follow-up action as this comes within their purview.

Statement

List of Evaluation Studies conducted by the programme Evaluation Organisation in the fields of Agriculture Irrigation Communication and Health

1. Study in Cooperative farming.
2. Evaluation of 1958-59 Rabi Crop Campaign in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Study of the Multiplication and Distribution Programme for Improved Seed.
4. Soil Conservation Programme for Agricultural Land.
5. Problems of Coordination in Agricultural Programme.
6. Cotton Extension in P.E.P.S.U.—A case study.
7. Study on the use of Fertilisers and Manures in Agricultural Production.
8. Study of the Extension of P.P. Measures in Agricultural Production.
9. Evaluation study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme (Report for the *Kharif* 1967).
10. Evaluation study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme (*Rabi* 1967-68).
11. Evaluation study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme Report (*Kharif* 1968).
12. Evaluation study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme Report (*Rabi* 1968-69).

13. Report on Evaluation of Consolidation of Holdings Programme.
14. High Yielding Varieties Programme in India, 1970-71—Joint study by PEO and Australian National University.
15. Report on the Intensive Agricultural Production Programme of *Kharif*—1966.
16. Report on Rabi Food Production Drive 1965-66.
17. Study of Centrally Sponsored Package Scheme for Cotton.
18. Study of Centrally Sponsored Package Scheme for Jute.
19. Study of National Demonstration and Farmers Education Programme.
20. Report on Evaluation study of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects.
21. Evaluation Report on Soil and Moisture Management—Pilot Projects.
22. Evaluation Report on the Study of Oil Seeds Development Programme.
23. Study of the Problems of Minor Irrigation.
24. Evaluation of Major Irrigation Projects—Some case studies.
25. Evaluation of the Kosi Embankment—A case study.
26. Evaluation of the Puthamari Embankment—A case study.
27. Evaluation Study of Externally aided Projects—Pochampad Irrigation Project.
28. Case Studies of the Role of Bullock Carts and Trucks in Rural Transport.
29. Current Evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programme.
30. Family Planning Programme in India—An Evaluation.
31. Report of the State of preparedness of the Integrated Child Development Services Projects.
32. Study of the Integrated Child Development Services Projects—Project Profiles.
33. Evaluation of the Family Planning Programme.
34. Family Planning Programme—an Evaluation (Maharashtra).
35. Family Planning Programme—an Evaluation (Punjab).
36. Village Sanitation Scheme of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Maharashtra.
37. Evaluation Report on the Integrated Child Development Services Projects.

**Review of Loan Scheme for Jobless
Educated by Nationalised Banks**

7245. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAVATE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to review the loans scheme for advance of loans to jobless educated by the nationalised banks in the light of the experience and its mal-distribution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, steps taken to prevent the scheme from being counter productive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The scheme has been well-received and is being implemented and monitored vigorously.

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

Import of Cement

7246. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the amount involved in each year ;

(b) how this imported cement is being utilised ;

(c) the production of cement in India during the said period ;

(d) the main reasons for importing cement when there is a great potential to manufacture cement in the country ; and

(e) whether Government will consider to establish more cement factories in the country during the Seventh Plan to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Quantity of cement imported is as follows :

1981-82	...	15.98 lakh tonnes
1982-83	...	15.43 ,, ,,
1983-84	...	23.40 ,, ,, (Prov.)

The value of import of cement during 1981-82 was Rs. 100.83 crores. The value of imported cement for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is not available as a number of State designated agencies were permitted to import cement directly, apart from STC.

(b) Upto February 1982, imported cement was pooled together with indigenous cement and the same was distributed under authorisation from the Cement Controller at a uniform f.o.r. price. Thereafter, imported cement is distributed to the registered actual users.

(c) 1981-82	...	21.06 million tonnes
1982-83	...	23.30 ,, ,,
1983-84	...	27.00 ,, ,, (Prov.)

(d) To partly meet the gap between demand and domestic production of cement, imports were authorised.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Crisis in Pump Industry

7247. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state :

(a) whether the pump industry in the country is facing dwindling export market ;

(b) whether the home market is also bleak, while the pump marketing capacity in the industry remains unutilised and the pumps are being imported for specific projects or against tied credits ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the declining trend in this regard ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to improve the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Export of pumps during the last few years has been as under :—

1979-80	...	Rs. 7.71 crores
1980-81	...	Rs. 10.08 crores
1981-82	...	Rs. 20.00 crores
1982-83	...	Rs. 18.00 crores

The capacity utilization in the pump industry is 70%.

- Import of pumps is allowed only if the indigenous manufacturers are not in a position to supply pumps according to the requirements of users.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Cement Factory in Kerala

7248. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travancore Cement Factory in Kerala is a public undertaking, if so, the ratio of shares of Central Government State Government and public ;

(b) the total capacity of the plant per year and the net production for the years from 1980 to 1983 ;

(c) whether it meets the requirement of our country, if not, whether there is any proposal of setting up of another cement plant for the manufacture of white cement in order to meet the demands ;

(d) what is the mode of marketings ; and

(e) whether Government are aware that reported rampant malpractices in the distribution of white cement ; if so, the action taken to regulate the marketing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) M/s Travancore Cements Ltd., is not a public undertaking within the meaning of Section 617 of Companies Act, 1956. However, the State Government of Kerala holds 50.13% of the share capital of the company and the balance is held by the public.

(b) The licensed capacity of the company is 50,790 tonnes per annum. The Company is producing white cement and

the following are the figures of production during the last four years ;

Year	Production (tonnes)
1980	37867
1981	39982
1982	42780
1983	34784 (Estimate)

(c) The existing installed capacity for the manufacture of white cement is 1.11 lakh tonnes. An additional capacity of about 7 lakh tonnes has been approved for manufacture of this item with a view to meeting the increased demand.

of Maruti Cars as on 1st March 1984. 806 cars have been allotted to customers in their turn till 31st March, 1984.

(b) and (c) No cars have been allotted to persons whose whereabouts are not known.

(d) and (e) The company has reported that it is marketing its products through its stockists. The Government of Kerala have reported that they are not aware of any malpractice in the distribution of white cement by this company. Further there is no price and distribution control of white cement at present.

वायु प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए इस्ट कंटेनरों का प्रयोग

7250. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Allotment of Maruti Cars

7249. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people registered for the allotment of Maruti Cars and the number of them who have been allotted the car to date in their turn;

(b) whether cars have been allotted to persons whose whereabouts are unknown; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे बड़े और मंभौले कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है जो वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए इस्ट कंटेनरों का उपयोग करते हैं और क्या ऐसे कारखानों की जिलावार सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के उपकरण का उपयोग न करने वाले कारखानों को इसका उपयोग करने के लिए बाध्य करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 1,19,560 customers were registered for allotment

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री बिन्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित वायु नियमों के

अनुसार वायु प्रदूषक कारखानों को राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड में 24.3.84 तक अथवा इससे पूर्व मंजूरी के लिए आवेदन करना पड़ता है। बोर्ड में सिर्फ कुछ कारखानों से हो आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनकी जांच की जा रही है। चूंकि, हाल ही में सिर्फ कुछ आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, अतः राज्य बोर्ड डस्ट कंटेनर को उपयोग में लाने वाले वायु-प्रदूषक कारखानों की जिला वार सूची नहीं बना सका है। प्रत्येक मामले की जांच के बाद राज्य बोर्ड ने वायु नियमों के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

आग्नेयास्त्रों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

7251. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंदूक, रायफल, रिवाल्वर, पिस्तौल और 30 कार्बाइन जैसे आग्नेयास्त्रों के लिए राज्य-वार कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन शस्त्रों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) इन वर्षों में लाइसेंस धारकों को जारी की गई गोलियों में से प्रत्येक श्रेणी की कितनी गोलियों का प्रयोग किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है कि इन गोलियों का अवैध कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग न किया जाए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) इस संबंध में शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 और शस्त्र नियम, 1962 में सुरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

बड़े राज्यों का विभाजन

7252. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश आदि जैसे बड़े राज्यों का प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से विभाजन करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Industries in Champaran

7253. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale industries started in West Champaran districts till the end of February, 1984;

(b) the number of units closed; and

(c) the number of new units proposed to be started and the progress thereon, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per report received from the District Industries Centre of West Champaran, 4029 units comprising of 763 small scale and 3266 artisans based units were established from 1978-79 to Decemer, 1983.

(b) As reported by the DIC, 9 units were closed down in 1980-81.

(c) The target for establishing new units in West Champaran district as set by the State Government was 440 units for 1983-84.

Enumeration of Poor Persons by Gram Panchayats

7254. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT :
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI BABURAO PARA-
NJPE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 247 on 14 March, 1984 regarding people below poverty line and state :

(a) whether he had informed the House that to estimate the number of poor persons, the poor were being enumerated by grampanchayats in each village and the list was being published 'on a board';

(b) whether since then he has collected information State-wise as to in how many villages such boards with such lists are being maintained, if so, their State-wise numbers;

(c) whether there is even a single State in the country with a single such village, if so, the name of the village and information displayed on its board;

(d) the names of such villages in the Union Territories for which the Centre is responsible, and the information displayed on their boards; and

(e) how the Gram Panchayats are supposed to determine whether or not a

supposedly poor person has consumed 2400 calories or less ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) It was indicated, in the context of a Question whether the Government would prepare a list of those below the poverty line in every village to prevent mal-practices by vested interest and Middle-men, the the poorest among the poor were being enumerated and a list was being published and displayed on a board,

(b) to (d) The statement is based on the guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard, so as to ensure proper selection of beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The relevant circular, D.O. No. M. 14013/5/83-IRD. III dated May 13, 1983, of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is laid on the Table of the House [placed in library. See No. LT 8147-84].

No village-wise count is kept in the Planning Commission about this, as it is the responsibility of the State Governments and local administration to implement the guidelines in their respective jurisdictions.

(e) The selection of the beneficiaries is expected to be made by the implementing authorities on the basis of the general expenditure level of the family concerned. Therefore, the question of determining the Calorie consumption of each poor person does not arise.

Development Projects for Islands in bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea

7255. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 312 on 16 November, 1983 regarding development of Indian islands and state :

(a) the specific development projects prepared for the uninhabited islands in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea;

(b) steps being taken to ensure that the inhabitants of the inhabited islands keep pace with the progress of economic and educational measures and health services of the mainland; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of certain marine projects like oceanography etc. to these islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

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

Human Sacrifices in the Tribal Areas

7256. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Central Government regarding the human sacrifices taking place in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which have taken place during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the active steps taken or directions issued by Government to the States to prevent such human sacrifices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) According to available information no case of human sacrifices took place in the tribal areas of Union

Territory Administrations and States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim during the last two years. No such case was also reported in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Tripura during the last one year. However, one case each was registered in 1983 in Maharashtra and Orissa. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences.

Details of Aluminium Units

7257. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

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

(a) the number and location of the existing aluminium units in public sector and in private sector at present functioning in the country and the production capacity of each unit;

(b) the details of the production achieved by each unit during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and likely to be achieved during the year 1983-84;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production is much less than the capacity, if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target by increasing the production during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The capacity for production of primary metal of the aluminium producers in the country is as under :

Name of Company	Location	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)
<i>Public Sector</i>		
Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	(Korban M.P.)	100,000
<i>Private Sector</i>		
Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.	1. Alwaye (Kerala)	20,000
	2. Hizakud (Orissa)	24,000
	3. Belgaum (Karnataka)	73,000
Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	Renukoot (U.P.)	120,000
Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Mettur (Tamilnadu)	25,000
		362,000

• (b) *Production of Aluminium*

Name of producer	(In tonnes)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	28,777	34,754	43,454	61,338
Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.	72,919	82,474	63,380	53,885
Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	75,294	75,675	89,172	98,485
Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	22,027	13,860	12,140	6,578
Total :	199,017	206,763	208,146	220,286

(c) and (d) In the main, owing to inadequate power supply, the capacity of the aluminium smelters is very much under-utilised. The concerned State Electricity Boards and State Governments have been requested to ensure supply of adequate power to the aluminium smelters for increasing the production.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

7258. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार देश के 'क', 'ख' तथा 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने अधीनस्थ और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गए ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्ष वार कितने पत्र मूलतः हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ;

(ग) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग को 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से उक्त अवधि के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने मूल-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें राज्य-वार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में लिखित पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

पर्यावरण विभाग में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

7259. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार देश के 'क' 'ख' तथा 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने अधीनस्थ और संबद्ध कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गए ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने पत्र मूलतः हिन्दी में थे और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ;

(ग) पर्यावरण विभाग को 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अपने संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों में उक्त अवधि के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें राज्य वार मूलतः हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में लिखित पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) से (घ) पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा एक ओर अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और दूसरी ओर व्यक्तियों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के संबंध में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे जाने वाले या प्राप्त होने वाले मूल पत्रों के बारे में आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते ।

Implementation of Award of Cement Wage Board

7260. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the award of the Cement Wage Board in respect of minimum wages and nomenclature is being implemented at the Charki Dadri Plant after its take-over from private ownership ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Cement Corporation of India's units are bound by the Wage Board award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, in regard to nomenclature, the Cement Corporation of India has examined the cases for giving higher grades and 260 employees have already been placed in next higher grades. About 70 cases are being scrutinised by the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee consisting of workers' representative, Corporation's representative and representative of the State Government of Haryana.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Unearthing of Iron Scrap and Machinery in Dalmia Dadri Cement Company

7261. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that after take-over of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Co., Charki Dadri, Haryana, and vesting in Cement Corporation of India ; the former employees have helped to unearth iron scrap and machinery worth about Rs. 1 crore in the said unit, which was hitherto undetected ;

(b) if so, whether the value of this unaccounted and undetected scrap will be credited to the Commissioner of Payments to meet the claims of the workers ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The scrap which existed at the time of nationalisation was already in the knowledge of the Cement Corporation of India Limited. The amount paid by the Government for acquisition of the undertaking was determined taking into account valuation of assets as shown in the last available audited balance sheet of Messrs Dalmia Dadri Cement Company Limited.

Setting up of Vidharva Development Board

7262. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Vidharva Vikas Mandal Sangharsh Samiti recently submitted a memorandum urging implementation of Article 3/1 of the Constitution for setting up the Vidharva Development Board ; and

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

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

(b) The Government have taken note of the suggestion contained in the Memorandum.

Discussion of FICCI with Planning Commission

7263. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) recently had some discussions with the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, whether the FICCI suggested for a change in the reservation policy

contained in the industrial policy resolution (IPR) ;

(c) whether the FICCI further suggested that telecommunication, defence production, coal, power and oil exploration should be opened to private sector ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Commission thereto ?

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

(b) to (d) The meeting was part of a wider exercise aimed at consultation and discussion with a cross-section of informed opinion in the country. A large number of suggestions were made by the FICCI on various matters which they consider important from their point of view. No reaction of the Government was sought or expected as the meeting was only in the nature of consultation.

"Air Pollution in Delhi"

7264. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution in Delhi has increased much beyond the accepted norms during the last three to four years ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the modern technical research of putting mufflers on the exhausts of vehicles emitting harmful monoxide or smoke to reduce air pollution; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or are proposed to be taken to reduce the vehicular air pollution in the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No significant trend of increase is found

based on the data of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute.

(b) At present such modern technology is very costly.

(c) The strategy envisaged by the Government for reducing pollution from vehicular exhausts includes, better tuning and maintenance of the vehicles, launching a drive to control emissions from DTC buses, establishment of a complaint cell for receiving complaints against polluting vehicles, reduction in smoke intensities from buses and other heavy vehicles, non-issuance of certificate of fitness to vehicles emitting excessive smoke interacting with automobile manufacturers for producing engines that are less prone to pollution emission, and creation of greater awareness through press/media, etc.

Setting up of Industries in Rajgarh Guna and Vidisha, M.P.

7265. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industries set up in the "No-Industry Districts" of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of M.P. State backward areas during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) the details of small/medium/cottage/other categories and the production starting date of each ;

(c) the particulars of parties/industrialists who were given Industrial Licence and/or Letters of Intent to start industries in those three districts;

(d) the number of the above Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent lapsed;

(e) whether Government probed into the causes as to why those industries were not set up ; and

(f) the efforts done and success achieved by Khadi Gramodyog and Village Industries Commission in those three no-Industry Districts of M.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Only Rajgarh and Guna districts have been identified as No-Industry Districts. Vidisha is identified as backward and is included partly in Category 'B' and partly in Category 'C' of the backward areas. A statement I indicating the Number of Letters in intent issued, Schemes registered with DGTD and Small Scale (including artisan units) established is attached.

Government of India does not collect information on production dates of small sector units.

(c) A statement II is attached.

(d) One Letter of Intent issued for Rajgarh Districts has since been treated as lapsed. Another Letter issued for Vidisha district in 1980 has been transferred to a districts in Punjab.

(e) The State Government has been asked to watch the progress of the Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued and send a quartely report.

(f) The KVI Programmes are implemented in M.P. through the State Khadi & Village Industries Board, 24 institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 1477 Co-operatives. KVIC is providing the required support to these agencies. By the end of March 1983, there were 348, 180 and 179 production units of KVI in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts respectively.

Statement I

Letters of Intent Issued and Schemes Registered in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh

Name of Districts	1980	1981	1982	1983
RAJASTHAN				
I. Letters of Intent	1 (treated as lapsed)	—	—	—
II. Schemes Registered	—	1	4	4
GUNA				
I. Letters of Intent	—	—	1	3
II. Schemes Registered	—	—	1	1
VIDISHA				
I. Letters of Intent	1*	—	1	1
II. Schemes Registered	3	2	3	3

*Since transferred to a District in Punjab

Number of Small Scale (Including Artisan) Units Established

Name of the Districts	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Rajgarh	291	408	337
Guna	273	352	405
Vidisha	333	271	316

Statement-II

Details of Letters of intent Issued in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of M.P.

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Name of the Distt.	Item of manufacture and Capacity
1	2	3	4
<i>1980</i>			
1.	Zenith Steel Pipes and Industries Ltd., Bombay	Vidisha	writing and Printing Paper— 19,800 tonnes.
2.	Rawa Coalfields Ltd., Calcutta	Rajgarh	Portland Cement—66,000 tonnes.
<i>1981—NIL</i>			
<i>1982</i>			
3.	Shri Janak Rai Soni	Guna	Steel Pipes & Tubes —25,000 tonnes.
4.	M/s Madhya Pradesh Udhyogick Vikas Nigam Ltd., Bhopal	Vidisha	Soya Butter, Soya Bread Spread, Soya Margarine— 30,000 tonnes.
<i>1983</i>			
5.	Shri B.L. Tandon, New Delhi	Guna	Steel Pipes and Tubes — 25,000 tonnes.
6.	Superior Air Products Ltd., New Delhi	Vidisha	Nitrous Oxide— 75 litres.
7.	Mr. Kamal Jain Khar, Bombay	Guna	(i) Industrial Oxygen— 1.0 million Cu.m (ii) Dissolved acetylene Gas— 0.20 mem.
8.	Dr. M. Kuppuswamy, Karol Bagh, New Delhi,	Guna	(i) Ethanol— 30,000 tonnes (ii) Corn Oil— 3,000 tonnes (iii) Carbon Di Oxide Liquefied— 1,800 tonnes.

Recommendation of Mandal Commission

7266. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-
DHAN : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons as to why the recom-
mendations of the Mandal Commission
have not so far been implemented by the
Central Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment are considering to appoint another
Commission for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, when and the reasons
therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The recommendations of the Mandal
Commission raise important issues. The
report was sent to Governments of
States/Union Territories for obtaining
their view and subsequently it was
discussed in the Chief Ministers' Confe-
rence on 4-4-1983. There was no un-
animity of opinion in April Meeting.
The Commission has come up with
a list of 3,743 castes to be notified as
backward. Though the Mandal Commis-
sion has evolved what it calls 'objective'
criteria for the determination of back-
wardness, in arriving at the list of
backward clases, it has gone
outside of these criteria. The
list of backward classes drawn up by
the Mandal Commission includes many
inconsistencies. It is necessary that all
these inconsistencies are gone into. The
matter is under consideration of Govern-
ment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment Plan for SCs/STs

7287. SHRI G Y. KRISHAN : Will
the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised
any plans recently for giving employ-
ment Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes ;

(b) whether any of these plans are
exclusively for rural development and
giving employment to rural poor and
have also come into operation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c)
As part of the on-going Special Compo-
nent Plans for Scheduled Castes and
Tribal sub-plan, most of the schemes
under agriculture and allied sectors,
cottage & cottage industries, roads, irriga-
tion etc. generate employment and relate
to rural areas. However, the specific
programme for rural development is the
Integrated Rural Development Programme
(IRDP) and the specific programme for
generating employment are the National
Rural Employments Programme (NREP)
and the Rural Labour Employment
Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). As per
IRDP guidelines, at least 30% of the
total beneficiaries thereunder should be
members of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes. Under NREP, 10% of
the total allocation is earmarked for
workers benefiting members of the SCs
and STs directly. The funds under NREP
are allocated on the basis of 75%
weightage for population of agricultural
labourers and marginal farmers and 25%
on the basis of incidence of poverty ;
where district level poverty data are not
available, the population of SCs and STs
is to be considered in lieu. In selecting
works under RLEGP, areas predominantly
populated by unemployed landless
labourers, particularly those belonging to
SCs/STs are to be preferred. The details
are given in the documents on the Sixth
Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans
which were laid on the Table of the
House.

Police Firing in Various States

7268. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of February and March, 1984 large number of public firings were held in various State particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal and various other places ;

(b) if so, whether these firings by police in large number of areas have proved that extremists activities in almost every part of the country have been increasing during these month ;

(c) if so, whether any report has been obtained from State Governments in regard to these firings and also the activities of the extremists operating in various States ; and

(d) if so, in how many States the activities of the extremists have been increasing and the steps Government propose to take to help State Governments in curbing the activities of the extremists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Activities of Left Wing extremists have been noticeable in some parts of the country, such as Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, apart from the activities of Sikh extremists in Punjab. It would, however, not be correct to say that extremists activity is increasing in every part of the country.

The State Governments are primarily concerned with the maintenance of Law & Order and are taking appropriate action. The Central Government keeps in touch with the State Governments and provides such assistance as may be required from time to time.

Emphasis on Short Gestation Projects during Seventh Plan

7269. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have stated that greater emphasis in the

Seventh Plan may be shifted from the heavy industry to the short gestation projects ;

(b) if so, whether the draft Seventh Five Year Plan which was completed and placed before Government for their approval could not be finalised due to the various objections raised by Government ;

(c) if so, what will be the major thrust in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) by what time the finalisation of the Seventh Plan is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Does not also arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan. This, on approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis on which the detailed work on plan formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. Hence, it is too early to comment on the sectoral priorities under the Seventh Plan.

Technical Cooperation Project between India and West German

7270. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether technical cooperation project between India and West German engineering industry has been evolved ;

(b) if so, whether this project would essentially involves medium and small units in the engineering industry from the two countries ;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached with the West German engineering industry ;

(d) if so, the details of the same :
and

(e) to what extent it would help Indian engineering industry to grow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

स्कूटरों की बुकिंग, मांग और सप्लाई

7271. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान दो पहियों वाले स्कूटर बनाने वाली विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा बुक किए गए स्कूटरों की संख्या तथा अग्रिम के रूप में की गई राशि के संबंध में वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसी अवधि के दौरान इन कंपनियों की वर्ष-वार उत्पादन क्षमता, वास्तविक उत्पादन और सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) जिन लोगों ने 1983-84 तक स्कूटर बुक कराए हैं, उन्हें इन कंपनियों द्वारा कब तक स्कूटर सप्लाई किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) जिन दुपहिया स्कूटर निर्माताओं ने बड़ी मात्रा में बुकिंग की है उनके संबंध में जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है ।

विवरण

निर्मिता का नाम	लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता (लाख नग)	अधिष्ठापित क्षमता (लाख नग)	बुक किए गए क्रयदेश (लाख सं०)				स्कूटरो के उत्पादन और संभरण का ब्यौरा (नगों में)						
			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1980	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
बजाज आटो लि०, पुणे	1.60	1.60	0.50*	1.28*	1.06*	0.28*	—	उत्पादन	32,138	40,723			
						2.77		बिक्री	31,396	40,677			
महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लि०, सतारा	0.52	0.34	0.63*	1.33*	0.94*	0.05*	—	उत्पादन	25,006	24,546			
						49.49		बिक्री	24,901	24,544			
लोहिया मशीन्स लि०, कानपुर	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	22.54	—	—	—	—			
आंध्र प्रदेश स्कूटर्स लि०, हैदराबाद	0.60	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
						—	5.38	—	—	—			

टिप्पणी

इकट्ठा की गई राशि
(करोड़ रुपये)

डिलीवरी अवधि

1984

1985

1982

16

15

14

13

12

11

एम-50 मोटर साइकिलों की बुकिंग से संबंधित जानकारी शामिल नहीं है।

लगभग 10 वर्ष

13.85

उत्पादन

82,434

0,275

विक्री

80,283

8,520

लगभग 10 वर्ष

24.74

उत्पादन

53,482

2,597

विक्री

49,836

2,603

लगभग 7-8 वर्ष

112.74

उत्पादन

—

—

•• उत्पादन दिसम्बर, 1983 में शुरू हुआ।
जानकारी केवल वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए।

1,403**

विक्री

448

लगभग 6-7 वर्ष

26.92

—

—

—

नये स्कूटर का उत्पादन केवल 2 अप्रैल 1984 से शुरू हुआ, जिसके लिए बुकिंग की गई थी।

(*) डाकघरों के जरिए बुकिंग।

**Letters of Intent and Central Investment
in Kerala**

7272. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of letters of intent sanctioned for Kerala during the last four years with year-wise break-up ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the investment in the central sector is the lowest in Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase central investment in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the following number of letters of intent were granted during the last four years for setting up of industries, in the State of Kerala :—

Year	No. of Letters of Intent granted
1980	22
1981	25
1982	29
1983	35

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Industrial Approval for Computer
Equipments**

7273. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :
SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial approvals issued for manufacturing computer equipments in the country in the last three years ;

(b) the number of computer manufacturing units which have started production so far ; and

(c) the details of the target set by Government in the production of computers and other electronics output in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) 82 Industrial Approvals have been issued for manufacturing computer equipments in the country during the last 3 years.

(b) According to the information available, 20 companies were making computers (of all types) in 1981, 42 in 1982 and 50 in 1983.

(c) The production target for Electronics has been placed at Rs. 1850 crores (including Rs. 105 crores for computers) for the Terminal Year 1984-85 of 6th Plan and is presently under consideration for 7th Five Year Plan.

Production of Diamonds

7274. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given greater emphasis to increase the production of diamonds ;

(b) whether a diamond Industrial estate is proposed to be set up at surat exclusively to give boost to diamond production ;

(c) if so, the cost of the entire project; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up an exclusive 'diamond Industrial estate' at Surat (Gujarat) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) In order to increase indigenous production of diamonds and locate new diamond deposits a National Diamond Exploration Scheme is being implemented jointly by Geological Survey of India, National Mineral Development Corporation and Mineral Exploration Corporation on prospective areas in Panna and Chhaturpur districts in Madhya Pradesh and Kurnool, Anantpur & Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh. An expansion and modification scheme for increasing the production capacity of the Majhgawan mine at Panna of the National Mineral Development Corporation is also under implementation.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration of Central Government to set up a diamond industrial estate at Surat.

Losses Incurred by Diamond Mine at Majgawan near Panna

7275. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of diamond mines which are operating at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the machanised diamond mine at Majgawan near Panna has been incurring huge loss since last two years ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) In the public sector, National Mineral Development Corporation is operating Majgawan Mine in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh. Information relating to mines operating in the private sector, for which licences are issued by the State Government, is not readily available.

(b) The Majgawan Mine of the National Mineral Development Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 72.10 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 131.42 lakhs in 1982-83.

(c) The main reason for losses was lower sales realisation per carat of diamond and increase in cost of inputs, which adversely affected the profitability of Panna diamond mines.

(d) In order to increase production and economise the operations, modifications and expansion of the Majgawan mine are being carried out.

Issue of Industrial Licences

7276. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of industrial licences issued in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the number of Industrial Licences issued in different States in 1983-84 financial year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. As against 419 industrial licences granted during 1st April, 1982 to 28th February, 1983 953 industrial licences

were granted during 1st April, 1983 to 29th February, 1984.

(b) A statement is enclosed

(c) Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture,

capacity and location in respect of industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise break-up Industrial Licences granted during 1st April 1983 to 29th Feb., 1984

Sl. No.	State	Industrial Licences (April, 1983 to February, 1984)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	26
5.	Chandigarh	2
6.	Delhi	15
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6
8.	Gujarat	102
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Haryana	56
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
12.	Karnataka	50
13.	Kerala	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25
15.	Maharashtra	153
16.	Nagaland	2
17.	Orissa	12
18.	Pondicherry	4
19.	Punjab	167
20.	Rajasthan	21
21.	Tamil Nadu	62
22.	Uttar Pradesh	87
23.	West Bengal	73

TOTAL :

953

Use of Foreign Trade Marks

7277. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2812 on 14 March, 1984 regarding use of foreign trade marks and state :

(a) whether in the absence of Government having not granted permission to Lohias and other parties for use of foreign brand names, how they got these names registered with the Trade Marks Registry to India and got them engraved on their products;

(b) the legal and technical position in the matter of use of such foreign brand names by the Indian Company and whether it envisages any amount of payment being made to the foreign collaborators in some form or the other, and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the Government's policy in permitting the use of foreign brand names by the Indian manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c)

- (i) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. have not been registered for use of foreign trade mark.
- (ii) Although Government policy is to discourage use of foreign trade marks, registration of trade marks under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 is not mandatory and as such trade marks can be used even without registration. However, payments in foreign exchange, if any, for use of trade marks, require prior approval.

Decline in Consumption of Aluminium

7278. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the consumption of aluminium in the country;

(b) if so, the annual consumption of aluminium during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the reasons for the decline and the steps being taken to utilise the aluminium produced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The offtake of aluminium from primary producers and the canalising agency, namely, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd , are as under :

	Tonnes (Approx)
1980—81	306,100
1981—82	230,900
1982—83	239,500
1983—84	239,500 (Estimated)

(c) After 1980-81, the offtake of conductors by the State Electricity Boards (which consume 50% of the aluminium produced in the country) was sluggish because of financial constraints faced by them. The entire indigenous production of aluminium is consumed in the country and imports are arranged to meet the gap between the demand and indigenous production.

Installation of Power Plants by Cement Plants

7279. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement production has been declined due to the power shortage;

(b) if so, whether the cement plants have been advised to install their own power plants;

(c) if so, the names of the cement plants which have set up captive power plants; and

(d) the other measures which are being taken to regulate the power supply to cement plants so that its production may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Constraints in regard to availability of power in a number of cement producing States have to a certain extent, affected production of cement in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached at Annexure.

(d) The State Governments have been requested to make available adequate power from the grid and also exempt cement factories from power cuts.

Statement

Sl. No. Name of the cement factory which have installed DG sets.

1. A.C.C. Mancherial
2. Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd, Dalmiapuram
3. Durgapur Cement Works Durgapur,
4. Kalyanpur Lime & Cements Works, Banjari.
5. K.C.P. Ltd., Macherila
6. A.C.C. Jamul
7. Birla Jute & Industries Ltd. Chittorgarh
8. Century Cement, Tilda
9. Chettinad Cement, Kurur
10. J. K Synthetics Ltd, Nimbahera.
11. Straw Products Ltd. Banas
12. Maihar Cement, Maihar
13. Mangalam Cement, Morak
14. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. Janjgir.
15. The India Cement Ltd, Shankarnagar.
16. The India Cement Ltd, Shankaridrug.
17. Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur
18. Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.
19. CCI, Neemuch
20. Orissa Cement, Rajangpur
21. Madras Cement, Tullukapetti
22. CCI, Kurkunta.

Sl. No. Name of the Cement Factory which have installed captive Thermal Power Plants.

1. A.C-C. Ltd., Lakheri
2. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Sawaimadhopur
3. Birla Jute & Indsl. Ltd. Chittorgarh
4. A.C.C. Ltd, Chaibasa
5. A.C.C. Ltd., Khalari
6. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd, Japla,
7. A.C.C. Ltd. Dwarka
8. A.C.C. Ltd. Kymore
9. Maihar Cement, Maihar
10. A.C.C. Ltd. Sevalia
11. Birla Jute & Industries Ltd. Satna.
12. Mysore Cement Ltd, Damoh
13. A.C.C. Shahbad
14. A.C.C. Wadi
15. Mysore Cement Ltd, Ammasandra.

**Fake Passport Racket busted in
Yamunanagar**

7280. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 12 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a racket in Singapore passport has been busted in Yamunanagar;

(b) whether the arrested persons were charging Rs. 8000/- from each person for giving forged passport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) A news item captioned "Racket in Singapore passports busted" appeared in Hindustan an Times dated 12th March; 1984. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government of Haryana who will take appropriate action according to law.

पंजाब में बम विस्फोट

7281. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या गृह मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पंजाब में कितने बम विस्फोट हुए और यह बम कहां से प्राप्त किए गए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बेंकट सुब्बय्या) : 1 अप्रैल, 1982 से 31 मार्च, 1984 तक की विधि के दौरान पंजाब में बम विस्फोट के 94 मामले हुए हैं ।

बताया जाता है कि बिस्फोटों में प्रयोग किए गए अधिकांश बम देसी थे ।

Crisis In Battery Industry

7282. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the battery industry in facing a crisis due to increase in excise duty on zinc;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this respect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) There has been no increase in the excise duty on zinc since 1st March, 1982.

(b) No representations have been received from battery industry against increase in excise duty on zinc.

(c) Does not arise.

**वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान
परिषद् में अनुसूचित जातियों/
जनजातियों के लिए
आरक्षण कोटा**

7283. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के कार्यालयों और प्रयोग-शालाओं में रोस्टर रखा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां रोस्टर के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा पूरा है यदि नहीं, तो

आरक्षित रिक्त पदों का विवरण क्या है और ये पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) अनुमूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है और क्या इन पदों को भरने के लिए विज्ञापन जारी किए गए हैं और क्या यह पद उम्मीदवारों को छूट देकर भरे जाएंगे और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में सम्पर्क कक्षों की स्थापना

7284. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा उसके अन्तर्गत एन० पी० एल०, आइ० एन० एस० डी० औ० सी०, पी० आई० डी०, सी० एफ० टी० आर० आइ० आदि जैसी प्रयोगशालाओं में सम्पर्क कक्षों की स्थापना करके 100/40 प्वाइंट रोस्टर रखा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रयोगशालाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार के कक्षों को स्थापित किया गया है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) सी० एस० आइ० आर० के मुख्यालय और उसकी प्रयोगशालाओं में, जिनका उल्लेख प्रश्न के खण्ड "क" में है, 100/40 बिन्दु रोस्टर रखे जा रहे हैं । सी० एस० आइ० आर० मुख्यालय तथा केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० ई० ई० आर० आइ०), केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० आर० आर० आइ०), केन्द्रीय औषधीय सगंध पौध संस्थान (सी० आइ० एम० ए० पी०), क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (आर० आर० एल०), भुवनेश्वर, क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (आर० आर० एल०) भोपाल, केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० आइ० एम० ई० आर० आइ०), क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (आर० आर० एल०), जोरहाट, केन्द्रीय नमक और समुद्र-रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० एस० एम० सी० आर० आइ०) में सम्पर्क सेल स्थापित किए गए हैं । अन्य प्रयोगशालाओं से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा इसकी प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

7285. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वीकृत ठेकेदारों ने वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् और उसकी प्रयोगशालाओं के विभिन्न सैक्शनों में सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों, रखरखाव कर्मचारियों

और अन्य कर्मचारियों में अपने आदमी दे रखे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा दिए गए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती उनकी अर्हताओं के अनुसार की गई है और उन्हें सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार वेतन और भत्ते मिलते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् और उसकी प्रयोगशालाओं में ठेके के आधार पर कार्यरत इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा को नियमित करने की कोई व्यवस्था है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पत्र रख दी जाएगी।

**Master Plan for manufacturing of
Indigenous Colour T.V. Sets**

7286. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that department of electronics have developed a suitable master plan for the manufacture of economic models of indigenous, colour T. V. sets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken to produce colour T. V. tubes indigenously ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEBVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There letters of intent have been issued for the manufacture of colour TV Picture tubes with a total annual production capacity of 1.3 million nos.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

7287. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के उपक्रम कुमाऊं विकास निगम को अब तक तारीख-वार कितने आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या आशय-पत्रों के अनुपालन में इन लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए एक अलग उपक्रम बनाने की संभावना पर विचार करेगी अथवा ये संयंत्र सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा स्थापित किए जाएंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम के आधार पर इन लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों का शीघ्र स्थापित किया जाना मुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) 13.4.1982, 24.3.1982, 19.8.1982, और 31.12.82 को चार आशय पत्र स्वीकृत किये गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) कुमायूं मण्डल विकास निगम द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के अनुसार योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भूमि अभिग्रहण करने, सहयोगकर्ता का पता लगाने, तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यता प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने, वित्तीय व्यवस्था आदि जैसे विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(घ) ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विवाराधीन नहीं है।

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिए इन योजनाओं को अनुभूत समय सीमा के अंदर कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया तथा कार्यान्वित न किये गए आशय पत्रों को रद्द कर दिया गया है, स्वीकृत योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निकट से मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

7288. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान लघु संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिन संगठनों को और उद्यमों को आशय पत्र और लाइसेंस दिए गए थे, उनमें 10 प्रतिशत ने भी अब तक इन एककों की स्थापना के लिए कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ नहीं की है ;

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए जारी किए गए आशय-पत्रों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनों का उपयोग किया गया है ;

(ग) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त

तक देश में सीमेंट के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों द्वारा किया गया ; और

(घ) लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना में विलम्ब होने के कारण क्या है और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य-वार जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों और आशयपत्रों की संख्या दशनिवाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। हाल ही में राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इन औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, आशयपत्रों की की गई संवीक्षा से पता चलता है कि 19 आशय-पत्रों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है।

(ग) छठी योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों में देश के कुल सीमेंट उत्पादन में मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्रों के उत्पादन का अंश लगभग 0.36 प्रतिशत है।

(घ) विलम्ब के प्रमुख कारणों में चूना पत्थर निक्षेपों के लिए खनन पट्टा प्राप्त करने, परिवेश और पर्यावरण दृष्टिकोणों से अनुमति प्राप्त करने तथा वित्तीय सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था करने में लगा अधिक समय सम्मिलित है। इन योजनाओं का अनुमत समय-सीमा के भीतर ही कार्यान्वित न किया जाना तथा कार्यान्वित न किए गए आशयपत्रों का रद्द कर देना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, स्वीकृत योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की गहराई से मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या	जारी किए गए आशय पत्रों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	7
2.	असम	—	1
3.	बिहार	—	1
4.	गुजरात	5	13
5.	हरियाणा	—	1
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	5
7.	कर्नाटक	4	12
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	2	5
9.	महाराष्ट्र	1	—
10.	उड़ीसा	—	3
11.	राजस्थान	3	4
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	—	7
योग :		18	59

नमक उत्पादन में कमी

7289. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी एककों में 1983-84 के दौरान वार्षिक नमक उत्पादन में हुई कमी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) देश में क्षेत्रवार ऐसे एककों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद भी उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) देश में नमक उत्पादन करने वाले ऐसे एकक कौन-कौन से हैं जो निर्धारित मात्रा में आयोडाइज्ड नमक का उत्पादन निर्धारित मात्रा में नहीं कर रहे हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान 70.04 लाख मी० टन नमक का उत्पादन हुआ, जबकि वर्ष 1982 में 73.08 लाख मी०

टन और 1981 में 89.23 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन हुआ था। गुजरात में (जून, 83 में) राजस्थान में (जुलाई 83 में), आंध्र प्रदेश में (अगस्त और अक्टूबर, 1983 में) तथा तमिलनाडु में (दिसम्बर, 1983 में) भारी वर्षा चक्रवातों और/अथवा बर्फों के कारण उत्पादन कम हुआ था।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में उन एककों की संख्या जिनमें लाइसेंस प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद भी उत्पादन नहीं हुआ था, निम्नलिखित हैं :

गुजरात	—	36
राजस्थान	—	4
तमिलनाडु	—	347
आंध्र प्रदेश	—	260
महाराष्ट्र	—	15

(ग) मे० हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि०, खाराघोड़ा, मे० साभर साल्ट्स लि० संभर लेक और कलकत्ता स्थित नमक विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय की आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन की कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 3.81 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष है। किन्तु ये एकक कुछ व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयों अर्थात् राज्य सरकार के नामित व्यक्तियों द्वारा मांग पत्र न भेजने, तथा आयोडीन युक्त नमक को कम मात्रा में उठाए जाने, आयोडीन युक्त नमक का इस्तेमाल करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में लोगों की जागरूकता न होने आदि के कारण अपनी पूरी क्षमता से कार्य करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। इन आयोडीन युक्त नमक बनाने वाले एककों के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

मे० टाटा कैमिकल्स लि०, मीठापुर तथा

मे० अनूप चन्द गुलेचा, फलोदी ने हाल ही में आयोडीन युक्त नमक का उत्पादन करना आरंभ कर दिया है।

Establishment of Scientific Research Centre in Rural Areas

7290. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish scientific research centres in the rural areas of the country ;

(b) whether any survey to find out the scientific talents in the interior parts of rural areas has been carried out in the country ;

(c) whether there is any plan for the introduction of new technology in economically and industrially backward areas of the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Various scientific agencies/departments have set up field stations in rural areas. There is no specific plan to start scientific research laboratories in rural areas of the country.

(b) There are opportunities for scientific talents including those in rural areas to use their talents and contribute to national development.

(c) A number of new technologies relevant for backward areas of the country have been introduced by various scientific organisations and departments of the Government.

(d) A Council of the Advancement of Rural Technology has been set up

under the Department of Rural Development whose objective is to help, develop and disseminate technology relevant for rural areas. There are other schemes which have relevance for technology in economically backward areas such as technology development for SC/ST and other weaker sections, for science and technology for women, support for programmes on development and dissemination of rural technology. Department of Space has initiated programmes for remote sensing with a view to obtaining comprehensive data on physical resources. Programmes covering solar water heating system, solar drier, solar desalination system, photovoltaic system, wind mills pumping and other applications etc. have also been initiated. Other organisations such as the CSIR, ICAR and KVIC are also engaged in introducing technologies relevant for backward areas.

AEC's Proposal to Set up More Plants Every Year

7291. SHRI B.V. DESAI ;
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre will soon take a decision on bunching of nuclear power stations for implementation in the coming years ;

(b) if so, whether a proposal submitted by Atomic Energy Commission has suggested that at least four or more units should be cleared every year if the 10,000 MW nuclear power programme by the end of the 2000 AD is to be achieved ;

(c) if so, whether AEC has pointed out that nuclear power programme has been moving at a slow pace with the result that complementary equipment industry has failed to come up ;

(d) whether the proposal favours the present sizes of plant at 220 MW and 500 MW ; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government on the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b), (d) and (e) Certain proposals have been made by the Atomic Energy Commission and these are under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir. However, participation of the industry on a large scale is considered as an essential input to the success of the country's nuclear power programme and it is proposed to adopt series ordering of major equipment to enable the industry to mobilise their resources in an optimal way.

Incentives to Staff Working At Antarctica

7292. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made for the staff working at Antarctica to guard against the harsh environment of extreme cold, snow and high winds ; and

(b) the incentives given to the staff who opt to work there and how the selection is made for the posting of staff there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A two-storeyed building has been constructed in Antarctica which can accommodate about 15 persons. It is centrally heated, insulated and can withstand strong winds.

It contains an ice melting plant, kitchen, bath rooms, laundry, recreation room, living accommodation and parking space. Several generators have been installed for supplying power to the station. Best possible food and sufficient camping equipment and clothing have been supplied to the persons living in the station for enabling them to live comfortably in the harsh Antarctic environment. Direct communications link has been established between India and our Antarctic station through satellite.

(b) All the members of the wintering party are paid a special allowance for the period they are actually left behind in Antarctica. In addition they are also paid a kit allowance for enabling them to procure personal items of outfit and kit. They are allowed, free telephone call of three minutes duration per week for talking to their families. In addition, all members are allowed to send telex messages to their families and receive telex messages from their families free of cost. The best incentive given to our people is to foster a spirit of adventure, a sense of dedication for the country to carry out scientific work in the harshest possible environmental conditions. Very high prestige is attached to those who successfully complete the wintering period and we are proposing that the image of all those who have undergone the wintering in Antarctica will be enhanced throughout the country.

Selection of the members is made on the basis of a merit, keeping in view of their qualifications and experience. The members are subjected to a high altitude training programme and a rigorous medical examination so as to ensure that the persons selected are very fit physically.

वीसा की अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद

पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का निर्धारित

अवधि से अधिक

समय तक रुके

रहना

7293. श्री मूल चन्द्र शर्मा : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1982 के दौरान, वर्ष-वार ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेजा गया है, जो वीसा की अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद यहां रुके हुए थे ;

(ख) क्या भारी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक राजस्थान में रह रहे हैं तथा क्या वैध पासपोर्टों से श्रिसतन लगभग 400 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक प्रतिवर्ष इस राज्य में आते हैं, लेकिन वापिस नहीं जाते और छिप जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) 3.12.1983 को राजस्थान में 2942 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक ठहरे हुए थे और उनमें से 118 का पता नहीं लग सका ।

(ग) जो अनधिकृत रूप से ठहरने वालों के विरुद्ध कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है । भूमिगत हो जाने वालों के बारे में तलाशी नोटिस जारी किये जाते हैं और पता लगने पर सामान्यतः उन्हें निष्कासित कर दिया जाता है ।

SC/ST Development Corporations

7294. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there are some States in which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Development Corporations are not in existence ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the working of these SC and ST Development Corporations ; and

(c) whether Government have also been assisting financially and issued directions to ensure that officials do not come in the way of sanctioning financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are five State Governments, viz., (1) Jammu and Kashmir (2) Manipur, (3) Meghalaya, (4) Nagaland and (5) Sikkim which have not established any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Corporations.

(b) and (c) The Government is generally satisfied with the working of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations some of which have come into being only during the last five years. The working of these Corporations has got a real impetus only during the Sixth Five Year Plan when Government of India started contributing to their share capital on a 49 : 51 basis. The working of these Corporations is getting systematised and action is underway to put their monitoring and evaluation on sound footings. No instance has come to Government of India's notice of any official coming in the way of sanctioning financial assistance.

Exodus of Scientists to Foreign Countries

7295. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exodus of Scientists to foreign countries is still continuing ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) steps being taken to check this national loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) There are opportunities for higher studies, training and research abroad, particularly in North America and some scientists go there to avail themselves of these opportunities. While most of them return to India, some find employment and stay behind.

(c) A number of measures have taken to encourage well qualified scientists to pursue their interests in the country. Some of these are :—

Total outlay for Science and Technology has been increased and fellowships and associateships have been provided alongwith appropriate facilities. There is provision for temporary placement of scientists under the scheme of Scientists' Pool. In many cases, Indian scientists are considered for appointments in Indian institutions in absentia. Facilities to import of equipment to scientists who return to India have also been provided. A scheme for young scientists has been introduced. Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions. Measures have been taken to provide good opportunities for career growth. Fiscal incentives have been provided to the industry to set up in house R & D and sponsor research in laboratories which give opportunities to scientists in industry. Research in new and frontier areas of science is encouraged by larger funding and sophisticated instruments are being made available through the regional Sophisticated Instrument Centres.

Survey of Sick Units

7296. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new item which

appeared in the Statesman of 7 February, 1984 under the heading "centre conducting survey of sick industries" ;

(b) if so, whether a unit to unit survey of the sick industries in the country is being conducted and if so, since when and by whom ;

(c) the number of such units surveyed so far and the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the persons who are conducting the survey are also meeting the managements and the trade unions of such undertakings to ascertain their views about factors responsible for sickness and remedies and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Sample Survey of Small Scale units was carried out in the country in order to assess the incidence of sickness in this sector, to identify causes and suggest measures for rehabilitating the sick sick units by the office of the development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) during 1982-83.

(c) A sample of 7890 units selected on the basis of stratified random sampling from the list of units registered with all the State Directorate of Industries as on 31st March, 1981 and falling within the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation have been surveyed.

(d) The persons who conducted field investigations contacted the managements of sample units for collection of data. The views of small scale industries associations were also sought.

Projects Undertaken by E.P.I.

7297. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) details of total projects including client's particulars, contract value, construction schedule and project description which Engineering Project (India) Limited is taking up in Algeria ;

(b) how projects are proposed to be financed including advanced of amount from client ;

(c) whether the said party asked EPI to arrange credit for projects ; if so, names of banks, who are providing credit and arrangement for insurance cover ;

(d) arrangements to recover payments including deferred payments, if any ;

(e) which are the companies in India or abroad to whom EPI will subcontract different works with value and nature of work to be assigned to each such company ; and

(f) reasons for delay in signing Algerian contract and new overseas jobs being expected by the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (f) M/s. Engineering Projects India Ltd. secured a Letter of Intent in June '83 from the client viz. Director General, Establishment National Pour Exploitation, Meteorologique at Aeronatutique (ENEMA), Government of Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for construction of a Five-Star Hotel on turnkey basis at Houari Houmediene Airport. The details of financing, credit arrangements, etc. have yet to be finalised. A team from EPI would shortly be visiting Algeria for further discussions on the subject with the Algeria Client. EPI have been actively pursuing with the client and various agencies with a view to expediting the finalisation of the terms of the contract. The company has been bidding and will continue to bid for new viable overseas projects.

**Closure of Printing Units due to shortage
of Paper**

7298. **SHRI NIHAL SINGH :**
SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLICK :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the printing industry is facing a crisis due to non-availability of paper and steep rise in paper prices ;

(b) whether several printing units have either been closed down or have been forced to curtail their capacity utilisation ; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to save the industry from ruination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Although representation have been received from the printing industry regarding high prices and timely non-availability of certain varieties of printing paper, there was no crisis as such in the industry on this account.

(b) and (c) There has been no report of closure or curtailment of production in respect of the printing units registered with DGTD. A Joint meeting of the representatives of the printing and paper industries was arranged to identify the varieties of paper in short supply and take appropriate remedial measures. The various fiscal reliefs being extended to the paper industry, and improvement of infrastructural support, are expected to result in increase of indigenous production of different grades of paper,

**Achievement under Hill Area Development
Programme in Nilgiri District**

7299. **SHRI R. PRABHU :** Will the

Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for the Hill Area Development Plan Scheme in the District of Nilgiri has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details of the physical targets envisaged for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(c) details of the financial investments proposed during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(d) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The proposals for Hill Area Development Programme for Nilgiri District for 1983-84 were approved by the Planning Commission in July 1983. The proposals for 1984-85 received from the Government of Tamil Nadu are yet to be approved.

(b) and (c) The Sixth Plan allocation for the Hill Area Development Programme for the Nilgiri District is Rs. 21 crores. The allocation for 1983-84 was Rs 5.37 crores while that for 1984-85 is yet to be finalised. The programme consists of a number of schemes under horticulture, tea, plantation, soil conservation, minor irrigation, dairy development, roads, water supply, social inputs. The details of the schemewise break up and approved outlay for 1983-84 and the physical targets are given in the statement attached.

(d) The HADP lays emphasis on eco-conservation and eco-development. The envisaged under HADP are mostly oriented to realising this objective. The programme is not a beneficiary-oriented one like the IRDP although the various schemes implemented under the HADP confer benefits both directly and indirectly on a large number of people.

Statement

*Hill Area Development Programme—The Nilgiris District 1983-84—Annual Plan—
Financial & Physical Targets*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved outlay for 1983-84 (Rs. lakh)	Physical Targets for 1983-84
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Continuing Schemes</i>			
<i>I. Horticultural & Soil Conservation :</i>			800 hectares
1.	Soil Conservation measures in selected watersheds	96.31	
2.	Technical guidance to small tea growers	9.12	—
3.	Production of V P. Clones of tea	26.39	40 lakh VP Clones
4.	Package scheme for development of small tea growers	20.49	400 hectares
5.	Development of paddy, tapioca & spices	4.80	—
6.	Development of Mandarin oranges	2.68	75000 seedling to be distributed
7.	Vegetable seed production	3.06	10 tonnes
8.	Expansion of fruit preservation Centre	1.49	—
9.	Procurement & distribution of quality potato seeds	5.86	250 tonnes
10.	Development of spices & plantation crops	3.52	—
11.	Farmers training programme	2.16	—
12.	Devpt. of the plantation in Tribal lands	3.68	—
	Sub-total	179.56	
<i>II Minor Irrigation :</i>			
1.	Construction of check-dams -9 new schemes	5.59	9 check dams
2.	Irrigation facilities to Pani Tribal Farm at Kappala	3.00	—
	Sub-total	8.59	

	1	2	3	4
III. Animal Husbandry :				
1. Sheep Devpt. (assistance to farmers for establishing sheep units)			1.33	100 sheep units
2. Artificial Insemination with frozen semen technique			0.59	—
		Sub-total	<u>1.92</u>	
IV. Dairy Development :				
1. New Dairy Complex			11.00	—
2. Fodder development			0.90	—
3. Dairy extension & training centre			3.00	—
4. Assistance to primary milk Coop. for constn. of bldg.			3.00	10 societies to be covered
		Sub-total	<u>17.90</u>	
V. Fisheries :				
Improvement to trout hatchery at Avalanchi			0.33	—
VI. Forests :				
1. Afforestation				
2. Formation of deer park at Udhagamandalam				140 hectares
5. Raising of bluegum seedlings for disbn. to public			29.69	50,000 Bluegum seedlings
4. Roads, buildings, equipments, establishment charges and research				
VII. Cinchona :				
Planting of Java Citronella grass			4.39	40 hectares
VIII. Tourism				
1. Environmental improvement of Ooty Lakd			10.00	—
2. Camping sites in trekking routes				
3. Provisions of amenities in scenic spots			10.00	—
4. Construction of youth hostel at Kothagiri				
		Sub-total	<u>20.00</u>	
IX. Roads				
<i>Approved existing road works</i>				
1. Provision for 21 road works (spill over)			99.28	21 road works
2. Improvement of roads (18 milk routes)			25.72	18 milk routes
		Sub-total	<u>125.00</u>	

1	2	3	4
<i>X. a. Coop. Tea Factories</i>			
	Support to INCOSERVE-purchase of 5 generators	15.00	5 generators
<i>b. Khadi & Village Industries</i>			
1.	Distribution of bee hives		300 bee hives 75 distillation plants.
2.	Distribution of oil distillation units		
3.	Constn. of godown for eucalyptus oil Societies, Bandisholai		
4.	Constn. of godown for lemon grass oil Society, Ambalamela	10.58	
5.	Establishment		
6.	Migrat on of bee colonies		
7.	Ambalakottai women multi-purpose cottage Industrial cooperative society		
8.	Opening of paper procurement centre at Ambalakottai		
9.	Bee Nursery at Manjur		
<i>c. Sericulture</i>			
1.	Expansion of mulberry nursery		40 hectares
2.	Establishment of seed multiplication farm		
3.	Chawkie rearing centre		
4.	Supply of equipments for the sericulture research expansion centre	4.38	
5.	Disinfection Squad		
<i>XI. Public Health</i>			
1.	Construction of staff quarters to the dispensaries at Kappala, Kookalthurai	27.08	
2.	Construction of hospital at Sholurmattam		
3.	Construction of PHCs at Kattabettu & Kolacombai		
XII.	UNICEF Assisted Social Inputs Programme	40.00	
<i>XIII. Plawings Monitoring & Evaluation</i>			
1.	Planning Cell at the Collectorate	1.88	
2.	Preparation of integrated plans for the 23 watersheds (Minor)	2.00	
	Sub total	3.88	
XIV.	Assistance to Ooty Municipality for Execution of drinking water supply scheme	25.00	
XV.	(i) Addl. Spl. Central assistance for approved scheme	13.50	
	(ii) Survey & Studies	10.00	
	Grand Total	537.50	

**Appraisal of National Dairy Project
by Planning Commission**

7300. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be Pleas-
sed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission in its Appraisal of National Dairy Project No. PAD/1/1 (9)/77 dated 29 April, 1978-Op. Flood II estimated per capita consumption of milk, if so, details thereof ;

(b) what were the projection of procurement and actuals including share of imported supplies ;

(c) what were the projection for distribution and actuals ;

(d) whether physical targets have been achieved ; and

(e) the position with regard to targets for cooperative coverage ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Appraised notes on investment proposals are prepared in the Planning Commission on the basis of data supplied by the administrative Ministries. The appraisal note on Operation Flood II was based on data on per capita consumption, procurement, distribution and share of imported supplies as given in the project documents submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National

Dairy Development Board. The appraisal notes are internal documents of the Government meant to facilitate the process of investment decision making.

(d) As the project is still under way the question is premature.

(e) As against the Sixth Plan target of 3,000 dairy cooperatives, 19457 Anand Pattern dairy cooperatives were brought under operation Flood II upto March, 1983.

**Districts Covered under Tribal Sub-Plan
in State/Union Territories**

7301. SHRI BHEEKHABHAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the districts covered under Tribal Sub-Plans of various States/Union Territories ;

(b) the total area covered in each State along with population ; and

(c) the total area covered in each State under Modified Area Development Approach Scheme State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) Details are furnished in the Statements I and II enclosed.

Statement-I

Area covered under Tribal Sub-plan and Modified Area Development Approach (Mada)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Under Tribal Sub-Plan		Under Mada	
		Area (in Sq. kms)	Total Population (1971 Census)	Sch. Tribe Popn. (1971 Census)	No. of villages covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,778	17,51,702	8,99,285	453
2.	Assam	9,347**	17,69,738	9,62,649	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	43604	74,92,998	37,85,695	2338
4.	Gujarat	24,460	39,31,703	27,12,255	554
5.	Himachal Pradesh	23,954	1,14,264	84,440	178
6.	Karnataka	25,398	37,84,701	1,17,902	—
7.	Kerala	6,128	1,15,145	73,952	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,63,461	1,06,02,415	62,95,122	6,692
9.	Maharashtra	39,307	30,04,000	18,61,000	596
10.	Manipur	20,126	3,48,216	3,13,102	—
11.	Orissa	68,896	61,24,246	34,56,331	2,183
12.	Rajasthan	19,739	20,54,748	13,58,343	2,939
13.	Sikkim	4,444	13,014	11,825	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	2,058	2,17,937	1,58,523	—
15.	Tripura	6,679	4,91,523	3,43,654	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	92	15,065	14,760	38
17.	West Bengal	8,499	15,24,487	9,82,958	—
18.	A & N Islands	1,953	21,665	17,966	—
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	72	38,739	7,165	—
GRAND TOTAL		5,01,990	4,34,16,306	2,34,56,927	15,971

** North Cashar Hills and Mikir Hills are covered by Hill Area Development and not by Tribal Sub-Plan.

Statement-II

Districts Covered under Tribal Sub-Plan

1. Districts fully covered :

Bihar

1. Ranchi.
2. Singhbhum.

Gujarat

3. Dangs,

Himachal Pradesh

4. Kinnaur.
5. Lahaul and Spiti.

Madhya Pradesh

6. Jhabua
7. Mandla.
8. Surguja.
9. Bastar.

Manipur

10. Manipur East.
11. Manipur North,

12. Manipur South.

13. Manipur West.

14. Tengnoupal.

Orissa

15. Mayurbhanj.

16. Sundergarh.

17. Koraput.

Rajasthan

18. Banswara.

19. Dungarpur.

Sikkim

20. North District.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

21. Nicobar.

Goa, Daman and Diu

22. Daman,

II. Districts partly covered : -

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Adilabad, 2. East Godavari, 3. Khammam,
4. Srikakulam, 5. Visakhapatnam, 6. Vizianagaram,
7. Warangal, 8. West Godavari. |
| 2. Assam | 9. Cachar, 10. Darrang, 11. Dibrugarh,
12. Goalpara, 13. Kamrup, 14. Lakhimpur,
15. Nowgong, 16. Subsagar. |
| 3. Bihar | 17. Palamau, 18. Santhal Parganas. |
| 4. Gujarat | 19. Banaskantha, 20. Bharuch, 21. Panchmahals,
22. Subarkantha, 23. Surat, 24. Vadodara, 25. Valsad. |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 26. Chamba. |
| 6. Karnataka | 27. Chickmagalur, 28. Coorg, 29. Mysore,
30. South Kanara. |
| 7. Kerala | 31. Cannanore, 32. Ernakulam, 33. Idukky,
34. Kozhikode, 35. Malappuram, 36. Palghat,
37. Quilon, 38. Trivandrum, 39. Wynad. |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 40. Balaghat, 41. Betul, 42. Bilaspur,
43. Chhindwara, 44. Dhar, 45. Durg, 46. Hoshangabad,
47. Khandwa, 48. Khargone, 49. Morena,
50. Raigarh, 51. Raipur, 52. Rajnandgoan,
53. Ratlam, 54. Seoni, 55. Shahdol, 56. Sidhi. |
| 9. Maharashtra | 57. Ahmednagar, 58. Amravati, 59. Chandrapur,
60. Dhule, 61. Jalgaon, 62. Nanded, 63. Nasik,
64. Pune, 65. Thane, 66. Yavatmal,
67. Gadchiroli. |
| 10. Orissa | 68. Balasore, 69. Boudh Kandmals, 70. Ganjam,
71. Kalahandi, 72. Keengjhar, 73. Sambalpur. |
| 11. Rajasthan | 74. Chittorgarh, 75. Sirohi, 76. Udaipur. |
| 12. Tamil Nadu | 77. Dharmapuri, 78. North Arcot, 79. Salem,
80. South Arcot, 81. Tiruchirapalli. |
| 13. Tripura | 82. North Tripura, 83. South Tripura,
84. West Tripura. |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | 85. Lakhimpur Kheri. |
| 15. West Bengal | 85. Bankura, 87. Birbhum, 88. Burdwan, 89. Darjeeling
90. Hooghly, 91. Jalpaiguri, 92. Malda, 93. Midnapore,
94. Murshidabad, 95. Purulia, 96. 24-Parganas.,
97. West Dinajpur. |

**Undeveloped Tribal Belts of Gujarat,
Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**

7302. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that border areas of Gujarat Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh at the junction of Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar, Panchmahals and Banswara are undeveloped tribal belts and extremely backward ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these districts fall within the purview of respective tribal sub plans of the above States ; and

(c) whether Tribal Development Ministers or Chief Ministers of these States will get together to above a strategy for development of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Special Assistance to States for Tribal
Sub-Plan/Mada Schemes**

7303. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of special central assistance given to various States and Union Territories for Tribal Sub-Plans/ Modified Areas Development Approach Schemes State-wise and year wise since 1981; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory year-wise/State-wise from Central Special Assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the amount released to States and Union Territories and reported by them during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States.	Sub Plan				5.	6.	7.
	Amount released						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1. Andhra Pradesh	311.00	350.00	404.20	337.22	368.71	N.A.	
2. Assam	367.00	411.00	477.33	209.32	397.88	N.A.	
3. Bihar	1034.00	1164.00	1344.18	1004.64	1127.82	N.A.	
4. Gujarat	621.00	695.00	806.36	621.00	695.00	N.A.	
5. Himachal Pradesh	117.00	135.00	152.49	101.91	143.22	N.A.	
6. Karnataka	57.00	64.00	74.14	26.23	34.58	N.A.	
7. Kerala	43.00	50.00	55.39	49.98	50.00	N.A.	
8. Madhya Pradesh	2019.00	2261.00	4623.62	1428.99	Included in flow from TSP	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Maharashtra	504.00	564.00	654.88	483.72	649.74	N.A.
10. Manipur	149.00	169.00	193.24	148.64	174.36	N.A.
11. Orissa	1022.00	1200.00	1327.51	992.77	1199.48	N.A.
12. Rajasthan	364.00	410.00	470.12	248.87	403.20	N.A.
13. Sikkim	22.00	25.00	29.18	32.00	N.A.	N.A.
14. Tamil Nadu	85.00	95.00	110.69	95.00	95.00	N.A.
15. Tripura	129.00	144.00	167.12	133.12	141.96	N.A.
16. Uttar Pradesh	10.00	11.00	12.53	20.54	11.00	N.A.
17. West Bengal	366.00	410.00	475.23	361.37	N.A.	N.A.
18. A & N Islands	10.00	11.00	12.00	8.62	13.65	N.A.
19. Goa Daman and Diu	4.00	5.00	6.00	5.88	6.50	N.A.

State. Pockets of tribal-concentration (MADA)

Amount released Expenditure reported

1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84

2 3 4 5 6 7

1. Andhra Pradesh

47.00 48.41 55.00 84.16 59.07 N.A.

2. Assam

Nil Nil Nil — —

3. Bihar

143.28 143.28 167.67 N.A. N.A. N.A.

4. Gujarat

79.26 85.26 92.75 79.26 85.26 N.A.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
5. Himachal Pradesh	4.94	5.20	5.78	(included in T.S.P.)		N.A.
6. Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	313.83	313.83	367.25	(Included in flow from T.S.P.)		N.A.
9. Maharashtra	42.67	45.00	49.93	44.18	44.18	N.A.
10. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Orissa	99.42	99.42	116.34	99.42	99.42	N.A.
12. Rajasthan	206.79	206.79	241.99	198.86	235.59	N.A.
13. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Uttar Pradesh	2.81	2.81	3.29	3.13	2.81	N.A.
17. West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Goa Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—

Increase in Population of Tribal Communities

7304. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in population of tribal communities, tribe-wise and State-wise;

(b) the percentage increase in population, to general population, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of Assembly constituencies/Parliamentary constituencies for Scheduled Tribes will be enhanced; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The increase in population of tribal communities tribe-wise and state-wise is not available since the 1981

Census figures tribe-wise are not yet available.

(b) The increase in percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to general population as enumerated in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses for India, State and Union Territories is furnished in the statement enclosed. The figures for Assam are, however, not furnished since the 1981 Census could not be conducted in that state.

(c) and (d) The number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people and the State Legislative Assemblies is determined as provided in articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India. According to the provisions of these articles of the Constitution, it shall not be necessary to readjust the allocation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people and the State Legislative Assemblies until the relevant figures for the first Census after the year 2000 A.D. have been published.

Statement

Statement showing the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to general population to general population as enumerated in 1971 and 1981 Censuses and the increase in percentage during 1971-81 for India, States and Union Territories.

India/State/Union Territories.	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to General population		Increase during 1971-81.
	1971	1981	
1.	2.	3.	4.
India	6.82	7.76	0.94
<i>State</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.81	5.93	2.12
2. Assam	—	—	—
3. Bihar	8.75	8.31	(—) 0.44

1.	2.	3.	4.
4. Gujarat	13.99	14.22	0.23
5. Haryana	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.09	4.61	0.52
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	0.79	4.91	4.12
9. Kerala	1.26	1.03	(—) 0.23
10. Madhya Pradesh	20.14	22.97	2.83
11. Maharashtra	5.86	9.19	3.33
12. Manipur	31.18	27.30	(—) 3.88
13. Meghalaya	80.48	80.58	0.10
14. Nagaland	88.61	83.99	(—) 4.62
15. Orissa	23.11	22.43	(—) 0.68
16. Punjab	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	12.13	12.21	0.08
18. Sikkim	—	23.27	23.27 ^(a)
19. Tamil Nadu	0.76	1.07	0.31
20. Tripura	28.95	28.44	(—) 0.51
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.22	0.21	(—) 0.01
22. West Bengal	5.72	5.63	(—) 0.09

Union Territories

1. Andaman Nicobar Islands	15.72	11.85	(—) 3.87
2. Arunachal Pradesh	79.02	69.82	(—) 9.20
3. Chandigarh	—	—	—
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.89	78.82	(—) 8.07
5. Delhi	—	—	—
6. Goa Daman and Diu	0.89	0.99	0.10
7. Lakshadweep	92.86	93.82	0.96
8. Mizoram	94.26	93.55	(—) 0.71
9. Pondicherry	—	—	—

Note :— 1 No tribes were scheduled in the Presidential Order for Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh Delhi and pondicherry.

2. ^(a)No tribe was Scheduled under the Constitution in relation to Sikkim for 1971.

3. *Excludes Assam, where 1981 Census could not be conducted.

4. Figures for 1971 Census are based on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order 1956 and other relevant Acts and Orders and for 1981 Census are based on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Acts and Orders.

"Family Planning for Lions"

7305. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that US veterinary doctor was summoned for family planning of lions in Mysore Zoo; if so, details thereof (India Today-31.3.1984);

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a surplus of lions in the country and abroad; if so, details of such surpluses;

(c) whether it would not be desirable to breed lions for world's Zoos and export rather than destroy this scarce national wealth; and

(d) whether Government would start a few more Zoos in larger cities specially in big States, like Uttar Pradesh etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Indian Lions in the Wild State are only found in Gir National Park of Gujarat State and their number was 205 when the last census was conducted. In captivity there are 221 lions in different Zoos in the country of which 134 are Indian lions. The population figures of other countries are not readily available.

(c) Efforts are being made to protect and increase the wild population of Indian lions. They are breeding well in captivity. There is no question of destroying this natural wealth. There is no proposal pending at present from any foreign zoo for acquiring zoo breed lions from India.

(d) There are already 44 Zoos in the country and most of them are in the large cities. Uttar Pradesh has Zoos in Kanpur and Lucknow.

**Freedom fighters pension to Ex-INA
personnel from Basti Janpad
Uttar Pradesh**

7306. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any MPs have written to Government concerning long delays in setting pension cases of Ex-INA personnel, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 16 cases of ex-INA personnel from Basti Janpad who have supplied full information to UP Government Freedom Fighters Division are still pending; and

(c) whether Government will finalise these cases without any delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, The Hon'ble Member has written for early disposal of 16 claims for Samman Pension for Ex-INA personnel of Basti Janpad (UP).

(b) and (c) Out of the 16 cases, pension has been sanctioned to 2 freedom fighters w.e.f. 1-8-1980. In 8 cases, the freedom fighters have been requested several times to furnish co-prisoner's certificates and other documents in support of their sufferings. In 6 cases the claims of the applicants could not be accepted as they could not furnish necessary material in support of their imprisonment/detention. The cases of Ex-INA personnel are considered on the basis of corroborative evidence furnished by the applicants and the records available with the Ministry of Defence.

**Geological Survey in Barmer and
Jaisalmer Districts**

7307. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether regional assessment for limestone, clay deposits and geophysical survey for ground water investigation in drought prone areas in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts have been carried out by Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India has carried out regional assessment for limestone in Jaisaemer district during 1977-82 and for bentonite in Barmer district between 1963 and 1979. About 560 million tonnes of limestone (flux/chemical grade) and 100 million tonnes of bentonite have been estimated so far. Geological surveys for ground water in Jaisalmer district, conducted between 1979-82, under drought relief programme over an area of 250 sq. km., indicated promising aquifer conditions in the Lathi sandstone, to the east and south-east of Jaisalmer. The remaining parts of the area to the west were found to have poor potential for ground-water. Suitable sites for drilling tubewells have been indicated.

Manufacturing of Electronics Items

7308. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications which have been received since August 1983 by DCSSI for approval of units in the small scale sector for manufacture of electronics items other than colour TV sets;

(b) number out of these disposed of as approved or rejected and how many were still pending at the end of February, 1984;

(c) number of cases which were disposed of within two months on receipt of application;

(d) the reasons for pendency or delayed disposal of cases when small scale industry is essentially a State subject for approval of capacity; and

(e) the justification for delaying such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) 594 applications have been received since August 1983 by DCSSI for approval of units in the small scale sector for the manufacture of electronic items other than Colour TV sets.

(b) (i)	Number of applications approved	—	154
(ii)	Number of applications rejected	—	189
(iii)	Number of applications pending	—	251
			594

(c) 260 applications were disposed of within two months from the receipt of the application.

(d) and (e) Reasons for pendency are insufficient information provided in some of the cases.

Licensing Policy regarding manufacture of Black and White TV Sets

7309. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the licencing policy regarding manufacture of Black and White Television sets ;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign equity and the use of foreign collaboration/brand name is not permitted in the Black and White Television Industry;

(c) the total capacity licenced in the organised sector and total capacity approved in the small scale sector so far for manufacture of Black and White Television sets under the above present policies;

(d) whether a wide manufacturing industry base in the organised and small scale sector has already been set up to manufacture Black and White Television sets in sufficient quantities;

(e) whether Government are contemplating any specific changes in the Licencing Policies for permitting foreign equity Companies; and

(f) if so, the details and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Industrial Licensing and Foreign Collaboration Policy for manufacture of Black & White Television Sets as approved in July 1971 is placed on statement attached.

(c) *Organised Sector* : The total capacity approved in the organised sector is 7.5 lakhs.

Small Scale Sector : Since approval of Black & White TV is decentralised, it is difficult to get the exact approved capacity. However, as per the information available with the Government a total capacity of 3.97 million has so far been approved in the small scale sector.

(d) Yes, Sir. Manufacturing base for Black & White TV industry is very well

established all over the country. The technology for manufacture of Black & White TV set is available indigenously. All the components needed for manufacture of Black & White TV sets are being manufactured in the country.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Industrial Licencing and Foreign Collaboration Policy for TV Sets.

1. There is no need for any foreign collaboration or know-how for the manufacture of TV sets in India;
2. No TV sets with foreign brand names should be allowed to be manufactured and no licences need be given to companies with foreign equity holdings;
3. 50% or more of the total capacity should be sanctioned to units in the small scale sector and here preference would be given to qualified engineers/scientists and consortia of small scale units;
4. Reasonable capacity would be licensed to public sector undertakings, both Central and State and those involving State Industrial Development Corporations;
5. Efforts would be made to distribute the manufacture equitably throughout the country.

Educated and Uneducated linguistic Population in States

7310. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number and percentage of illiterate, semi-literate, edu-

cated up to primary, secondary and degree level, medical and engineering graduates in the country, in accordance with the Census held in 1981; and

(b) the language-wise number of persons in the country having different languages as their mother tongue or second language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The statewise number and percentage of illiterates, according to 1981 census, are given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8148/84]

The estimates for various educational levels, namely, (i) Literate (without educational level), (ii) Primary, (iii) Middle, (iv) Matriculation/Secondary, (v) Higher Secondary/Intermediate/pre - University, (vi) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, (vii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, and (viii) Graduate and above, for all areas (urban and rural) have been given in Statement-II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—8148/84].

The estimates for (i) Literate (without educational level), (ii) Primary, (iii) Middle, (iv) Matriculation/Secondary, (v) Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, (vi) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, (vii) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, (viii) Graduate degree other than technical degree, (ix) Post Graduate degree other than technical degree, (x) Engineering and Technology, (xi) Medicine, (xii) Agricultural and Dairying, (xiii) Veterinary, (xiv) Teaching and (xv) Others, for Urban areas are given in Statement—III, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8148/84]. Separate figures for educational levels mentioned at items (viii) to (xv) are not available for all areas as these have not been tabulated for rural areas.

These estimates are based on 5 percent sample. Since the sample size is small. The estimates for States having less than a population of 10 million and the Union Territories have not been worked out.

The relevant statistics for semi-literates are not available as information on semi-literates was not collected during 1981 Census.

The information given in Statements I to III does not include data in respect of the State of Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted.

(b) The information is not available since the data on language collected during 1981 census have not yet been processed.

Constitution Amendment in the list of SCs/STs

7311. SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2814 on 14 March, 1984 regarding inclusion of Khatwa and Jatwa castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and state :

(a) the names of State Governments which have not yet sent their comments with regard to amending in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the time limit for sending their comments ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to bring this constitutional amendment in the present session of Parliament and get the same passed; if so, specific details thereabout, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The comments of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, West Bengal have not yet been received or have been only partly received with regard to amend-

ment in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are being continuously reminded. The final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been received in full. The State Governments have promised to furnish their comments very soon.

(b) In the present Session of Parliament it may not be possible to bring the Bill on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in view of the position explained above. Further, details of the proposed Bill cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Filling up vacant posts in SIDO

7312. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) number of posts lying vacant at SISI Calcutta under SIDO;

(b) number of cases pending in different courts about the seniority and promotion etc. and departmental action so far;

(c) information of promotees through DPC in each trade for the last three years alongwith their *ad hoc* period, dates of vacancies date of seniority given, date of meeting of DPC; and

(d) whether department will give the seniority to the regular promotees from

the date of completion of 3 years of their continuous *ad hoc* service on the same post in view of reply given to Ustarred Question No, 4105 on 23 March, 1983 and as per his statement that pending regular promotion through DPC such vacancies are filled through *ad hoc* promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Deposits of bookings with scooters companies

7313. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : With the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms in public and private sector engaged in the manufacture of two-wheeler and three-wheeler scooters in the country;

(b) the amount collected by each firm by way of bookings upto the 29 February, 1984; and

(c) the details regarding the bookings position in relation to the money got deposited by each firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABAI RAMA RAO) : (a) The following firms having licences under the IDR Act, are manufacturing two/three wheler scooters :—

1. Automobile Products of India Limited.	2 and 3 wheelers
2. Bajaj Auto Ltd. Pune.	—do—
3. Scooters India Ltd.	—do—
4. Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Satara.	2 wheelers
5. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad.	—do—
6. Girnar Scooters Ltd.	—do—
7. Kelvinator of India Ltd.	—do—
8. Lobia Machines Ltd.	—do—
9. Scooters Kerala Ltd.	—do—

(b) and (c) Details of deposits held as on 30-4-83 are given in the enclosed statement. The time limit for complying to guidelines regarding deployment of depo-

sits having been extended upto 30-6-84, the position as on 30-6-84 will be available in the quarter July-September, 1984,

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Total deposits as on 30-4-1983	Rate of Deposit	Interest
1.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	Rs. 53.80 lacs (for 3-wheeles only)	Rs. 1000/- for Petrol Rs. 2500/- for diesel.	9%
2.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited, Pune.	Rs. 7074.00 lacs	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	9%
3.	M/s. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.	Rs. 495.18 lacs	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	9%
4.	M/s. Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Satara.	Rs. 2333.00 lacs	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	9%
5.	M/s. Ginnar Scooters Ltd. Ahmedabad.	Rs. 132.67 lacs	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	5%
6.	M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. Kanpur.	Rs. 10500.00 lacs.	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	9%
7.	M/s. Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad.	Rs. 37.04 lacs	Rs. 500/- to Rs. 500/- depending on type of vehicle.	7% to 9% depending on vehicle.
*8.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad.	Rs. 2692.00 lacs	Rs. 500/- per vehicle	9%

(*) Position as on 1-4-1984

Setting up of a Steel Plant Between Goa and Manoharpur in Bihar

7314. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have proposed a plan for an Integrated steel plant between Goa and Manoharpur in Bihar near junction of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, details thereabout and steps being taken thereon;

(c) whether increasing the capacity of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to ten million tonnes each is being shelved for the present ;

(d) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(e) if not, time schedule for increasing the capacity of the existing steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar wrote to the Government of India that there were sizeable deposits of iron ore at Chiria in Singhbhum District, and that appropriate action should be taken to explore the possibility of setting up a Steel Plant in that area. It was explained to the State Government that in view of the demand-supply situation and projection of these as well as financial and other constraints, including the commitments already made in the Sixth Plan, it was not possible to initiate steps in this direction. The suggestion will be borne in mind while formulating the perspective plan of additional steel production facilities.

(c) to (e) Both the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants are each being expanded presently to 4 million tonnes per annum capacity. Further expansion of these plants is proposed to be taken up for consideration after completion of the current expansion programmes and

stabilisation of production, and after taking into consideration the demand and supply position of various categories of steel products which may be produced by these plants.

Sanction of House Building Advance to Government Servants

7315. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many government servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi, eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated Government accommodation allotted to them ; and

(c) the action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) 381 Government servants were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years. Out of them 236 employees have reported completion of the construction of their houses.

(b) 153 persons were in occupation of Government accommodation. Out of them, 7 have shifted to their own houses and have vacated Government accommodation.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

**House Building Advance to employees of
Industry Ministry**

7316. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations of the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The total number of Government servants working in this Ministry and its subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi, who have been sanctioned House Building Advance during the last three years is 86. Fifty of these Government servants have completed construction of their houses. Out of 86 Government servants who have been sanctioned HBA, 40 officials have been allotted Government accommodation by the Dte. of Estates and none of them has shifted to his own house.

(c) Existing Rules regulating allotment of Government accommodation do not debar employees owning houses at or near stations of their posting from retaining Government residential accommodation already allotted to them.

**Item for which Industrial Licences
are Banned**

7317. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would lay on the Table a list showing the names of items for which the industrial licensing and the DGTD registration respectively are banned and restricted ;

(b) the items for which an industrial licence is required even if the unit to be set up is in the small scale ;

(c) which are the industries in which Government are presently encouraging new capacities (all industries apart from the export industries/units) ; and

(d) the items in the electronics which are being encouraged by Government for setting up new capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is no list of items which are banned as such, either for industrial licensing or registration with D.G.T.D. An Industrial Licence is required for setting up a new industrial undertaking, for the manufacture of new article at existing undertaking or for substantial expansion of an existing industrial undertaking, if the item of manufacture is included in the First-Schedule to the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. However, in terms of Notification of 16th February 1973, as amended from time to time, issued under Section 29(B) of the Act, industrial undertakings with investment in land, building, and plant & machinery upto Rs. 5 crores are exempted from obtaining an industrial licence if the conditions of the said notification are fulfilled. Such exempted undertakings are required to get themselves registered with DGTD or other concerned Technical Authorities, while MRTP/FERA companies are not eligible for exemption, other companies are exempted from

licensing except in relation to the following :-

- (i) Where the item is reserved for the small scale sector. There are at present 872 such items, a list of which is already available in the Parliament Library.
- (ii) Items included in Schedule-III to the Notification, which are reserved for public sector. (Statement-I)
- (iii) Items subject to Special Regulations. (Statement-II).
- (iv) Items subject to capacity and other constraints. (Statement-III)

(b) These items are listed in Schedule IV of the exemption notification dated the 16th February, 1973. (Reference Statement-II)

(c) Further capacity is generally encouraged, in industries where there is scope for filling projected gap between demand and supply. The scope for further licensing is publicised through the Guidelines for Industries Part II-Scope and Prospects published from time to time.

(d) Setting up of new capacities in electronic industries is generally encouraged except in certain areas such as, mini computer/micro processor based systems, electronic PABX, B&W TV tubes, Colour TV tubes, LSI/VLSI, plastic film capacitors etc.

Statement-I

Item Reserved for Public Sector

1. Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment.
2. Atomic Energy
3. Iron & steel
4. Heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel.
5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government.
6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines.
7. Coal and lignite.
8. Minerals oils.
9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond.
10. Mining and processing copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram.
11. Minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953.
12. Aircraft.
13. Airotransport.
14. Railway transport
15. Shipbuilding.
16. Telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets).
17. Generation and distribution of electricity.

Statement-II

(Industries Requiring Special Regulation)

1. Coal falling under (1), Coal lignite, coke and their derivatives under the heading "2, Fuels" ;
2. Textile, falling under the heading "23, Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed) manufactured, produced or processed on power-loom" ;
3. Milk goods falling under '(2) Milk foods' ; Malted foods falling under '(3) Malted Food' and Roller flour milling falling under '(4) Flour under the heading "27, Food Processing Industries" ; ;
4. (a) Oil seed crushing, falling under '(1) Vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils' and
(b) Vanaspati falling under (2) Vanaspati and under the heading "28, Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati" ;
5. Leather falling under the heading "31, Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers" ;
6. Matches falling under '(3) Matches' under the heading "36, Timber Products".
7. Distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks falling under the heading "26-Fermentation Industries".
8. Hot-rolling of semis, bars, wire-rods and structural sections of steel.
9. Tractors and self-propelled Combine Harvestors.

Statement-III

Other Articles

1. All qualities of steel manufactured from electric furnaces based on scrap, falling under (1) Iron and Steel (Metal) and '(6) Special Steel' under the heading "1. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES : A Ferrous".
2. Iron and Steel pipes and tubes and stainless tubes falling under '(5) Iron and Steel Pipes' under the heading ; "I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES : A. Ferrous".
3. Bright Bars.
4. Tin containers and metal containers.
5. Drums and barrels.
6. Wires of mild steel, special steel and alloys steelcoated and uncoated.

7. Cold and hot rolled strips, sheets and plates of all categories of steel including box strappings.

The above items 3 to 7 fall under '(7) Other products of Iron and Steel' under the heading '1. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES : A. Ferrous'.

8. Non-ferrous semis alloys, flat products and extrusions falling under the heading "1. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES : B. Non-ferrous".
9. ACC/ACSR Conductors falling under '(6) Electrical Cables and Wires' under the heading "5. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT".
10. Cold Rolled formed section.
11. Hamilton poles.
12. Tubular Poles.
13. Steel Structural.
14. Sheet Metal Components.
15. T.V. Receivers.
16. Sheet, figured and wired glass.
17. Plywood, Decorative Veneers, Black Boards and Flush Doors.
18. Sugar.
19. Transmission line Towers.
20. Sewing Machines hand operated, machine operated, industrial or otherwise.
21. Dairy Machinery Industry.
22. Food Processing Machinery and Equipment Industry.
23. All types of rubber based conveyor beltings, PVC conveyor beltings and Fan and V belts.
24. Calcium Carbide.
25. Caustic Soda.
26. Potassium Chlorate.
27. Carbon Black.
28. Calcium Carbonate.
29. Elemental Phosphorus.
30. Sodium Chlorate.
31. Malathion Technical.

32. BHC Technical.
33. Endosulfan Technical.
34. 2-4-D.
35. synthetic Pyrethroids.
36. Aniline.
37. Acetanilide.
38. Meta-amino phenol.
39. m-Dinitro-benzene.
40. Nitro-benzene.
 1. Para-nitrochloro-benzene.
42. Orthonitrochloro-benzene.
43. Paranitro-toluene.
44. Orthonitrotoluene.
45. Metanitrotoluene.
46. Alcohol-based chemicals.
47. Pig iron and sponge iron.
48. Ferro Alloys.
49. Electronic components,
50. Computers, Mini Computer/Micro Processor based system and allied items.
51. Two-way Radio Communications and Allied Equipment.
52. Digital Electronic Watches.
53. Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Machinery including mixers and reactor—kneading Mills, turbo mixers and the like, Filtration equipment—filter press rotary filters and the like, Centrifugal machines, Evaporators, Distillation equipment Crystallisers, Driers.
54. Borax.
55. Boric Acid.
56. Chemical lime.
57. PVS power Cables with Aluminium conductors.
58. Acetic Acid.

59. Distribution Transformers.
60. Dry Batteries.
61. Welding Electrodes.
62. Electronic Fans.
63. Overhead Cranes.
64. Railway Wagons.
65. Industrial Gases.
56. Formaldehyde.
67. Vanadium Pentoxide Catalyst.
68. Hydrogen Peroxide.
69. Nylon Chips/Nylon Moulding Powder.
70. Industrial explosives, including detonating fuse, safety fuse, gun powder and nitro-cellulose (explosive grade)
71. Polyester Chips/Polyester Moulding Powder.

राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए राज सहायता

7318. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग जिला-वार दी जा रही राज्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उद्यमियों को दी जाने वाली राज सहायता की जिला-वार कितनी धन-राशि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की ओर बकाया है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त राज सहायता के बकाया रहने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) बकाया राज सहायता का पूरा भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई राज सहायता की सूचना नहीं रखती है। केन्द्रीय निवेश राज-सहायता के लिए जिलावार लेखे नहीं रखे जाते हैं और न ही लघु उद्योगों को दी गई राजसहायता का कोई अलग से हिसाब रखा जाता है।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त 8,27,96,280/- रु० के राजसहायता दावों में से 5,10,13,457/- रु० की प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी गई है। शेष राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति निधि की कमी के कारण नहीं की जा सकी और इसकी प्रतिपूर्ति वर्ष 1984-85 में कर दी जाएगी।

**राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले शरणार्थियों
को नागरिकता प्रदान किया जाना**

7319. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में ऐसे शरणार्थी हैं जो 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान सीमा पार कर के भारत में आ गए थे और जो भारत में ही रह रहे हैं तथा उन्होंने काफी समय पहले नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे जो विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं ;

(ग) उन्हें नागरिकता प्रदान करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें नागरिकता कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम डुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Implementation of orders/instructions
issued by Ministry of Home
Affairs**

7320. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 7313 and 1777 on 13th April, 1983 and 7th March, 1984 regarding implementation of orders/instructions issued by Ministry of Home Affairs and state :

(a) whether there is any channel by which Department of Personnel after rendering guidance to Ministries/Departments on service matters ensures proper implementation of policies laid down by it in

case Ministries/Departments do not follow the guidelines/advice ; and

(b) whether the word "responsibility" used in the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1777 on 7 March 1984 implies that it is mandatory for Ministries/Departments to follow instructions issued by Department of Personnel even in cases where they are not participating in Central Secretariat Services and to ensure the implementation of the guidelines of his Ministry which are to the benefit of employees of the non-participating offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS :
(SHRI P. FENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. However as and when considered necessary or appropriate information as may be required is called for in connection with the implementation of only of the instructions or policies in respect of service matters.

(b) As stated in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1777 answered on 7th March, 1984, non-participating Ministries/Departments which have their own rules for governing recruitment and promotion to various posts in their respective Ministries/Departments, are not required to follow the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms on matters applicable to services such as the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, Central Secretariat Service, etc. in participating offices. It is for such non-participating offices themselves to examine whether in the circumstances of the rules administered by them it would be necessary or appropriate to follow or adopt any of the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in regard to services under its control.

Study on Modernising Indian Industry

7321. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on modernising Indian Industry has been conducted by all

India Manufacturers Organisation recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its findings and suggestions put forward for growth of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The details are being ascertained from the All India Manufacturers Organisation.

Steps taken to check insurgency in Manipur and other States

7323. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that insurgency is unabated in Manipur as reported in Times of India dated 21st February, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, steps taken/proposed in Manipur and other affected States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Government have seen a news item dated 21 February, 1984 which appeared in the Times of India. There have been some incidents in Manipur involving extremists in 1984,

(b) Strict vigilance is being maintained and security measures have been taken against the activities of extremists. The M.N.F. and its allied bodies in Mizoram and Meitei extremists organisations and their allied bodies in Manipur were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967. The whole State of Manipur and the Union Territory of Mizoram stand declared as 'disturbed' area. A belt in Tripura on Tripura-Mizoram border also stands declared as 'disturbed'.

Extremists who surrender and decide to live as law-abiding citizens are given rehabilitation facilities.

Special employment generation scheme have been taken up in Manipur and stress on the accelerated economic development of the north-eastern region is being given.

गोण्ड समुदाय को अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की सूची में शामिल करना

7324. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडोज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (संशोधन) आदेश 1956 के अन्तर्गत समूचे बिहार के गोण्ड समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि बिहार में कई जिला अधिकारी एक न एक बहाने उक्त आदेश की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) संवैधानिक (अनुसूचित जनजाति) आदेश 1950, जिसे समय-समय पर संशोधित किया गया है, अनुसार गोण्ड समुदाय को पूरे, समस्त बिहार राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से मामले में उचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि बिहार राज्य में गोण्ड समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को अनुसूचित

जनजाति प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई न हो।

Pahadia Scheduled Tribe Community of Santhal Parganas

7325. SHRI BIOGENDRDA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pahadia S. T. community of Santhal Praganas in Bihar is facing slow extinction ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for its all round advancement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The population of Mal Paharia and Sauriya Paharia committees in Bihar as per 1961 and 1971 Census were as follows :

	1961	1971
Mal Paharia	45423	52606
Sauriya Paharia	44988	55548

(b) These two communities have been identified as primitive tribal groups for taking up special developmental programmes for their all round advancement. Separate funds are provided by the Ministry under special Central assistance to implement developmental programmes for these two tribal groups in addition to the other seven groups identified as primitive in Bihar. The Government of Bihar was provided with a special Central assistance of Rs. 145 lakhs during the period 1980-81 to 1983-84, A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs exists for the current year 1984-85.

Offices in Rented Buildings in Delhi

7326. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent paid of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29.2.1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The details are indicated in the statement annexed.

(d) and (e) No, Sir, Both the offices mentioned in the statement have already registered their demands with the Directorate of Estate, Ministry of Works and Housing for allotment of Government accommodation. As soon as Government accommodation is allotted to them, these offices will vacate the rented accommodation.

Statement

Statement of offices under Ministry of Industry accommodated in rented buildings

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Since when accommodated in rented building	Monthly rent	Total rent paid upto 29.2.84	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Office of Director Genl. of Industrial Contingency	1.7.1977	3,622.50	2,78,932.50	
2.	Office of Cement Controller (Central Office and Regional Office, Delhi)	1.1.1977	37,954.85	27116,785.00	

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

7327. SHRI K. B S. MANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (e) In accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administration Reforms, casual labourers as were in position on 20.3.1979 can be given regular appointment, subject to availability of vacancies, if they satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) They should possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the post.

(b) They should be within the prescribed age limit at the time of their engagement as casual labour.

(c) They should have put in at least 240 days of service during each of the two preceding years, on the date of appointment against regular group D post.

Department of Personnel and A. R. have since issued instructions on 5.1.1984

to provide for regular appointment of casual labourers appointed after 20.3.79 also, subject to the aforementioned conditions.

2. During the last one year fourteen casual labourers of the Ministry have been given regular appointments. At present there are 39 casual labourers in the Ministry who have completed two years service and who can be considered for appointment against future vacancies in group D posts, subject to their fulfilling the eligibility conditions.

3. There is no time bound programme for regularisation of casual labourers.

Permissible Emission Limits for Industries

7328. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Environment have laid down permissible emission limits for nine different types of industries to prevent and control industrial pollution ;

(b) if so, what are those different type of industries ;

(c) the reasons of laying down permissible emission limits for those industries ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Central Board for Prevention, Control of Pollution has tentatively laid down emission limits in respect of six air polluting industries.

(b) These industries are :

(i) Cement Industry

- (ii) Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry.
- (iii) Sulphuric Acid Industry
- (iv) Iron and Steel Industry
- (v) Nitric Acid Industry
- (vi) Thermal Power Plant.

(c) and (d) It is considered that the above six industries are the predominant air polluting industries and in the first phase laying down of standards for these industries has been taken up. The tentative emission standards are detailed in the Statement attached.

Statement

Capacity	Protected area		Other areas
1. Cement Industry			
200 TPD and less	Not to exceed 25 mg/Nm ³		Not to exceed 400 mg/Nm ³
Greater than 200 TPD	Not to exceed 150 mg/Nm ³		Not to exceed 250 mg/Nm ³
2. Thermal Power Plants			
Boiler Size	Old	New (after 1979)	Protected area
200 MW or large			
Less than 200 MW	600 mg/Nm ³	150 Nm ³ 350 Nm ³	150 mg/Nm ³ 150 mg/Nm ³
3. Iron & Steel Plants			
Source of emission		Dust/Particulates	
Sintering		150mg/Nm ³	
<i>Steel making with Oxygen lancing</i>			
Non lancing period		150 mg/Nm ³	
Lancing Period		400 mg/Nm ³	
4. Fertilizer Plants			
The limit for particulate (Urea dust) emission through vent from prilling tower is proposed at 50 mg/Nm ³			
5. Nitric Acid Plants			
Emission limit for Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) is tentatively set as 3 Kg of NO _x per tonne of weak acid produced (before concentration) averaged over 2 hour period.			
6. Sulphuric Acid Industry			
The limits for SO ₂ Sulphur dioxide emission is suggested as 4 Kg/tonne of H ₂ SO ₄ Sulphuric Acid averaged over 2 hours in case of double contact double absorption process. Plants having single absorption process are required to meet a limit of 10 Kg/tonne of H ₂ -SO ₄ (100%) averaged over 2 hours.			
Regarding acid mist a limit of 50 mg/Nm ³ has been suggested for all types of plants.			

जिला चित्तौड़गढ़ राजस्थान में सुपर
जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट

7329. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
श्री माधव राव सिधिया :

क्या इस्रात और खान मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान म
मार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट
लगाने के लिए जिला चित्तौड़गढ़ को अंतिम
रूप से चुना गया है ; यदि हां, तो क्या इस
योजना को अंतिम स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
अंतिम चरण में इस योजना पर काम
आरंभ हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या विलम्ब से इस परियोजना
की लागत बढ़ जाने की संभावना है, यदि
हां, तो कितनी ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय
जस्ते के आयात पर भारी मात्रा में विदेशी
मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री
(श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और
(ख) खान विभाग के सरकारी उपक्रम
हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० ने चित्तौड़गढ़ के निकट
एक जस्ता-सीसा प्रद्रावक कम्पलेक्स और
ग्रहीत ताप बिजलीघर, देबारी में गैस-टर-
बाइन सेंट की स्थापना तथा सीसा-जस्ता
खानों (रामपुरा-अगुचा और बरोई) (सभी
राजस्थान में) के विकास हेतु 525.23 करोड़
रुपए की अनुमानित लागत का एक प्रस्ताव
पेश किया है। लेकिन धनाभाव के कारण
इस प्रस्ताव पर पूंजी निवेश का निर्णय

फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया है। सातवीं
योजना बनाने के संदर्भ में उपलब्ध स्रोतों के
व्यापक मूल्यांकन के बाद, अन्य के साथ इस
प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) कंपनी के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व
बैंक के संबंधित सूचकांक के आधार पर
विलम्ब के कारण मार्च, 1985 तक पूंजी
लागतों में कम से कम 115.00 करोड़ रुपये
की वृद्धि हो जाने का अनुमान है।

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में जस्ता धातु के
आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च इस प्रकार
रहा :—

1981-82	52.55 करोड़ रु०
1982-83	41.69 करोड़ रु०
1983-84	43.39 करोड़ रु०

(प्रत्याशित)

राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में सीमेंट
उद्योग की स्थापना

7330. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के दक्षिण-पूर्व
क्षेत्र चित्तौड़गढ़-और कोटा में चूना पत्थर
का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की चूना पत्थर के
भंडार का उचित उपयोग करने की दृष्टि
से सरकारी क्षेत्र में वहां एक सीमेंट उद्योग
स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य
सरकार ने बताया है कि इस क्षेत्र में चूना
मिट्टी के विस्तृत भंडार विद्यमान हैं।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा भारतीय सीमेंट निगम लिमिटेड को सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए जिला चित्तौड़गढ़ में एक खान लीज पर देने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में शंभूपुरा में एक सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए एक आवेदन पत्र और इस परियोजना की सम्भव्यता रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है तथा इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

Soviet Technology For Bharat Gold Mines Limited

7331. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre have decided that Bharat Gold Mines Limited, a public sector undertaking, will go in for Soviet Technology in the field of high-speed, shaft sinking jobs for public sector units ;

(b) whether there have been slippages due to severe rock bursts in the mines of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited ; and

(c) if so, the other shortfalls noticed or brought to the notice of Government in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes Sir. The Bharat Gold Mines Ltd, a Government of India Enterprise, intends to go in for Soviet Technology in the field of high-speed shaft sinking. With this advanced technology, BGML intends to undertake high speed shaft sinking contracts for other public undertakings as well as private enterprises. Towards this end, an agreement was signed between BGML and Tsvetmetpromexport, Moscow, USSR on 26th October, 1983.

(b) and (c) There have been rock-bursts during July, 1983 in Mysore Mine and in October, 1983 in Champion Reef Mine of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. accounting for the loss of production of 86 Kgs. of gold. Government have suggested to the company to explore the possibility of going in for insurance against damages from such rock-bursts.

Under S&T Programme, the Company has developed a seismic recording/replay system to locate the foci of rock-bursts and for delineating the zones of high-seismic activity which is working satisfactorily. The Company also proposes to take UNDP assistance in strengthening its capabilities for mining in deep narrow veins under high rock stress conditions.

Complaints Regarding non-availability of Cement in Maharashtra

7332. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received repeated complaints about non-availability of levy cement in Maharashtra and, more particularly for SSI units ;

(b) if so, the levy cement quota prescribed for Maharashtra *vis-a-vis* the needs of the States for the period January, 1983 to December 1983 ; and

(c) the manner in which the Central Government propose to meet the existing shortage of levy cement in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is a general shortage in terms of overall demand projections and aggregate availability of cement in the country. To that extent possibility of scarcity of cement in Maharashtra cannot be ruled out. As per policy on Cement Distribution, the Small Scale Industrial Units are to be allotted levy cement by the State Government from their quarterly bulk allocation,

Small scale industries in Maharashtra have reported short supply of levy cement.

(b) and (c) The State Governments including the Government of Maharashtra do not furnish their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of Maharashtra had in April, 1982 indicated that their quarterly requirement of levy cement (excluding Irrigation and Power Projects) is of the order of 3 lakh tonnes. Quarter-wise allocation of levy cement to the State of Maharashtra (excluding Irrigation and Power Projects) during the year, 1983 are as follows :—

Quarter	Allocation (Tonnes)
I/83 (January-March)	1,84,291
II/83 (April-June)	1,95,991
III/83 (July-September)	1,98,991
IV/83 (October-December)	2,05,991

In addition non-levy cement to the extent of 15,65,541 tonnes was also sold in Maharashtra during the year, 1983. The State also received 1,81,890 tonnes of imported cement during this period.

गरीबी मिटाने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के कदमों का कार्यान्वयन

7333. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 1984 के "इकानामिक्स टाइम्स" में "आइ० एल० ओ० लिस्ट्स स्टेप्स टू एंड पावर्टी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अंत-

र्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन द्वारा सुझाए गए कदमों को कार्यान्वित करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा किन कदमों को अपनाने और किन कदमों को छोड़ने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० चव्हाण):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) प्रकाशित समाचार में उद्धृत रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित मूल कार्य नीतियां अर्थात् ग्रामीण विकास का पैटर्न इस तरह तैयार करना ताकि भूमि के संकेन्द्रण को रोकने के वास्ते संस्थागत परिवर्तनों सहित सभी के लिए उपलब्ध तथा उपयोग में लाए जा रहे नए शिल्प विज्ञानों का लाभ गरीबों तथा भूमिहीनों को मिल सके, अपेक्षाकृत अव्युत्थल श्रमिकों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए उपयुक्त उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का संवर्धन और लघु उद्योगों पर बल हमारी योजना का पहल से ही अंग हैं।

Arrest of Pro-Pak Persons in Jammu and Kashmir

7334. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pro-Pak persons in Jammu and Kashmir arrested during the last one year ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action proposed to be taken against them ; and

(c) the details of the comprehensive steps taken by Government to check the

sabotage, activities being indulged into by these people in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and b) According to information furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, out of 47 persons who were found to be indulging in anti national and anti-social activities, 30 persons were arrested and 17 persons obtained anticipatory bail. Out of the 30 persons arrested, 24 persons were detained under the Jammu and Kashmir Public safety Act and six were bailed out.

(c) The State Government have informed that action under the relevant provisions of law is taken against the culprits and that the State Government authorities are alert and vigilant.

Setting up of Industries in Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir Districts

7335. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Balasore, Phulbani and Bolangir districts of Orissa State have been declared no-industry districts of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to set up large and medium scale industries in these districts during the year 1983-84 and the progress made so far in this regard to bring these industrially backward districts at par with other areas of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government is giving overriding priority in grant of Licences for setting up industries in these districts. Revised set of concessions/incentives for setting up industries in No-Industry Districts has

been announced *vide* Press Note dated 27-4-83 copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Eight Letters of intent have been issued in 1983 for these districts.

Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries

7336. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm decision has now been taken regarding the future of M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) whether consultations in this respect have been held between the Central and State Governments ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Paper Factory in Basti District

7337. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Basti district (Uttar Pradesh) is one of the backward and no-industry district in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in all the surveys carried out so far, recommendations have been made for setting up a paper factory in Public Sector in Basti district and it is also under the consideration of Government, but no decision has been taken so far and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will consider setting up of a big paper industry in Public Sector in Basti district; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Basti District, in Uttar Pradesh is one of the category 'B' Backward District.

(b) to (d) Government have no proposal for setting up a paper mill in the public sector in Basti District. However, M/s. Sanjay Paper and Chemicals Ltd an existing unit with an installed capacity of 6600 tonne per annum are manufacturing paper and paper board in district Basti. M/s. PVK Papers have been granted an Industrial Licence on 18.3.82 for the establishment of a new unit in District Basti for the manufacture of 8250 t.p.a. of writing and printing paper.

Performance of Small Scale Units

7338. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been keeping any close watch on the growth of the small scale units, their performance, particularly in the rural areas of the States;

(b) if so, the number of such units and the details regarding the percentage of sick units in the small sector gone down during 1982-83; and

(c) the steps Government have taken for their improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per information received

from State Director of Industries, there were 595679 registered small scale units in the country as on 31st Decemer, 1982. According to the data on sick small industrial units, as collected by the Reserve Bank of India, the percentage share of sick small scale industrial units in the total number of borrowing accounts/units has shown decline from 3.5 in June, 1979 to 2.9 in June, 1982.

Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick small industrial units such as setting up a Special Cell in the Reserve Bank of India; constituted State level Inter-institutional Committees to render assistance for revival in a coordinated manner; introduction of Margin Money Scheme for the purpose of rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector and setting up a Standing Committee on Industrial Sickness by the All India Small Scale Industries Board to identify the problems of sick units and to suggest remedial measures for their rehabilitation. In addition, the financial institutions as also the State Governments have taken a number of steps to revive and rehabilitate sick units in the small sale sector.

Consultation for denotification of taken-over Industries

7339. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government are considering the request of West Bengal Chief Minister that the Industries taken over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India are not denotified without proper consultation with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): A letter dated 17th June, 1983 was received from Chief Minister, West Bengal in which he had made certain suggestions regarding future of five industrial undertakings of which four were being managed by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation)

Act and has requested that decision on these undertakings might not be taken before consulting the State Government. In his reply dated the 4th July, 1983 the Minister of Industry informed the Chief Minister that Government was in the process of reviewing each case and that decision on the future of the five units would be taken in the near future. The Chief Minister was also informed that suggestion made by him regarding handing over the five units to other public sector or private sector companies had already been pursued in the past but had not been found acceptable.

Bio-Technology Conference Held in the Capital

7340. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bio-technology conference was held in the capital during the last month to review developments in the bio-technology field and focussed attention on problems relating to resources including finance; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the conference and steps being taken for promotion of long-term bio-technology in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The 7th International Biotechnology Symposium was held in New Delhi during February 19-25, 1984. The Symposium extensively reviewed the present state of Bio-technology, its future prospects, its commercial implications as well as the need for finances at the R & D level in various areas of this discipline.

(b) The conference led to the beneficial interaction between members of the scientific community from 38 countries. Most of the scientists expressed the view that resources mobilisation and

funding for molecular biology and genetic engineering was necessary to promote long term bio-technology programmes in the country. They also felt that the current programmes for development of bio-process engineering, bio-reactors, conversion of valuable raw materials into high value products of immediate use and man-power development were also of great importance. The National Bio-technology Board has already formulated a long term plan of activities in the field of Bio-technology in the country.

Issue of Identity Cards to Residents of Delhi

7341. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration propose to issue identity cards to every resident of the capital;

(b) what this exercise will cost the exchequer; and

(c) the purpose of identity cards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Delhi Administration have informed that a proposal to issue identity cards to every head of the family residing in Delhi is only at the stage of consideration.

(c) According to Delhi Administration the main objective of the Scheme is to have better control over the influx of anti-social elements coming from outside to indulge in criminal and other activities.

"Air Pollution Caused by Factories on Najafgarh Road Industrial Area"

7342. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of air-pollution being created by various factories on Najafgarh Road Industrial Area ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check the pollution ?

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

(b) The area has been included in one of the two air pollution control areas proposed in the Union Territory of Delhi for intensifying industrial emission control programme.

Official Delegations sent by Department of Science and Technology

7343. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of official delegations sent by Department of Science and Technology to foreign countries during the last one year ; and

(b) expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 22 delegations have been sponsored w.e.f. 1-4-1983 to 31.3.1984

(b) Expenditure incurred by the Department of Science and Technology was Rs. 8,71,016 (approximately).

RBI's Study on performance of Companies

7344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Reserve Bank of India's study of the performance of 486 companies in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the study shows that while value of production, value of sales and gross profits have declined since 1981-82, the post tax profit have actually gone up ; and

(c) if so, the explanation for this contradictory position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) According to the study of 486 non-Government large public limited companies with a paid-up capital of Rs 1 crore and above, conducted by Reserve Bank of India, the performance of these Companies in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82 showed a decline in the rate of growth in the value of production from 21.1% to 9.4%, in sales from 20.1% to 10.1% and in gross profits from 16.3% to 4.3%. The operating profits and profits before tax of these companies recorded declines of 9.4% and 6.1% respectively on account of higher amount of interest in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82. However, with tax provisions registering a fall of 22.3%, post tax profit increased by 4.9% in 1982-83.

गुजरात में कुछ जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करना

7345. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने उन जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने की मांग की है जिनमें खंड या तालुका स्तर के उद्योग नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार की मांग कब तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है और केन्द्र सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) गुजरात सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि जिन जिलों में एक बड़ा या मंभोला उद्योग है उन्हें "उद्योग रहित जिलों में सम्मिलित किया जाए अथवा विकल्प के रूप में" उद्योग रहित क्षेत्र की घोषणा के लिए जिले के स्थान पर तालुक या ब्लाक के एक इकाई माना जाए।

क्योंकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर अतिम निर्णय होने तक के लिए वर्तमान पुनः वर्गीकरण एक अंतः-कालीन उपाय है अतः इस समय "उद्योग रहित जिलों" की अवधारणा में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

बिहार के सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा
बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा
छोड़े गए कचरे (स्लैग)
का प्रयोग

7346. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा छोड़े गए कचरे (स्लैग) को, जिसका सीमेंट निर्माण में प्रयोग किया जाता है, बिहार के सीमेंट कारखानों में प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता है बल्कि उसको उत्तर प्रदेश को भेज दिया जाता है ;

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

(ग) इस कचरे का बिहार में ही प्रयोग करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार, दोनों राज्यों में स्थित सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों को दानेदार धातुमल सप्लाई कर रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों की सम्भावित खरीद के कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने वर्ष 1976 में इन राज्यों के सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों को दानेदार धातुमल का आबंटन किया था। उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश (राज्य सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सीमेंट बनाने का एक कारखाना) को प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख टन तथा बिहार में स्थित कारखानों को 2.8 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का आबंटन करने का निश्चय किया गया था। जनवरी, 1983 में बिहार के लघु क्षेत्र के सीमेंट के छोटे-छोटे कारखानों को 0.12 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का और आबंटन किया गया था। इसके अलावा यह भी स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि जैसे ही दानेदार धातुमल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं तथा परिवहन की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, वैसे ही बिहार में सीमेंट बनाने के कारखानों को 3.75 लाख टन दानेदार धातुमल का और आबंटन किया जाएगा।

स्टील आफ अथारिटी आफ इंडिया
लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय का
स्थानान्तरण

7347. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के मुख्यालय को धीरे-धीरे रांची ले जाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के बनने से पूर्व हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय रांची में था तथा उसको वर्ष 1959 में दिल्ली से रांची ले जाया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद मुख्यालय को रांची स्थानांतरित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ग) जी, नहीं। स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में लोदी रोड में निर्मित भवन में स्थित है। इस भवन का निर्माण इसने स्वयं किया है। इसके मुख्यालय को रांची ले जाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां। वर्ष 1978 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने निगम उद्यम (कारपोरेट एंटरप्राइज) के रूप में काम करना बंद कर था और इसका काम स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने सम्भाल लिया था।

Reservation for Backward Classes in
Pondicherry

7348. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Union Territory of Pondicherry there is no list of backward classes ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to ensure reservation for backward classes in Pondicherry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) No list of backward classes has been notified by the Pondicherry Administration. For the purposes of admission into colleges/polytechnics and providing hostel accommodation and house sites, the Administration has been following the list of backward classes notified by the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Declaration of some Areas of
Tamil Nadu as Backward Areas

7349. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the people of Acharapak-kam and Uthiramerui area of Chingleput District of Tamilnadu for declaring these two places as backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Steel

7350. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had imported steel during the years 1982 and 1983 when there was a huge unsold stock of steel in the country ;

(b) if so, the quantum of imported steel during the years 1982 and 1983 and details of the unsold stock during the same period ; and

(c) reasons for such imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. Salve) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Imports of steel were made in 1982 and 1983 based on the demand projected by users to the canalising agency—Steel Authority of India, which took into account domestic availability and covered the shortfall by arranging imports ; the quantity imported by the canalising agency during 1981-82, 1982-83 and April, 83—February, 84 was 1.048, 1.317 and 0.514 million tonnes respectively. Unfortunately, the demand projected by the users did not fully materialise and this led to accumulation of stocks in home sales stockyards and plants of SAIL, as follows :

Date	Quantity (million tonnes)
1-4-82	1.04
1-4-83	1.45
1-4-84	0.75

As will be seen, stocks have declined in 1983-84 by adopting several measures such as diversification in the domestic product-mix to optimise the production of items in demand, aggressive marketing, reduction in imports and a drive to capture export markets.

As a result of all these efforts, stocks of steel with SAIL have come down from a level of 1.45 million tonnes on 1-4-83 to 0.75 million tonnes on 1-4-84.

Change in Custom Laws

7351. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic generation of scrap for the mini steel industry is likely to receive setback following a recent change in the custom laws making it obligatory on the supply companies offering their vessel for breaking to pay customs duties; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new procedure and programme, if any, Government have determined to bring into practice in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A copy of the Public Notice No. 30 dated the 1st March, 1984, issued by Collector of Customs, Bombay, relating to the revised procedure laid down for custom clearance of Indian Flag Vessels sold for breaking/scraping is enclosed as Annexure laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No LT 8149/84]

The effects of the revised procedure will be known only after it has worked for some time. However, it may be stated that the total quantity of melting scrap generated by breaking of Indian Flag Vessels is insignificant compared to the total requirements of scrap for mini steel industry.

Exemption of Stainless Steel from Customs Duty

7352. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government's policy to total exemption

of stainless steel melting scraps from the purview of customs duty has led to its gross misutilisation by too liberalise imports and resulted in a loss to the national exchequer by way of evading customs duty on stainless steel scrap containing high percentage of nickel and chrome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): No, Sir. The total imports of stainless steel melting scrap during 1983-84 (made by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, the canalising agency) were 4,688 tonnes. The material imported was in accordance with the specifications set out in the Import Policy for the year 1983-84.

Indigenous Manufacturing of Computers

7353. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy for indigenous manufacturer of computers upto ex-factory value of Rs. 2 crores per annum;

(b) if so, how the Hindustan Computers Ltd, Ghaziabad has stated the production value of the computers manufactured by it during 1982 as Rs. 160 00 lakhs;

(c) whether this figure represents the sale of computers only or includes other sources of Income like sale of its other products or maintenance services;

(d) whether Government are aware of the break-up of this figure of Rs. 1660 lakhs; and

(e) if so, the break-up of HCL's Income from 'Sale of Products and other Income' during 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) As per the policy in practice

there is no capacity endorsed on the small scale approvals. However, in the case of organised sector units, capacity is approved for fixed quantum either in terms of numbers or in terms of a value turnover limit on an annual basis, and this limit is not to be exceeded by 25%. For the initial approval issued to units in the organised sector for the manufacture of minicomputer/microprocessor based systems, the capacity level has been fixed at Rs. 2 crores per annum to be reviewed 2 years after the approval is issued. Proposals for substantial increase in capacities, however, are being considered on merits depending upon the performance of the unit in indigenisation of their product.

(b) M/s Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL) Ghaziabad, is a unit which still falls within the small scale investment limit and accordingly, there is no capacity limit on their production. Moreover, as will be seen from the answer given to part (d) of this question, HCL have also been approved for the manufacture of Accounting Invoicing Machines which are categorised under the broader definition of computer, and their production of these equipment constituted over 50% of their turnover in 1982.

(c) As per the information provided by M/s. Hindustan Computers Limited, the turnover figure of 16 60 crores also includes maintenance service charges to the tune of approximately 4%.

(d) The detailed break-up of turnover for 1982 as submitted by the party, is as follows :

Mini Computers	Rs. 3.8 crores
Micro Processors	Rs. 1.2 crores
Data Entry Systems	Rs. 2.5 crores
Accounting & Invoicing Machines	Rs. 9.1 crores
Total :	Rs. 16.6 crores*

*The above figures also include maintenance service charges of about 4%.

(e) The information is being collected from the Company.

राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल, भवानी-
मंडी जिला भालावाड़ा द्वारा
उत्पन्न प्रदूषण

7354. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल, भवानी मंडी, जिला भालावाड़ा द्वारा धागा धोने के लिए प्रयोग किया गया मरसराइज और रंगशाला (डाई हाउस) का पानी एक नाव-जनिक नाले में बहा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस गंदे पानी से फैले प्रदूषण का पशुओं और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य तथा किसानों की भूमि पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि इस प्रदूषण का प्रभाव हानिकारक है, तो सरकार ने उक्त कपड़ा मिल के मालिक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) मिल के बहिस्त्राव को कच्चे नाले में जो भवानी बांध में मिलता है विसर्जन करने से पहले, यह एक बहिस्त्राव उपचार संयंत्र के माध्यम से गुजरता है ।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान राज्य नियंत्रण बोर्ड के ध्यान में हाल ही में यह आया है कि संसाधित बहिस्त्राव, मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं था जिसे इमने निर्धारित किया था । इससे पशुओं तथा जनता के स्वास्थ्य और किसानों की भूमि पर प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है । उद्योगों को उपचार संयंत्र में सुधार लाने के लिए निवेश दिया गया है

ताकि बहिस्त्राव गुणवत्ता निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप हो ।

Security Arrangements for Rana Pratap
Sugar Atomic Power Plant, Rajasthan

7355. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has made any special security arrangements for the Atomic Power Plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the security arrangements made for the Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Plant in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Adequate security arrangements have been made in the Atomic Power Plants in the country.

(b) The Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Plant has been notified as prohibited area and adequate security arrangements for the plant have been made.

Representations of Central Electro-
Chemical Research Institute Em-
ployees Union

7356. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to representations of Central Electrochemical Research Institute Employees Union, Karaikudi, in respect of sad state of R&D work;

(b) whether the Union have brought cases of plagiarism to the notice of the CSIR and if so, action thereon;

(c) whether Government will try to create proper scientific environment in its Laboratories;

(d) whether Government feel that their redressal and defusing mechanism is operating properly; and

(e) whether Government would involve SACC and also set up Administrative Tribunals immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the Scientific Workers, Association and the Workers' Union of Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi making some allegations against the Director of the Institute.

(b) Dr. K.S. Rajagopalan, Director, Central Electro-chemical Research Institute (CECRI) in his presidential address to the IVth National Conference on Power sources, held in April, 1983 at New Delhi reproduced material from the book "Electrochemical Power Sources" Edited by Dr. M. Barak and when this was pointed out by the publishers, he rendered an unconditional apology. The Director did include material from the book published by an English Company in his Presidential address. This was not shown as a quote but the book was specifically referred to the bibliography section of the printed Presidential address. He had not sought permission from the author, editor or the publisher to include this material. When this omission was pointed out, he expressed his sincere apologies and circulated this apology to all registered delegates to the concerned Conference and those who were sent the printed address. No further action was considered necessary.

(c) CSIR Laboratories/Institutes are progressive organisations and proper scientific environment exists in them.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

**SC/ST Commissioner's Report for
1979 81**

7357. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 27th Report of Part I of SC/ST Commissioner, for the year 1979-81 has been received, if so, what actions have been proposed by the Government regarding the recommendations of recognition of SC/ST Association/Union/Federations functioning in each Ministry/Department in terms of recommendations given in para (III) of page No. 56-57;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court in case of State of Kerala and another Vs. N.M. Thomas has given judgement that SC/ST are not Caste within the Ordinary meaning of 'Caste'; and

(c) the reasons why the SC/ST Association/Union Federation are not being recognised, despite the recommendations of SC/ST Commissioner and the Judgement of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the 27th Report of the Commissioner has been received by the Government and is being examined. The policy of the Government is that no recognition is accorded to associations formed by Government employees on the basis of caste, religion etc.

The Government feel that such recognition will fragment the service into small pockets of employees which will be harmful for the country as well as the services. At the same time, Government cannot prevent formation of such associations as this is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution. In the case

referred to by the Honourable Member this remark was made by a Judge in his individual separate judgement which did not form part of the final judgement. Moreover this remark was made in a different context.

Public Funding of Scientific Research

7358. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for abandoning 'Public Funding of Scientific Research' projects as under :—

1. 26 projects where work was done for 3 to 5 years ;
2. 76 projects where work was done for 1 to 3 years ;
3. 23 projects where work was done for 1 year or less ;

(b) what is the total loss of amount to the Government for the above closures ; and

(c) action taken by the Government to avoid such recurrences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Dropping of some projects midway in a Research Laboratory is a normal consequence of appraisal of ongoing projects. The number of abandoned projects is less than 8% of the total number of projects in hand.

(b) The resources released from the dropped projects are normally redeployed for other projects under implementation. Knowledge gained while pursuing the projects before they are dropped is a useful input for undertaking other projects in similar areas. There is thus no loss involved.

(c) The mechanism for selection of research projects and their subsequent review has been further refined. Research projects are initiated after careful scrutiny by and approval of the Research Advisory Councils and Executive Committees of the Laboratories. These bodies have also been requested to review the ongoing projects regularly and take appropriate decisions.

चांदनी चौक में अग्निकांड

7359 श्री शिवशरण वर्मा :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 5 फरवरी, 1984 को चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में हुए भीषण अग्निकांड की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अग्निकांड में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए और घायल हुए तथा उसके कारण कुल कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई ;

(ग) दुकानदारों और मारे गए लोगों के परिवार जनों को सरकार द्वारा मुआवजे के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता का क्रमशः ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) अग्निकांड के क्या कारण थे और उससे संबंध ब्यौरा क्या है तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनु-

सार आग लगने की घटना में कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई थी और न ही कोई आम आदमी घायल हुआ था। हालांकी दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेवा के पांच कार्मिक आग बुझाने के समय घायल हुए थे। दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने जांच के आदेश दिए थे। जांच सर्वश्री पी० एन० पांचाल, ए० आई० जी० (अग्निशमन) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल और पी० एन० मेहरोयता, भूतपूर्व अग्निशमन सलाहकार, भारत सरकार की सहायता से मेजर जनरल हरि सिंघल, (सेवा निवृत्त) भूतपूर्व महानिदेशक नागरिक सुरक्षा, भारत सरकार द्वारा की जानी थी, जिनके विचारार्थ विषय निम्न प्रकार थे :—

1. आग लगने के कारण मालूम करना।
2. स्थिति से निपटने के लिए प्रबन्धों की पर्याप्तता मालूम करना।
3. जिम्मेवारी निश्चित करना, यदि कोई हो।
4. आग लगने के परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक और निर्जी सम्पत्तियों की हानि निश्चित करना,
5. ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने की दृष्टि से निवारक उपायों का सुझाव देना,
6. उपर्युक्त से सम्बन्धित अथवा प्रासंगिक किसी अन्य मामले की जांच करना।

जांच अधिकारी ने दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह भी कहा है कि उन्होंने अग्नि

कांड के पीड़ितों को कोई मुआवजा अथवा आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी है।

**Self-employment Schemes sent to Banks
by DIC in Raisen District of
Madhya Pradesh**

7360. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of self-employment schemes were sent by District Industries Centres in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh to the various branches of Central Bank of India and State Bank of India during current financial year ;

(b) how many of them have got actual disbursement upto 15th March, 1984 ; and

(c) the total amount actually sanctioned and disbursed by each bankers in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Under the self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh upto 29th February, 1984, 305 cases were recommended by DIC Task Force to different banks. Central Bank of India sanctioned till that date 25 cases involving an amount of Rs. 4.19 lakh out of which a sum of Rs. 2.23 lakh was actually disbursed. State Bank of India sanctioned till that date 43 cases involving an amount of Rs. 6.43 lakh out of which a sum of 3.07 lakh was actually disbursed.

(c) Upto 29th February, 1984, 79 cases were sanctioned by all the Banks in the district involving an amount of Rs. 12.78 lakh out of which a sum of Rs. 5.93 lake was actually disbursed by the Banks.

Settlement of Pension Cases of Retired Government Employees

7361. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several instructions have been issued by Government to expedite settlement of pension cases of retired Government employees ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Government to carry out a sample survey of employees retired from various offices and whether they actually got their pension and other retirement benefits within two months of their retirement ; and

(c) if not, how Government intend to keep itself informed about the gap between the orders and their implementation particularly when several offices are usually involved in processing the cases till the money is actually received by a pensioner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Not only instructions exist for settlement of pension cases on time, but the procedure for such settlement has also been simplified so as to see that a retired Government servant starts receiving the pension from the first of the month following the month in which he or she retires.

(b) and (c) With a view to monitoring the settlement of pension cases, a proforma has already been prescribed calling for information from the various Departments in regard to pendency of cases and the steps being taken by them to ensure speedy finalisation. Besides, the Secretary, Department of Personnel and A.R. has written to all Secretaries of the various Ministries/Departments suggesting to monitor pending pension cases periodically, say once a quarter at their level or at least by a Joint Secretary and by the Head of Department in respect of attached and subordinate offices,

every year. Orders also exist that wherever delay takes place, efforts should be made to fix responsibility for such delays and suitable action taken to prevent them.

Self-employment Schemes sent for sanction by DIC in Vidisha District

7362. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of self-employment schemes were sent for sanction by District Industries Centre in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh to the various branches of State Bank of Indore, State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Union Bank and Punjab National Bank in Vidisha district during current financial year upto 15th March, 1984 ;

(b) how many of them have got actual disbursement upto 15th of March 1984 for setting-up their own business and industry ; and

(c) what is the total amount actually disbursed by each bankers in the district under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth in Vidisha District of M.P., 262 cases were sent for sanction upto 29th February, 1984 by the DIC Task Force to different Banks as per report of the Vidisha DIC.

(b) and (c) As per report of the DIC Vidisha, 47 cases, involving an amount of Rs. 7.55 lakh were sanctioned by different banks out of which Rs. 1.70 lakh were disbursed. The disbursements have been made State Bank of Indore for an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh, State Bank of India for Rs. 0.45 lakh and Central Bank of India for Rs. 0.45 lakh.

Security of Tenure to the Cultivators

7363. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether economic Advisory Council has recommended to give security of tenure to the cultivators and to remove the outdated property relations in the Eastern States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Economic Advisory Council has recommended, *inter alia*, land reform including tenancy reform and consolidation of holdings of small and marginal farmers, besides other socio economic and administrative measures, as a part of a special scheme for ensuring optimum rice production in the Eastern States.

(b) Tenancy Reform and consolidation of holdings have been and continue to be important objectives of the Land—Reform policy of the Government.

Projects under Implementation in the country with Denmark Collaboration

7364. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects under implementation in the country with Denmark collaboration ;

(b) the nature of those projects and the names of the States where these projects are under implementation ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 17 proposals for foreign collaboration with Denmark Companies were approved by

the Government during the last 5 years.

(b) and (c) Details of foreign collaboration proposals, approved, including the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement of its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Promotion of Indo-Dutch Joint Ventures for transfer of New Technology

7365. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to promote Indo-Dutch Joint Ventures for transfer of new technology ;

(b) if so, the name of the financial institutions of Netherland and India which are going to finance for those joint ventures ; and

(c) the details of the steps taken so far to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Interest has been shown by both sides in promoting such ventures. On the Dutch side, the FMO in which the Netherlands Government has 51% share will be the financing agency. A framework agreement between, FMO on the Dutch side and ICICI on the Indian side, has been concluded with the approval of Government of India, for funding of approved schemes. A separate financing agreement will be made for each project under this agreement.

Export of Alumina and Aluminium

7366. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is heading towards becoming self-sufficient in alumina and aluminium ;

(b) if so, the year by which India can achieve self-sufficiency in alumina and aluminium ; and

(c) the year by which India will be able to export alumina and aluminium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The present capacity for producing aluminium, namely, 362,000 tpa, if fully utilised, would not only be sufficient for meeting the domestic demand but would also enable some exports. However, owing to inadequate power supply, the smelting capacity continues to be under-utilised necessitating imports to meet the gap between demand and production. The existing alumina capacity is intended to match the smelting capacity. The proposed Alumina/Aluminium Complex of NALCO, which is scheduled to go on stream in 1986-87 envisages, *inter alia* production of alumina for export.

Projects to be set up in India by Gulf Countries

7367. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects to be set up in India by the Gulf countries sanctioned recently ;

(b) the total amount investment involved in each of those projects ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 9 proposals for foreign collaboration with Gulf countries were approved by the Government during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983.

(b) All the 9 proposals approved with the Gulf countries, have been issued with equity participation. It is expected that after the completion of these projects the investment by Gulf countries would be about Rs. 562.18 lakhs.

(c) Details of foreign collaboration proposals approved, including the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement of its Monthly News Letters. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

DA to Employees of UT Administration of Chandigarh

7368. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh have been sanctioned revised pension merging dearness allowance at 320 index level ;

(b) whether the retired employees of UT Administration of Chandigarh have not been given the instalments of relief to pensioners since 1 May, 1980 by the Administration ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have not approved the instalment as given by the Punjab Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) and (d) Further relief in pension to the pensioners of Union Territory of Chandigarh beyond 1-5-80 is under active consideration of this Ministry in consideration of this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

News-item captioned "Touting Bank Loans"

7369. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Touting Bank Loans" appearing under the column headed "From the Files" in the Calcutta 'Business Standard' dated the 12th March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ; and

(c) what steps he has taken or proposes to take to prevent such misuse of Government's programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Although officially no such complaint has been received, we have requested Government of Gujarat to look into the matter.

Increasing Incidence of Crimes on Railways

7370. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing incidence of crime on railways ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide better security to passengers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) No data in regard to crime on railways as a whole is compiled on

all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. However, available information in regard to dacoities and robberies in running trains for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as under :—

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Dacoities :	99	131	115	109
Robberies :	252	239	276	219

2. The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :—

- (1) The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.
- (2) Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.
- (3) The Research, Design and Standards organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangements of sliding doors of compartments improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belonging, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Will you allow us to make a statement ? In this House, the weaker sections are always allowed to be discussed in relation to atrocities. 30 children of Harijans from Mirzapur have been forced to bonded labour and tortured.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं। कभी आपको पहले इंकार नहीं किया। अब भी मेरा कोई इंकार नहीं है। पिछले हफ्ते भी इस पर डिस्कशन किया था।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : नतीजा तो कोई नहीं निकल रहा है। हरिजन कमजोर वर्ग के लोग बराबर पीटे जा रहे हैं, सरकार सुरक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो सुनिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतनी जोर से बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय जोर से बोलने पर तो सरकार पर असर नहीं होता।...*(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड। बैठ जाइए। ऐसा करने से क्या ज्यादा फायदा हो जाएगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप मेरे से क्या करवाना चाहते हैं वह बताइए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।*(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजेश जी, आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं। हम क्या कर सकते हैं, यह समझने की मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। आप सुनते नहीं हैं।

...मेरी बात सुनिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Ask the Minister of Home Affairs to collect the information. This has appeared in today's newspapers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा मैंने देख लिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं वहां से आया हूँ, मुझे सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या सुनूँ, मुझे पता है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : बिना सुने ही आपको कैसे जान हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगवान ने आंखें दी हैं, मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ। मैंने पढ़ा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों का सब्जेक्ट है, ट्राइबल्स का सब्जेक्ट है, गिरिजन का है, इसलिए हम यहां सदन में उठाते रहते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी करवाया है और आज भी इस सब्जेक्ट को करवाने के

लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन, पहले स्टेट से फैंक्ट्स प्राप्त कर लें, उसके बाद इसको करवा देंगे।

...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the light of your observations, I have a suggestion. You may kindly ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will first get the facts and then under some motion you can have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : This is a very serious matter, Sir. To-day's *Patriot* carries a very disquieting news, ... You have allowed them and you please listen to me ... This is a very serious matter—Pakistani interference in Indian affairs. ... One minute, Sir. My information is that two Members of this House, Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Fernandes visited Pakistan and after that the interference of Pakistani Government has increased.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की तरह बोले चले जा रहे हैं। आप ही बात मैं पहले ही कर चुका हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Two Members visited and they had confabulations with the Pakistani Generals. After that all these things are increasing. ...

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक मेम्बर अगर दूसरे मेम्बर के खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगायेगा तो वह समाप्त नहीं होगा। इसको आप एक्सपोज करवाइए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सदन को पहले ही आश्वासन दे दिया है कि मुझे फैंक्ट्स के बारे में पता करवा लेने दो, जिससे मैं आप की बात करवा सकूँ। जहाँ तक एलीगेशन लगाने का प्रश्न है, उसके लिए मेरे पास 353 है। उसके तहत आप बात कीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : If you permit me, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : He has already given a call attention notice.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसा) : हमने एक चिट्ठी भेजी है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरे पास आ गई है। फैंक्ट्स का पता करवा रहा हूँ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I have given some more facts.

MR. SPEAKER : We are studying it. We will consult you and then we will do.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सुनने के बाद दोबारा इस सदन में अपना निर्णय दें।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ जायेगा।

.. (व्यवधान)

Papers to be laid.

11.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8125/84].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I have given an adjournment motion about Delhi Cloth Mills. ...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : You allowed a discussion on Sri Lanka, but the situation has worsened after the discussion. (Interruptions) Punjab is on fire, Assam is on fire and now Tamil Nadu will be on fire.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : We cannot have a discussion on Sri Lanka situation every day.

श्री राम लाल राही : मैंने कालिग अटेंशन दिया है। *..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. ... (Interruptions) Mr. Halder, why don't you sit down. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इंडियन स्कूल ग्राफ माइन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। *..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आकर बात कर लीजिए। राही जी को भी मैंने कह दिया है कि मेरे पास आकर बात कर लें।

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Ocean Development for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8126/84].

Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Maruti Udyog Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83 and Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co Ltd., Patna for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8127/84].

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8128/84].

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Steel Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8129/84].

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां का मंत्री है, यहां का नहीं है । अपने आप लेक्टिव असेम्बली जाने संभाल लेंगे । चिंता न करो।

Central Industrial Security Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1983 and Statement for delay in laying the Rules and Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of Central Industrial Security Force (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8130/14].

(3) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 187 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8131/84].

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Environment for 1984-85

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Environment for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8132/84].

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-fourth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Seventy-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Sixteenth Report

SHRI K.P. TEWARI (Alahabad): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Eightieth Reports

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I beg to present the Hundred and Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraph 2.08 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81—Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts Vol. I, Indirect Taxes, relating to exemption of goods falling under Tariff Item 68.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-eighth Report and Minutes and Sixty-Second Report on Action Taken

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the following reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committees:—

- (i) Seventy eighth Report on Ministry of Railways—Movement of coal by Railways, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Sixty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Defence—Cantonments

12 12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported sharp fall in prices of tobacco leaf in Andhra Pradesh and other States leading to agitation and Resentment among tobacco growers

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may please make a statement thereon:

“The reported sharp fall in the prices of tobacco leaf in Andhra Pradesh and other States due to non-purchase of tobacco leaf by Government at the price fixed by them leading to agitation and resentment amongst the tobacco growers and the action taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-
TAP SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir,

Government have been seized of the problems relating to marketing of virginia tobacco in A. P during 1984 season.

2. Due to a large crop of about 150 million kgs in A P in 1983, a marketing problem developed and STC had to intervene and purchase large quantities of exportable and low grades of FCV tobacco. STC purchased about 18,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 21 40 crores. Due to sluggish international market conditions STC has not been able to dispose the bulk of the stocks.

3. Steps were taken to regulate production and marketing to ensure that a fair balance between demand and supply obtains in the year 1984. The area under tobacco cultivation in A.P. was reduced to 1.10 lakh hectares for 1984 crop from the previous extent of 1.70 lakh hectares for 1983 crop. The actual production of VFC tobacco in 1984, as a result, has been brought down to around 93 million kgs. However, even this year the market has not rallied. Till about 7th April 1984, 70 million kgs. have been marketed leaving a balance of 23 million kgs. These are mostly low and medium grades which are mainly intended for domestic consumption. The prices have ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 per kg for the exportable grades depending on quality. This is against the price range of Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per kg. last year. The average price accruing to farmers exportable varieties ranges from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 10.50 per kg.

As regards purchase of low grade tobacco, about 5 million kgs. have been purchased so far of which cigarettes manufacturers have purchased about 1.5 million kgs. and the balance 3.5 million kgs have been purchased by small dealers. The purchases of tobacco by cigarette manufacturers directly from the

growers has been very slow. The price range for low grade tobacco is Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.50 per kg. as against Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3/- per kg. obtained by growers last year.

Government have considered the matter and have taken the following measures for disposal of low grades tobacco :—

- (i) Government is arranging a ways and means advance to the A.P. Government to the tune of Rs. 10 crores for purchase of tobacco by its own Government agencies or by A.P. State Trading Corporation. This ways and means advance will be given to State Government specifically for the purpose of purchase of tobacco by the agency nominated by them. This intervention will give a healthy trend to the prevailing prices.
- (ii) A meeting was held in the Ministry with the major cigarette manufacturers on 4th April 1984 and they have been requested to step up their purchases direct from growers.
- (iii) It has been decided to remove the minimum Export Price for low grades tobacco for 1984, 1983 and 1982 crops. This will induce exporter-dealers to take more of low grade tobacco.
- (iv) Nationalised Banks advancing credit to tobacco have been persuaded to advance additional credit to the trade for purchase of low grade tobaccos without insisting on margin money.

I would like to assure the Hon. Members that the situation is being closely monitored in consultation with the Tobacco Board.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

the statement of the hon. Minister regarding the steps being taken to save the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh from distress sales. I must confess that the statement is highly unsatisfactory.

Sir, this issue was raised last year also and this was discussed through Call Attention motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta on 17th March, 1983 where during the discussion Professor Ranga also intervened and drew the attention of the House to the agitation of the tobacco growers in that particular area and as a sequel to that agitation government and the hon. Minister gave certain assurances on the Floor of the House that some effective measures will be taken to save the tobacco growers from the distress sales.

Sir, I am sorry to observe that now and then this House is discussing problems with regard to the various sectors of our agricultural economy. A few days back this House discussed the question of distress sale of potatoes by the potatoe growers and earlier there was a discussion on the plight of the onion growers.

Now, Sir, during all these years unfortunately I do not know why the agriculture sector, the poor farmers and the cultivators of this country have been getting a very raw deal at the hands of the government. Agriculture has contributed 58 percent to the GDP some 2-3 decades ago which is now 40 percent only. It means proper attention is not being paid to the agriculture sector and its contribution has gone down from 58 percent to 40 percent as on date. This shows the plight of the rural sector and naturally in an agrarian economy of ours where 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas and where the major contributory factor to our national economy is agriculture, agriculture has been neglected and, as such, Government has to have some comprehensive policy with regard to the development of the agriculture sector and in that connection some sort of package measures have to be thought by the government with regard to the remunerative prices being made available to our rural farmers and cultivators.

Now probably tomorrow the hon. Minister is going to announce the policy with regard to imports and exports. I think he will take care of all these things in that announcement.

In this particular connection I would like to make a mention that last year when this issue was debated the hon. Minister made various suggestions and gave assurance to the House that proper care will be taken about the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is the one State where tobacco is grown in a large proportion than in any other part of country. I am not a tobacco grower and I am not also a tobacco exporter or tobacco importer. I am a tobacco chewer. So far as the plight of the tobacco chewer is concerned the hon. Minister will kindly appreciate that the prices of the chewing tobacco.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is very harmful. Please stop it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I know, Sir. Why is harmful? It is because the variety made available for chewing tobacco is of the lowest grade. Only that is made available for domestic consumption. The Minister has admitted in his statement that lowest and worst quality of tobacco is made available for domestic consumption. This is one good reason. I agree with you.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Tobacco affects the speech; so during the Zero Hour it should be made available to Members.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am in perfect agreement with you; I am also conscious of the fact that chewing tobacco is very harmful. That is why I have reduced my quantity and quantum of it to a large extent. From the Minister's statement it is clear that the lowest grade of tobacco is made available for domestic consumption. Now you are going to do away with that restriction with regard to export of tobacco of the last grade quality. You have fixed up

minimum export price for the export of tobacco. If the price of tobacco to be exported is less than what has been fixed by commerce Ministry then that tobacco is not exported. In your statement you have cleared that position, that is, to relax that particular minimum export price ceiling that you already fixed. I think, Sir, if the lowest grade and variety of tobacco is to be utilised then let it go to the foreign countries, let them chew it, let them suffer from cancer, at least save the nation from chewing, the lowest variety of tobacco. So, I would like to know what steps you have taken in this regard. With whatever steps you take, I am with you.

Sir, the Cigarette manufacturers are playing havoc in this country. Their margin of profit is sometimes 400 percent; they are earning huge profits; the Cigarette manufacturing industry is contributing more than a thousand crore of rupees by way of excise duty. But they are exploiting the consumers, they are dogging public exchequer; they make enormous profits and despite all this, Government has not been able to force them to resort to making immediate on the spot purchases so far as tobacco is concerned. This is the position.

Now, as far back as on 4th March, 1984 you had called a meeting for this purpose and you have stated in your statement that the cigarette manufacturers have agreed to purchase roundabout 1500 tonnes of tobacco. This is nothing. Despite your meeting, what has your Ministry done? The total production so far as this particular sector is concerned is round about 93,000 tonnes and out of that more than 23,000 tonnes will be the balance. What do we do with it? Out of 23,000 tonnes cigarette manufacturers have agreed to purchase only 1500 tonnes. Is that the consumption of cigarette manufacturers? What is the requirement? I would like to know from the Minister about the total requirement of export. What is the total requirement of cigarette manufacturers? What is required for domestic consumption? These are the three areas. Tobacco is consumed

either by way of export; or by cigarette manufacturers or given for domestic consumption, including chewing tobacco, etc. These are the three areas. According to his own statement 23,000 tonnes of tobacco is in balance. What to do with it? You have simply given account of 5,000 tonnes. What about the rest 18,000 tonnes? Out of 5,000 tonnes, 15000 tonnes have to be purchased by cigarette manufacturers. 3500 tonnes will be put for domestic consumption etc. What about the rest of 18,000 tonnes? What is the remedy? What did you do last years? Prof. Ranga you please hear this. They reduced the crop area from 175,000 to round about 110,000. Now, from 175,000 tonnes, it has come down to 110,000 tonnes. The production last time was 140,000 tonnes and it has come down to 18000 tonnes. If you want to save yourself from this problem, then you make the area zero and the production will be zero. This is no solution of the problem. You have very drastically cut the crop area and the production has also been brought down very drastically to 18,000 tonnes from round about more than 175,000 tonnes. This is no solution of the problem. After all, tobacco is one item which gives you foreign exchange, tremendous foreign exchange, which gives you excise duty from the cigarette manufacturers and which is consumed throughout the country, right from the small village to the biggest towns. All over the country, people either chew tobacco or use tobacco in the 'hukka' and so on. So, this particular item needs serious attention. Do not create conditions whereby people have to resort to agitations thereby people are killed, as it had happened last time, when Prof. Ranga drew the attention of the Government. I am making mention of the name of Prof. Ranga again and again.

How, Sir, in this particular position, the STC came to the rescue of the tobacco growers last year. An assurance was given by the hon. Minister of Commerce on the floor of the House that the STC will immediately enter into the market and make purchases. Now, how much purchases were made by the STC?

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

It was just 18,000 tonnes, worth about Rs. 22 crores. This is no solution of the problem. Something else has to be done. Price has to be stabilised. Last year, the tobacco growers were getting round about Rs. 3 per kg. But then it has been brought down to Rs. 2 per kg. this year. It is clear from the Statement. So, they are getting less price in comparison to what they were getting last year, despite the fact that the cost of production has gone up. prices have also gone up. So far as the day-to-day living is concerned, prices of common consumable commodities have gone up. Prices of cigarettes are going up and the prices of cigarettes are raised without any sort of price control by the Government or any discretion of the Government. Whenever the cigarette manufacturers likes they raise the prices of cigarettes, say by 10 paise or 20 paise per cigarette packet. The prices are fixed by the industry in consultation with the Government. But we find in the market—I am not a cigarette smoker, but there are so many friends of mine—you will find people telling that if you go to the market and make the purchase the cigarettes, you will have to pay more. The dealers and the cigarette sellers have been complaining to me that they have to sell cigarettes at black-market price, otherwise at the price fixed by the manufacturers they were not getting the supply. So, black-marketing is also going on in cigarette industry and they are charging heavy price by way of black-market price. By this way, they are also evading tax and they are evading corporate taxes and excise duty. Unless something serious is done, with regard to the solution of this problem, I think now and then we will be discussing these problems, with regard to the cultivators—whether they are tobacco growers, whether they are potatoe growers or any other growers, the problem will not be solved. The SIC has to come in a big way, Tobacco Board has to come in a big way and Government has to set-up some sort of a permanent mechanism for making spot purchases, as we have the mechanism of the Food corporation of India with regard to the purchases of rice and wheat, similarly, some sort of governmental mechanism will have to be set up

for immediately coming to the rescue of tobacco growers and make spot purchases. If the prices fall from a specified limits, some sort of mechanism has to be evolved to save the growers and I would request the hon. Minister for Commerce to enter into a dialogue with the tobacco growers. The Action Committee, Hyderabad who had also submitted a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister when she visited Guntur, have also sent a Memorandum to the Minister for Commerce requesting him for a discussion and also evolving some sort of permanent mechanism in order to solve the plight of these tobacco growers so that this problem does not arise hereafter. Some sort of a permanent solution guaranteeing some fixed price to the tobacco growers which should be something more than the cost that they are incurring on the production of tobacco should be there. Reduction in the area of cultivation or bringing down the production will not help either the country or the tobacco growers. The tobacco growers are poor farmers, small famers or middle farmers having half hectare, one hectare or two hectares of land, where they are growing this crop. This is, more or less, a cash crop and the livelihood of these small farmers is dependent on the growth of tobacco, and they should not be made to reduce their crop area, thereby bringing down this harvest from 140 thousand tonnes to eighty thousand tonnes. Something has to be done on a permanent basis. I am not interested on an *ad hoc* solution of the problem. I would, therefore, request the Minister to indicate some permanent measures in this behalf and enter into a dialogue with the Chairman and the organisation of the Tobacco Growers Action Committee, Hyderabad and find out some permanent solution of the problem.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I share the concern and anxiety of Shri Satish Agarwal, and I also express my thanks to him that he has decided to reduce his chewing of tobacco. That will at least be his contribution to the quantum of export of tobacco.

I share the view of the hon. Member that agricultural sector is a very important sector and maximum attention should be paid to it, and even in the import-export policy, those ideas should be incorporated which would help this sector in exports as also its growth.

About reduction in the minimum export price, he has well appreciated that we have done away with the MEP for low grade tobacco, so that the exporters would buy low grade tobacco more, where there is a problem today.

About the steps being taken, an anxiety has been expressed that conditions should not be created that there should be agitations, and that the Government should take positive action. The Central Government is very much concerned, and it has shown its concern last year, and it bought 18,000 tonnes of tobacco worth Rs. 22 crores. It was not a small amount. About this year, I want to give a little background of the situation. This year, there was a crop of 93 million tonnes against a 150 million tonnes crop last year. This year, we did not anticipate or expect any problem. We thought it to be a short crop situation. Prof. Ranga is there and I thought, I would meet him with cheers and greet him about the prices, because we did not anticipate this problem. The season starts from the first week of March, and we were expecting the USSR team to visit us by the 18th March. We thought that as soon as these purchases would start from the USSR, the prices would go up. The trade and the cigarette manufactures may be trying to depress it, but being a short crop, with these purchases, the prices would go up. This team left on the 7th April, but the expectancy of the prices going up did not materialise. I am not comparing it to the APC prices; I am not giving you technical answers, because I did not think, it will satisfy you or me. I would not like to say that it was above APC prices, but as I said, it did not go up as expected. And we were very much concerned with it. The team left on the 6th or 7th April—I do not

remember the exact date—and I immediately wrote to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh that the Central Government is willing to give Rs Ten crores as a ways and means advance for purchase of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh either through their State Trading Corporation, or any other agency that they might nominate.

PROF. N G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Without charging any interest ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is the lowest rate of interest, about 6 per cent. And you know the commercial rate of interest is 18%. The other rates of interest are also much higher. But this is the lowest rate of interest. We also had a dialogue with the USSR team. But for the present, their indication was that they bought about 21,000 tonnes, as against 35,000 to 40,000 tonnes on the trade plan; and they would be coming again later in the year.
(Interruptions)

As far China I shall come to it presently.

I have spoken about MEP prices. About cigarette manufacturers not playing the game, I agree with the hon. Member because last year, they brought about 29,000 tonnes. Before that year, they bought about 44,000 tonnes; the year before 32,000 tonnes, and this year their buying so far has been 1.5 million tonnes, which is very very low.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is not 1.5 million tonnes, but 1.5 million Kgs.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am sorry; I stand corrected. It is 1.5 million Kgs., i.e. 1500 tonnes. That is the amount they have bought. Certainly, they have shifted their tactics this year. Instead of buying from growers, they have started buying mostly from dealers, and the dealers may buy from growers; and the prices may get depressed. They are playing this sort of

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

game. Of course, we did have a meeting. We do not have a law to direct them, but the best method is to use market forces, to operate through market forces. With the injection of this Rs. 10 crores with the Andhra Pradesh Government, and their entry into the market, along with the short crop and the need they have for tobacco, I am sure they will also be compelled, and much more forcibly compelled, to come to the market. I hope these measures will bring buoyancy to the market, and the tobacco growers would be saved.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Are these cigarette manufacturers allowed to import any variety of tobacco from outside any variety, any kind ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No; I am just saying this from records; but according to the fair knowledge that I have, tobacco is not allowed to import.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please tell me one more thing: how than do you allow these middlemen because the cigarette manufacturers who were purchasing 30,000 or 35,000 or 40,000 tonnes are purchasing only 15,000 tonnes this year? So, they have inducted these middlemen; they are exploiting the whole of tobacco growers through these middlemen. So, you have to evolve some mechanism to save the tobacco growers, and force the cigarette manufacturers to resort the certain purchases from the growers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This market operation by the Andhra Pradesh Government will itself force them. Second, they have a little staying power because of stocks of last year. So, I think this pressure will be built, because the crop is short.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, तम्बाकू भारत में एक ऐसी

चीज हैं, जिसका इस देश के सभी संत महात्माओं, ऋषियों और अच्छे आदमियों ने इसका विरोध किया। परन्तु इस देश के गरीब और अतिसर्वहारा आदमी को सिर्फ इस तम्बाकू के और कोई अपनी ऐश व आराम की चीज नजर नहीं आती। वह इसका आदी बन गया है। न तो शासन में इतनी शक्ति है और न समाज में इतनी ताकत और जागृति है कि सारे देश से तम्बाकू खत्म कर दिया जाए।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But that is not chewing tobacco, that is virginia tobacco.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्योंकि सबसे पहले दुनिया में वर्जिनिया में तम्बाकू पैदा हुई थी, इसलिए इसका नाम वर्जिनिया हो गया और बिगड़ते-बिगड़ते तम्बाकू की नसले और किस्में और बन गईं। रंगा साहब को इसका ज्ञान हो जाना चाहिए था।

असल में कोई भी चीज का पहला हिस्सा अति उत्तम और अतिशुद्ध माना जाता है। वह उच्च श्रेणी के आदमी को मिलती है। जब उसकी श्रेणी घटती जाती है, तब उसी के मुताबिक जिस आदमी का समाज में स्तर घटता है या कम होता है, वह उसी के लिए बन जाती है। यह वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू ब्रिटिश कंपनी के माध्यम से भारत में आया और वह ब्रिटिश कंपनी देश के किसानों का शोषण करती रही। अब कुछ भारत वासी भी उस कंपनी के हिस्सेदार बन चुके हैं। आप इस को न उद्योग कह सकते हैं न कृषि कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह खुराक नहीं है, बल्कि एक आदत है जो सारे संसार में है और उसमें भारत भी संसार का एक अंग है।

इस को पैदा कौन करता है ? पैदा किसान करता है । इन का शोषण कौन करता है ? शोषण वह करता है जिस के पास सबसे ज्यादा शक्ति है, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान का सरकारिया-सेठ है या विदेशों का सरकारिया सेठ है, जिन के इशारे पर भारत का सरकारिया सेठ नाचता है, वे उन का शोषण करते हैं । आपके तम्बाकू का सबसे ज्यादा व्यापार भारत के सरकारिया सेठ के पास है और आप उस सेठ के मुनीम हैं । इन्दिरा सेठ की एजेन्सी उसको करती है और भारत सरकार के व्यापार का लेनदेन उसके माध्यम से दूसरे मुल्कों से होता है । इस लिए आप उनके मुनीम हैं और आप यह व्यापार रूम और चीन से चलाते हैं । चीन ने आज से दो साल पहले आप के तम्बाकू को वापस कर दिया था, इसलिए कि वह रही तम्बाकू था । अब रूम ने कितना वायदा किया था ? आपसे कहा था कि 45 लेंगे, लेकिन कितना लिया—25, जैसे बंधुआ मजदूर की हालत है, वही आप की हालत है । आपके साथ जो सौदा है उसको किसी क्षण भी इंकार किया जा सकता है । इसके दो कारण हो सकते हैं—एक तो यह कि आपका माल जिस तरह का अच्छा बनना चाहिये था, आप उस तरह का नहीं दे पा रहे हो और दूसरे यह कि आप को मुनाफा न देकर, आप के सरकारी अपसर भ्रष्ट हैं, व्यापारी लोग बेइमान हैं, विदेशी ताकतें शक्तिशाली हैं और आप का व्यापार महकमा नातजुर्बेकार है जिसके कारण हिन्दुस्तान में जो कल-कारखाने चल रहे हैं वे उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं ।

मैं अखबारों के एक-दो आंकड़े आप के सामने रखता हूँ—यह 1981 से शुरू हुआ—कितने किसानों को गोली मारी गई ? 9 मरे

और 600 घायल हुए । यह अप्रैल, 1981 की हिन्दुस्तान अखबार की खबर है—यह घटना बँगलोर में हुई । उसके बाद “नव-भारत टाइम्स” के 7 अप्रैल, 1981 के अंक की खबर है—किसानों पर गोली चली, जिसमें 9 मरे । उसके बाद यह सिलसिला 1982, 1983, 1984 में भी चला । 1984 में भी गोली चली, किसान जखमी हुए । यहां पर कालिंग-एटेन्शन आया । रंगा जी ने सवाल उठाया कि 3 आदमी मरे । तब डिप्टी स्पीकर ने कहा—कालिंग एटेन्शन तम्बाकू का है, मरने वालों का नहीं है । वे मरे तम्बाकू के भाव के लिए थे, उन को तम्बाकू की पैदावार का पूरा भाव नहीं मिल रहा था, इसलिये मरे थे ।

आप एक बात और देखो—40 लाख व्यक्ति तम्बाकू निर्माण क्षेत्र में लगे हुए हैं । इस का मतलब है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी के 100 आदमियों में से एक या पौना आदमी तम्बाकू के काम में लगा है । हिन्दुस्तान की 70 करोड़ की आबादी है, उसके 40 लाख व्यक्ति तम्बाकू के काम में लगे हुए हैं । अब इस को आप काट नहीं सकते । तम्बाकू को बिल्कुल खत्म नहीं कर सकते । आज देश में 3994 तम्बाकू की फैक्टरियां हैं और जितनी कुल फैक्टरियों की तादाद इस देश में है, उसकी 8 फीसदी तम्बाकू फैक्टरियां हैं । 781 फैक्टरियां तम्बाकू को शुद्ध करने के काम में लगी हुई हैं, 5974 बीड़ी की फैक्टरियां हैं, सिगरेट, सिगार, चूरट की 72 फैक्टरियां, जरदे की 135 फैक्टरियां और तम्बाकू उत्पादन की 42 फैक्टरियां काम कर रही हैं, जिन में 1,12,161, 1,94,226, 16,540, 6,615 एवं 1796 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं । यदि उत्पादकों को सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए,

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

तो तम्बाकू का उत्पादन देश के लिए काफी लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। यह अखबार की बात मैंने बताई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तम्बाकू को किस तरीके से लाभदायक बना सकते हैं। दो ही रास्ते हैं। या तो तम्बाकू को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दो और तम्बाकू वो ही नहीं ताकि तम्बाकू का उत्पादन करने वाले जो है, उन को कोई दूसरा काम धंधा मिल सके लेकिन यह मेरी समझ में नामुमकिन है, असंभव है क्योंकि भारत के अन्दर पहले से ही बहुत ज्यादा बेकारी है और कृषि का काम सबसे ज्यादा घाटे का काम है। यह आप नहीं कर सकते। दूसरा यह है कि तम्बाकू आप देश के लोगों को भी दो और व्यापार के अन्दर यूरोप और एशिया के मुल्कों को तम्बाकू दो। इस के लिए आप को व्यापार में कम्पीटीशन में आना पड़ेगा लेकिन अभी तक आप कम्पीटीशन में बुरी तरह फेल हुए हैं और व्यापार में आप की कोई साख नहीं है। जिस तरह से कोई मकरूज होता है, जिसके जिम्मे कर्जा होता है, वैसे ही हालत आपकी है। किसान जो मकरूज होता है, उसका सारा अनाज सेठ कर्जे में ले जाता है। इसी तरह की बात हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार में हो रही है और हिन्दुस्तान एक कालोनी रह गया है रूस की। इस से ज्यादा वह कुछ नहीं है और कोई आप के तम्बाकू को पूछता नहीं है। कोई उस को खरीदता नहीं है। चीन में आप ने तम्बाकू भेजा, उसका क्या हुआ। यहां के अधिकारियों को पूरा मुआवजा नहीं मिला, इसलिए वहां रद्दी तम्बाकू भेज दिया और वह तम्बाकू वापस आ गया। अधिका-रियों को बगैर घूस दिये हुए कोई सौदा नहीं

बन सकता। व्यापार मंत्रालय के अफसरों की वजह से कोई सौदा विदेशों से नहीं होता। जब तक वे अपना परसेंटेज नहीं ले लेते, कोई सौदा नहीं होता। उसमें कौन अफसर है, कौन सन्तरी है, कौन मंत्री है और कौन नेता है, मुझे इस का पता नहीं। कौन कितना खाता है, यह पता नहीं है लेकिन चाहे मामला चावल का मामला हो, चाहे टेलो का मामला हो और चाहे तम्बाकू का मामला हो, सब जगह सौदागिरी चलती है।

इसमें मैं तीन बातें आप से जानना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि चीन से जो तम्बाकू वापस आई, उसके कारणों की क्या आप ने जांच की या नहीं की और अगर जांच की गई, तो उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों, एस० टी० सी० के अफसरों और जो जिम्मेवार लोग थे, उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया।

(Interruptions)**

रंगा साहब ठीक कहते हैं, सत्य कहते हैं कि ट्रेडर्स बेईमान हैं लेकिन वे अफसर कोई मेजिस्ट्रेट नहीं हैं, वे अफसर ट्रेडर हैं, मुनीम हैं और इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार व्यापार करती है।

SHRI VISHVANATH PRATAP SINGH: This is very serious. This discussion is about tobacco prices and he is levelling allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मैं समझ नहीं पाया, आप हिन्दुस्तानी में बता दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any allegation of corrupt practice has to be made, it has to be made under the rules and not like this. I will go through the records.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; These exchanges will not go on record also.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : व्यापार मंत्रालय, इस व्यापार मंत्रालय के जितने अफसर हैं, वे एक व्यापारी की तरह हैं। जैसे मुनीम भी एक व्यापारी होता है। जैसे बिड़ला भी विदेश से व्यापार करते हैं, टाटा भी करते हैं, सरकार भी व्यापार करती है। इसी तरह से यह कारपोरेशन भी व्यापार करता है। इसमें क्या अंतर हो गया। अगर किसी का मुनीम व्यापारी, भ्रष्टाचारी हो तो उस को भ्रष्टाचारी कहने में क्या गलत है। मैंने किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कहा है, न ही आपके खिलाफ आरोप लगाया है। ये कहने वाले और लोग हैं, उनको आप जबाब देना। रंगा साहब ने ठीक ही कहा कि ट्रेडर जो है वह व्यापार करता है और ट्रेडर चाहे सरकारी ट्रेडर हो या गैर सरकारी ट्रेडर हो, वे उत्पादक का शोषण कर रहे हैं, लूट रहे हैं।

क्या मंत्री जी मेरी तीन बातों का जबाब देंगे। पहली बात यह कि लगातार तीन साल से संघर्ष चल रहा है किसानों का। क्या आप कोई कमीशन या कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर करके किसानों की मुश्किल को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आधुनिक ढंग की जो वर्जीनिया तंबाकू है, क्यूबा में जिस तरह से सारी तंबाकू को वर्जीनिया बना दिया

गया है और वह दुनिया की पहले नम्बर की है, क्या इस तरह से कोई योजना हमारे यहां बनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे किसानों का हित हो। सिवाए वेतम और भत्तों के किसानों के हित को समझने के लिए तंबाकू की उन्नति करने के लिए कोई मार्ग आप किसानों को दे सकते हैं या नहीं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि वर्जीनिया किस्म की तंबाकू का आप विदेश से व्यापार करते हैं लेकिन जो वर्जीनिया के अलावा अपने देश में घटिया किस्म की तंबाकू, जो दरिद्र आदमी के इस्तेमाल के लिए है, उनको आप क्या कोई रियायत दे सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

क्या तंबाकू से बनी हुई सब चीजों पर पाबंदी है, अगर नहीं है तो तंबाकू की बनी हर चीज जो बाहर से आए, उस पर पाबंदी लगाएं और जो छोटे बीड़ी के कारखानों में काम करने वाले जो बेकार होते जा रहे हैं तंबाकू की कीमतों की वजह से, जो तंबाकू का उत्पादन करने वाले हैं, इन दोनों की जीविका चलती रहे, इसके लिए क्या आप उपाय कर रहे हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : सबसे पहले तो आदत की बात कही गई है। आरोप की भी आदत पड़ जाती है, जल्दी से छूटती नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : जवाब की आदत डालिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : जवाब की आदत अच्छी है। आपको याद होगा जब बीफ टेलो पर डिबेट हुई थी।

[श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह]

यह कहना कि देश, रूस का बंधुआ है, बिल्कुल अनुचित है। देश, किसी भी देश का बंधुआ नहीं है। रूस, हमारा मित्र है। अगर दोनों देशों को व्यापार बढ़ाने में लाभ होता है तो यह बुरी बात नहीं है। रूस ही नहीं बल्कि इस्टर्न ब्लाक से भारत को व्यापार बढ़ाने में लाभ ही होगा। एस० टी० सी० के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाना बिल्कुल निराधार है क्योंकि चीन में एस० टी० सी० के माध्यम से नहीं भेजा गया था।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अगर किसी प्राइवेट कंपनी का भेजा हुआ माल वापिस आ जाए तो उससे देश को नुकसान होता है या नहीं? (व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : चीन का जो मसला था, वह एक्सपोर्ट्स और चीन के बीच हल हो गया है। दोनों की संतुष्टि के आधार पर वह हल हुआ है। आपने कहा था कि किसान तीन साल से संघर्ष करता रहा है, सरकार उस संबंध में क्या करती है? रेड्डी जी मौजूद हैं। यह जानते हैं कि 1982 में किसानों को वहां अच्छे भाव मिले। 1983-84 में समस्या आई है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : 1981-82 में तो एजीटेशन चला है।..... (व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : तथ्य न होते हुए भी एजीटेशन चलता रहे तो उसका उत्तर मेरे पास नहीं है। इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि किसानों को अच्छे भाव मिले। इस साल भी क्राप कम है इसलिए तुरन्त ही आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को दस करोड़ रुपए उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय किया।

..... (व्यवधान)

कुल मिलाकर दो तिहाई परचेज यू० एस० एस० आर० और यू० के० द्वारा होती है। आंध्र प्रदेश की क्राप मार्च के पहले सप्ताह से शुरू होती है। यू० एस० एस० आर० की टीम 18 तारीख को आनी थी और आशा थी कि भाव उठ जाएंगे। उन्होंने परचेज किया, लेकिन इसका जो वांछित प्रभाव था, वह मार्किट में नहीं पड़ा।

..... (व्यवधान)

इसमें दस दिन का डिले हुआ है। छह-सात करोड़ का आफर आंध्र प्रदेश को भेजा गया। जहां तक तम्बाकू की क्वालिटी सुधारने का सवाल है। यह टूबेका बोर्ड के आबजेक्टिव्स में है। कर्नाटक में इस बार आक्शन प्लेटफार्म आगे बढ़ाने की पूरी योजना है।... (व्यवधान) और आंध्र में भी आएगी।

13.00 hrs.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why not in Andhra now ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : टेस्ट परचेज शुरू है आंध्र में।

जहां तक रही बात यह कि वर्जीनिया टूबेको अच्छी वाली बांहर जाती है और घटिया यहां रह जाती है, उसके लिये भी कुछ किया जाय। तो यह जो यह बची है 23 मिलियन किलोग्राम, यह घटिया किस्म ही है, और 10 करोड़ जो दिया गया है आंध्र प्रदेश को यह घटिया किस्म के लिए दिया गया है। तो उसके लिए भी कार्यवाही की गई है।

अब रही बात पाबंदी की, बीड़ी और कृषि करने वालों की स्थिति में सुधार हो, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : पाबन्दी तम्बाकू या तम्बाकू से बनी हुई चीज पर लगी हुई है कि नहीं ? यदि नहीं, तो लगाने के लिये आप तैयार हैं कि नहीं ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : किस प्रकार की पाबन्दी ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : विदेश से कोई तम्बाकू या तम्बाकू से बनाई हुई चीज देश में न मंगाई जाय ।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : तंबाकू बाहर से नहीं आती, सिगरेट भी नहीं आती । बल्क में नहीं आती है । कुछ होटल वगैरह के लिए आती है । सिगार आता है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बंद कर दो ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I too am not a smoker, but I am concerned with the plight of the farmers, particularly Andhra Pradesh farmers, a state with which I have a great deal of affinity.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Thank You.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : So, I must have been an Andhrite in my last birth. Anyway, in my village in Madurai, 99 per cent people speak Telugu. So, I know some Telugu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your mother tongue is also Telugu ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir. If you like, I can make it. The whole thing which we are discussing today was discussed in the form of a Calling Attention last year. It is not a new phenomenon. It requires some kind of suitable planning. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government have set up any Working Group

to work out the long term demand and supply situation, because every year we go on saying "this should be done" or "that should be done". On the other hand, we have to consider for the next ten years what is likely to be the demand and supply and what is likely to be the export commitment. Long term plans have to be worked out so that this kind of market, which is so much dependent on the prices, could be stabilised. There should be some scientific planning for which a Working Group should be established. If it is already there, I would like to know its recommendations.

I would also like to know from the Minister the profitability question. I have been hearing how the farmers are paid at the most Rs. 14 per kg., which is the maximum. I do not know what is the current price, may be Rs. 10. But, ultimately when it gets transferred to the consumer, I am told that the gap is 400 per cent, according to Shri Satish Agarwal, somebody says it is 250 per cent, I do not know the exact percentage. So, Government have to look into this question as to how the price paid by the consumer gets actually translated in the price paid to the farmer.

The second question that worries me a great deal is the question of whose baby it is, I am talking of tobacco and I will tell you why. When the Action Committee met, the Chief Minister said : I have really nothing much to do in this because the infrastructure is with the Government of India and the exports are done by them, even though 90 per cent of the crop is in Andhra Pradesh. So, he said he will take up the matter with the Central Government. The Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh came here and met Shri V. P. Singh. No doubt Shri V. P. Singh gave Rs. 10 crores, but he washed off his hands by saying "last year STC made a loss, how can I ask the STC to go on buying".

We have public sectors and they can play this kind of a role. They can make profit at some place and deliberately make loss at other place and absorb it. The

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

whole concept of the social planning and the concept of the public sector organisation is that they do not go purely on one particular trade and see whether they make profit or loss, but overall they manage it in such a way that the loss in one area is compensated by profit in another area.

(Interruptions)

Yes, this is not every year, but for the first time last year when the STC entered into the picture. So, in a sense the Central Government also washed off its hands. Though I am against its consumption, but the fact that Tobacco product fetches Rs. 1,000 crores of excise revenue every year and Rs. 100 crores nearly in exports, the question is how is this Tobacco planning done? You need coal for the curing process. But the coal prices are raised from Rs. 154 to something like Rs. 175. Now there is no relationship between the input prices and the tobacco output prices. The coal price is determined by one agency, purchase price by another agency, export price by yet another agency. Now with this confusion the poor farmer is getting squeezed. Therefore, I would like to know the Hon. Minister's reaction to the suggestion that the Tobacco Board Act should be amended and that it should be given power to make this kind of studies plus coordinating the input and output prices and see that the gap between the consumer price and the price paid to the farmer is not very much and also to enter into negotiations for exports of tobacco. So, the first thing I will say, in addition to what I have said earlier, is that the Tobacco Board itself can make purchases.

(Interruptions)

And I have the support of an eminent Parliamentarian and the senior leader of the Congress (I), Prof. N. G. Ranga that they may be allowed to do that. They should also have the recommendory powers to these nationalised banks to suggest the extension of credit here or there. For example the Hon. Minister has gone on record to say that he will see credit

is provided to companies which purchase low priced tobacco. Well, I think instead of the Minister doing that the Tobacco Board should have that recommendory power. Then the same Tobacco Board should be able to explore export avenues. Here he has mentioned USSR. Much of the crisis has been caused due to the fact that USSR had agreed to purchase 40,000 tonnes of tobacco, but they actually purchased only 21,000 tonnes. And despite the charismatic presence of shri V. P. Singh in Moscow no impact was made on them and ultimately they went back on their earlier commitment and purchased half of it. And now what is the use of friendship with the Soviet Union and sending our people with them in the satellite unless you become one yourself, if they are not able to persuade the Soviet Union to go on increasing its purchases.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why not eliminate private trade.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, that would be very necessary. He has said that private trade should be eliminated. But the fact is that the Government paid compensation to China. Is that a fact or not? I do not want to take the name because you will quote Rule 53 etc. But the fact is that a very influential politician from Andhra, whom Prof. Ranga knows and Shri V. P. Singh also must know, promised to supply one quality to China and supplied a lower quality. The net result of it was that the Chinese, who had just begun importing ten per cent of our tobacco exports, got upset. And ultimately the Government had to intervene and pay compensation to China in order to continue the contracts. Now, there should be some policing agency.

AN. HON. MEMBER : A number of them, not one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There are only two, not a number of them. He will confirm it. They are only two. So, this is another area in regard to quality control. So, the Government should at least monitor quality

control. If you have made commitment, you should supply that quality. Otherwise there should be penal provisions by which these people should be punished. They are bringing down the name of the country.

In respect of exploitation and export avenue, the International Institute of Foreign Trade had been to Gulf recently and come back and said that there is a big export potential for Gulf countries. I do not know whether it is true, but I would like to know from the Minister whether the Gulf market has been properly explored or not because so far, as he said, the USSR and the UK are the main importers.

Finally, the area under crop has been reduced. That is fine. I think in fact, we can even reduce it further because when I have looked at the yield per hectare, I have found that in the United States one hectare yields two-and-a-half tonnes of tobacco, in China one hectare of land yields 2.2 tonnes of tobacco, whereas in India one hectare of land yields only 0.8 tonnes of tobacco and this Rs. 1,000 crores of excise revenue that they get out of tobacco should be used for doing research on better varieties and to increase the yield so that the acreage can be brought down further and that acreage could be made available for growing food crops and other crops. This is another thing that they ought to do. Thank you.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, about the task force or the Committee going into it, the Government had appointed a Task Force and some of the recommendations are...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can you give me a copy?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Well, it is under examination. I will just say that some of the things which the hon. Member has mentioned are very relevant and these are the areas also on which the Task Force has given its recommendations. The recommenda-

tions are on macro balance of supply and demand, on improved market intelligence, introduction of auction system in the entire tobacco growing belt including the traditional belt and empowering the Tobacco Board to introduce and encourage commercial grading system and etc. There is a long recommendation that the Tobacco Board should act as a stabilising agency. So, these are some of the recommendations of the Task Force, they are under examination and I agree with the hon. Member's general remarks regarding this.

About the profitability to the farmers and the point he has raised, the APC does recommend minimum support prices going into the cost and everything and the prices being available, the average prices have been above the APC prices so far.

DR. SMBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have said that there is a gap between the price paid for cigarettes by the consumer and the price received by the farmer. It is not enough that they should be paid to cover the cost, but they should share the profits enjoyed by the cigarette companies.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That sort of exercise is not done, but certainly the inputs costs and the profitability and the cost of the person who is employed in it and what wages would work out—all these costs are taken into consideration. Then the minimum support price is arrived at. This is an issue that is not only on the tobacco side, but on the textile side also, the price of cloth to cotton, and many exercises have been attempted, but till now satisfactory solutions have not come up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But do you do it for this?

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would not assure about this on the floor of the House, but certainly what I can assure is that the farmers should get the remunerative prices. That I can assure.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
And sharing in the profit ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Whose baby is it ? (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member said that the Central Government has washed its hands off the States and the States said that the Centre has washed off its hands. When we commit Rs. 10 crores, it is not washing off our hands ; we have taken the responsibility and we hope that if there is maximum cooperation of the State Governments with this money and to the relief of the growers, then it is a joint Action and not, ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have done it before the State Government has asked for it I think.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
No.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, they have heard about this problem, Prof. Ranga was speaking to me, Mr. Reddy was speaking to me, then there was a delegation also from Andhra Pradesh and it was not such a specific thing that this amount or that amount should be given, but we are concerned *suo motto* also.

As soon as we saw that now buying and market were not picking, we offered this.

About Noscov and cosmetics, the hon. Member has said so. It is not cosmetics. There have been real gains after doing to Moscow and response from Moscow has been positive on the trade side. Even in the trade plan the export commitment from USSR is Rs. 2,000 crores which is quite a mark up from a previous level.

About China I may say that mutual agreement has been reached between the buyer and the supplier. The matter is over. So far as further purchases by China is concerned, I may inform that China has got a very good crop this year. It is not very keen to come.

Need of gulf countries is certainly there. We are exploring these markets and the point is very well taken.

About area and its yields, productivity point has been made. If productivity goes up, certainly with the lesser area we can make the same exports. The point is very well taken.

One point was made by Satish Agarwal earlier as to why area has been reduced. He said that this was not a sort of solution. When major part of it is export dependent and export is not growing, there are problems. I think we should be more realistic to have production which will match. I think, I have covered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
What about Tobacco Board Act Amendment ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is there. We are examining the matter to make an amendment to give more Powers to Tobacco Board and give more powers in auction. That is under consideration. It is under inter-Ministerial consideration.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Just now, Mr Agarwal said that he has reduced consumption of tobacco. I think that is the reason why we are having glut. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to take the help of Mr. Agarwal so that he may consume all the extra tobacco. If he consumes more, our glut may be over.

Just now it has been said by Shri Mani Ram Bagri our country is bonded. We have got very good bonds with the Soviet Russia.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I do not know whether it has gone on record. Do not reply.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Now we have got very good bonds with Russia. They are helping us in making

purchases, not only tobacco but other commodities. That the hon. Member should not forget. Every time he should not repeat the same thing again and again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He did not mean it also seriously.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When you are in the Chair, every serious matter becomes very light.

I want an assurance from the hon. Minister, whatever production we have achieved this year, it must not go down. What are the carry over stocks of last year? Will it be enough for future years to come?

As it has happened in sugar, it has come down to 65 lakh tonnes from 85 lakh tonnes. The Minister is going to lose a lot of revenue from excise and also foreign exchange. That is why we must keep a balance. It should not go below that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How clever you are ! Very carefully you are introducing sugar in tobacco.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If tobacco is sugar coated, I would not chew it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Both are important for the peasants.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, I congratulate the Minister on having *suo-motu* sanctioned Rs. 10 crores and it will go a long way in relieving the pains of the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh should take advantage of it. The Andhra Pradesh Government, now I am informed, is saying that they have got no infrastructure to purchase tobacco. If they have got no infrastructure, then they are the people who are on the spot and they have got one STC also. They have got small packers in several places

like Guntur etc.. Those people can be trusted and with this money which the Government of India has sanctioned, they must utilise to purchase all the surplus tobacco from the growers. These packers are there and they will maintain good quality. They have got the capacity to grade it. I want to know from the Minister, whether he is going to advise the State Government not to plead its inability but to purchase tobacco. They should employ the services of packers who are well-trained and well versed in the job. If that is done, I think, most of the tobacco will be purchased by them.

Sir, tobacco is a perishable commodity and if the purchase is delayed further, it will lose its flavour, quality and also the colour. Prof. Ranga is very much interested in the welfare of Kisans, as we all know. His service to the Kisans is there for the last more than six decades, i.e. even before the birth of Shri N.T. Ramarao, our Chief Minister. When he was there, he advised the Kisans who were on hunger strike to break the strike and follow peaceful methods. He also assured them that something would be done to their advantage. When Prof. Ranga was in Hyderabad, all the *Shamians* put up where the strike took place were smashed and disturbed. All those people who were fasting were removed to Osmania Hospital. The next day morning when Prof. Ranga wanted to see them, he was stopped. With great difficulty, he chased them out and saw the Kisans. It is not only that. Over 100 Kisans have been arrested also. These are all unnecessary and futile attempts. I know, the Kisans of Andhra Pradesh are very hard-working people and peace loving people. Unnecessarily the Government of Andhra Pradesh is provoking them. That should not be done.

Is the Minister in his capacity as the Union Minister who is having overall responsibility of tobacco and tobacco growers, going to advise the Chief Minister not to resort to such sort of methods which may provoke the people

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

to take the law into their hands and become violent? Last year, STC has purchased tobacco worth of over Rs. 22 crores. I want to know from the Minister, what is he going to do and how is he going to utilise it? I also want to know how many cigarette manufacturing companies are there and what is the capacity of these companies to consume tobacco and what is the quantity they are already having? Are they purposely suppressing the prices so that there can be distress sale from the tobacco growers? If that is the method, I want to know from the Minister whether he has got any other remedy to deal with these people—either in the form of stopping export or manufacturing or other things? Again; I am mentioning about sugar. Sometimes the sugar industry people do not behave properly. At that time, the Ministry here stops the release. Then, they will behave properly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is sugar industry people excluding Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I am only a cooperator.

Now, I want to know what sort of method the Minister is going to adopt so that the cigarette manufacturers may not exploit the tobacco growers. If that is stopped. I think, most of the trouble will be relieved. As against 30 to 35,000 tonnes, they have purchased only 1,500 tonnes. This is only too small a thing. Why have they not purchased? Has it been done purposely? Is it that their agents have entered the field of purchasing tobacco at a low rate and that, later on, they will supply them? They may be employing this method also so that their agents may purchase tobacco, keep with them and, later on, they will purchase tobacco from their agents. This is the method which is usually adopted by the monopoly houses and big factories. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to talk to the Chief Minister

and the Minister concerned that they should immediately go to the rescue of the people. Supposing the Andhra Pradesh Government adopts the same attitude and they do not go to the help of tobacco growers, I want to know from the hon. Minister what alternative method is going to be adopted by the Government of India so that the difficulties of the people are removed. Otherwise, what will happen next year would be that tobacco growers may boycott the planting of tobacco itself and there may be scarcity of tobacco and the time may come when we will be forced to import tobacco as was the case with sugar some-time back. So, whatever steps are being taken by the Government, I want the hon. Minister to take the steps immediately before it is too late.

Already, the kisans have lost their patience. Prof. Ranga's advice to them to remain peaceful has gone a long way and they have remained very peaceful. The patience of tobacco growers must be appreciated. In our agricultural country, as Mr. Satish Agarwal has said, the contribution from the village sector to the GNP has gone down from 58 to 40 per cent. About 70 cent of the population of our country are enjoying only 40 per cent of the GNP and, on the other side, very few people in the cities and industrial sector are enjoying 60 per cent of the GNP. This is the disparity. If that disparity widens still further, then there will be a lot of agitation against the city people and there will be a lot of disturbances in the country. This point also must be taken note of by the hon. Minister.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About maintaining a balance of production, certainly a balance has to be maintained according to the need of export and also domestic production. There should not be over production or less production.

Regarding overstocks, how much has been carried forward from last year, I

may inform the hon. Member that it is about 15 million kgs. of tobacco as far as STC is concerned.

Then, the hon. Member said that Andhra Pradesh is not having any infrastructure of buying. That is not true. There is infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh.

About agitation and that firing should not take place and the need of giving an advice to the Chief Minister, none of us wants that and, I am sure, the State Government also does not want any firing. But certainly the law and order situation is the concern of the State Government and it is their decision on this issue.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : More than hundred of them were arrested only day before yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the State subject ; we cannot discuss it here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We are disclosing facts

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : He has asked what we are going to do with the STC stocks worth Rs. 22 crores that have been purchased. If the hon. Member remembers, precisely that is what I was asking him 3000 tonnes of stock have been contracted for to be sold out of 18,000 tonnes and we are trying to see that the remaining balance is also disposed of.

As regards cigarette manufacturers depressing prices through their agents or through traders, I suppose, there is much substance in what the hon. Member has said. One way of meeting that is to go into the market and that is why we have sanctioned is 10 crores for Andhra Pradesh Government.

Now about my asking the Chief Minister to come to the help of the tobacco

growers, in my letter, when I gave this, I made this request that the State Government should come forwards, to help the growers.

With these words, the main points are covered.

I have one note from Hon. Member Shrimati Suseela Gopalan about the constitution of a working group and establishment of a Tobacco Board. I have responded to this and we are looking into how the Tobacco Board can be strengthened.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Most of questions have already been asked.

Though Hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal had very eloquently put up the whole matter, though the Hon. Minister has replied...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you also 'ran'.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :...that he is trying his level best to solve the problem. I do not know how far we will succeed in this matter.

India is one of the largest producers of tobacco. But we always observe that there is a great problem before the farmers every year. Though I am not a tobacco chewer like Shri Satish Agarwal nor a smoker nor a tobacco grower nor a trader I am very much concerned because of the distress of the farmers, of the chewer and of the smoker and everybody.

Therefore, I would like to say that Government must take this problem very seriously and try to solve it effectively.

Every year we have been discussing this problem and all the time we have been getting reply also from the Government that Government has been trying its level

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

best to solve this problem. For several years, we have observed that many people had been killed in firing and only when previous Government was functioning in Karnataka, 20 people were killed in firing at Nipanj as Hon. Member Shri Mani Ram Bagri has said. Similarly, this killing is going on.

But my point is that the interests of the farmers must be protected.

Government should try to provide some financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh Government to purchase this tobacco directly from the tobacco growers. There may be some problems. The Hon. Minister may inform the House of those problems. But it is my request that the Hon. Minister must try to provide some financial assistance.

There had been some expert opinion that this tobacco trade should be given a credit of Rs. 100 crores minimum, so that this tobacco may be purchased from the farmers directly. The Hon. Minister had already provided Rs. 10 crores to the State Government. But I would like that this amount must be increased.

Either the Government should decide that the State Trading Corporation must purchase the entire tobacco or if STC cannot purchase it, then State Government should purchase it and for that, State Government must be provided some financial assistance by the Centre and increased support price must be given to farmers.

State Government may be allowed for export also if Government considers because this is a very delicate issue. This is already there before Sarkaria Commission. Therefore, I do not want to go into details of that. But Government should consider this also. Some of the State Governments were producing crops like jute and tobacco. They may be given permission to export it. But I do not want to go into details of that. But this

is my suggestion to be considered by the Hon. Minister.

So far as the Tobacco Board is concerned, this Tobacco Board may be given full powers to control the entire tobacco trade and this should be given financial assistance also for that purpose so that they may be able to provide remunerative price to farmers.

About Tobacco Board Act, as it is suggested by the Hon. Member, there should be some suitable amendment also so that this control may be given to Tobacco Board. This should also be considered by the Hon. Minister.

I would like to suggest that Government must fix a definite quota for different cigarette manufacturers to purchase this tobacco from the farmers. They must purchase the quota of tobacco fixed by the Government itself. If they do not do it, Government should try to cancel their licences. Is the Government going to do it? This is the main question I would like to ask from the Minister—whether he is going to fix a definite quota which each cigarette manufacturer should purchase directly from the farmers at a rate fixed by the Government and if they do not do it, whether their licences will be cancelled?

So far as the export of tobacco is concerned, definitely it should be encouraged. But for that purpose it is essential that we must try to improve the quality of tobacco. Here in the Commerce Ministry itself—though I did not point it out earlier to the Hon. Minister but I was thinking to point out and this is good time to say that. I feel and I must say that there is one export inspection agency in the Commerce Ministry and they have to see to the quality of the item which is being exported. We have been listening a lot about it. We have been reading in several magazines, etc. that there has been a lot of bungling and all that. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to look into the functioning of

that particular organisation so that the functioning of that organisation must be streamlined and only then we can improve the quality of our goods we are exporting and only then our export market may expand.

These are certain suggestions of mine and I would request the Hon. Minister to give reply to these questions which I have raised about cigarette manufacturers, etc.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Hon. Member has said that he is neither a smoker nor a chewer nor a trader of tobacco. In that we both are in the same category. ...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : We are against cigarette smoking.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About this government every year saying that action will be taken and still the problem remains—it is not merely saying, but action is really taken. Rs. 22 crores of tobacco were bought last year and this year the commitment is Rs. 10 crores. So it is not mere saying. Sir, when any crop is dependent on international market, there will be problems, but we have made our responses. Categorically, I have said, responses have been made with substantial amounts.

About the interest of farmers being ensured by seeing that the purchases are made from the growers, ways and means that have been advanced are for purchases directly from the farmers. So that has been ensured. About financial assistance to the trade, we have been able to persuade the nationalised banks that they give advance credit for purchases of low grade tobacco without insisting on margin money. So this is one step in the direction which the Hon. Member has suggested.

About the support prices being given, so far technically the minimum support

prices have been suggested and market prices are ruling round about that. So those Prices are available to the farmers.

About the State Government being allowed to export tobacco, certainly I would clear the decks for the State Government to export and there will be no problem on that, if they wish to.

About the Tobacco Board having more control, the auction system is on thing by which the more it is expanded the more control it will exercise on the marketing of tobacco and therefore on the trade. So there is a very definite strategy on that account in that direction.

About suitable amendments in the Act I have already said that they are under consideration.

About quota being fixed for the cigarette manufacturers and if they do not fulfil their quotas their licences should be cancelled, I do not think we can agree on this because there are workers, in the cigarette industries and if we cancel the licences, they will be thrown out of employment and it will only be shifting the problem from one area to another. ...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : They are exploiting the farmers very much.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : By more efficient marketing and by the introduction of the auction system certainly that exploitation can be brought under control.

About the quality control of tobacco, certainly, there is an Inspection Agency. They keep the quality control in check and, by and large, they have been working. But, wherever there are complaints we do take action—we take a very severe action.

If there is anything which the Hon. Member needs, certainly, we will look into that.

13.41 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixtieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): I beg to move the follow-
ing :—

“That this House do agree with the
Sixtieth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to
the House on the 9th April,
1984”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

“That this House do agree with the
Sixtieth Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to
the House on the 9th April,
1984”.

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri
Bheekhabhai.

(i) Damage done due to Sudden Release
of Water in Canals fed by Mahi River

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, माही नदी बागड़ प्रदेश की एक
बड़ी नदी है। महानदी पर गुजरात ने कडाणा
में और राजस्थान ने गुजरात की साभेदारी
में एक बहुउद्देश्यीय योजना बनाई है। माही
बागसागर के कंट्रोल के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार
ने माही कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया है जिसके अध्यक्ष
केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री है। माही नदी का
पानी कुछ दिन पूर्व कागदी पिक वियर के

माध्यम से छोड़ा गया था। कई जगह नहरों
एवं उप नहरों का पानी खेतों की कठिनाई
के कारण बांध का पानी नदी में डाला जाता
रहा है। इस प्रकार तीन बार माही नदी में
पानी छोड़ा गया। परंतु लोगों को आगामी
सूचना या आगाही नहीं हुई। जब-जब पानी
छोड़ा गया।

विगत हफ्ते के अन्त में मेरे दौरे पर जाने पर
वह लोमहर्षक घटनाएं मेरे समक्ष आई हैं।

कुछ आदिवासी लोग मेरे गांव चिबूड़ा से
सामने ग्राम खोडन नदी पार होकर गए थे।
उसमें कुछ लोग तो वापिस आ गए। उसमें
दो तीन व्यक्ति घर जाने के लिए वापिस
लौट रहे थे कि एकाएक एकदम नदी के पानी
का स्तर बढ़ गया और उनका नदी पार
करना कठिन हो गया। वैसे नदी में आम
तौर पर आने-जाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं
होती है।

पानी के अचानक भयावह बहाव से न
मालूम कितने आदमी बह गए। ठीक पता
नहीं लग सका है परंतु तीन आदमियों के
संबंध में यह पुख्ता सूचना है कि इन मृतकों
के शवों का पता नहीं लग पाया है।

इसके पूर्व माही नदी के पानी के बहाव
से कीर जाति द्वारा उगाई गई ककड़ियां भी
नष्ट हो गईं और इस प्रकार जन हानि के
साथ मान हानि भी हुई है।

इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार का हस्तक्षेप
अत्यंत आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह अंतर्राज्यीय
परियोजना है जिसके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय सिंचाई
मंत्री हैं। मृतकों के परिवारों का एवं कीर
जाति के कृषकों की खेती को नुकसान होने
के कारण भरपूर मुआबजा प्रदान करें।

(ii) **Measures needed to improve Economic Conditions of Weavers**

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सूत और केमिकल्स के मूल्य में लगातार वृद्धि होने के कारण बुनकरों के समक्ष घोर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। सूत की चोर बाजारी तथा लोगों द्वारा मुनाफाखोरी किये जाने के फलस्वरूप हथकरघा उद्योग भीषण कठिनाइयों के दौर से गुजर रहा है। वर्तमान स्थिति को सुधारने में सरकार को शीघ्र प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए। आर्थिक संकट के कारण लगभग 25 प्रतिशत बुनकर परिवार पहले से ही कुपोषण के शिकार हो गए हैं। यदि सरकार ने सूत और केमिकल्स के मूल्य को तत्काल कम करने की दिशा में कदम न उठाया तो स्थिति और गंभीर हो सकती है। यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित सूत के कारखानों को यह निर्देश दिया जाय कि वे सूत का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करें और उक्त सूत को हथकरघा उद्योग के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाए। सरकार को यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि क्षेत्रीय स्पीनिंग मिल्स पहले क्षेत्रीय मांगों को ही पूरा करें। साथ ही बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़ों के निर्यात की व्यवस्था करने से बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार किया जा सकता है। अतः सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

(iii) **Delay in establishing steel processing plant in Ghazipur**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh is economically and industrially one of the most backward district in U. P. Patel Commission as far back as in 1964 recommended establishment of heavy industries in that district.

The people of that district have been demanding such industries for a very long time. They were very much glad to hear the declaration of the then Minister of Steel and Mines in one of the meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry regarding the establishment of a steel processing plant in Nilkar Nagar in that district. The Government of U. P. has also offered sites for that plant. According to my information the site has been selected for that purpose.

The work on the project has not yet been started. The Minister for Steel and Mines had informed me some time back that the project is in the formulation stage at the various levels.

I urge upon the Government to take early action for starting work on the project.

(iv) **Need for relaxation in the restrictions imposed on entry of Bangladesh traders to the weekly markets held at various places of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District**

SHRI BAJUBAM R. KHARLUKHI (Shillong) : Sir, the border people of Khasi and Jaintia hills in Meghalaya have been facing severe economic hardships in that they are not able to market their agricultural produce at competitive prices due to non-coming of traders from Bangladesh on market days. Agriculture produce like oranges, betel leaves and arcaemuts have to be sold to local traders at throw away prices while the prices of the essential commodities are beyond the purchasing capacity of the people. The resultant effect is that 95% of the people live far below the poverty line.

The non-coming of Bangladesh traders is reportedly due to entry restrictions imposed at all check posts with the result that the entire trade and business has become the sole monopoly of handful of traders who are exploiting the situation to their advantage.

[Shri Bajuban R. Kharlubhi]

I strongly urge upon the Government of India to take immediate measures to relax the restrictions and give regulated permission to Bangladesh traders to enter the weekly border markets at Dawki, Balat, Shella, Lyngkhat, Mawdon and Majaio.

(v) **Cardamom Replantation Programme**

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) India has an estimated hectare of 93,947 of which registered area is 86,451 hectares. The main cardamom producing States are Kerala 60%, Karnataka 30% and Tamilnadu 10%. Average production per year is 3,433 M.T. and 50% to 60% production is exported, giving an average of 29.50 crores per year. There is a strong competition from other cardamom producing nations. The majority of holdings in India are small or medium sizes. The productivity and production for the years 1980 to 1983 is alarmingly negative; so to say, minus 29.3% growth rate is noted in 1982-83. This is mainly due to the lack of replantation, incentives, drought etc

A survey conducted in the cardamom growing tracts revealed that about 30% of the cardamom plantations in the country totally perished on account of the drought during 1982 and early part of 1983. Consequently the Board has proposed a crash replantation programme for 15,000 hectares on 10-8-1983 to the Ministry.

Production has dwindled considerably during 1982-83. Unless the Replantation Programme submitted by the Board is cleared before 15th of April, 1984 one season for Replantation will be lost. In terms of money, this will account to a loss of Rs. 15 crores per annum on 500 M. T. of Cardamom. I urge upon the Government of India to sanction the cardamom Replantation programme in drought affected areas immediately. Otherwise further losses will be inflicted not only on farmers but the country also will also be losing considerable amount of foreign exchange earnings.

(vi) **Directions to F.C.I. for immediate purchase of wheat from Punjab, Haryana and U. P. Mandies**

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मान्य-वर, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, राजस्थान और पंजाब की गेहूं की अगेती फसल निकल चुकी है और गेहूं मंडियों में आ रहा है। सरकारी खाद्य निगम और व्यापारियों की मिली भगत से किसानों का गेहूं खरीदा नहीं जाता जिससे गेहूं 136 रु० क्विंटल से लेकर 145 रु० क्विंटल तक किसानों को बेचनी पड़ रही है। सरकारी निगम को तुरन्त गेहूं मार्किट में लाने से पहले सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीद शुरू कर देनी चाहिए थी, परन्तु हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि जब गरीब किसान लुट जाता है तब वह मार्किट में आती है। मैंने जीन्द, नरवाना, गोहाना, हिसार और रोहतक मंडी में खास तौर से घूम कर पता किया। मैं चाहूंगा कि खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को आवश्यक निर्देश दिये जायें और तुरन्त गेहूं की सरकारी खरीद शुरू की जाये।

(vii) **Shifting of Railway Crossing gate between Chola and Sikanderpur Stations to avert Accidents**

SHRI BANARSI DASS (Bulandshahr) : Under Rule 377 I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance :

There was a railway crossing gate at 883 K. M. between the stations Chola and Sikanderpur. Due to consolidation, this main crossing gate has become obsolete. There is a prosperous village Khanpur at K. M. 881. Across the Railway line, there is a high school and this village inhabited on both sides of the railway line. Agricultural fields also are across the railway line. The crossing of the railway line by the villagers and school-going children is very hazardous. Last year, two school-

going children were crushed to death while crossing the railway line to go to the school. Hardly a day passes when milch cows and buffaloes and other cattle are not killed. The villagers have been appealing for years to have the railway crossing gate shifted from the place at K.M. 883 to near K.M. 881. I want to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the danger to human lives and cattles due to the absence of this crossing gate. It is the duty of the Railway to provide a safe gate for the villagers. The Railway Minister is requested to take immediate and urgent steps to have the crossing gate shifted at K. M. 881 to avert the tragedies.

(iii) **Reopening of Durgapur, Raniganj and Anandal Units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Burn Standard, a Central Public Undertaking has declared closure of their two units in West Bengal, situated in Raniganj and Durgapur. This is the first time Central Government has declared closure in nationalised undertaking. In the closure notice of these two public undertakings the management did not blame the workers. The main reason for closure is stated to be the losses being incurred.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that Durgapur unit of Burn Standard Company declared lock-out on the 8th February, 1984. Rest of these units declared closure on 4th April, 1984.

A scheme for modernisation and investment to make the units viable has been submitted to Government but no action has been taken in the matter. In the past, several times, assurances were given that there is no question of closing down all these units and the Ministry has already recommended for amalgamation with Bharat Refractories Limited.

In spite of all these assurances, the management has declared closure on 4th

April, 1984. Workers and their family members numbering about 10,000 are in a starving condition.

I would urge upon the Minister for Industry to pass necessary order to withdraw the closure notice and reopen Durgapur and Raniganj units of Burn Standard immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only the text approved by the Hon. Speaker will go on record.

(ix) **Inquiry into alleged irregularities in giving loans by Banks under 20-Point Programme**

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीब, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए बैंकों को उन्हें ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में रुपया देने के लिए निर्देश दिये हैं, परन्तु अफसोस है कि जब इन्हें बैंकों के दरवाजे पर जाना पड़ता है तो सुबह से शाम तक खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और कोई उनकी बात पूछने वाला नहीं। यही नहीं, इन गरीब व्यक्तियों के साथ बैंकों के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी भी ठीक व्यवहार नहीं करते। एक-एक आदमी को महीनों चक्कर काटते हो गये, किन्तु उनके पल्ले कुछ नहीं पड़ा, उल्टे उनकी जेबों से सैकड़ों रुपये खर्च हो गये। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के त्रिजयगढ़ कनारा बैंक और पुरदिनगर कनारा बैंक की बात कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मेरे जिला अलीगढ़ में कनारा बैंक ही लीड बैंक है। इन दोनों स्थानों की बैंकों के शाखा प्रबंधकों व अन्य कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ बड़ी गंभीर शिकायतें हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र ही किसी उच्च एजेंसी से जांच कराकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाये।

13.58 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1984-85

Ministry of Education and Culture

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 24 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 24 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture ”

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March , 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE					
24.	Department of Education	67,50,000	...	3,37,48,000	...
25.	Education	69,57,82,000	5,40,000	347,89,09,000	27,00,000
26.	Department of Culture	3,36,57,000	...	16,82,85,000	...
27.	Archaeology	1,90,83,000	...	9,54,17,000	...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin Choudhury.

* Moved with the recommendation of President.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as we start discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Education, and have a look at the prevailing conditions of education in this country, we see a very dismal and appalling scene around us. The promise that was made during the freedom struggle to achieve universal and free education for all has been belied, and this Government and the predecessor Congress Governments have failed to realise this vital goal set out for this country and for our people. We are very sorry to say that even after 37 years of our independence, the Government has failed to make education as a basic right. Though it is there in the Directive Principles, the Government has lost its direction in this regard and the illiteracy has been growing at a very high pace. According to the 1981 census, 41 crores of our people, that is 70 per cent of our population, which constitute half of the world's illiterates, live in our country. The universal education has turned into universal illiteracy. The condition of the main pillar of universal and free education, i.e. elementary education, is very distressing.

According to the report of the NCERT, one-fourth of 4.75 lakh primary schools are a single-teacher schools; 40 per cent of the existing primary schools are thatched, hut or open space schools; and 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh primary schools have no drinking water facilities. And the Kothari Commission has said that the destiny of India is being shaped in the class rooms. This is how we are shaping the destiny of our country.

The great educationist and Gandhite, Shri J.P. Naik, in his book, *The Education Commission and After*, has said that the universalisation requires 6 lakh primary schools and 2 lakh middle schools.

In view of the present condition of primary education, it is very important that the Government should make all-out

efforts, should allocate more money for this, but what is the position? In this year's Budget, the school education gets only 19.8 per cent of the total education outlay. And over the years since the 1st Plan, the school education, the elementary education has been getting more and more ignored by the Government. In the 1st Plan, the allocation on school education was 58 per cent of the total education outlay; In the second Plan, it was 35%, in the Third Plan, it was 34 per cent and in the Fifth Plan, it was 32 per cent. Then, the adult education is also a part of the universal education; here the percentage of budget is 0.92 per cent. So miserable is the condition.

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Now, we see that the people are conscious for sending their children to schools, and the enrollment at the primary level is getting increased day by day, but the Government is so callous and indifferent that they are not in a position to provide proper facilities for them, so that they can be retained in the schools. According to the report of the NCERT, there are almost 80 per cent dropouts between Class I and Class VIII, and 97 per cent dropouts between class IX and Class X. How are the Government going to meet this situation? The economic aspects are there. But what vigorous efforts are they going to make? The Government should make arrangements for free books, free cloths and free meals as also scholarship to parents in a big scale and make permanent arrangements of income of parents. The economic security of the parents is a must. Bulk of them belong to the down-trodden and poor population. They have to be taken care of.

When this is the dismal picture of elementary education, what can happen to higher education, we can easily understand. It is crisis ridden. In this context, I would recall what the great poet, Tagore, told about the higher education

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

during British days and it is very much relevant even today. He satired their concept of higher education. Our Government has, of course, tried to give some education in some aspects, but, as I said, there is a lack of basic, elementary universal education. Tagore said that one fool entrusted the work of construction of a big building to another fool. That fool collected all the good material and when the building was ready, it was found that the staircase had not been built. And Tagore remarked that this was the planning in our country during British days, and as we see, the situation is not different even today. Today, the higher education is in the decline. What do we see in the UGC report for 1982-83? In recent years, efforts have been made to regulate the growth of higher education, but on what plea. They say that quantity is harming quality and we can never understand this formula. We always know that quantity makes for quality; and now here we have a Government which says that in order to make for quality, we should cut down on quantity. They say that according to manpower needs, we will have to have higher education. But in this manner, there would be no higher education, necessary to meet manpower needs.

What is the unemployment situation like? Our unemployed graduate engineers number 22,700; medical graduates 17,100; and likewise lakhs of our graduates and post graduates totaling 173.53 lakhs in 1982 are not getting jobs in our country.

Then there is the brain drain. Thousands of our doctors and engineers are going out of India. Government may feel happy that they are not adding to the problem of unemployment in this country, but the question is that 15,000 of our doctors are now doing practice in Western countries, and causing us a loss of \$144 million. This is only with regard to doctors. Government may theorize and say that it is an international interaction. International coope-

ration does not mean national anaemia. Our population is not getting treatment from our doctors. Our students are getting education here, and going out of India thereafter.

There is now decline in higher education. Between 1973-74 and 1982-83 the per annum growth has been 3.4%. This is lower than 11.2% of the period 1963-64 to 1972-73. I say this from the latest UGC report for 1982-83. With regard particularly to Delhi University, the UGC Committee has said that admissions are less than the available seats. The UGC report says that there is insignificant enrolment, i.e. enrolment, at the level of higher education as a proportion of the relevant age cohort is hardly adequate.

How can they say that they are going to regulate things? Higher education is not sufficient. What we see is that the doctorate degrees being awarded in 1982-83 was much less, viz. 324 as compared to 1404 in 1980-81. We see that Government has come to a point when they no longer are in a position to tolerate any growth in higher education. How is it revealed? In 1984-85 central budget, the total budget expenditure is Rs. 42,536 crores. That much amount is going to be spent by this Government. Education get Rs 421 crores, i.e. 0.92%.

The B.G Kher Committee had suggested that the Centre should spent 10%, and the States 20%. But we see that over the years, this percentage is declining. In the First Plan, Education's share was 7.22%; in the 4th Plan it was 5.16%; in the 5th Plan 3.3%; in the 6th Plan 2.8%, and in the revised 6th Plan it is 2.2%. That is the attitude of the Government. They are no longer in a position to accept this general system of education. We now see a dual system of education existing; and it is serving the rich few of this country very much. Poor people used to received certain benefits; but they are being curtailed.

What is happening to the system of General school education? The Government-aided system? They are really being in a condition of being undermined.

May I recollect what the great French thinker Rousseau said in the matter of education? He said about the equal education for rich and poor nobels, "Since from the constitutional point of view they are equal, they should be educated together, and get the same education". I feel that what Rousseau was saying with regard to the Nobles in "A new education for Poland" is applicable to the present education in our country.

We now see that the private sector is being strengthened in this country in the field of education also. Expenditure both by the Centre and the States in the field of education, was 55.56% of the total expenditure in the field. And in 1980-81 it rose to 85%. On the other hand, the control over institutions of education as a whole by the private sector in the early '50s. was 65%, and in the late '70s. it was 75%. Now, the private sector control is growing. They are strangulating education through capitation fees, opening of professional colleges and nursery schools etc. Government does not intervene in nursery education. It is open field for private sector.

Now we see that the government is ignoring elementary and middle education; they are paying much attention to the higher education. Who are getting benefit out of this imbalance? Those who are sending their children to nursery education. Poor people have no facilities and the government has no intention to help them. Now, that is the deliberate policy of the government; they are going to help the rich population of this country.

Elitism. I must say that in this system of education, they are helping to grow elitist basis; and in this case, I want to refer to a glaring example that has happened in JNU. There the admission

policy was meant to take care of the deprived section of the society, economically and socially, and SC&ST; and now that has been done away with. The plea is that merit is being ignored and those who are getting the weightage, they are not performing better. But what is the report of the UGC sponsored committee that did some survey in 1978? Dr. Jayalakshmi Indirisan did this survey and she said, "The students from economically deprived groups are showing definite signs of improvement which is a very welcome trend." Then she remarked, "By the admission policy of positive discrimination to students from economically deprived groups, JNU has been able to admit students from the social sector and these students showing an improvement in their performance in the UNU is a significant step in the achievement of social justice" Now that has been done away with; they are helping in the growth of elitist basis of education.

Now I want to refer to the area where the central government is directly accountable. What the PAC in their 7th Report (1983-84), about JNU, the Central University, has commented? Where there is a hand of Central Government, they have certain responsibilities. We see mismanagement, corruption and no education at all." What is there in JNU? The PAC said, "Gross violation of financial discipline." A contract for master plan was given to an architect and he was paid Rs. 18.06 lakhs. Now, again, they have to go to a second architect. They have given Contract to M/s. Home Decolam for Rs 69.57 lakhs. The laws were flouted. It merits probe. Then equipments were purchased. The stock register is not proper. There is no audit. This is how the Central University is functioning. Then again the PAC comments about JNU.

"After going through the whole matter this Committee are led to the conclusion that financial management in the university is far from satisfactory. This may be the cause of many ills."

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

The same PAC has commented about UGC who is to take of central universities more particularly. They said as follows:

“Instead of regularising releases of funds as per the periodic requirements/spending capacity of the university, the UGC had been releasing bulk of the plan funds at the close of the financial year.”

How can they do it? Now, they are saying many things. I will come to that later. They have appointed one committee to review the activities of the central University. They have suggested certain deplorable things. I would urge the government to scrap that Report. They say, it is the root cause of every ill in the university. They have said many other things also.

Now I come to ICHR. I draw the attention of the Minister to the allegation of gross misuse of fund that came in 31.3.1984 in The Statesman. Now it has lost Rs. 19 lakhs, in two years by way of disbursement to retired and a superannuated persons in contravention of rules as also to pension holders. I want to know whether superannuated fellows belong to other than history discipline. That is to be answered. 13 history scholars denied fellowship. Whether the appointment of Mr. R.N. Chopra as the Editor of “Towards Freedom (1937-47)” Project was made without the approval of the Government, that has to be answered by the Government.

Now, coming to undemocratic managements, I charge this Government, that in different fields where they have got direct responsibility it is being done in an undemocratic manner. All the concerned councils are undemocratic. In U.G.C. there is no representation, no State Government representation and they are supposed to be democratic. In ICHR there is no representative of the Indian History Congress. I am only referring to charges of corruption and mismanagement. In J.N.U. no student or employee is there

in the court of Academic Council. It is mostly, a nominated body. In one of their requests, they took care to say, that “no employ can by any means be taken, or not more than 5 per cent of the employees of the University be taken into the Council.” The same is the position in Kendriya Vidyalaya. They are agitating. But their demands are not being met. Their union is not recognised. They took mass casual leave; they replied to the authorities, but the authorities did not listen to them. But their demands are not being met. I would request the Minister to look into it.

Coming to interference in management, I take the case of Delhi. The Government Colleges, which are run by the Delhi Administration, like the Rajadhani College, Bhagat Singh College, Motilal Nehru College, etc. You will see that there is no democratic management there. Congress (I) representation is there everywhere. They are there in the Committees and there is growing dissention everywhere. In Tibbia College, what is going on? The movement is going on. What is their demand? Their demand is for the removal of the Board. I want that democratisation of these institutions to be ensured.

Now I take up another case. Government are not helping proper growth of education. Delhi is right under the nose of the Central Government. What is happening? If you go through the papers for the last three years it will be seen that mass copying is going on a large scale. Leakage of question papers also is there. There is trouble in examinations. You have to solve these questions. Copying on a mass scale has become a regular rule. In this context we must say, the outlook of studies has changed. We have made previously many Complaints about the reactionary content of educations. There is no science-orientation. There is no patriotic concept all. We have told about it.

Another point is there some deplorable mischief in text books also. In the VIII

standard Urdu text book they have mentioned about social ill in pre-Revolution Russia in a story and implied that the present system in the Soviet Union is totally very bad. I have no objection if they want to teach that socialism is bad. But this is being done in a clandestine manner. They are teaching very bad things

Now I take up the general conditions in the Central Universities. In Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University, Hyderabad, Viswabharathi—in none of them the all India character is not maintained. This is according to their Committee report. Only in the Jawaharlal Nehru University all-India character is maintained, to a certain extent. In M.A. M. Sc. stages, in 1980-81 and 1982-83, in JNU, the representation is 12.2 per cent Delhi, 15.72 per cent Uttar Pradesh, 22.05 per cent Bihar, 14.37 per cent Orissa, 12 per cent South and 23.52 per cent others. The report of the Committee has to be seen. You may go through it.

Now, elitism has to be brought into the universities. So J.N.U admission Policy has been demolished. The U.G.C. Committee has said that the Central Universities are in a state of perpetual decay. What are the reasons for this and what is the remedy to solve this problem? The minister has to look into it. I was going through the UGC Report. In that I tried to locate how the 7 central universities fared in the major research projects of social sciences, professional subjects and science. In social science, the number of major projects approved is 14 and completed 5. In professional subjects, the number of major projects approved is 7 and completed one. Now, you take 7 State universities. These are Bihar, Bangalore, Kerala, Poona, Punjab, Madras and Calcutta. They have their constraint of resources and they are facing many difficulties. But they have done relatively better than the resourceful Central universities. And the Central Government says that they are the pace-setters. In social sciences, the number of projects approved is 22, completed 7 for professional subjects the

figures are 11 and 3. Together with science, the total number of projects approved in State universities is 332 and completed 194, whereas the figures for Central Universities are 307 and 180.

The Report of the Committee of UGC which reviewed the performance of the central universities, is such a mischievous one that I have never seen in my lifetime. By its recommendation it has advocated a system of tyranny in education. It says that there will be no students unions, no representation of students in different bodies through election, no non-teaching representation in the highest bodies of the universities. This is how the democracy is functioning. I would request the Hon. Education Minister and Hon. Members to go through the report carefully. They have the temerity to write that the third source of indiscipline and disturbance is the teachers. The non-intelligence of writing this unqualified sentence is totally deplorable. It is for the teachers' community to react to it. With this temperament, it is not the University Grants Commission, but University Grave Commission. They further recommended that in the campuses, you set up CISF like security force. I am totally amazed to read this report. They talk of Tagore. Tagore once said on student indiscipline: "Those who should have been Police Officers or drill sergeants or witch doctors, they should not take up the task of upbringing children. The opponent may ask whether we should condone everything that the students should do. To that my reply is, students will never behave wrongly if they are met with right behaviour."

If there is no corruption in computer purchase in JNU the students will not create any hue and cry. If democracy is not there, there cannot be any peace in academic life. I have my own experience in Calcutta University. During 1972-77 there was mass copying, no right, no education, teachers were beaten and killed and the academic standard was at its lowest ebb. But when there was democracy restored, everything was restored. When democracy was restored, the stu-

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

dents, teachers and employees fought with those students who indulged in mass copying. But they are to be told that the university is yours, the university cannot be run through police temperament.

Now, Vishva Bharati is another very serious matter. This government talks of Tagore. Prime Minister says she was a student of Tagore. I do not know when. But then what is happening? A Bill has come saying no election to any body. Tagore never dreamt of all this. Vishva Bharati stood for certain things—ideals, freedom of education, liberty—and with this Bill that has been passed by the Rajya Sabha all these ideas are sought to be destroyed. I can clearly see as if Tagore is alive and he is going to Shaheed Minar to address a meeting to protest against this Bill. That kind of a man Tagore was. And now, they are destroying all the ideals of Tagore. The point is extension of democracy. That is a vital point. In Calcutta University also, earlier in the Senate out of five members four members were ex-officio or nominated but now four are elected. By giving representation to non-teaching staff and student, we have been able to see that they are pooled together to safeguard the university and its academic atmosphere, and they are fighting the huddle not the police. So, this police mentality is to be done away with and I would request the Government not to press the UGC report and all those things.

There is also such recommendation in the Police Commission's Report. They have also suggested setting up of all these things. These are very alarming scenes. In this context I want to know categorically whether the Government is going to adopt this new measures? In the background of what I have said, my demands are: (1) education should be free from the clutches of undemocratic centralism, it should be decentralised and should go to the State List and the Centre should coordinate. I am not going into other things, such as mother tongue formula and all that. (2) Education should be the basic right in the Constitution and I would

suggest to the Minister to amend the Constitution when under Article 45, even after so many years it is still written that within ten years from the commencement of this Constitution they will endeavour to provide free education to all. I would request her to amend the Constitution to delete the words 'within ten years'. It brings shame to us also. (3) I want a thorough probe into the affairs of the UGC, the JNU and the Indian Council of Historical Research. (4) I demand scrapping of the UGC Committee Report on central universities. (5) Vishva Bharati Bill should not be placed in the Lok Sabha. (6) Democratic rights of teachers, employees and students should be restored. (7) The earlier JNU admission policy should be restored and the facilities of education should be extended to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me time and I conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish public schools and to have one type of education in the country.] (30)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make mother tongue as the medium of education in all States.] (31)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to announce a clear-cut National Education Policy for the country.] (32)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to translate basic scientific and technical books into Indian Languages.] (33)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check curtailment of facilities to students of backward regions in getting admission to JNU.] (34)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to include physical work as a part of education to inject dignity of labour from the very boyhood.] (35)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure translate works of all prominent Indian writers into different Indian languages.] (36)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to revise syllabi to popularise science and technology in the country.] (37)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make education more purposeful.] (50)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give same attention to quality of education as is being giving to quantity.] (51)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give grants on the basis of performance of educational institutions.] (52)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to implement the three languages formula in all States] (53)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to abolish capitation fee charged by private engineering and medical colleges.] (54)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to propogate effectively the importance of learning Hindi in non-Hindi States.] (55)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the flow of students going to foreign countries for higher studies.] (56)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to create atmosphere for bright students to return from foreign countries and work in India.] (57)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start more Industrial Training Institutes.] (58)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring the cadre and scales of pay of Central Schools teachers at par with other educational institutions.] (59)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to overhaul the Department of better propogation of the Indian Culture.] (60)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contaj) : I beg to move ;

‘ That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the number of National Loan Scholarships.] (61)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the quantum of assistance to Calcutta University.] (62)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be Reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the quantum of financial assistance to all Universities.] (63)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase funds for manuscripts preservation works.] (64)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be redcedd by Rs. 100.”

[Need to promote Indian culture on the basis of Historical materialism.] (65)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the frequency of inter-state cultural performances in the rural areas for promotion of national integration.] (66)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to restrict the extravagance in expenditure on cultural fairs such as those held in the UK.] (67)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure increased participation of students and Youth in inter-state cultural programmes.] (68)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase financial assistance to the economically backward people for the development of their culture.] (69)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to preserve the historical monuments in the district of Murshidabad, West Begal.] (70)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to preserve the historical relics in Tamruk, West Bengal.] (71)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to arrest the erosion of values in the present-day education] (72)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to increase the rate of enrolment of students for higher education.] (73)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to impart education to all adult persons in the country.] (74)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to increase the number of scholarships to the students belonging to educationally backward communities.] (75)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make education a State subject.] (76)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to impart education to all children up to the age thirteen.] (77)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to patronise all the regional languages including Dogri, Nepali, Santhali, Bhojpuri and Maithili.] (78)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to translate scientific, technical medical and law books in English and other world languages into regional languages for higher education.] (79)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abandon the colonial system of education and to introduce a system based on human values.] (80)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce two language formula for higher studies.] (81)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give preference to students belonging to the weaker sections for admission in JNU.] (82)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to revise the pay scales of teachers of colleges and Universities.] (83)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring efficiency in the functioning of the UGC.] (84)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to allocate more funds for the non-formal education]. (85)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide adequate number of scholarships at secondary stage for talented students from rural areas]. (86)

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur)
I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give adequate aid to voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education.] (99)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to give monetary assistance for promotion of all other languages as is given for promotion of Hindi.] (100)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check mal-practices and misappropriation of funds given to voluntary organisations to undertake projects of functional literacy.] (101)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to enlist the assistance of State Governments and local

organisations in the field of Adult Education.] (102)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give Central assistance to local self government bodies of States or to States to undertake projects of functional literacy and not to the voluntary Organisations.] (103)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to allocate funds for promotion of major Indian languages other than Hindi.] (104)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give assistance to the State Governments to set up functional literacy centres to check growing rate of adult literacy.] (105)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Re. 1.”

[Need to allocate funds and assist State Governments for setting up primary schools for children in the age group of 6 to 11 years.] (106)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to accord university status to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.] (140)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to strengthen cultural relations and exchanges with socialist countries.] (141)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give financial assistance to various branches of the Indian Peoples Theatre Association]. (142)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide financial assistance to institutions doing work of cultural upliftment.] (143)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to provide sufficient funds for the development of fine arts.] (144)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide special assistance to small artists of fine arts.] (145)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give special attention to preservation of importance ancient manuscripts.] (146)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure of Archaeological Department to check thefts of idols and other articles from museums.] (147)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to check connivance of idol thieves with officers and employees of the Department.] (148)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to protect old historic forts.] (149)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop places of archaeological importance to attract more people.] (150)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by 100.”

[Need to exclude books containing communal prejudices from the syllabi.] (168)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to include chapters in text books which instil the feelings of integrity, secularism, democracy and socialism.] (169)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to remove feelings of communalism from universities and schools.] (170)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for expansion of technical education]. (171)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop Sanskrit as a language for research.] (172)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to check large scale adoption of unfair means in the examinations conducted by universities and schools particularly in Bihar.] (173)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to lay special emphasis on preparation of text-books in Hindi.] (174)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to impart higher education through Hindi medium in universities located in Hindi-speaking States.] (175)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to check indiscipline amongst students and teachers of universities and schools.] (176)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the tendency of appointing teachers in private colleges not on merit but on pulls and pressures] (177)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to appoint such persons as teachers in universities and schools who are qualified and men of good character.] (178)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to lay more emphasis on development of women's Education.] (179)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take stringent action against the students who indulge in teasing of girl students.] (180)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give regular financial assistance to all the organisations engaged in spreading Hindi in South India particularly to ‘Dakshin Bharat Hindi Parchar Sabha’, Madras.] (181)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to declare all the languages

of the country as national languages by according them equal status.] (182)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give the status of a full university to Kashi Vidyapith, Varansi.] (183)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Re. 1.”

[Failure to impart employment-oriented education.] (184)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure in making adequate arrangements to impart education to villagers.] (185)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to impart inexpensive education to the citizens.] (186)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to open primary school in every village in the country.] (187)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide funds to improve the conditions of school buildings.] (188)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to provide special grant for the construction and repair of primary school buildings in Bihar]. (189)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to establish at least one central university in all those States, including Bihar, where such universities do not exist.] (190)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to maintain discipline in universities.] (191)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to find solution to the causes of discontentment in universities and colleges.] (192)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide equal assistance to all universities by the University Grants Commission.] (193)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide special assistance to Patna University.] (194)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ban public schools.] (195)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to accede to demands of university and school teachers.] (196)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce uniform syllabus in all universities and schools.] (197)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to accede to the demands of secondary school teachers.] (198)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to successfully implement adult education policy.] (199)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check and counter the propaganda aimed at inciting communalism, secessionism, casteism and disunity in schools, colleges and universities.] (200)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to teach history of freedom

struggle from primary school level.] (201)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Rs. 1.”

[Failure to publish authentic books on freedom struggle.] (202)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to implement the Official Languages Act, 1963 in the Ministry of Education.] (203)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the amount of scholarships given to students.] (204)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make proper arrangements for physical education in all schools.] (205)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to accept demands of non-teaching staff in schools, colleges and universities.] (206)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check irregularities being committed in University Grants Commission.] (207)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the amount of scholarships being granted to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.] (208)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check malpractices and corruption in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.] (209)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to remove discontentment among teachers and employees of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad] (210)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check malpractices in the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.] (211)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to affiliate the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi to the University of Ranchi.] (212)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to remove discontentment among the teachers and employees of Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.] (213)

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ (Jhalawar) ; I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to establish Hindi as national language.] (151)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to Indianise the education system.] (152)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide moral and character building education,] (153)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to translate the books on science and technology into Hindi.] (154)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make education compulsory for all] (155)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide free education upto tenth standard throughout the country.] (156)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide security for National Council of Fine Arts and archaeological and human science museums.] (157)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up institutions for protection and preservation of cultural heritage of the country.] (158)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Cultural be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give encouragement to dance and drama troupes.] (159)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to popularise Indian culture in foreign countries.] (160)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give a unified look to Indian culture throughout the country.] (161)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give all-India character to various cultures of all the States of the country.] (162)

“That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to preserve all ancient historical buildings of India.] (163)

“That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to include artistic, cultural and emotional importance of

the four historical shrines of India, namely Badrinath, Rameshwaram, Dwarka and Jagannathpuri in education.] (164)

“That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to put into practice the art engraved in ancient caves of India.] (165)

“That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to maintain ancient historical buildings and museums properly.] (166)

“That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to renovate historical ruins, buildings, temples and caves by the Archaeological Department.] (167)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allocate 10 percent of total Budget for education and culture.] (214)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make arrangement for teaching Hindi as compulsory subject at all levels of education.] (215)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to effect fundamental and radical changes immediately in the education policy.] (216)

- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to abolish missionary schools.] (2.4)
- [Need to declare a uniform education policy for all States.] (217) “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to abolish English medium Public Schools.] (225)
- [Need to introduce uniform curricula in all educational institutions throughout the country.] (218) “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100”
- [Need to spend 80 percent of the budget allocations on education in rural areas, to grant scholarships to rural students and to set up rural hostels.] (226)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to introduce agriculture as a subject in secondary schools in rural areas] (219)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to make education job-oriented.] (227)
- [Need to include biographies of great men of the country in curricula.] (220) “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
- [Need to fix midimum pay for school teachers at rupees 2,000 per month,.] (228)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to show in the text books those countries which invaded India from time to time as aggressors.] (221)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100” [Need to fix pay of college and university lecturers at par with that of class I officers]. (229)
- [Need to include the four varnas (varnashrams) of India life in text books.] (222) “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”
- [Need to improve the condition of school buildings in rural areas.] (230)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.” [Need to keep education away from politics,] (223)
- “That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.” [Need to make sports and military training compulsory in schools.] (231)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to improve education and research and to maintain the standard of higher education.] (232)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to make physical education and yoga teaching compulsory in all educational institutions.] (233)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Failure of the University Grants Commission in achieving its basic aims] (234)

“That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Failure in providing knowledge of basic Indian philosophy in universities, colleges, secondary and primary schools and other educational institutions.] (235)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to propogate effectively the importance of learning Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States.] (236)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to set up more industrial training institutes.] (237)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check groupism, malpractices, inefficiency and burreaucratic attitude in schools of Central Schools Organisation.] (238)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to revise the pay scales of teachers of Central Schools and Universities.] (239)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to promote modern Indian languages.] (240)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to popularise Hindi in foreign countries.] (241)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to get effective work done by the voluntary organisations working to the field of Hindi.] (242)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to impart primary education to women and girls.] (243)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to promote adult education effectively] (244)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to grant scholarships to students pursuing technical and non-technical education.] (245)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to improve the quality of text-books and to bring them in tune with the environment of the country.] (246)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check malpractices in National Council for Educational Research and Training.] (247)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to select meritorious students under the Merit Scholarship Scheme of the NCERT.] (248)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check malpractices rampant in the preparation of text-books, extending scholarship scheme and in the production of departmental films in NCERT.] (249)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced Rs. 100.”

[Need to fill the posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Culture.] (250)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage real artists and musicians by ending favouritism based on caste and other considerations in Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Gallery of Modern Art, National School of Drama and other institutions.] (251)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check monopolistic tendencies in Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Buddhist Philosophy University and Central Higher Tibetan Institution, Varanasi.] (252)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for the preservation of manuscripts.] (253)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to organise cultural exhibitions and to produce documentary films on them and to screen such films to promote national integration.] (254)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to work for the development of culture among the economically backward people.] (255)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more funds for the maintenance of Fatehpur Sikri, Khajuraho and other historical monuments in the Country.] (256)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Culture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps for excavation and preservation of ancient Tamralipta Port, Sarnath, Kosambi, Balalhipi. Swaran Vihar in Nadia district by Archaeological Survey of India.] (257)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to encourage the real artists in the country.] (258)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to propagate the Indian art and culture abroad.] (259)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to propagate the Indian culture within the country.] (260)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to complete the archaeological exploration and excavation of historical sites.] (261)

“That the Demand under the Head Archaeology be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to preserve and maintain ancient monuments.] (262)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make education more purposeful.] (263)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement three languages formula in all the States] (264)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to fill the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Ministry of Education and Culture.] (265)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check steep increase in allowances of class I officers in the Ministry of Education and Culture.] (266)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make scientific research more effective.] (267)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the number of school drop-outs by promoting primary education.] (268)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to promote primary education by providing part-time informal education.] (269)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give grants to private institutions for opening basic, nursery and montessory schools in the States.] (270)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give sufficient aid to private secondary schools.] (271)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant scholarships to poor students of lower classes.] (272)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give merit scholarships to students of public schools in the country.] (273)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to prepare effective textbooks.] (274)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expand primary education through the medium of adult education.] (275)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start effective and practical rural literacy projects in Union Territories and States.] (276)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to impart informal education to women and girls.] (277)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give substantial grant to voluntary organisations working in the field of Hindi.] (278)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced Rs. 100.”

[Need to raise the standard of education in universities.] (279)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give preference to the students belonging to weaker sections and Scheduled Castes in admission to the Kashi Hindu University and the Jawahar Lal Nehru University.] (280)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check malpractices in the Kashi Hindu University.] (281)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to fill the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes in respect of posts of teaching, non-teaching and techical staff and officers in the Kashi Hindu University.] (282)

“That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check discrimination against students and teachers by the University Grants Com-misson.] (283)

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़-गढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं शिक्षा तथा सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। शिक्षा समाज का आधार है और बिना शिक्षा के कोई भी प्रजातंत्र सफल नहीं हो सकता। प्रजातंत्र की सफलता की बात बिना शिक्षा के नहीं कही जा सकती।

मान्यवर, निःसंदेह हमारी सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है। मेरे पूर्वशक्ता जो बात कह रहे थे, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने जो कुछ भी किया है और निरंतर कर रही है, उससे देश में शिक्षा प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। 1971 में हमारे देश में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत 28.45 था जो 1981 में बढ़कर 36.7 हो गया है। यह वही शिक्षा है जिसके आधार पर हमारे देश के कई वैज्ञानिकों ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में नाम कमाया है। मैं श्री खुराना, रमण और श्री चन्द्रशेखरन आदि का नाम लेना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करके विश्व के मानचित्र पर देश का नाम रोशन किया है। शिक्षा पर जो अपना कल्याणकारी बजट है, उसका बहुत अधिक प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर 2,320 करोड़ रुपए व्यय कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब है, सवा करोड़ रुपया प्रति दिन शिक्षा पर व्यय किया जा रहा है। इसलिए, शिक्षा के लिए नाकारात्मक पहलू नहीं ले सकते। आज हमारे देश में 125 विश्वविद्यालय हैं। उनमें सात केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, चार हजार डिग्री कालेज, पचास हजार हाई-स्कूल, सवा लाख मिडिल स्कूल और पांच लाख प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। सीमित बजट होते हुए भी इतनी तरक्की हमने की है, इसको इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी शिक्षा में बहुत कुछ

करना शेष है। उसके लिए नियोजित तरीके से हम शिक्षा में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं। सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि शिक्षा के आधार पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि शिक्षा, राज्य सूची का विषय होना चाहिए। लेकिन वह तो बहुत वर्षों से राज्य सूची का ही विषय था। संविधान में जो 42 वां परिवर्तन हुआ है, मैं यह समझती हूँ कि शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में आ जाने के बाद देश में एक यूनिफार्म और यूनिवर्सल शिक्षा के पैटर्न के बारे में सोच सकेंगे तथा उसके लिए कुछ काम कर सकेंगे। महात्मा गांधी और डा० राधाकृष्णन ने भी शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा तथा मुदलियार आयोग भी बनाया गया था। प्रो० रश्मि अहमद और डी० पी० चटोपाध्याय की अध्यक्षता में आयोग बनाए गए हैं। मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि उनके सृजनात्मक सुझावों से शिक्षा के स्वरूप में काफी परिवर्तन आयेगा। शिक्षा यदि राज्य का विषय रहता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में शिक्षा प्राप्त करके युवक राष्ट्रीय धारा से नहीं जुड़ सकते। इससे नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन का स्वप्न कभी भी साकार नहीं हो सकता। हमें, अलग-अलग तरह की शिक्षा प्रणाली देखने को मिलती है। काश्मीर में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाला मद्रास में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले युवक से भिन्न है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले युवक दिल्ली की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भिन्नता रखते हैं। शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के बाद उसमें काफी परिवर्तन देखने को मिलेगा। मेरा पहला-सुझाव यह है कि स्कूल से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय और तकनीकी शिक्षा में एक जैसा स्तर लागू करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में अलग-अलग सिलेबस और अलग-अलग

किताबें हैं। टैन प्लस टू प्लस थ्री की स्कीम का सुभाव निःसंदेह बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी ने दिया था। इस ओर सरकार ने काफी कदम उठाए हैं। कई राज्यों में यह स्कीम लागू हो गई है। जिन राज्यों में यह स्कीम नहीं है, वहां के विद्यार्थी अच्छे विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश पाने में असमर्थ रहते हैं। यह स्कीम हमारे राजस्थान में लागू नहीं हुई है। इस लिए वहां का प्रखर बुद्धि छात्र सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रवेश नहीं ले पाता। इसलिए, जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस स्कीम को लागू करना होगा ताकि विद्यार्थियों का स्तर एक जैसा होने में मदद मिल सके। इसके अलावा पाठ्यक्रम बहुत पुराना है। आप होम्स, रूसो आदि पढ़ते चले जायें इससे काम नहीं चाहिए। आज शिक्षा में समाज और उसकी आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन आना जरूरी है। अन्यथा वह शिक्षा किसी काम की नहीं है।

मेरा एक सुभाव है कि 25 वर्ष पहले त्रिभाषा फार्मूले की बात कही गई थी जिस के अनुसार विद्यार्थी स्थानीय भाषा, हिन्दी भाषा और एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा अंग्रेजी या किसी भाषा का अध्ययन करे। लेकिन इस फार्मूले को कई राज्यों ने अभी तक नहीं माना है। मेरा सुभाव है कि इस त्रिभाषा फार्मूले को निश्चित तौर पर लागू किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश की 70 फीसदी जनसंख्या हिन्दी बोलती और समझती है। हिन्दी सीखना कोई अपराध नहीं है। लोग फिल्मों के माध्यम से हिन्दी जरूर सीख लेंगे, लेकिन स्कूल की चार दिवारी से नहीं सीखेंगे, यह एक बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है। इसलिए त्रिभाषा फार्मूले की ओर सरकार को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा सुभाव है कि व्यवसायिक

शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर हो, या माध्यमिक स्तर पर हो या विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर हो, सब जगह किसी न किसी मात्रा में हीबी के रूप में वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग जरूर होनी चाहिए। तभी हम बेरोजगारी को कम कर सकेंगे।

मेरा तीसरा सुभाव यह है कि आज खेल का स्टेन्डर्ड बहुत कुछ गिरा हुआ है। आप एशियाड कर चुके हैं परन्तु उसमें हमें अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली। इसलिए शिक्षा के स्तर पर इसको लागू करना पड़ेगा।

इन सब सुभावों के साथ-साथ वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में क्या-क्या कमियां हैं उनकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी ताकि उन कमियों को दूर करके, शिक्षा व्यवस्था में, जो समाज की आवश्यक कड़ी है, उसमें कुछ सृजनात्मक कार्य हो सके। मैं चार स्तर में बताऊंगी—प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, विश्वविद्यालय और तकनीकी शिक्षा स्तर। नीति निर्देशक तत्वों में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क की बात कही गई है। इसे हम कब पूरा करेंगे? अनुच्छेद 45 में सर्वव्यापी और सर्वसुलभ शिक्षा की बात कही गई है। छठी योजना में प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर हम 905 करोड़ रु० खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसमें से 851 करोड़ रु० राज्यों पर खर्च होगा और 54 करोड़ रु० केन्द्र में खर्च करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सुभाव है कि जो आप कर रहे हैं प्राथमिक शिक्षा गांवों में अभी भी अनिवार्य नहीं है, बहुत से गांवों में विद्यालय हैं ही नहीं। इसलिए हमें अनिवार्य शिक्षा व्यवस्था को लागू करना होगा। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में 16 वां सूत्र प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के बारे में है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। यह

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम का अंग है, परन्तु प्राथमिक शिक्षा गांवों में शोचनीय है। कई स्थानों पर हमारे ग्रामीण स्कूल वन मैन स्कूल हैं। एक ही अध्यापक पहली क्लास से लेकर पांचवीं क्लास तक सभी विद्यार्थियों को एक साथ एक समय कैसे पढ़ाता होगा, समझ में नहीं आता। जो हमारी नींव के पत्थर हैं, जो गांवों की 80 फीसदी जनसंख्या कवर करते हैं वहां के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के लिए हमारी व्यवस्था कुछ अच्छी होनी चाहिए। उनको यदि हमने अच्छा नहीं किया और इसी प्रकार भाग्य के भरोसे एक आदमी उनको पढ़ाता रहेगा तो सुधार नहीं हो सकता।

आज आपने बहुत सारे पाठ्यक्रम स्कूलों में दिये अध्ययन के लिए, उनको देखकर शर्म आती है कि किस प्रकार की गलत बातें पाठ्यक्रम में बताई गई हैं। आप दूर मत जाइये। दिल्ली माध्यमिक बोर्ड की कुछ पुस्तकों का उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहूंगी।

कक्षा 5 की सामान्य ज्ञान की किताब है उसके पृष्ठ 147 पर लिखा गया है कि यू० एन० ओ० के 149 राष्ट्र हैं जब कि इस समय 158 के करीब राष्ट्र उसमें मेम्बर हैं। आज हालत यह है कि पुस्तक का संस्करण बदल दिया जाता है, पर मैटर वही रहता है।

चौथा कक्षा की किताब में हमारे देश भारत को असम बताया गया है और असम के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि असम के 3 और देश हैं—भूटान, बंगलादेश और चीन जबकि चीन हमारे असम से लगता भी नहीं

है, वह अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पास है। इस प्रकार की भूलें हम करेंगे, इस प्रकार की बातें विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ायेंगे तो यह भयंकर भूल है। हम एशियाड में देख चुके हैं। इस प्रकार की भूल नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : यह पुस्तकें टेबल पर रखिए।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : हमारी माननीय मंत्री ने बहुत अच्छे काम किये हैं। सबसे पहला काम उन्होंने यह किया है कि टीचर्स को सम्मानित करने की योजना शुरू की है। यदि समाज में टीचर का आदर होता है तो समाज तरक्की करता है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदया को बधाई देना चाहूंगी।

दूसरे इन्सैट 1-बी के माध्यम से आपने स्कूलों में शिक्षा देने शुरू की है। थोड़े से समय में जितना काम किया जा सकता था, वह आपने किया है। आपने कुछ स्कूलों में जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश में और उड़ीसा में यह प्रारम्भ किया है। मेरा आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि 70 परसेंट जनसंख्या को आप टी० बी० में लेना चाहते हैं तो गांव में एक ही अध्यापक पढ़ाता है, वहां अगर इन्सैट 1-बी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने लगेंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर उससे ग्रामीणों का भला होगा।

आज हमारे प्राथमिक स्तर पर खेलों के लिए बिल्कुल बजट नहीं है। दूसरे राज्यों के बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं, परन्तु हमारे राजस्थान में जब भी खेल के लिए व्यवस्था करनी होती है तो बेचारे टीचरों को चन्दा करके या और तरीकों से बच्चों का टूर्नामेंट कराना होता है। न आप उसके लिए फंड दे सकते

हैं, न खेलने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, यह उपेक्षा कब तक होगी ?

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में आप 10 कक्षा तक सामान्य ज्ञान दीजिए। उसके बाद 2 साल जो बचते हैं, उसमें व्यक्ति को सोचने के लिये समय दीजिए कि आगे जाकर वह क्या करने वाला है। मारीशस, चाहे हमसे डैवलपड कंट्री नहीं है, लेकिन वहां 2 वर्ष तक व्यक्ति को सोचने का समय दिया जाता है कि पढ़ने के बाद वह क्या करेंगे। हम दो वर्ष इनके बेकार नहीं करते, बल्कि उसमें वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग देकर, कार्य के बारे में बताकर उनके स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का जो तरीका है, प्रश्न वगैरह जिस प्रकार बनते हैं, वह तरीका बहुत पुराना हो गया है। आज औबजेक्टिव टाइप के प्रश्न यदि आप किसी व्यक्ति से पूछेंगे तो उनके ज्ञान का अधिक विस्तार हो सकेगा। अभी 10 में से 5 प्रश्न 3 घंटे में करने होते हैं, इस ट्रेडीशन में लड़का कुछ प्रश्न याद कर लेता है और पास हो जाता है। उसका ज्ञान सीमित रहता है, इसलिए औबजेक्टिव प्रश्न पूछे जान चाहिये।

जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, मैं भी मानती हूँ कि कभी-कभी पेपर आउट हो जाता है। अभी एग्जाम शुरू नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन आपने इस मामले में कितना कंट्रोल किया है, यह मैं नहीं जानती। आशा है आपने बहुत कुछ कंट्रोल कर लिया होगा और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं हो सकेगी।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज-कल विद्यार्थियों के पढ़ने के दायरे को संकुचित करने वाले कुछ ऐसे सरस्वती के सौदागर हैं, जो कि किताबें बनाते हैं। शार्ट वे टु सक्सेस, वन डे सक्सेस, सेवन डेज सक्सेस। इन किताबों को पढ़ने से विद्यार्थियों का सोचने का दायरा सीमित हो जाता है। इसका एक दुष्परिणाम यह भी होता है कि विद्यालयों की किताबों और लाइब्रेरीज की किताबों पर धूल जमती रहती है, उनको कोई नहीं पढ़ता। केवल छोटी छोटी किताबें पढ़ कर ज्ञान का दायरा संकुचित हो जाता है। हमें सख्ती से इस प्रवृत्ति को खत्म करना होगा और ऐसी किताबों को बंद करना होगा। अगर इसके लिए कानून भी बनाना पड़े, तो वह बनाना चाहिए।

कई ऐसे भी स्कूल हैं, जिन्हें सरकार की ओर से 90 परसेंट एड दी जाती है। उन स्कूलों के संचालक इधर-उधर से चन्दा कर के 10 परसेंट पैसा अपना लगाकर उन स्कूलों को अपनी स्वयं की सम्पत्ति समझ लेते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार की प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थाएं बंद होनी चाहिए और शिक्षा का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या होता है कि या तो वे ऐसे टीचर्स नियुक्त करते हैं, जो योग्य नहीं होते और भाई-भतीजावाद के आधार पर किसी को अपायट कर लेते हैं, या वे टीचर्स को सैलरी तो कम देते हैं, परन्तु उनसे दस्तखत ज्यादा सैलरी के कराते हैं। समाज के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ी बुराई है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात का है कि शिक्षा का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि स्कूलों में

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

बोकेशनल गाइडेंस के लिए एक सेल होना चाहिए, जो यह बताए कि कितनी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद विद्यार्थी के लिए किस लाइन में जाने के लिए दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं और उसके लिए वित्तीय सहायता किस प्रकार दी जाएगी। माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि यूनिवर्सिटीयों पर विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश का भार अधिक न बढ़ सके।

अब मैं यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा का कुछ विवेचन करना चाहती हूँ। यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा के लिए काफी अधिक रकम बढ़ाई गई है, इसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। 1981-82 में इसके लिए 29.52 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे, जबकि 1982-83 में 31.37 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए। जहां तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का संबंध है, मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि आटानोमी के नाम पर उन विश्वविद्यालयों में बहुत अधिक धांधली हो रही है। जे० एन० यू० का उदहारण ले लीजिए। मैं विस्तार में न जाते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने स्वप्न देखा था कि एक ऐसा आश्रम होगा, जहां विश्व-विख्यात अध्यापक आ कर पढ़ाएंगे। परन्तु जे० एन० यू० नेहरूजी के उस स्वप्न को साकार न कर सका। सरकार उस पर 100 करोड़ रु० खर्च कर चुकी है और प्रति-वर्ष दो करोड़ रु० व्यय कर रही है। परन्तु उसकी हालत यह है कि वहां पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं पनप रही हैं और हमारे विद्यार्थियों को गुमराह कर रही हैं। मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों को सब तरह की छूट होनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि राजनीति के लिए जीवन में बहुत समय रहता है। अगर हम स्टूडेंट्स

के आधार पर राजनीति करने लगेंगे, अगर प्रोफेसर या दूसरे व्यक्ति यह सोचने लगें कि विद्यार्थियों को टूल बनाना है, तो यह उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। राजनैतिक पार्टियों को चाहिए कि वे यूनिवर्सिटीयों को अपनी गतिविधियों का क्षेत्र न बनाएं और जो लोग राजनीति में सक्रिय हैं, उन्हें यूनिवर्सिटीयों छोड़ देना चाहिए।

यह सत्य है कि कई प्रोफेसर विश्व-विख्यात राजनीतिज्ञ हुए हैं, नेता हुए हैं। राजेन्द्र बाबू और डा० राघुकृष्णन् के अलावा सुभाषचन्द्र बोस भी प्रोफेसर थे। परन्तु जो लोग राजनीतिज्ञ में भाग लेते हैं, उनको यूनिवर्सिटी को छोड़ देना चाहिए और अपनी राजनैतिक आकांक्षाओं के आधार पर विद्यार्थियों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जे० एन० यू० के वातावरण को सुधारने के लिए आटानोमी के आधार पर चैक्स एंड बैलेंसिज का सिद्धांत लागू करना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी पड़ेगी। सबसे पहले मेरा सुझाव है कि जे० एन० यू० और दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों का प्रवेश केवल अच्छे अंकों के आधार पर ही होना चाहिए। सबसे ऊंचा पर्सेंटेज जिन विद्यार्थियों का हो उन्हीं को वहां पर प्रवेश दिया जाना चाहिए। बाकी दूसरे विद्यार्थी जो वहां पर आ जाते हैं, या लड़कियां अच्छा वर मिलने की आशा में वहां पर आ जाती हैं, उनसे आप यूनिवर्सिटी को बचाइये। वास्तव में जो लड़के पढ़ाई करना चाहते हैं, उन्हीं को वहां प्रवेश मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहूंगी कि जो विद्यार्थी एक बार फेल हो जाता है

उसको यूनिवर्सिटी में दोबारा प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में एन० सी० सी०, मिलिटरी साइंस की एजुकेशन जरूर दी जानी चाहिए। अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री लीबिया गई थीं। कल हमने टी० वी० पर जो उनकी यात्रा संबंधी रील देखी, उससे पता लगा कि लीबिया में महिलायें मिलिटरी एजुकेशन ले रही हैं तो हम अपने देश में यूनिवर्सिटी में एन० सी० सी० और मिलिटरी साइंस की कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं? कई विकसित राष्ट्रों में— अमरीका, इंग्लैंड आदि— यह शिक्षा कम्पलसरी है। आज हमारी मिलिटरी पर बहुत भार पड़ रहा है। इसलिए सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डेफेन्स बनाने के लिए स्कूल कालेजों में मिलिटरी की कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, है, यूनिवर्सिटी की एटोनामी पर चेक्स ऐंड बैलेंसेज होने चाहिए। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की तरह से एक यूनिवर्सिटी सर्विस कमीशन की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। उसी के माध्यम से वाइस चांसलर, रीडर्स, प्रोफेसर्स, लेक्चरर्स का सेलेक्शन होना चाहिए और नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए। एक केन्द्रीय स्थान से नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए और फिर उनको विभिन्न स्थानों पर भेजा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही टीचिंग स्टाफ को ट्रांसफरैबिल पास्ट होनी चाहिए—यह भी मेरा सुझाव है। यदि कोई बंगाल का प्रोफेसर है तो उसको राजस्थान भी भेजा जाना चाहिए और यदि कोई राजस्थान का है तो

उसको तमिलनाडु भेजा जाना चाहिए ताकि नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की भावना पैदा हो सके।

जहां तक तकनीकी एजुकेशन का संबंध है, उसमें निःसंदेह काफी सुधार आया है। हमारे देश के बहुत सारे डाक्टर्स और टेक्नीशियंस गल्फ कंट्रीज में सेवा कर रहे हैं परंतु तकनीकी शिक्षा देने के संबंध में हमारी कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं हमारे बहुत सारे विद्यार्थी तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद बेकार रहते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए धनबाद स्थित स्कूल आफ माइंस में पेट्रोलियम इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा लेकर जो विद्यार्थी वहां से बाहर निकले उनको सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों में नहीं लिया जा सका। परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने विदेशी पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों में जाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब आपन इस तरह के किसी नये विषय की शिक्षा प्रारम्भ की तो वहां से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके जो बाहर निकले उनकी खपत भी सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों में होनी चाहिए वरना इस देश से प्रातिभा पलायन होता रहेगा। करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी देश का कोई लाभ नहीं हागा।

आज बहुत सारे इंजीनियरिंग तथा मेडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश के समय विद्यार्थियों से डोनेशन के नाम पर पैसा लेकर उनको एडमिशन दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाए। सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में ले ले ताकि गरीब लोगों का इस प्रकार से शोषण बंद हो सके क्योंकि वहां पर गरीब लोगों के बच्चों को एडमिशन नहीं मिल सकता है। सरकार यदि तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्रसार अधिक नियोजित ढंग से

[प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]
करेगी तो मैं समझती हूँ इस देश को आगे
बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है। राष्ट्रीय कला
परिषद् की स्थापना के लिए तो मैं मंत्री जी
को बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। पुरातत्व अभिले-
खागार अकादमी के कामों में भी गति आई
है, उसके लिए भी मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगी।

आपने भारत महोत्सव मनाने के लिए श्री
पुपुल जयकर की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी
बनाई है। उन्होंने ब्रिटेन में इस प्रकार का
महोत्सव आयोजित किया है। इसी प्रकार
अब आप अमरीका और फ्रांस में आयोजित
करने जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है
इससे विश्व में लोगों को भारतीय संस्कृति
और भारतीय प्रतिभा के बारे में जानकारी
होगी।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि
1980 से शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करने और
अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश की है और उम्मीद
है कि आने वाले वर्षों में इसमें और अधिक
सुधार होगा। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय
और हमारी सरकार को बधाई देते हुए
अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to make
one submission to the hon. Members.
The subject in hand is very vast and, of
course, very important. Please try to
speak within the time available and try
to be as brief as possible. Of course,
cogent points must be brought out; it is a
very important subject. But please try to
be as brief as you possibly can. Kindly
cooperate with me.

Shri A.E.T. Barrow.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

have to make only three small points
and I will heed your advice.

The first point is on the introduction of
computers in schools. Before I deal with
this, may I relate a fable. ?

A rabbit, a bird, a fish, a squirrel, a
duck and some other small creatures
decided to start a school. They sat down
to write the curriculum. The rabbit
insisted that running be included; the bird
on flying; the fish on swimming, the
squirrel on perpendicular tree climbing
and so on. So, they put everything in
and then made the glorious mistake of
insisting that all the animals take all the
subjects.

The young rabbit was a magnificent
runner but they insisted that it was good
intellectual and emotional discipline and
fashionable to teach to rabbit flying. So,
they put him on the branch of a tree and
said, 'Fly rabbit'. The poor rabbit
jumped off, broke a leg and fractured his
skull, become brain-damaged and then
could not even run very well.

I relate this because recently in a
statement, in reply to a question, the
Minister of State on behalf of the Prime
Minister said that the Department of
Electronics is wanting to introduce
computers in schools in the year 1984-85,
that is, this academic year—without any
planning—and that they are going to
spend Rs. 2.2 crores on a pilot project—
He said the objects—to introduce
computer literacy/education in 250 Higher
Secondary Schools in 1984-85. Let me
say this: Computer literacy means
computer awareness. We are introducing
this because it is fashionable. But I find
it amazing how we can find money to
spend on this fashionable project specially
when similar projects have failed in the
past.

Many hon. Members may not remem-
ber, but when Maulana Azad was the
Education Minister and Prof. Humayun
Kabir, was the Education Secretary, they

brought forward a scheme to start 500 multi-purpose schools, they imported the equipment from abroad. I know from personal knowledge that no proper planning was done and that in many schools the equipment and the apparatus continued to lie in packing cases for many years.

15.00 hrs.

I had a word with Prof. Kabir whom I know very well. I warned Prof. Kabir that in advanced countries they had started with two or three schools. Here we started with 500 schools. I wonder if the Education Minister can tell me what has happened to this multi-purpose scheme.

In 1974-75 we started a Satellite Instruction Television Experiment (SITE). The information that I have is that this has failed to make any impact on rural education.

In view of this experiences, I hope that there will be some planning on the introduction of computers and I hope that another experiment will not be launched without proper planning.

I would like to make it clear that I am not against computer education as such. But it passes my comprehension how we can find the money for educational gadgetry and gimmickries when, according to an NCERT Survey, there are 2,937 primary schools without teachers and 1,88,500 schools without blackboards in the country and yet we have Rs. 2.2 crores for some of computer literacy or computer awareness.

I have been a teacher for many years and I believe that for many years to come, talk and chalk will continue to be basis of teaching. The pivot of our whole education system will remain the teacher and the main visual aid will be the blackboard.

I do not know how we fix our priorities. When in Alice in Wonderland, the

Mock Turtle spoke of "Reeling and Writhing," it must have had in mind our educational priorities, because we attempt everything except ordinary literacy and numeracy. Now we are going to give them computer literacy.

I have some knowledge of computers in schools in advanced countries. I spent some time in Australia. Do you know what the computers are used for some of the schools in the lower classes? They produce 'Happy Christmats' Happy Birthday Children shoot down a few aeroplanes or battleships in Computer games!

Are, we therefore, going to make use of the Rs. 2.2 crores on this sort of gadgetry and on this sort of educational gimmickry?

I have nothing against computers as such, as I have already mentioned. If you introduce computers, use them for teaching Computer Programming and Computer Science in Classes XI and XII.

But my own priority would not be that. My priority would be to introduce computers in selected training colleges. Unless the teachers know how to use computers, computers in schools will prove ineffective.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur); They can be used in railway reservations.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Yes. Unfortunately Prof. Madhu Dandavate is no longer in charge of the Ministry of Railways. Otherwise, he would also cause confusion there, with or without computers.

They must know the use of computers in the teaching of their own subjects; in the selection and evaluation of suitable software—what is fed into the computer—to form an integral part of their own teaching schemes and lesson programmes.

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

The teachers should know the effect of Computers on the curriculum and on the children.

The teacher is the most important component in the teaching process and unless they the teachers have this knowledge, the computer is not going to be of any use.

A National Computer Programme which was known as Brickup—in Britain, was distributed to all the primary schools. Now the computer can be remarkably stupid. I give you an illustration. In this programme the child is asked to key in a word beginning with 'den' and having something to do with teeth. When the child key in 'dental' rather than 'dentist', the computer comes up with 'Dentist' is badly spelt." As the Bible says 'Not that which goeth into a man denleth a man but that which cometh out'. In the case of computers, the computer is defiled by the software that is put in and that which comes out, and defiles and so you get a wrong information. Unless the teachers are aware of what has to be put in and it has to be done in the context of their own children, we cannot have a computer programme of this type for the whole country. The first law in computing is 'Garbage out'.

One other matter. The computers to be imported are in the Roman script. We have not yet got computers in Hindi, on a commercial scale. So we are going to use these computers in the cities. I am not against this because it will promote English. But I am against it on educational grounds. We talk of equality of educational opportunities, all the time in different forums, but unless our computers are in the regional languages also, we are going to create a greater gulf, a greater hiatus between the teaching in the schools in rural areas and these in the areas. Just because the Department of Electronics is getting computers from somewhere—my belief is this and I hope I am wrong—the Ministry of Education is losing its power to take decisions and

is therefore going to introduce computer literacy in our schools. Let us refuse these computers and let them be used for making reservation on the Railways.

I would now turn to two other small matters. The drop out rate in the honours courses in the Delhi University—I am only dealing with of Delhi University because I have got some statistics through the Ministry from the University Grants Commission. But as I say, since it is only Delhi University, we cannot make any generalisations. The drop out rate in the honours courses in Humanities varies from 40 to 47 per cent by the end of the course. 40 to 47 per cent—I am giving you the statistics—by the end of the course. In Science and Mathematics the drop-out rate is 25% in the first year and between 33 to 47 per cent by the end of course. We talk about drop-outs and the drop-out rate in primary education, but there where the input of money is high, this is the drop-out rate. This drop-out rate must be reduced. This to my mind is a tremendous waste of funds in this and I believe that this is due to the fact that the admissions are based on unscientific, unwound and incorrect policies. It is only based on marks. It does not matter which Boards the candidates come from, it does not matter that Boards have different courses, different question papers, different examiners and different standards. The percentage of marks is taken and then there is this wastage.

Now, Sir, for the I.I.Ts have an entrance examination I am only talking of the Honours Course. Can't this be done for the Honours Course so that wastage is reduced? Till we introduce an entrance examination, may I ask the Minister to see that where there are drop-outs at the end of the first year, the Colleges should be asked to include deserving candidates from the B.A. (Pass) Course and the B.A. (General) Course—those who are worthy of it into the vacancies that occur so that the facilities in the colleges may not be wasted,

I have one more point. I turn now to the need for examination reform, in Delhi University, in the Honours Courses. I have raised this in another forum. I want to say something about the examination system which is persisting in one of our Central Universities.

In the B.A. English Honours Examination in 1982, out of 292 who appeared eight candidates only were awarded first divisions, whereas out of 242 candidates who appeared for Honours in Physics 202 were awarded first divisions.

In 1983 in the English Honours examination three candidates out of 368 secured first divisions, whereas 187 out of 253 secured first divisions in Physics Honours. Now, Sir, I have taken statistics only from the two subjects, but you will find that in the Humanities, the number of first divisioners is woefully low compared with those in Mathematics and Science. This disparity in achievement is not because of the students but lies in the examination system. The University uses raw marks. The raw marks for Humanities Course are always much lower than those of Mathematics and Science. I do not want to go into techniques of examining. It was once said that only the more intelligent students go in for Science Courses and the less intelligent students for the Humanities Courses. This is true no longer.

In our 10+2 system specialisation takes place at the plus 2 stage. I know from the schools with which I am associated that the standard of English Literature is as high as it is in other Universities abroad. I was in charge of an examining Board; I sent our question papers, the candidates' answer scripts marking and the scheme 8 were sent to the London and Cambridge Boards which noted with satisfaction the high standards our candidates achieved. Such students with high marks in English enter Universities do not get first division candidates whereas in Physics and Mathematics, secure first divisions easily.

The failure is in our examination system? Research has been done in India and reports submitted. As far back as in 1940, Prof. Chakravarty examined this problem; then we have the work done by Gayen in 1961 and the Dongerkery Report in 1962. We also have the work done by Taylor and the Report on Examinations in Higher Education of the then Inter-University Board. They all recommend scalling of marks. This will make our examination marks much dependable. I quote from the Report on Examinations in Higher Education :

“Scalling is the single most important reform that will make our examination marks much more dependable than what they are to-day”.

Speaking of poor marks, I would end with this story :

“Such miserable marks deserve a sound thrashing” said the father.

“Fine Daddy”, replied the son. “I know where the teacher lives”.

*SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, presently we are discussing Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Education and Culture. Discussion on Demands for Grants provides a very good opportunity for the Hon. Members to take a stock of progress of education in our country in the last 36 years and suggest some steps for its improvement. A time has now come to review the progress we have made in the field of education and evaluate how far it has helped for the development of an individual and society as a whole.

We inherited the system of education from the British which was evolved by its framers to suit to their objectives of training the individuals who would help them in running the administration. But even after the independence we mo-

* The Original Speech was delivered in Marathi,

[Shrimati Pramila Dandavate]

delled our system of education on the pattern of the British system of education. Therefore, it has failed to provide the necessary trained man-power in our country. The British wanted to have a white collared class with slavish mentality. Therefore they evolved a system of education to suit to their purpose. They never wanted to impart education for the enlightenment and intellectual development of the citizens of this country. With the limited end in view, that system of education could not train individuals who would pursue independent thinking.

After the independence, however, we changed the very objective of education. We conceived that education is not only a means of individual development but a very powerful means of social change. The formation of a new society based on the principle of self-reliance is possible only by imparting education. Therefore, we have to invest maximum amount of money for spreading education. Any kind of progress, whether it is in the field of industry, agriculture, planning, administration can only be achieved if the citizens are properly educated. An individual occupies the pivotal position in the development of a nation. Therefore, highest priority should be given for educating the citizens of this country. As we failed to gear our system of education for the development of an individual, we are facing its serious consequences which are evident in the paradoxes and disparities which exist still today in our country. On one hand, we have achieved scientific advancement to such an extent that an Indian, Shri Rakesh Sharma has successfully journeyed in the space. But on the other hand there are thousands of commonman as well as peoples from highest strata of society like politicians who are carried away by blind faiths like consulting 'Tantriks' etc. Another glaring instance of paradox is that one woman of this country is occupying the coveted position of the Prime Minister but at the same time there are thousands of women who are living the life of a slave and there is no end to their misery. It is high time that

we find out reason for such paradoxes and disparities. In my opinion, it has such to do with the wrong policies of education who some have pursued so far.

We will be approaching 21st century in few years. We have certain objectives of education before us. If we look at the rate of literacy and compare it with other countries who became free along with us, our failure becomes quite evident. In 1951 the rate of literacy was 16.17 per cent and today it is only 36.37 per cent. Before partition our total population was 40 crores. But, Sir, you may be surprised that today the number of illiterate persons is more than the population at that time. It is 44 crores. So, this is our achievement! I would like to compare our rate of literacy to other countries.

South Korea	...	93%
Philippines	...	75%
Thailand	...	84%
Sri Lanka	...	84%
Indonesia	...	62%
Malaysia	...	60%
China	...	66%
India	...	36%

We rank last in the rate of literacy. And still we talk of leading the Asian continent. I also want to quote the figures of 1960 and 1977 in respect of literacy.

	1960	1977
Indonesia	39%	62%
Thailand	68%	84%
India	28%	36%

The rate of literacy among women is still poor. It is only 24.88%. This only goes to prove that we have totally failed in promoting literacy in this country.

It is essential to step up allocation for education in our budget for achieving our targets of development in various fields. But surprisingly we are decreasing the allocation of funds for education. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the allocation for education was 5.2% of the total plan outlay. But in the 5th and 6th Five Year Plan it further decreased to 3.3% and 2.7% respectively. B.G. Kher had pointed out in his Report that Centre and State should allocate 10 and 20 per cent of the plan outlay for the purpose of education. It is our policy to give educational facilities to more persons, but surprisingly we also reduce the allocation of funds. We have a target of having 95% of primary level enrolment. It is significant to note that 42 per cent of our population is below the age group of 15 years. Therefore, I doubt whether the present allocation for education is enough. Presently, we are formulating 7th Five year Plan. I would like to request hon. Education Minister to consider the above points and increase the allocation for education substantially. Education was utterly neglected in 6th Five Year Plan. It should not be repeated at least in 7th Five Year Plan. I would like to point out that if you increase the allocation for education, you will have full support of the opposition.

We have to now give a serious thought as to what should be the objective of our system of education. In my opinion, our objective should be to train an individual to become a responsible citizen who can form a democratic, social and secular India in real sense of the term. We will have to inculcate national spirit and a sense of national integration in our future generation. Presently the picture is very dismal. Divisive forces are raising their ugly heads. Linguistic and other problems of caste are vitiating the atmosphere. We have failed to create citizens who have good character and patriotic feelings. The need of the hour, therefore, is to involve such a system of education which would make an individual secular and patriotic. Only then we will be able to preserve democracy in

this country. But unfortunately we have failed to have such a system of education. It is said that we must have 'value oriented' system of education. But there is so much of corruption right from pre-primary to university education that I doubt whether we can impart such education in our country. I would like to point out that some of the universities charge capitation fee. Irregularities like changing the marks in mark statements are indulged in for getting the admission to medical colleges. The influential persons manage to get admission by such wrong practices. Therefore, the criterion of merit also does not hold good. I met some parents in Delhi who told me that one has to pay donation of Rs. 20,000 for getting admission in a good nursery schools in Delhi. This is how corruption is rampant at all levels of education. A child who knows that his parents had to spend Rs. 20,000 for getting admission to nursery, when completes his education tries to get 20 lakhs of rupees. He does not believe in honesty and never studies for the purpose of attaining knowledge. A young generation with this idea in their mind will achieve the objective of education that we have planned

Education must be properly oriented to suit to our changing requirements. We have adopted the pattern of 10+2+3. In Western countries, a student receives the necessary basic education by the time he completes tenth standard and the option of going in for higher education is open to him. But in our system of education, once a child enters pre primary school, he comes out of university as a graduate. There is only a single point entry and a child has to pass through all the stages mechanically. Our system of education is like a big factory where children enter as raw material but the finished product is also not upto the mark. When he completes education, there is no guarantee of job and he is frustrated and has no future. The system is also very faulty and does not help the individual to be self-reliant.

[Shrimati Pramila Dandavate]

Kothari Commission laid stress on vocational education. We have so many technical institutions in our country that now we have to evaluate their utility. We have to create only that much of trained technical manpower which we require. But presently we have excess of it and there is great frustration among young men who have received technical education. A study conducted in Tamil Nadu has revealed that there were as many as 20 thousand young men who had completed their technical education but who were unemployed. In 1977 there were about 30 thousand persons in Tamil Nadu who had their technical education but who could not get jobs. It shows that technical education in this country has not been suitable to our requirement. Education should not be merely employment oriented but it should also be self-employment oriented. As 70 per cent of our population lives in villages, we have now to cater to their employment needs. From this point of view, agro-industry, fishing, dairy and such industries should be promoted in rural areas to offer employment opportunities.

We planned to achieve health for all by 2,000 A.D. In our health policy, the main thrust should be on preventive medicine. Health training courses should be organised in rural areas. Our women folk should be given health education. Our emphasis should be on the promotion of scientific attitude.

75 per cent of our budget allocation for education should be spent on women education. There should be free and compulsory education upto 10th standard for women. If a woman is educated, she can educate the entire family. Hence the need of promoting women education.

Pre-primary education is necessary for our children. If we set up pre-primary schools in large number, we can provide employment to many women. I had written to the Hon. Minister regarding the problem of primary school teachers.

I request that hon. Minister should kindly look into their problems and find a solution. Some schemes should be started for providing nutritious food to children studying in pre-primary school. It is needless to mention that only physically healthy children can possibly have intellectual development and shoulder social responsibility in future.

The teachers in Central Schools are agitating that they should be treated on par with other Central Government employees. I request the hon. Minister to look into their problems.

Middle class students cannot afford to have university education. Corruption is rampant in many universities. I would like to suggest that we should close down our universities for two years. I am sure that such a state will not cause any harm. We can teach dignity of labour to our young men and make them take up constructive work like bunding afforestation etc.

Corrupt practices are indulged in examination. Question papers are sold in advance. It is necessary to have some radical change in our system of examination. Only then we can put an end to it. I suggest that students should be allowed to refer to books in examination. Only a student who had studied well will be able to get all the references. Morality can be inculcated by practising high values and standards. It can not be forced on the students. Therefore, the present system of examination which gives rise to criminal tendencies among the students should be thoroughly changed.

I again say that women education should receive top priority and our system of education should be so modelled that it should be able to face the challenge of the future.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह रखा गया है कि शिक्षा का सर्वत्र प्रसार किया जाए और सभी को निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा दिलाई जाए। यह उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छे हैं और इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए 1990 तक का समय निर्धारित किया गया है। यूनिवर्स-लाइजेशन आफ एजुकेशन 1990 तक प्रधान मंत्री के नये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मंशे के मुताबिक पूरा किया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही हो रही है उसकी ओर हम जब नजर दौड़ाते हैं तो जहाँ हमको एक तरफ इस बात से संतोष होता है कि देश के बहुत सारे राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में प्रगति अच्छी है, इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए ठीक प्रकार से काम किए गए हैं और किए जा रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमें बड़ी मायूसी होती है कि बहुत से ऐसे राज्य भी हैं जहाँ ठीक प्रकार से इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए काम नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। उन प्रदेशों में इस बात का शुबह बना हुआ है कि 1990 तक जो मंशा पूरी करने का लक्ष्य हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने और विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री के नये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम ने निर्धारित किया है वह पूरा हो भी पायेगा या नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सबसे पहले निगाह उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ जाती है जोकि इस देश का सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा के मामले में भी सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है और इस प्रकार का शुबहा बराबर व्यक्त किया जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस मंशा को पूरा नहीं कर सकता।

अभी पिछले दिनों 7 अप्रैल के "जनसत्ता"

में मैंने एक आर्टिकल देखा जिसका शीर्षक मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा। उसका शीर्षक था—
"उत्तर प्रदेश की प्राथमिकता शिक्षा में अंधेरा। इसका पहला पैराग्राफ भी मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"अगली बरसात में उत्तर प्रदेश के मौसम की दया दृष्टि पर चलने वाले 15 हजार से अधिक भवनहीन विद्यालय बन्द ही रहेंगे। अगली बार पढ़ाई-लिखाई न करने वाले एक करोड़ 10 लाख मजदूरी जरने वाले विवश बच्चों की तादाद बढ़ जाएगी। स्कूल का मुख देखना शायद ही बच्चों को मिलेगा।"

सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में आज हालत यह है कि आधे से अधिक प्राथमिक विद्यालयों का भवन नहीं है, चाहे सरकारी फाइलों में या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास सूचना जो कुछ भी हो। वे बच्चे आसमान के नीचे पेड़ों की छाया के नीचे पढ़ रहे हैं। बहुत से विद्यालय ऐसे हैं, जो विद्यालय बना दिए गए हैं, लेकिन उनके भवनों का निर्माण नहीं हुआ। बहुत अधिक संख्या ऐसे विद्यालयों की है, जो वर्षा में बाढ़ के कारण या पुराने होने के कारण गिर गए हैं, ढह गये हैं और न उनकी कोई मरम्मत हुई है और न ही उनका पुनर्निर्माण हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में हर वर्ष प्रत्येक जिले में चार या छः विद्यालय बनाए जाने की योजना आती है। चार-छः विद्यालय बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन 40-50 विद्यालय हर वर्ष बरसात के दिनों में गिर जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बरसात के दिनों में या गर्मी की तपती भूप के दिनों में पढ़ाई बिल्कुल नहीं हो पाती है। लड़के पढ़ाई छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं, अध्यापक पढ़ाई नहीं करा पाते हैं और

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

हमारी शिक्षा के लक्ष्य की बात पूरा होना तो दूर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी आधी संख्या को भी सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। जो सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, वह आधी संख्या के लिए भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तर प्रदेश में हम कैसे युनिवर्सल एजुकेशन को पूरा कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्थिति दूसरे स्थानों की भी होगी। बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं, जहाँ की आबादी 1500 से 2000 तक है, लेकिन आज भी प्राथमिक पाठशालायें नहीं हैं। जिसका भयंकर परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद लड़के-लड़कियों की पढ़ाई से वंचित रह जाती है। बावजूद इसके कि हमने मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा कर दी है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ शिक्षा प्राथमिक आधार पर खतरनाक मोड़ ले रही है। बहुत से ऐसे स्कूल और कालेज खुल रहे हैं, जो एक विशेष मोटिव से चलाए जा रहे हैं। व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं, जहाँ पर 20-20, 25-25 या 50-50 रु० फीस ली जा रही है। इन स्कूलों से पैसा कमाया जा रहा है, व्यापार किया जा रहा है। कुछ विद्यालय आइडियोलॉजिकल प्रसार के लिए चलाए जा रहे हैं। एक विशेष प्रकार की आइडियोलॉजी भरने के लिये स्कूल खोले जाते हैं। लड़के-लड़कियों के माता-पिता स्वयं पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, उन को अपने बच्चों को भेजना पड़ता है। आर० एस० एस० के लोग शिशु मंदिर की शाखायें जगह-जगह खोल रहे हैं। वहाँ संकीर्ण मनो-वृत्ति की शिक्षा दी जा रही है या आनन्द मार्ग के लोग जगह-जगह स्कूल खोल रहे हैं। वहाँ देश में अलग-अलग और दूसरे प्रकार की खतरनाक जहनियत शिक्षा दी जा रही है। सरकार जो निःशुल्क शिक्षा का दावा करती

है, जब वहाँ तक शिक्षा सुविधायें पहुंचाने में असमर्थ हैं, तब बाध्य होकर लोग इस प्रकार की संकीर्ण, संकुचित मनोवृत्ति की शिक्षा को ग्रहण करने के लिए तैयार हो रहे हैं।

आज कल शिक्षा दो हिस्सों में बट गई है—एक बड़े शहरों की शिक्षा, जिन के पास पैसा है, जो उस के खर्च को एफोर्ड कर सकते हैं, उन के लिए और दूसरी गरीबों के लिये। एक शहरों में रहने वालों के लिए है और दूसरी देहातों में रहने वालों के लिये है। जो पैसा खर्च कर सकते हैं, अपने बच्चों को अच्छे स्कूलों में भेजते हैं, मैरिट के आधार पर नहीं, पैसे के आधार पर भेजते हैं। दिल्ली शहर में ही एक-एक स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ एक विद्यार्थी के प्रवेश के लिये 15-20 हजार, बल्कि 25 हजार रु० दिये जाते हैं। काफी संख्या में ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जहाँ काफी फीस ली जाती है। लेकिन गांवों में ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहाँ छत नहीं है, आसमान के नीचे, पेड़ों के नीचे पढ़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा—शिक्षा मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में बतलायें यूनिवर्सल एजुकेशन का जो उद्देश्य है वह उत्तर प्रदेश में कैसे पूरा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ उनके पास भी इस बात के आंकड़े होंगे, क्योंकि वे स्वयं भी उत्तर प्रदेश से आती हैं, कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को किस तरह से नजरअन्दाज किया जा रहा है। किस तरह से वहाँ पर स्कूल बिना भवन के चल रहे हैं, साज-सज्जा के बिना चल रहे हैं, बैठने के लिए टाट-पट्टी तक नहीं है, लिखने के लिए ब्लैक-बोर्ड्स तक नहीं हैं। इस तरह से आप शिक्षा का उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा कर सकती हैं?

सभापति जी, पूरे देश में जहाँ क्लास 1 से लेकर 8 तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क है, वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय की

की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है—

“According to the Constitutional directives in Article 45, education in all schools Government, local bodies and aided—at the primary stage (classes I—V) and at the middle stage (classes VI—VIII) is free in all States and Union Territories except for boys in Classes VII—VIII in Uttar Pradesh.”

शिक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही पूरे देश में ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां क्लास 6 से 8 तक शिक्षा फ्री नहीं है। इस बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं बहुत अधिक तो नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि समय कम है, लेकिन एक बात की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—आज कल “नकल” एक आम बात हो गई, चाहे हाई स्कूल की परीक्षा हो, चाहे +2 की परीक्षा हो—नकल करने की बीमारी तमाम विद्यालयों को घेरे हुए है.....

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज (बारामुला): यू० पी० में।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز (بادرملہ) یوپی میں

श्री जैनुल बशर: यू० पी० में सबसे ज्यादा है।

प्रो० संफुद्दीन सोज: मेरी स्टेट में नहीं है।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز میری سٹیٹ میں نہیں ہے

श्री जैनुल बशर: बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, विहार, मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली में नकल की बीमारी आम हो गई है। इस को रोकने का क्या तरीका होगा? इस के लिए परीक्षा का जो तरीका है, उस में व्यापक तरीके से सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरे एक मित्र बतला रहे थे—जो प्रधानाचार्य रहे हैं और शायद, सभापति जी, आप भी जानते होंगे, कि लड़कों के अभिभावक, उनके भाई, उनके पिता, उनके गार्डियन, नकल कराने के लिए स्वयं स्कूल जाते हैं। और नकल करने में मदद करते हैं। एक प्रधानाचार्य मुझे बता रहे थे कि एक साहब उनके पास आए, लड़के के पिता लड़के को साथ लेकर आए और कहा कि नकल के मामले में मेरे लड़के की कुछ मदद कीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं मदद करने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन कौन नकल कराएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं लिख कर भेज दूंगा और लड़का लिख लेगा। इस पर प्रधानाचार्य ने कहा कि मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि आप अपने लड़के को नकल करा सकते हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि आप का लड़का अपने लड़के को नकल कैसे कराएगा। इस तरह से ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, जो नकल के आधार पर परीक्षा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और इस का नतीजा आप देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार की क्वालिटी सामने आ रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस पर नजर रखने की जरूरत है और मैं चाहता हूँ परीक्षा के मामले में खासकर इस प्रकार के सुधार किये जायं कि यह जो नकल की बीमारी है, उससे छुट्टी मिल सके। हमने सुना है कि विदेशों में लोग कापी किताब रख कर परीक्षा देते हैं। इस प्रकार की पढ़ाई

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

की वहां पद्धति है। इस प्रकार से यहां पर इस बारे में कुछ विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन की तरफ आना चाहता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि अपेक्षाकृत इस वर्ष यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में काफी शान्ति रही है और जिस प्रकार से पहले अशान्ति यूनिवर्सिटी में हुआ करती थी, उसमें मैं काफी सुधार आया है और इसके लिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि बताया गया है कि केवल बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी ही शिक्षा सत्र से कुछ पीछे है और वह भी कुछ फंकेल्टीज में और बाकी जो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, वे अपने शिक्षा सत्र के मुताबिक काम कर रही हैं। यह एक अच्छी बात है। आज से दो साल पहले यूनिवर्सिटियां शिक्षा के मामले में अपने शिक्षा सत्र से पीछे थीं लेकिन इस साल वहां पर शांति है और इसके लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं लेकिन एक बात बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर वह शिक्षा सत्र से पीछे क्यों चल रहा है। वह एक बहुत बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है, जहां कि टेक्निकल शिक्षा से लेकर ह्यूमनिटीज तक शिक्षा के लिए बहुत बड़ी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। वहां पर अच्छे प्रोफेसर हैं, अच्छे टीचर हैं और सभी सुविधाएं हैं लेकिन फिर भी वह यूनिवर्सिटी पीछे क्यों है। अभी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है और उसने जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में अपनी राय ज.हिर की है, वह कोई अच्छी राय नहीं है। उसने यह लिखा है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी अपना नेशनल करेक्टर समाप्त कर रही है और ग्राल इंडिया करेक्टर खो रही है। वहां पर

जो स्टुडेंट्स हैं, उनमें 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक विद्यार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। इसी प्रकार से अध्यापकों में भी 75 और 80 प्रतिशत अध्यापक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। इस तरह से एक महान शिक्षा संस्थान अपना अखिल भारतीय चरित्र खो रही है, यह दुःख की बात है और चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस तरफ कदम उठाए और बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में एक कम्प्री-हेंसिव बिल लाएं। बहुत दिनों से वह ओवरड्यू है और इसके बारे में बार-बार शिक्षा मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह कहती आ रही हैं कि बनारस हिन्दु विश्व-विद्यालय के लिए एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल बनाया जा रहा है जोकि इस मदन में पास किया जाएगा लेकिन चार वर्ष होने के बावजूद यह अभी तक नहीं आया है। मैं प्रत्येक वर्ष सवालों के माध्यम से, कालिग एटेंशन के माध्यम से और जब भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर बहस होती है, उसके माध्यम से बराबर यह मांग करता आ रहा हूं कि बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के लिए एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल पास किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उस यूनिवर्सिटी में जो त्रुटियां हैं, जो खराबियां हैं, उनको दूर किया जा सके और उस यूनिवर्सिटी को एक अच्छी दिशा दी जा सके।

एक बात मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हमारे देश की एक बहुत ही प्रेस्टीजियस यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई गई है, जिस पर सभी विश्वविद्यालयों से अधिक पैसा खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन उस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बराबर समाचारपत्रों

में छपता रहता है। वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार की भी शिकायत है। जो इतनी बड़ी यनिर्वसिटी हो और जहां पर इतने बड़े बड़े विद्वान प्रोफेसर हों, वहां के लिए इस प्रकार की शिकायत आना बड़े शर्म की बात है और एक बड़ी गलती जो जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ने इस वर्ष की है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के आधार पर जो एडमिशन हुआ करते थे, उन पर इस साल रोक लगा दी है, मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के आधार पर जो एडमिशन के लिए स्थान आरक्षित रखे जाते थे, उस को फिर से चालू किया जाए। सभापति जी, नैतिक आधार पर यह न्याय की बात है, कानूनी आधार पर आप चाहे जो भी कह सकते हैं लेकिन नैतिक आधार पर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों को मेरिट के आधार पर लेना चाहिए और उन के लिए भी वहां पर स्थान रहने चाहिए। इसके लिए एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन चल रहा है। बहुत से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थी जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में आ सकते थे, अगर यह नीति चालू रही, जो इस वर्ष कायम की गई है, वे नहीं आ सकते हैं और यह विश्वविद्यालय केवल दिल्ली तक ही महदूद रह जाएगा क्योंकि हमारे यहां शिक्षा की पढ़ाई में बहुत अन्तर है कि एक राज्य में और दूसरे राज्य में। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि जहां दिल्ली में अधिक नम्बर देने की नीति है और शिक्षक यह सोचते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक नम्बर दिये जाएं, वहां हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कम नम्बर देने की नीति है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों के एग्जामिनर नम्बर देने में बहुत कंजूस हैं। दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में एग्जामिनर्स नम्बर देने में बहुत फराक-दिल हैं। हिस्टरी और इंगलिश जैसे विषय में 70 और 75 प्रतिशत नम्बर लेना आसान है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 परसेंट नम्बर लेना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिए, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा और दूसरे राज्यों के लोग जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रवेश नहीं ले सकते। केवल दिल्ली या आस-पास के रहने वाले लड़कों को या जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ते हैं, उनको जे० एन० यू० में एडमिशन मिल जाता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की जो आरक्षण की मांग थी, उस पर पुनर्विचार करें। पहले जो नीति थी, उसी को जारी रखे। यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो टीचर्स के अपाइन्टमेंट होते हैं, उनकी भी फेवरेटिज्म की बराबर शिकायत मिलती रहती है। कहीं पर जात-बिरादरी, कहीं पर धर्म के नाम पर, कहीं पर आइडियोलॉजी और कहीं पर किसी प्रोफेसर का चहेता स्टूडेंट होने के नाम पर अपाइन्टमेंट में धांधली की शिकायत मिलती रहती है। क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं अपनाया जा सकता जिससे इन शिकायतों को रोका जा सके? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आई० ए० एस० की तरह आल इंडिया एजुकेशन सर्विस कायम की जाए, जिससे चुने हुए लोगों को भी विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में भेजा जाए। इससे अपाइन्टमेंट के मामले में एक अच्छी नीति सामने आ सकती है। हमारे यहां 7 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। ये किस आधार पर बनाए गए हैं? बनारस अलीगढ़, चण्डीगढ़ और नार्थ-इस्टर्न रीजन में विश्वविद्यालय बन गया है। शिक्षा हमारी कंक्रेट लिस्ट में है। क्या इस बात की गुंजाइश नहीं है कि और विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाए? इसमें मेरा एक निवेदन है कि और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कायम किये जाने चाहिए। खासतौर से जो पुराने विश्वविद्यालय थे, जिनकी इस देश में बड़ी ख्याती रही है, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, कलकत्ता विश्व-

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

विद्यालय, बंबई विश्वविद्यालय और मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय। ये विश्वविद्यालय जिनकी बड़ी ख्याती रही है और ये बहुत पुराने हैं। इन विश्वविद्यालयों को भी केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। ये विश्वविद्यालय राज्य सरकार की ग्रांट के ऊपर डिपेंड करते हैं इससे इनका स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। क्योंकि राज्य सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों में उन विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाती। उनको वे सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के स्तर पर तोलती हैं। ये महान विश्वविद्यालय जो बड़े-बड़े हमारे देश में रहे हैं, इनका स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। यह चिंता की बात है। इनको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाये जाने के बारे में विचार किया जाए।

16.00 hrs.

सभापति जी, टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के बारे में थोड़ी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक डायरेक्टिव जारी किया है, अल्पसंख्यकों की भलाई के लिए, उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए। उस डायरेक्टिव में एक डायरेक्टिव यह है कि उन स्थानों पर टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स या कालेज या इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोले जाएं जहां अल्पसंख्यकों की संख्या अधिक है। क्योंकि आज उनमें शिक्षा की कमी है और बेरोजगारी उनके अंदर बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए उनकी बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये और टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन देने के लिए उन स्थानों पर ज्यादा टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के सेंटर्स खोले जाने चाहिए। ऐसे डायरेक्टिव प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं। से शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भी मिले होंगे। मेरे यहां गाजीपुर जिला

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जगह दिलदार नगर है, जहां मायनारिटीज की तादाद बहुत अधिक है। अल्पसंख्यक लोग वहां बहुत रहते हैं, पिछड़ा इलाका है।

16.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

गरीब लोग हैं। वहां टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री को लिखकर निवेदन किया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन का एक इंस्टीट्यूशन खोला जाए।

अंत में अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां गाजीपुर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना चाहिए। वहां अफीम का एक बड़ा कारखाना है। उस अफीम के कारखाने में काफी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा रेलवे में और डाकतार विभाग में कई केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं। हमारे जिले में सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भी बहुत लोग काम करते हैं। कभी-कभी अपनी पोस्टिंग पर जाने पर अपने परिवारों को रखना पड़ता है। कभी जब उनकी पोस्टिंग दूर हो जाती है या जहां परिवार के लिए क्वार्टर नहीं मिलता वहां पर अपने बच्चों को अपने घर भेजने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। ऐसे बच्चों की शिक्षा पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। गाजीपुर में लाखों सैनिक हैं जो विभिन्न प्रकार की सेनाओं और विभिन्न प्रकार की केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल में काम करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की सुविधा के लिए वहां पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना चाहिए। अफीम कारखाने की तरफ से एप्लीकेशन के साथ पूरे फार्म भरकर, जगह देने के लिए भेजा है और जो भी शर्तें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के लिए

आवश्यक हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए वे तैयार हैं। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आने वाले जुलाई सत्र से वहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की कोशिश कीजिए। धन्यवाद

*SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the year 1984-85.

The most important objective in the field of education in our country is the spread of literacy so that the number of educated people goes on increasing. The education should be beyond the narrow concepts of religion or race or castes. That is the crux of educational policy that has been adumbrated in the VI Five Year Plan. I would now refer to the standard of education obtaining in the country. It is stated that maintenance of standards in higher education is the special responsibility of the Central Government. But the prevailing position in the country establishes the callous approach of the Central Government in ensuring high educational standards in the country. The economic advancement of the country depends upon the growth of technical education in the country. Technical education has been given major stress in the VI Five Year Plan. Optimum utilisation of existing facilities, consolidation, expansion of facilities in areas where weakness exists, creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies vital for the development of the country and improvement of quality and standards of education are a few of the objectives enumerated in the VI Plan. Unfortunately throughout the country the standard of education has gone down. Particularly, in Tamil Nadu the growth of scientific education or the expansion of the area of general knowledge is not given importance due to these aspects of human development. There is a steady decline in the standard of education. In the examination conducted in Colleges and in Higher

Secondary Schools, questions about film actors and actresses are asked. In the annual examination of a Higher Secondary School, there was question about the film actress Jayalalitha. In another place, there was a question about the marriage of film actor Packiaraj and film actress Purnima. You can imagine to what extent the knowledge of students is being expanded. Today the Central Government is coming closer to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. I hope that the Central Government will advise the State Government to pay greater attention to the spread of education. The Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran are interested more in the growth of film industry than in the spread of education. You can see to what extent the doctoral thesis has been reduced to in Tamil Nadu. Shri M. G. Ramachandran and his contribution to the growth of film industry in Tamil Nadu—this was a thesis of a candidate who was awarded Doctorate for this stupendous research work. If Shri M. G. Ramachandran and his Government show as much interest in education, then such questions on cine actors and actresses would not be allowed to be asked.

MR. SPEAKER: You concentrate on the central sphere of activities. What you say is irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: I am talking about the decline in the standard of education in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing something more than that.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Sir, I want to know whether it is helpful for the growth of education in the State if questions about film heroes and heroines are asked in the annual examinations.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the platform to ventilate such issues.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Sir, what I wish to stress is... (Interruptions)

DR A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): We are demanding uniform policy of education throughout the country.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: In Tamil Nadu we have the midday meals scheme, which is called as nutrition meals scheme. I do not find fault with the scheme as such. But the teachers are overburdened with the implementation of this scheme. They are being made responsible for rice, pulses, vegetables etc. and also for the menu of the meals.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: (Gobichettipalayam): We have appointed separate officers for the implementation of this scheme.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Why I say this that the attention of the teachers is diverted. The teachers do not find time to impart education. The children are denied educational facilities because of the onerous burden on teachers in ensuring proper implementation of midday meals scheme. Some staff should be appointed exclusively for the implementation of this scheme in the schools.

Sir, it is really a matter of great shame that in Tamil Nadu corruption is rampant in M. B. B. S. admissions. In other States, capitation fee is charged and receipt is given before the admission is given to the students. But in Tamil Nadu admission to M. B. B. S. course is based purely on corruption. Naturally the standard of medical education goes down the drain. When merit is pushed back by money, where will be the standard in medical education? Recently, in a judgement delivered by Madras High Court on the cases instituted by 120 students, the High Court has ordered that 86 students should be admitted in the Medical College. Even after eight months of the starting of the session this year, these 86 students have not got admission in the M. B. B. S. course. If they are admitted next year, then next year's quota will be cut. The malpractices in the admission to MBBS courses have gone to the extent of High Court passing structures in its judgement. Since the State Government of Tamil

Nadu is coming to nearer to the Central Government and the ruling party here, I request the hon. Minister of Education to advise the State Government to ensure fair practices in MBBS admissions so that the future health of the nation is not jeopardised.

Sir, the affluent people in Tamil Nadu contribute substantially to the ruling party in the State and they are permitted to open polytechnics wherever they like. All of them have become centres of lucrative trading for admissions. For B.Com seat, Rs. 5,000, for B.Sc., (Chemistry) seat Rs. 3000 to Rs 5000 and for a seat in polytechnic Rs. 10,000—these are the rates openly quoted in Tamil Nadu. A former Minister of the State Government has got a polytechnic in Kodaikanal and that has become his milch cow. He is amassing money in admissions. He demands Rs. 15,000 for a seat in this polytechnic. The Central Government should end this anarchy in education in Tamil Nadu. It is also a matter of ridicule that the Universities in Tamil Nadu have made so cheap the award of Honoris Causa Degree. The Centre should advise the State Government to be careful in this matter. Sir, you must have seen in the newspapers that the MBBS Degree of Bihar Medical Colleges have been derecognised in Great Britain. This proves my contention that the standard of education in our country has gone down steeply.

Another source of corruption in Tamil Nadu is the membership of Senate and Syndicate in the Universities. Huge donations are given to the ruling party in the State and permanent membership of the Syndicate and the Senate of Universities are obtained. Unfortunately the Senates and Syndicate of Universities in Tamil Nadu have become the play-ground for the ruling party politicians in the State of Tamil Nadu. This also should be looked into by the U.G.C. here.

Sir, it has been admitted in the Annual Report of the Ministry that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa,

Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan are educationally backward. In other words, 60% of our population is educationally backward. Similarly, 10 plus 2 system is not in vogue in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that all the States adopt 10 plus 2 system of education. I would also like to know why steps have not been taken to uplift the above educationally backward States though we have implemented six Five Year Plans. I want that the hon. Minister of Education should clarify this point.

Some years before 2 Universities were started in Tamil Nadu. Still recognition has been given to them. This is another glaring example of the inept functioning of UGC. A Committee has to be sent by the UGC to these two Universities. On the basis of the report submitted by this Committee, recognition has to be given. I would like to know why this Committee has not yet been sent to these Universities. Similarly, in Bharathiar University, there is no democratic set-up. There is neither Senate nor Syndicate in this University. In order to ensure democratic functioning of these Universities, the Senate and the Syndicate are to be constituted soon. Then only the arbitrary and autocratic functioning of the Universities can be ended. The sanction of money under F.I.P. by the UGC is inordinately delayed. Naturally the awardees are facing hardships. The UGC should be directed to ensure expeditious disbursal of money under the F.I.P.

Sir, the Central Government is taking keen interest in the spread of Hindi. 140 voluntary organisations are engaged in the spread of Hindi. Liberal financial assistance is being given by the Ministry for all these organisations. Even in foreign countries like U.K., U.S.A., West Asia, East Asia, the Central Government is implementing a scheme for the spread of Hindi.

The propagation of Hindi abroad is being done intensively and extensively by

the Central Government. The scheme has provision of awarding 50 scholarships every year to the students of different foreign countries for study of Hindi at the Central Institute of Hindi, New Delhi. During 1983-84 44 students have been admitted on scholarship basis at the Institute. They are given Rs. 650 per month each as scholarship and air fare from their home country to Delhi and back. This much importance is not being given to the regional languages of the country. This partial treatment to the regional languages would lead to resentment in different parts of the country. This step-motherly treatment may lead to recrudescence of 1965-anti-Hindi stir in Tamil Nadu. This should be borne in mind by the Central Government by giving equal importance to the growth of regional languages in the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal's assurance that Hindi would not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people so long as the non-speaking people do not want Hindi is being circumvented in many ways by the Central Government. The expenses for Hindi teaching in the higher secondary schools in the States are being met by the Central Government. Hindi is a compulsory subject in the Central Schools in the States. The increment of Central Government employees in the State is withheld till they pass Hindi examination. In the capital of the country, Delhi, the non-Hindi speaking people are given the DESU electric bills, telephone bills, LIC notices only in Hindi. The public sector undertakings in the States are being directed to correspond with the Central Ministries only in Hindi. Thus Hindi is being surreptitiously imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. This must stop at once.

Dr. Burnell, the eminent Indologist, has said that Saraswati Mahal Library in Thanjavur is perhaps the best and most important in the world with 40000 palm-leaf manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and other languages and a collection of 23,000 books in the Indian and European languages. The Central Government should give money liberally

[Shri M. Kandaswamy]

for the maintenance of this treasure-house of our heritage.

With these words I conclude my speech.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Education presented to this House by the hon. Minister for Education.

One of the very interesting things that has been brought out by the Report is highlighted on the first Page. I would invite your attention to the seventh line of the introductory part. It has been said :—

“Highest priority has, therefore, been assigned to the programme of universalisation of elementary education for the children of age-group 6-14 and literacy for adults in the age-group 15-335.”

I am very happy that the age has increased from 80, 100 to 335. And the group has been expanded from 15 years to 335. I hope, this is a very good augury that the age has increased so much. But obviously, this is a printing mistake and that it should occur on the very first page, very first paragraph and in the very first 7th or 8th line of the report. It shows, how carefully it has been prepared.

Sir, the very thing that pinches one in the beginning in the curtailment in expenditure. The annual plan which was there in the beginning and which was demanded by the Ministry of Education has been reduced. It has been stated :

“For 1984-85, as against the Ministry’s proposals for an outlay of Rs. 335 crores, on outlay of Rs. 203.65

crores (inclusive of Rs. 7 crores for science and technology special schemes under SACC) has been agreed to.”

It means, even the proposal of the Ministry of Education for an allocation of Rs. 335 crores was curtailed by the Planning Commission and the curtailment is not minor but of the order of Rs. 132 crores. It shows that the education outlay has been subjected to a very heavy slash. This also proves the point that education has not been given its due importance in the planning process, though it is an important sphere.

But I am referring to the various percentages of allocations made for education from the 1st Five Year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan. It has been calculated and concluded that the plan allocation, the investment for education Plan has been decreased from 7.2% in the First Plan to 2.8% in the Sixth Plan. If this is the fate, then, I don’t know what will happen to the education system in the country because on the one hand, the population is increasing and the prices are also increasing. At the current price level, the allocations are even lower. And on the other hand, we are reducing the percentage of allocations. I for one plead for a higher allocation for education in the Seventh Five Year Plan and unless this is done, no amount of literary and good speeches and declaration would do justice to the problem of education. So, I would plead to the Madam Minister for Education to take up with the Planning Commission the need for higher priority for education and for its inclusion in the Minimum Needs Programme of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Unless this is done, we will land ourselves in a mess with 120 universities, 13 institutions of higher learning and 33 lakhs of students in the universities and colleges as on today alone. We can find the pressure on our universities. This is not to suggest or not to promote the idea of any fear or frustration but to point out the need and relevance of higher allocations for education.

It has been seen at the school stage, it is much worse because quality has been

the constant victim at the expansion stage and where the numbers are increasing, the quality is going down. The Fourth Report of the All India Education Survey which was published in 1978 pointed out that a large number of schools are without buildings and as many as 1.5 lakhs of schools were single primary teacher schools. So, that is just one measure of how improvement is needed and, as has been pointed out by one of my friends on the other side, as many as nine States are educationally backward. But I am happy that the efforts are being made to pay special attention to the educationally backward States.

In the introductory chapter of this report, we have one information that the National Committee on Elementary Education has been constituted in August, 1980, under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Secretary and various States have been taken into confidence and some State task forces on elementary education have also been set up. This is a step in the right direction. But what I would plead is that now Education is in the Concurrent List and the Central Government is entitled to initiate suitable legislation for the improvement of quality and for the coordination of various programmes not only at the higher education stage, at the university stage and at the college stage but also at the school stage. That should be done and some necessary legislation should follow.

I would like to point out the mess that is being created by some State Governments in the name of re-orientation of courses. In particular, I would point out to a pamphlet published by the West Bengal Headmasters' Association called "Unsettled settled facts once again" wherein it has been clearly illustrated how courses in history have been distorted and even the syllabi and courses...

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is baseless.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Whether it is baseless or with basis, that is for the Minister of Educa-

tion to find out and reply to the House. It has been clearly illustrated in this document that even the courses and syllabi prepared by the NCERT have been given a go-by.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Supreme Court has given its judgment.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You kindly listen to the Minister's speech. I am bringing to her notice one published document and it is for her to reply and to say what the Supreme Court has said and what has not been said.

It has been clearly established on the basis of illustrations given in the document. We have no quarrel with the right of the State Government to do something for the promotion of education. But what I would like to emphasize here and it is the right time to point out that nothing should be done which should undermine some sort of an all-India approach to the orientation of education. If the NCERT has given certain guidelines, well it is for the State Governments to suggest to the Centre, and to the NCERT that herein lies the fault and herein the NCERT's approach is defective and deficient. But to bypass the approach altogether and to have their own syllabi and own courses would land the country into a situation where every State Government may have an approach of its own. Where is the coordination then? If we are not agreed on a settled past on our traditions, on our national heritage, what are we going to expect in the future? That is one thing that I wanted to point out.

There are enough powers with the Government to initiate legislation, of course, with the concurrence of the States. Concurrent subject means that the concurrence of the States would be obtained and, therefore, it has to be obtained. The States can give their views. But nothing should be done and nothing should be allowed to be done at any stage which undermines the national character of

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

education, the traditions which have been held in great prestige and esteem by our forefathers and which are expected to be the beacons of light for us in the future.

In this connection, I would also like to request the Government to have an open mind on what has been called the Report of the UGC on the working of Central Universities. I am not speaking against the report and I am not supporting the report. What I am pointing out is that this report has raised a lot of controversy. Therefore, its acceptance by the Government without referring it to the academic community at large would be something which is not desirable. I would suggest that the points of criticism that have been levelled against the report by the academic community at various levels should be taken into consideration and brief reply should be prepared so that this can be satisfied. This is more so because the Committee as was constituted was simply a replica of the top functionaries of the UGC.

The Chairman of the UGC was the Chairman of this Committee. The Vice-Chairman of the UGC was also the Member of this Committee and only academicians are there. Nobody representing the teaching communities' union and the Associations of teachers or students or karamcharis associated with them so that we can say there was no fresh air in this.

Therefore, it would be helpful for the country and for the academic institutions in the country if the Government has an open mind on this and takes into account the various points of controversy which have been raised. It is possible that the Government may have a good deal of merit. It is possible that there are certain flaws. But before a final decision could be taken, a reference to the academic community and the members of this community all over the country would be a very good precedent which the Government should set up so that the academic community's point of view is

also taken into consideration before a final decision is taken.

I would commend the good work done by the Ministry of Education in the running of the Central Schools all over the country which number more than 400. They have been able to bring together students from various walks of life and impress upon them certain system of education, certain courses which are almost uniform and there is increasing demand from various parts of the country and I have been pleading as a measure of coordination and some sort of cultural mix and educational balance, we should try to set up such schools at all the district headquarters of the country because though a number of Central employees may not be there, a number of ex-servicemen may be there and Central institutions may be set up there. At the moment, we have more than 450 such Central schools and the number of districts is also near about that. Most of the districts are covered. Only some of the districts are left out. They can be accommodated one way or the other. I would plead in particular that the places where there are Central Government employees and ex-servicemen wherefrom recruitment to the army is very high should get priority in the selection of the location of the Central schools. In this connection, I have to say that our State Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are the States from which large number of ex-servicemen are trying for this facility wherefrom large number of people have gone to the armed force. These States should be taken into consideration while sanctioning the Central schools.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Gunter) : Have you not got any now ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Central Schools are there in some of the States mentioned but some of the States do not have them. Those State Governments which do not have the Central Schools have been pleading for the Central Schools. In fact, I would suggest that if you want to make University education a success and if you want

the Universities and the teaching faculties to be run successfully all over the country, we should have education of non-regional nature at the school stage also. And if this kind of non-regional education is not being imported to the students at present in the States, by the present educational institutions, those schools should be replaced by the Central schools which can be set up on academic campuses or the campuses of the Universities of the various States. This would also facilitate the transfers of teachers from State to State without having to face any handicap of the difference in syllabi.

Similarly, I would also plead for some sort of an excellence being brought about in the functioning of our schools. We have been thinking of the Centres of excellence of Universities. But is it not proper that Centres of excellence should also be there at the school stage?

If we want to understand what is meant by higher education, it is the output of and is the final stage in the conveyor belt system of what has been put into it from the primary and secondary stage of education. The Primary and secondary stages of education are the feeders that ultimately provide the students with the necessary capacity for higher learning and prepare them for the universities and the colleges.

Therefore, if we are able to have some sort of model schools in line with the Central and State Governments in coordination with each other, then that would go a long way in establishing a uniform standard of education throughout the country.

I would like to conclude by saying something about the languages. The promotion of language is also one of the functions of the Ministry of Education. I am happy to see that there is some provision for Sanskrit. But obviously the introduction of 10+2 system has put Sanskrit at a disadvantage. It has also placed some other classical languages at a disadvantage.

I would plead that the Ministry of Education should watch the number of students who offer Sanskrit. Let us take Delhi University itself as a test case or the Delhi Schools. Which were offering Sanskrit for study prior to the introduction of the system and the number that is offering now—these two numbers should be compared and you will find that the number has decreased. This is not a good thing. Courses in other classical languages like Pali and other modern Indian languages should also be introduced. At the moment what we are doing is that we are paying attention to the 16 languages recognised in the Constitution. What about the large number of other languages like the tribal languages and languages clamouring for recognition and languages which are recognised by the Sahitya Akademy and not recognised by the Indian Constitution? What is being done for them? Not much is being done for them. I would plead that something should be done for them immediately.

Lastly a word about technical education. I would suggest that more Regional Engineering Colleges should be opened because now that the Seventh Five Year Plan is going to start and this report is being discussed before the beginning of the Seventh Plan and the approach paper for the 7th Five Year Plan is going to be read in a very short while. I would plead for a Regional College of Education. It has been agreed in principle for our State and I would plead that it should be set up without any further delay so that people from that State and also from neighbouring States are able to draw some advantage.

Education is a sacred task and in our universities and schools we see the future of India. Mr Nehru said—what is a university or a college? It is a place for the adventure of Ideas. It should also be a place where ideas are leading people to enlightenment. So I would suggest that before you call upon the authorities to implement the report of the Universities and the Central Universities you should also take into consideration the needs of the State Universities because

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

they ultimately are also national universities and if you are thinking of an all-India character only for the central universities, that would be a very great mistake because students from all parts of the country would not be able to join the central universities. It is in the State Universities which are 113 in number as against only 7 Universities which are Central Universities that the future of India will be decided and the future destiny of India will be shaped. So I would plead for an equal concern and equal anxiety for not only the Central Universities but also for the State Universities who cater to the needs of the various parts of the region. I would plead for a Regional College of Education for Himachal Pradesh also for which I have been pleading for a long time because by looking after various regions we will make India a strong nation through the system of education which will ultimately help our national integration.

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने शिक्षा अनुदान की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आजादी के 37 साल के बाद भी जितना ध्यान शिक्षा की ओर दिया जाना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। शिक्षा से देश बनता है। जब बच्चा प्रारंभ में और शिक्षा और संस्कृति का ज्ञान नहीं कर पाता तो वह देश का अच्छा नागरिक कैसे बन सकता है। आज प्राइमरी शिक्षा में बहुत भेद भाव है। इस ओर कई साधियों ने ध्यान दिलाया है। शिक्षा पर प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने 7 परसेंट खर्च किया था जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में घट कर दो परसेंट तक आ गया है। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की ओर देखिए कि वे कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं और हम कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं। जबकि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में लोग तरक्की करने की बात कर रहे हैं जिससे हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। इस ओर

बहुत कम रुचि ली जा रही है। आज दो तरह की प्राइमरी शिक्षा देश में दे रहे हैं। एक तो ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाएं बनी हुई हैं जो प्राइमरी शिक्षा देती हैं और दूसरे जो हम बच्चों को प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ाते हैं जहां 37 फीसदी स्कूलों में छत नहीं है, छप्पर नहीं है। वहां पर बच्चों के बैठने के लिए टाट-पट्टी नहीं है। पूरे स्कूल में एक अध्यापक है जो अपने घर के ग्राम में अपना ट्रांसफर करा लेता है और फिर वहां से दूसरी जगह जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। कई स्कूलों में तो अध्यापक ही नहीं हैं। इस तरह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भेद भाव हमारे साथ हो रहा है। यह भेद भाव और किसी देश में हमको देखने के लिये नहीं मिलता। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। बड़े लोगों के लिए स्कूल बने हुए हैं जहां पर हर तरह की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और एक तरफ ये प्राइमरी स्कूल है। इस तरह से बच्चों की जिदगी के साथ आगे चल कर भी भेदभाव हो जाता है। इन्हीं बातों के कारण आज 952 परिवार देश में ऐसे हैं जिनके हाथ में सारी संपत्ति इस देश की आई हुई है। जब तक इस तरह का भेदभाव चलता रहेगा तब तक देश कभी तरक्की नहीं कर पाएगा।

इसके बाद मिडिल स्कूल की बात आती है। यह इंटरमीडिएट तक हम शिक्षा देने हैं। इसके लिए कुछ लोगों ने इसको अपनी बपौती बनाई हुई है। कुछ इस तरह के स्कूल खोले हुए हैं जहां एक ही परिवार के लोगों को अध्यापक रखा जाता है और मैनेजमेंट भी उन्हीं के हाथ में होता है। उन के परिवार के नाम से स्कूल और कालेज बने हुए हैं। उनके द्वारा इस तरह की भावना फैलाई जाती है जिससे बच्चे के अंदर शुद्ध से ही यह बात आ जाती है कि मुझे इस तरह से जीवन में चलना है। आगे

जीवन में वह पूरी तरह से वही बात सोचता है। तो इस तरह के परिवारों की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से परिवारों के नाम पर और कौम के नाम पर जो स्कूल कालेज बनाए गए हैं, सरकार को उनके नाम बदलने चाहिए। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आगे की शिक्षा यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा आती है। इसमें हम देखते हैं कि 120 विश्वविद्यालय हैं। ये शिक्षा संस्थान हैं जो 33 लाख की डिग्रियां बांट रहे हैं। ये आज डिग्रियां बांटने के कारखाने बन गए हैं। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से वहां पर कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। जिस तरह का विकास देश में होना चाहिए उस तरह का अभी तक नहीं हो रहा है। टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन और मेडिकल एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार का रचनात्मक होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। आज बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। आज दुनियां में 72 करोड़ बेरोजगार पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं और उनमें आधे से ज्यादा हमारे ही देश में हैं। 50 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं। उन सब पर दृष्टि डालनी होगी। किस तरह से हम अपने यहां प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को ठीक कर सकते हैं, इसकी ओर विशेष कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

आज विश्वविद्यालयों में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और होस्टलों में जो बच्चे रहते हैं, उनमें आज नशा करने की आदत बढ़ती जा रही है। यहां पर टीचर्स की यूनियनें बनी हुई हैं। हर जगह दंगा और पार्टी बाजी चलती रहती है। किस तरह का वातावरण आज विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा में हो गया है।

अगर हम लोगों ने शिक्षा की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया तो चाहे जितनी स्कीम्स बनाई जाएं, देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। चाहे जितनी योजनाएं बनाएं, कितने ही कारखाने खोलें, शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊपर उठाए बिना हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one thing that puzzles my brain and baffles my understanding is as to whether I should speak in English or in Hindi. Being Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the official language I am supposed to give expression to my views in Hindi and particularly when I am speaking on the Floor of the House.

I remember in the year 1980 when I happened to go abroad and when we were having a meeting in Switzerland one gentleman from their side spoke in his language and I spoke in Hindi and it was said that it is for the first time that Hindi is being spoken here. Recently we had a meeting here in our committee room which was addressed by the USSR ambassador. The ambassador spoke in Russian language whereas all the members of our party, excepting of course two, gave expression to their views in English. I am reminded of an incident when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru visited China there used to be one gentleman from my ilaka Pandit Mouli Chander. He used to call on Panditji off and on and attainment of independence Pandit Mouli Chander went to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and said, "Panditji, we must have our old ancient culture and language." Panditji pounced upon him. "What are talking of? You talk of development. Talk of technology. Talk of Science. Talk of industry." Pandit Mouli Chander kept mum.

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Then, Sir, just a month or thereafter Panditji went to China and had a meeting with their representatives, Madam Sun-Yet-Sen. In that official meeting the interpreters were there. But when in the evening they happened to meet at dinner Panditji said to her, "Madam, why did you criminally waste the time during the day by seeking the help of the interpreter when we could freely talk in English. She replied, "Panditji, there I was representing the republic of China and was having a meeting with the Prime Minister of India and, therefore, I must use my national language." Panditji appreciated the importance of the national language. He had a similar experience when he went to Russia. He started addressing a public meeting in English. There was some noise and Panditji wanted to know the reason therefor. The Russians said that you are the Prime Minister of India. English is not your language. English has to be translated into Russian language and so can the Hindustani be done. When Panditji started speaking in Hindustani there were clappings. That showed the importance of national language. Thereafter Panditji constituted the Hindi Commission. What I am driving at is the importance of national language.

Mr. Chairman, a period of not less than 37 years has since elapsed when India attained Independence and still the link language continues to be English. Why not Hindi ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There is no national language for your information.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : So, you speak in Hindi.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I will switch over to Hindi.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज तो आप हिन्दी में बोलें ।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : ठीक है, मैं अपने चीफ वि्प का हुकुम नहीं टाल सकता ।

चेयरमैन साहब, किसी जम्हूरियत में, किसी लोकतंत्र में शिक्षा सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि देश ने जब से आजादी प्राप्त की न सिर्फ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, जिन्दगी के किसी शोबे पर नजर डालें तो पायेंगे कि देश ने काफी तरक्की की है । लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया यहां मौजूद है, कितनी शिक्षण संस्थायें देश में हैं जो एडेड इंस्टीट्यूशंस कहलाती हैं जो आर्गेनाइजेशंस चला रही हैं, जैसे डी० ए० बी०, सनातन धर्म स्कूल और कालेज या और बहुत सी संस्थायें । और जब इस तरफ हम नजर दौड़ाते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का स्तर उन प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस के मुकाबले में बहुत नीचे है । उनके रिजल्ट्स, अनुशासन और स्टैण्डर्ड आफ एजुकेशन, ऐक्सट्रा क्रेडिकूलर ऐक्टिविटीज गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों के मुकाबले कहीं अच्छा होता है । लेकिन जब प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस के टीचर्स का मुकाबला करते हैं सरकारी स्कूलों और कालेजों के टीचर्स से उनकी तनख्वाहों और वर्क्स से तो प्राइवेट स्कूलों के टीचर्स के चेहरे पर मायूसी दिखाई पड़ती है । वह आन्दोलन करते हैं, सत्याग्रह करते हैं, मैनजमेंट से मांग करते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाहें ऐट पार लाओ सरकारी स्कूलों के । इस सिलसिले में मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया को सुझाव दूंगा कि आप इस मामले पर विचार करें । एजुकेशन कानक्रेट लिस्ट में है, और स्टेट्स डील कर रही हैं एजुकेशन को, उनको अगर साधन दिये जायें तो अच्छा रहे ताकि वह स्कूल और कालेजों के टीचर्स को उतनी ही तनख्वाह और सहूलियतें दे

सकें जितनी कि सरकारी स्कूलों में मिलती हैं ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि देहात में रहने वाले विद्यार्थी, जो खासतौर पर मेडिकल कालेजेज और इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों, ऐग्री-कल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज में दाखिले के लिए जायें तो उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन कोटा होना चाहिए कुछ परसेंटेज । जैसे दो साल पहले एन० डी० यूनिवर्सिटी, रोहतक ने रोहतक मेडिकल कालेज में किया था । क्यों ? आप इस से सहमत होंगे कि देहात में 82 फीसदी लोग रहते हैं, वहां के रहने वाले बच्चे को वह सुविधायें हासिल नहीं हैं जो शहरों में हैं, और उनका शिक्षा का स्तर उतना ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि वह माहौल उनको वहां देहात में नहीं मिलता है जिससे वह अपनी हायर एजुकेशन की रुबाहिशात को हासिल कर सकें । वह जब मेडिकल कालेज और इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में जाते हैं तो उनको धक्के मिलते हैं यह कह कर कि तुम कंपीट नहीं कर सकते हो । इसलिए उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन होना निहायत जरूरी है ।

हिन्दी के सिलसिले में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं मुझे जाति तजुर्बा हुआ बहुत से आफिसेज में जाने का सब-कमेटी के चेयरमैन होने की हैसियत से, हम आर्मी, एयरफोर्स, नेवी, रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज और फारेन आफिसेज में गये, हर जगह अफसरान ने यह आपत्ति हमारे सामने रखी कि हमारी कठिनाइयां क्या हैं कि टर्मिनो-लाजी साइंस की, टेक्नोलाजी की, मेडिसिन की और लां की किताबों के हिन्दी में तजुर्मे नहीं हैं । उनको शब्दों के इक्विवैलेंट नहीं मिल सकते, इसलिए उनको हिन्दी के प्रयोग में दिक्कत हो रही है । इस सिल-

सिले में मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि साइंस, टेक्नो-लाजी और मेडिसिन तथा कानून की किताबों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराये जायें ।

हिन्दी किसी एक प्रान्त की भाषा नहीं । बिहार, यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हरयाणा वगैरह किसी एक की नहीं है चाहे कोई क्लेम करे । इसके बारे में किसी को टची नहीं होना चाहिए ।

जहां तक हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार का सवाल है, इसके लिये मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि जो वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन हिन्दी का प्रचार कर रही हैं, उनको माकूल आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये, एडीक्वेट एड दी जाये ।

जो रिनोन्ड आर्थर्स हैं, उनके वर्क्स का हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन कर के सस्ते दामों पर देश के भिन्न-भिन्न कोनों में मुहैया करने के साधन किये जायें ।

फ्रीडम मूवमेंट में हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाइयों ने ब्रिटेनिया सरकार के सामने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, संघर्ष किया, अपनी जिन्दगी की आहूतियां दीं । उनके कार्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर के प्राइमरी स्कूलों और सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में लगाया जाये । इसके अलावा जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने इस संघर्ष में हिस्सा लिया, जद्दोजहद की गोलियों का शिकार हुए, उनकी जीवनियां हिन्दी में छपवाकर क्रोर्स में लगाई जायें, मैं यह तजवीज पेश करूंगा । इसके अलावा हिन्दी की टीचिंग के लिये नान-हिन्दी एरियाज में खास इंतजाम किये जायें ।

जहां हमारी शिक्षा का इतना प्रसार हुआ है, खासा स्टैंडर्ड आफ एजुकेशन बड़ा है, लेकिन मारेली डिग्रेशन हुआ है । इस सिल-

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

सिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय की तबज्जह मास कापीइंग की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो मैल-प्रोक्टेसिज हैं, अन-फेयर मीन्स हैं जो कि एग्जामिनेशन सेंटर में इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, आप रोजाना अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, हम देखते हैं कि जो स्टूडेंट्स एग्जाम देने के लिये जाते हैं, उनमें इतनी जुरत है कि कुछ तो अपनी जेब में चाकू लेकर जाते हैं, सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ एग्जामिनेशन और इनविजिलेटर को थ्रैटनिंग करते हैं कि अगर आपने कापीइंग की इजाजत नहीं दी तो अपनी जिन्दगी से हाथ धो लेंगे।

इसके अलावा भ्रष्टाचार एक भयंकर रूप धारण किये हुए है। मैं जाती नालेज के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत सी जगह पर-हैड पैसे इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं लड़कों से। इसलिये कि जी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ एग्जामिनेशन या इनविजिलेटर हैं, उनको हर प्रकार को सुविधाएं दी जायें, ड्रिक्स सप्लाई किये जायें ताकि मंड-रेस हो और रिजल्ट अच्छा हो, लड़के ज्यादा से ज्यादा पास हों। यह बुरी बात है। इस सिलसिले में पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी और गुरु नानक यूनिवर्सिटी के एग्जाम्स, अभी आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा, पोस्टपोन किये गये हैं। मुझे बताया गया है कि इसलिये पोस्टपोन किये गये हैं कि पत्रों का लीकेज हुआ है यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। जो भी एग्जाम पोस्टपोन किये हैं, पता नहीं महीना लगे, दो महीने लगे, ऐसी हालत में मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि उन यूनिवर्सिटीज के इम्त-हान जल्द से जल्द कराने की सुविधा दी जाये।

17.00 hrs.

मैं हरियाणा की करनाल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को रिप्रोजेन्ट करता हूँ। करनाल में एन० डी० आर० आई०—नेशनल डेरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट और आई० सी० ए० आर०—इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च—बड़े जबर्दस्त इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे न सिर्फ हमारे देश के टाप इंस्टीट्यूशंस कहे जा सकते हैं, बल्कि एशिया के गिने-चुने इंस्टीट्यूशंस में से हैं। फारेन कंट्रीज से बहुत से स्टूडेंट्स इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए आते हैं। वहां बहुत अच्छा एटमास्फियर है, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस के एग्जामिनेशन कौन कंडक्ट करता है—कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी, जो दूसरे जिले में है और डिग्रीज कौन कनफर करता है—कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी। यह तो पुटिंग दि कोर्ट बिफोर दि हार्स वाली बात है।

पता नहीं, आपने कभी ये इंस्टीट्यूशंस देखे हैं या नहीं। अगर आप उन्हें देखेंगे, तो आपको खुशी हासिल होगी। पिछले महीने की 22 तारीख को एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह, वहां गए थे। जब हमने उनसे मांग की कि उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस को यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया जाए, तो राव साहब ने कहा कि आपकी बात जायज है, लेकिन इसमें शिक्षा मंत्रालय और यू० जी० सी० का सहमत होना जरूरी है। चूंकि मंत्री महोदय वहां पर जलवा-अफरोज हैं, इसलिए आपकी बसातत से उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा, प्रार्थना करूंगा, पुरजोर अपील करूंगा कि वह करनाल के इंस्टीट्यूशंस को यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा देने की तरफ ध्यान दें, जिसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर इन प्रिंसिपल एग्री कर

चुके हैं और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि इस बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय को लिखेंगे।

आज-कल हमारे नीजवान विद्यार्थियों को अमरीका और केनेडा वगैरह दूसरे मुल्कों में जाने का क्रेज हो गया है। वे एजुकेशन के लिए वहां जाएं, तो ठीक है। लेकिन वे शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए वहां जाते हैं और वहां के सिटिजंज बन जाते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान को फ़िलासफ़र्ज, इकानो-मिस्ट्स, इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टरज, मैथेमेटिशंज और टेक्नीशंज की जरूरत है। लेकिन हमारे ये भाई विदेशों में जाकर अपने देश को भूल जाते हैं, उस पवित्र भूमि को भूल जाते हैं, जहां उन्होंने जन्म लिया, उन कुंआओं को भूल जाते हैं, जिन्होंने उनकी प्यास बुझाई थी, उस हवा को भूल जाते हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने जिन्दगी पाई थी। उनके सामने सिर्फ चांदी के सिक्के रहते हैं और उनकी खातिर वे अपने देश को वापिस नहीं आना चाहते।

पिछले दिनों मैं इंग्लैंड गया। वहां पर मेरे एक क्लास-फेलो थे। मैंने टेलीफोन पर उनसे बात की, May I talk to Shri Kedar Sharma? उसने जबाब दिया, Yes, speaking. मैंने कहा, केदार भाई, राम राम। उसने कहा; Who is talking? What is this Ram, Ram? मेट्रिक तक वह मेरा क्लास-फेलो था, देहात में रहने वाला गरीब लड़का, दसवीं क्लास तक जिसकी फीस माफ हुई थी। जब मैंने उसको अपना नाम बताया, तो उसने कहा, Sharma, you are very rough now, you used to be very sophisticated in school.

मैंने जबाब दिया, केदार, यह भाषा अब तुम्हें कहां नसीब होगी, 32 साल हो गए

तुम्हें अपने गांव से यहां आए हुए। जब मैं उससे मिलने के लिए गया तो मुझे उसकी यह बात सुनकर आश्चर्य हुआ, I came here 32 years back. What is the use of going back to India? मेंटल आउटलुक कितना चेंज हो गया है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि यहां पर एटमा-स्फियर क्रीएट किया जाए कि फारेन कंट्रीज में हमारे जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, जो हमारे ब्रोन हैं, जहीन तबका, इन्टेलिजेंसिया हैं, वे वापस देश में आएँ।

हमारे मेडिकल कालेजों और इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में कैपिटेशन फी की जो हवा फ़ैली है, उसका कल्ला-कमा किया जाना चाहिए। जो हमारे डिजर्विंग स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जो बाकई काबिल हैं, जिन्होंने भौंपड़ी में जन्म लिया है, जो देश के भविष्य को उज्ज्वल बनाने में अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं, वे उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण करने से महज इस लिए महरूम रह जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे उसका खर्चा बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते। उन कालेजों में 50-50 हजार और एक-एक लाख रुपए कैपिटेशन फीस लेकर स्टूडेंट्स को दाखिल किया जाता है। यह लानत हमारी जम्हूरियत पर एक बदनूमा दाग है। इललिए यह कानून बनाया जाए कि जो इंस्टीट्यूशन कैपिटेशन फी ले, उसको डिसएफिलिएट कर दिया जाए।

श्री चतुर्भुज (आलावाड़) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा के ऊपर बड़ी गंभीरता से विवाद हो रहा है और सत्ता पक्ष के लोग भी उसमें अपने सुभाष प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। खेद का विषय यह है कि शिक्षा को हम ने गंभीरता से नहीं लिया है। 36 साल की स्वतंत्रता के बाद अगर हम पुराने इतिहास

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

की ओर जायें, सन् 47 से पहले के इतिहास के अंदर जायें तो मालूम होगा कि देश के महान् पुरुषों ने एक कल्पना की थी अपने मन के अंदर, एक कसम खाई थी और उस कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए एक संकल्प लिया था। उन की कल्पना थी कि इस देश का आगे चलकर एक इतिहास होगा, आने वाला समय देश का होगा लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं 36 साल के बाद कि राज्य मंत्री के स्तर के मंत्री शिक्षा के अंदर बैठे हुए हैं, इस को हम कैबिनेट स्तर का भी नहीं दे सके हैं। विश्व के दूसरे छोटे-छोटे देशों को देख लीजिए, तीस चालीस देशों को उठा कर देख लीजिए जो हमारे बाद आजाद हुए थे, उनका शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है और हमारे देश के अन्दर शिक्षा का स्तर घटता चला जा रहा है।.. (व्यवधान)..

इसलिए शिक्षा के ऊपर वाद-विवाद में भाग लेना बेकार हो जाता है। मैं यह दिखाना चाहता हूँ शिक्षा को देश की संस्कृति के अनुरूप नहीं ढाला जा रहा है, जो इस देश के महान व्यक्तियों ने कल्पना की थी उस कल्पना को साकार नहीं किया जा रहा है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने, बापू ने, डा० राधाकृष्ण ने और डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अपने सुभाव दिए थे, जितने भी बड़े-बड़े महात्मा थे क्रांतिकारी थे उन सब ने शिक्षा की एक कल्पना की थी। उन्होंने सोचा था कि यह 40-50 करोड़ की आबादी का देश है, यह गुलाम क्यों बना? इस देश का उद्धार, इसका विकास किस तरह से होने जा रहा है? आने वाला समय क्या होगा? इसकी एक कल्पना उन्होंने की थी। सन् 47 के बाद वह जो हमने कल्पना की

थी वह साकार होती हुई नहीं दिखाई पड़ती।

हमारी जो राष्ट्रभाषा है, हमने उस को एक भंभट में डाल दिया है। दूसरे देशों की एक राष्ट्रभाषा है, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, तुर्की छोटे छोटे देशों को ले लीजिए, किसी भी देश में चले जाइए, सब की अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा है। अभी अन्तरिक्ष यान के अंदर जो एशिया वाले थे वह एशियन भाषा में बात कर रहे थे और हम अंग्रेजी में बात कर रहे थे। टी० वी० के ऊपर देखकर हमारा सिर शर्म से झुकता जा रहा था। हम एक तरफ उन्नति की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारा सिर नीचे झुकता जा रहा है। यहां हमारे संसद के अंदर जो विदेशी आते हैं चाहे रशिया के राष्ट्रपति हों या अन्य किसी देश के राष्ट्रपति हों, वह अपनी अपनी लैंग्वेज के अंदर बात करते हैं और हम शर्म खाते हैं। लगता है जैसे हम मैकाले की संतान बन गए हों, यह देश सारा का सारा मैकाले की संतान बन गया हो, जैसे हमने एक संकल्प ले लिया हो कि हम आज भी अंग्रेजी के गुलाम हैं। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि जब तक इस देश के ऊपर विदेशी संस्कृति हावी रहेगी, विदेशी शिक्षा रहेगी, तब तक यहां का व्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता के वातावरण में नहीं घूम सकता। जितने भी शिक्षा आयोग बैठे हैं उन सब की एक कल्पना थी कि इस देश के अंदर जब तक मातृभाषा के अन्दर शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक देश ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता।

आप आज देख लीजिए, हमने एक संकल्प लिया था सन् 70 में, 75 में या 80 में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करेंगे। अब कहते हैं कि हमारा संकल्प 90 में पूरा

होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि 100 साल में भी आपका संकल्प पूरा नहीं होगा।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा और प्राइमरी शिक्षा की हालत देख लीजिए। गांवों के अन्दर जहां पर 80 प्रतिशत बच्चे हों, वहां सातवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा को परीक्षा से छोड़ दिया गया है। क्या मिडिल स्कूलों के अन्दर, हाई स्कूलों के अन्दर, यूनिवर्सिटीज के अन्दर, इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल कालेजों के अन्दर काम्पीटीशन में कोई गांव के अन्दर शिक्षा प्राप्त किया हुआ बालक भी आ पाएगा? वह जो सातवीं कक्षा पास करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से विद्यार्थी आएगा, हाई स्कूल में उसका ऐडमिशन कैसे होगा, कालेज के अन्दर उसका ऐडमिशन कैसे होगा? उसकी क्या दशा होगी?

आज सारे देश के अन्दर प्राइवेट स्कूल चल रहे हैं और ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि लालडेंगा, फिजो और जिन्ना जैसे लोगों ने जिन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी की थी या गद्दारी की है वह इन्हीं शिक्षा संस्थाओं से निकले थे और इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं के अन्दर देश के गद्दार पैदा हो रहे हैं। देख लीजिए, पूर्वांचल में चले जाइए या अन्य यूनिवर्सिटीज में देख लीजिए वहां से कौन निकल रहे हैं? किसने देश का बंटवारा किया था? कहां पढ़े थे वह लोग? देश-भक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाने वाली शिक्षा हमारे पास नहीं है? देश को चरित्र देने वाली शिक्षा हमारे पास नहीं है। लोकतंत्रीय मूल्यों के लिए जीवन को समर्पण करने वाली शिक्षा हमारे पास नहीं है। तो हम किस आधार पर बोलेंगे? हमारी कौन सी शिक्षा होनी चाहिए, क्या होनी चाहिए, 36 साल के बाद भी हम अभी तक इसमें भटक रहे हैं।

ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि जो देश के जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, राजनेता हैं वह आज भी गुलामी की जंजीरों के अन्दर जकड़े हुए हैं। इनकी मानसिकता गुलामी की ओर झुकी हुई है। आज भी ये स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। एक छोटा सा देश इस्त्रायल जहां एक से एक भाषाएं बोली जाती थीं, थोड़े से समय के अन्दर उसने अपनी एक हिब्रू भाषा तैयार करके दिखा दिया और तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान में सारे संसार के अन्दर आज वह अपना नाम ऊंचा किए हुए हैं और 70 करोड़ का यह देश—दुर्भाग्य है इस शिक्षा मंत्री का, दुर्भाग्य है इस कैबिनेट का, इस सरकार का जो देश के लिए आज तक एक राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं दे सकी, एक दिशा नहीं दे सकी। ऐसी सरकार को राज करने का क्या अधिकार है? और शिक्षा मंत्री को अपनी उपलब्धियां बताने का क्या अधिकार है? कुछ समय पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि हमने दो गलतियां की हैं—एक तो शिक्षा में और दूसरी प्रशासन में, लेकिन उन दोनों गलतियों को आप सुधार नहीं सके हैं। राष्ट्रपति भी बोल रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री भी बोल रही हैं, राष्ट्रीय नेता और तमाम विद्वान भी कह रहे हैं फिर यह सुधार कौन करेगा? किस प्रकार से यह सुधार आयेगा। आज की शिक्षा से जनरल लारकिस जैसे गद्दार पैदा हो रहे हैं। इस देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा कौन करेगा? इस शिक्षा से देश में भुखमरी और अराजता ही आयेगी। इस देश की शिक्षा में आपको क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब इस देश के राष्ट्रपति कहते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं, अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेता भी शिक्षा में बुनियादी परिवर्तन की बात कहते हैं तो फिर कौन परिवर्तन लायेगा और वह परिवर्तन कब आयेगा।

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

आज दूसरे देशों के नेता यहां पर आते हैं तो वे अपनी मातृ भाषा में बात करते हैं लेकिन जब हमारे नेता उनसे अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। मैं समझता हूं इस सदन में यह प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए कि कोई भी नेता, कोई जन-प्रतिनिधि, कोई भी पार्लमेंट का मेम्बर या कोई भी विधान सभा का मेम्बर विदेशों में जायेगा तो राष्ट्र भाषा में ही बोलेगा। राष्ट्र भाषा का अनुवाद करने के लिए उनके साथ ट्रांसलेटर भी जा सकते हैं।

मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली का भारतीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसी शिक्षा पाकर फिर गद्दार नहीं पैदा होंगे। आज ईसाई मिशनरीज जो नागालैंड तथा पूर्वांचल में शिक्षा दे रहे हैं उससे इस देश का सत्यानाश हो रहा है। उस शिक्षा को देकर वे इस देश के टुकड़े कराने का षडयंत्र कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि हम देख रहे हैं कहीं तो उर्दू की मांग की जा रही है और कहीं दूसरी भाषा की मांग की जा रही है। इस देश के नेताओं ने पूरे देश पर पानी फेर दिया है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस देश की शिक्षा का भारतीयकरण किया जाए तथा ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाए जोकि रोजगारोन्मुख हो, जोकि देश के हर हाथ को काम दे सके और हर दिमाग का विकास कर सके। ऐसी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए जोकि जनता में राष्ट्रीय चेतना का संचार कर सके और भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रसार कर सके। जब तक यह सब नहीं होगा तब तक देश के आगे बढ़ने की हम कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा सुभाव है कि शिक्षा के पूरे बजट का 80 प्रतिशत बुनियादी शिक्षा पर ग्रामीण अंचलों में खर्च किया जाए।

आज 1 लाख 40 हजार गांवों में प्राथमिक स्कूल ही नहीं हैं और 37 विद्यार्थियों के पीछे एक अध्यापक रखा हुआ है जिसको आप चपरासी की तनख्वाह भी नहीं देते हैं। आज देश के हाई स्कूल गुण्डागर्दी के घर बन गए हैं। भांग, गांजा, दारू सब कुछ वहां चल रहा है। हमारी शिक्षा संस्थायें सरस्वती के मन्दिर होने चाहिए तभी जो हमारा प्राचीन गौरव था और विश्व में हम गुरु कहलाते थे, वह स्थान हम पुनः प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि तत्काल इसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए तथा शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए (अगले सत्र से ही आपको फैसला करना चाहिए कि टेन प्लस टू प्लस थ्री होगा या नहीं होगा। राष्ट्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था, राष्ट्रीय चेतना का प्रसार करने वाली, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति का प्रसार करने वाली लोकतंत्रीय मर्यादा और देश के प्रति समर्पित करने वाली शिक्षा का जब तक पाठ्यक्रमों की पुस्तकों में समावेश नहीं किया जाएगा, इस देश का भविष्य अधकार में रहेगा। इसलिए देश के नाम पर, समाज के नाम पर मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि आप शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन कीजिए। राष्ट्रीयकरण और भारतीयकरण कीजिए, तभी देश का उद्धार होगा। नहीं तो देश भक्त भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर, सवारकर और सुभाषचन्द्र बोस पैदा करने के स्थान पर लालडेंगा, फिजो, जनरली लारेंस जैसे गद्दार लोग पैदा होंगे। छत्तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भिडरवाला जैसा व्यक्ति इस देश में पैदा होगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि भारत की शिक्षा को भारत के रूप में परिवर्तित कीजिए, देश के प्रति समर्पण करने करने वाली और देश की संस्कृति का

ज्ञान पहुंचाने वाली शिक्षा पैदा कीजिए ।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत शिक्षा विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । विषम परिस्थिति में भी शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए मंत्री जी द्वारा ठोस कार्यक्रम सारे मुल्क में चलाए जा रहे हैं । मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी शिक्षा नीति दोहरी नीति के आधार पर चल रही है । आप एक ही समय में, एक ही गांव में, एक ही वर्ष में डबल स्टैंडर्ड की शिक्षा दे रहे हैं । जबकि आपकी मंशा है कि शिक्षा एक सोशियल और इकोनामिक स्थिति के सुधार का एक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट है और शिक्षा को तमाम जनमानस तक ले जाया जाना चाहिए । दूसरी बात यह कि भारत सात लाख गांवों का देश है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हर गांव में प्राथमिक विद्यालय खुल गए हैं, यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है । भारत के प्रत्येक प्राथमिक विद्यालय में लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं । लेकिन यदि आप उनकी स्थिति जाकर देखें तो विद्यालयों के लिए भवन नहीं हैं, वे पेड़ की छाया और खुले आसमान के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ रहे हैं । जैसा कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य श्री जैनुल बशर वहां की स्थिति के बारे में वर्णन कर रहे थे । वहां भी 75 प्रतिशत ऐसे स्कूल हैं जिनके भवन नहीं हैं और यदि कहीं हैं भी तो भगनावशेष स्थिति में हैं । दूसरी ओर बिलकुल भिन्न तस्वीर है । दिल्ली में आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल चला रहे हैं, सेंट एक्जेवियर स्कूल चला रहे हैं । यहां मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है—यदि एक व्यक्ति

का 6 महीने तक पैर बांध कर रखा जाय और दूसरे व्यक्ति के पैर की 6 महीने तक मालिश की जाय, उसके बाद उनसे कहा जाय कि दोनों दौड़ों, दोनों में प्रतियोगिता हो तो क्या परिणाम आयेगा ? स्वाभाविक बात है जिसकी 6 महीने तक मालिश हुई है, वह दौड़ में आगे निकल जायगा । जिस को बांध कर रखा गया है, वह कैसे आगे निकल सकता है । आप समता और समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन जब शिक्षा में इस प्रकार का अन्तर होगा, तो वहां समता कहां रहती है । मैं एक और उदाहरण आपको देता हूँ—हमारे ही सदन के स्पीकर साहब ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा है—
'Jakhar wants convent schools' take-over'

"Delivering the 63rd convocation address of the Mysore University here, he said the rich children were educated in convents and the poor students, who got sub-standard education in ordinary schools, could not compete with them. In order to change this, a good Government should either provide proper facilities in ordinary schools or take-over the public schools."

यदि आप चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सभी स्कूलों को समान अवसर मिलें तो जितने स्कूल गांवों में हैं उन सबको पब्लिक स्कूल की तरह से वेल-इक्विप्ड कर दें । यदि ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द कर दें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे गांव के स्कूल हो या शहरों के स्कूल हों सबको एक स्तर पर लाया जाय । यदि आप ऐसा कर सकें तो वह बड़ा सुनहरी अवसर होगा जब तमाम देश के बच्चों को एक ही माहौल मिलेगा, एक ही तरह का वातावरण मिलेगा ।

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

हम अभी भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तरह-तरह के प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। 10+2 की शिक्षा चला रहे हैं—इस तरह की बातें बहुत सोच-समझ कर करनी चाहिये। मैं बहुत बड़ा बुद्धिजीवी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अनुभव के आधार पर, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं गांव से आता हूँ, इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति चल रही है इससे सोशल चेन्ज का बहुत बड़ा माहौल खड़ा नहीं कर सकेंगे, समता का माहौल देश को नहीं दे सकेंगे।

सभापति जी, जहां तक शिक्षा के प्रसार का सम्बन्ध है—लिट्रेसी का जो डाटा हमारे सामने आया है—

“An analysis of 1981 Census data would reveal that the percentage of literates to total population is 36.2. The progress of literacy during 1971-81 has indeed been very low, More than 75 percent of the female population and more than 50 percent of the male population are illiterate.”

आप देख रहे हैं कि अभी तक 36.2 परसेन्ट की ही लिट्रेसी है और आप 1980 तक 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन दे सकेंगे।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : उसमें कम्पलसरी का नाम नहीं लिया है। अगर ऐसा कहते तो हम खुश हो जाते।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز اُس میں کپلسری کا نام
نہیں لیا ہے۔ اگر ایسا کہتے تو ہم خوش ہوجاتے

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैं जिस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बच्चों का प्राथमिक कक्षा में तो नामांकन रह जाता है, लेकिन चौथी क्लास तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते उसकी इकानामिक हालत इतनी खराब हो जाती है कि वह अपनी शिक्षा का बढ़ा नहीं सकता।

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उसके बाद बच्चा अपने पिता के साथ, अपने गाजियन के साथ खेतों में एग्रीकल्चर का काम शुरू कर देता है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को अनुभव किया होगा कि स्कूलों में जो ड्रॉप-आऊट्स होते हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश बच्चे कमजोर वर्गों के ही होते हैं। उनके लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है लेकिन आगे चल कर जो ड्रॉप आऊट होता है, वह वीकर सेक्शन्स के बच्चों का हो रहा है। इसलिए इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

गांवों में हमने देखा है कि जो हरिजन, आदिवासी और वीकर सेक्शन्स के बच्चे हैं, जो लोग मजदूरी करके अपने बच्चे को मैट्रिक पास कराते हैं और बी० ए० पास कराते हैं और दूसरी तरह की एजुकेशन दिलाते हैं, उन बच्चों को एम्पलायमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है और जब इन पढ़े-लिखे बच्चों को एम्पलायमेंट नहीं मिलता है, तो इसका असर दूसरे बच्चों पर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस चीज को देखा नहीं गया और उन बच्चों को एम्पलायमेंट देने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ, तो एक समय वह आएगा कि तमाम वीकर सेक्शन्स के बच्चों का एजुकेशन की तरफ से

रुझान खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फूड फोर एजुकेशन का प्रोग्राम चलाया जाए। फूड फोर एजुकेशन से मेरा मतलब यह है कि जो गरीब वर्गों के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि उनको पढ़ने में इनिशियेटिव मिले। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के साथ-साथ वे अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सकें और अगर ऐसी स्कीम चलाई तो ये जो ड्रॉप आउट्स बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इनमें कमी आएगी। इसलिए उनको पढ़ने के लिए इनिशियेटिव देने के लिए फूड फोर एजुकेशन का प्रोग्राम चलाया जाए और उनके लिए भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था हो।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बहुत सी संस्थाएँ ऐसी चल रही हैं, जो कि कर्मशियेलाइज्ड एजुकेशन के तौर पर चल रही हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत सी संस्थाएँ धर्म के नाम पर चल रही हैं। बहुत सी संस्थाओं में क्षेत्रीयता की भावना से शिक्षा दी जा रही है और कहीं पर इस तरह की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, जिससे नेशनल इन्टे-ग्रेशन को ठेस पहुंच रही है और इस तरीके की शिक्षा दी जा रही है कि नेशनल इन्टे-ग्रेशन नहीं पनप पा रहा है। कहीं पर आनन्द मार्गी अपने विद्यालय चला रहे हैं और कहीं पर आर० एस० एस० वाले अपने विद्यालय चला रहे हैं और उनमें ऐसी शिक्षा दे रहे हैं, जिससे एक व्यक्ति को दूसरे व्यक्ति से नफरत हो जाए। इसी तरह से कुछ संस्थाएँ जमायते-इस्लामी भी चला रही हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह की संस्थाओं को बन्द करना चाहिए। वहाँ पर इस तरह की शिक्षा दी जाती है, जो नेशनल

इन्टेग्रिटी को ठेस पहुंचाती है और शिक्षण संस्थाओं की पवित्रता मेन्टेन नहीं की जाती है। यही बहुत बड़ा कारण है, जिससे नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी संस्थाओं को, जोकि धर्म के नाम पर चलती हैं या कहीं पर क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर चलती हैं और ऐसी भावना को लेकर जो शिक्षा लोगों को दी जा रही है, उनको तुरन्त बन्द किया जाए। आज क्रिश्चियन स्कूलों में, सेंट जेवियर स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उन बच्चों का देश के प्रति रुझान कम हो जाता है और नेशनल इन्टेग्रिटी की भावना उनमें खत्म हो जाती है। ऐसी सब संस्थाओं को आपको बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक ही तरह का सिलेबस सारे मुल्क में होना चाहिए। चाहे देहात का स्कूल हो और चाहे दिल्ली नगर का स्कूल हो, एक ही तरह का सिलेबस सब में होना चाहिए। चाहे वह बिहार हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो और चाहे केरल हो, त्रिवेन्द्रम हो, हर जगह एक ही तरह का सिलेबस होना चाहिए ताकि लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पनप सके और बच्चों में एक माहौल बन सके कि यह हमारी मातृभूमि है और इसके लिए हमें सब कुछ करना है। अगर एक ही सिलेबस सारे देश में होगा, तो इससे नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन में बहुत बड़ा योगदान मिलेगा। अन्त में मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सारे मुल्क में गरीब बच्चों के लिए विद्यालयों में भोजन की व्यवस्था कराई जाए और आपने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री पीताम्बर सिंह (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में मेरी समझ में जो सबसे बड़ी शिक्षा की समस्या है वह अशिक्षा और निरक्षरता की है। इस सिलसिले में राज्य मंत्री शिक्षा ने 9 मार्च 1984 को एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए राज्य सभा को बताया था कि इस देश में अभी निरक्षर लोगों की संख्या 42 करोड़ 42 लाख 56 हजार हैं, लेकिन आसाम को छोड़कर और 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर ये आंकड़े बताए थे। निरक्षरता की यह समस्या जब 31 मार्च 1984 को इस संख्या के अनुपात से देखते हैं तो यह 45 करोड़ 50 लाख के करीब हो जाती है। पिछले 31 मार्च को हमारी जनसंख्या 72.21 करोड़ के लगभग हो गई है। इसमें 45 करोड़ 50 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जिनका शिक्षा से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। यही हमारे देश की 37 सालों की सबसे बड़ी 'उपलब्धि' है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में। दूसरी जो बड़ी 'उपलब्धि' है वह है हरिजन-आदिवासियों और महिलाओं को अशिक्षा। देश में जो निरक्षर लोग हैं उनमें दो तिहाई संख्या महिलाओं की है। महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए कमेटियां बहाल हुईं। दुर्गाबाई देशमुख कमेटी, हंसा कमेटी, ये कमेटियां बहाल हुईं। इन कमेटियों ने शिक्षा में पुरुषों और स्त्रियों की शिक्षा में भेद को दूर करने के लिए प्रयास करने का सुझाव दिया। इसके लिए बहुत सी बातें बताईं और दुहराई गईं। लेकिन 25 साल के बाद जब रिव्यू किया गया तो पता लगा कि इस क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। इस सिलसिले में 1951 में निरन्तर स्त्रियों की संख्या 16 करोड़ 10 लाख 90 हजार थी वह आज बढ़कर 1981 में 25 करोड़ 10 लाख 30 हजार हो गई है। इस तरह से निरक्षरों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

स्त्रियों, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की शिक्षा के सिलसिले में शिक्षा विभाग की तरफ से आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये गए हैं। प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिए कहा गया है कि इसमें 1982 में 84 फीसदी लड़के भर्ती किए गए। लड़कियों का 6-11 वर्ष शिक्षा के लिए 66 प्रतिशत बताया गया है। लेकिन जब देखते हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की शिक्षा के बारे में तो वहां दिया गया है कि वह भर्ती 86 फीसदी हो गई है। यह पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसे लगा कि ये आंकड़े दफ्तर में बैठे ही दिए हैं। सारे देश की संस्थाओं में जो काम हो रहा है, वहां से आंकड़े संग्रहित करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। ये आंकड़े सही हो ही नहीं सकते। असम्भव है। इससे बड़ी असत्य बात और नहीं हो सकती कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की भर्ती 6-11 वर्ष की उम्र के लिए 86 फीसदी हो जाए और जनरल 84 फीसदी ही रहे। प्राइमरी शिक्षा की हालत बहुत खराब है। इसमें शक नहीं कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा का देश में विस्तार हुआ है। नए स्कूल खुले हैं और नई भर्ती भी हुई है। लेकिन जनवरी में नयी भर्ती की जाती है। शहरों में अगर सौ लड़के यदि भर्ती किए हैं तो वहां अधिक उपस्थिति ठीक रहती है। लेकिन, गांवों में तीस फीसदी से ज्यादा उपस्थिति नहीं हो पाती है। पांचवीं क्लास तक जाते-जाते सिर्फ तीस ही लड़के रह जाते हैं। ड्राप-आउट की भी बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। प्राइमरी शिक्षा के विस्तार के साथ-साथ शिक्षा को रुचिकर और आकर्षक बनाना है। साथ ही साथ जब बच्चे बड़े होने लगते हैं तो उन्हें घर और बाहर मां-बाप की सहायता के लिए दूसरे कामों में जुटना पड़ता है, नतीजा यह हो जाता है कि पेट की भूख शिक्षा की प्यास से ज्यादा ताकत-

वर हो जाती है। इसलिए किसी भी अवस्था में ड्राप-आउट बढ़ता जाता है और स्थिति बिगड़ती जाती है जब तक दिन का भोजन स्कूल का आकर्षण, शिक्षकों की योग्यता और प्रेम के व्यवहार में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा ड्राप-आउट की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

1951 से 1971 तक 12 फीसदी और 1971 से 1981 तक मुश्किल से सात (7) फीसदी साक्षरता बढ़ी है। संविधान की धारा 45 में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाया गया। 1960 तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा को लागू करने की बात की गई। उसके बाद सेन्ट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने कहा कि इसे 1984 तक पूरा करना है। आप जानते हैं कि अपने लक्ष्य से हम कितना पीछे हैं। अब यह कहा गया है कि 1990 तक हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा। राज्य मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि 25 से 35 वर्ष तक के युवकों की साक्षरता को पूरा करेंगे और इस काम को 1990 तक हमें पूरा करना है। मेरा निश्चित अनुमान है कि जिस गति से काम हो रहा है, अगर सरकार सन् दो हजार तक यह काम पूरा कर दे तो यह एक महान उपलब्धि होगी। सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय शिक्षक संघ ने अपनी मांगों के सिलसिले में काफी प्रयास किया, विभाग के पदाधिकारियों और मंत्री महोदया से, कि उनकी समस्याएं सुनी जाएं। उनका कहना है कि 13 राज्यों में उनसे बढ़ा हुआ वेतनमान उपलब्ध है। उनके प्रिंसिपल्स की बहाली के लिए कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद और दिल्ली में परीक्षाएं ली गईं और उसके बाद कह दिया गया कि परीक्षा बेकार हो गई। न तो रिजल्ट ही प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है और न ही बहाली की जा रही है। उन परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के अनुसार बहालियां की जाएं और उनके संघ से

वार्ता कर मंजूरी दी जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, पुरानी जो भर्ती की नीति अपनाई गई थी 1973 में जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में उसको साधारण परिवर्तन के साथ फिर लागू रखना चाहिये। उसमें जो इन्टरव्यू के लिये 40 मार्क्स थे वह ज्यादा थे और उसी को लेकर गड़बड़ी हो रही थी, और जिस गड़बड़ी का निराकरण करने के लिए नीति बदलने की बात कही गई परिवर्तन करके उसे प्रतिकूल दिशा में ला दिया गया जिससे विघटनकारी शक्तियों को बल मिला। इसलिये पुरानी भर्ती नीति को उपरोक्त संशोधन के साथ लागू करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य नेशनल और राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने वाली शक्तियों को बढ़ावा देना है। यह शिक्षा का केन्द्र बिन्दु होना चाहिये। यह चर्चा बारबार की जाती है, प्रधान मंत्री दोहराती ही हैं, लेकिन जितनी परियोजनायें शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं उसमें एक भी परियोजना ऐसी नहीं है जो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के तत्वों को पुष्ट करने, उनको शक्तिशाली बनाने में सहायक हो।

त्रिभाषी फार्मूला था, और विशेष कर उत्तर भारत के राज्यों में तेलगू, तमिल भाषाओं को पढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जाना था। कुछ राज्यों में निर्णय भी हुआ तीसरी भाषा के रूप में दक्षिण भारत की भाषायें पढ़ायी जायेंगी। लेकिन उसके लिये न कोई कोर्स है और न ही टीचर्स हैं। सच बात यह है कि उत्तर भारत में जहां कहा जाता है कि यह फार्मूला लागू है, उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

[श्री पीताम्बर सिंह]

एक यहां केन्द्रीय हिन्दी इंस्टीट्यूट है जिसके डायरेक्टर की बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। शिक्षा विभाग के सीधे नीचे जितनी संस्थायें काम कर रही हैं उनके बारे में भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं, और सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट उनमें सबसे ऊपर है। यही नहीं उसके डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ शिकायतें सुनी गई हैं कि वह महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं, फंड्स का गोलमाल किया है। उस बारे में इन्क्वायरी के लिए जांच की गई। शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों ने उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट भी दी, लेकिन पता चला है कि ऊपर के दबाव के चलते यह रिपोर्ट्स दबायी जा रही हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

एक बात और सुनने में आयी है दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को शिकायत है कि वह भेदभाव करते हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है तो यह हिन्दी भाषी लोगों के लिये उचित नहीं है कि दक्षिण भारत के लोगों में हमारे कार्यों से किसी प्रकार का असंतोष हो। यदि इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति को नहीं रोका गया तो हिन्दी का भविष्य अंधकारपूर्ण हो जाएगा। हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों को देश की एकता के लिए ही काम करना है।

उर्दू के प्रोमोशन के लिये एक ब्यूरो बनाया गया है उसने 12 वाल्यूम का 5 लाख रु० खर्च करके एक ऐनसाइक्लोपीडिया बनाया है। मैंने सुना है कि पाकिस्तान में ऐनसाइक्लोपीडिया तैयार करने की योजना बनाई गई है। यहां सारा वोल्जूमस तैयार है लेकिन प्रकाशित नहीं हुई हैं। 400 किताबें उस ब्यूरो ने प्रकाशित की हैं, अधिकतर कवितायें हैं और बड़ी आकर्षक

और रुचिकर हैं। लेकिन विज्ञान और टेक्नोलाजी पर एक भी किताब प्रकाशित नहीं हुई, और मैंने सुना है कि यह सारी वोल्जूमस सड़ रही हैं। अगर प्रकाशित की गई होती तो हिन्दुस्तान का नाम ऊंचा होता और इस ब्यूरो की कार्यवाहियां सारी दुनिया में उर्दू बोलने वालों के लिये एक बड़े संतोष की बात होती। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने देशों के और कितने स्थानों के प्राइवेट पैसे शिक्षण संस्थाओं में लगे हुए हैं, इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है और कितनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं इन पैसों पर और उनकी परियोजनाओं पर काम कर रही हैं? मुझे सन्देह है, जैसा कि रात-दिन सुना जा रहा है कि अमेरिकन मनी और सी० आई० ए० के लोग किस तरह से विश्वविद्यालयों में काम कर रहे हैं और वह शिक्षा व रिसर्च के नाम पर दूसरी कार्यवाहियों में इस देश में लगे हुए हैं।

इस देश की सुरक्षा, इंटेग्रेशन, धर्म निर्पेक्षता, एकता का प्रश्न है और देश के विकास का प्रश्न है। पता नहीं इस देश का राज कौन चलाता है? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक जगह कहा कि देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली का विकास होना चाहिये और कई बार उन्होंने यह दुहराया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा के विकास की जिम्मेदारी किस की है और शिक्षा-प्रणाली परीक्षा-प्रणाली बदलने का काम किस के जिम्मे है? देश को कौन चला रहा है, पता नहीं? ये देश को कहां ले जायेंगे? ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे आश्चर्य होता है यह सरकार चलती कैसे है।

इधर हमारे नेशनल म्यूजियम का कोई डायरेक्टर नहीं है। नेशनल म्यूजियम और

देश के दूसरे म्यूजियमों से सामान की चोरियां हो रही हैं। इसकी बड़ी-बड़ी कहानियां अखबारों में आ रही हैं। चोरी में बड़े-बड़े अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और इस देश के गिरोह काम कर रहे हैं। नेशनल म्यूजियम के डायरेक्टर की जगह खाली है।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि आर्किलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया का कोई डायरेक्टर आया है और उसने आते ही तमाम लोगों को सस्पेंड, डिमिसल और ट्रांसफर करने का धंधा शुरू कर दिया है। सुना गया है कि उनसे ज्यादा काबिल लोग उनके सबोर्डिनेट ही हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने पूरे विभाग को अशांत कर दिया है। वह काम करने के बजाय बाधाएं उपस्थित कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे और मोर्चों पर हम पिछड़े हुए हैं, वैसे ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हम पिछड़े हुए हैं।

अगर इस देश में जनतंत्र को सुरक्षित रखना है, महत्व देना है, उसे सही तरीके से सफल बनाना है तो आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक शिक्षित हो और उसे शिक्षित किया जाये।

हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि शिक्षा पर जितना व्यय किया जाना चाहिये, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है और जो योजनाएं चलाई भी जा रही हैं, उनमें से बहुत-सी कागज के ऊपर हैं, जैसे प्रौढ़ शिक्षा को ले लीजिये। इसका बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है और उस पर बहुत सारा रुपया खर्च करने का भी सरकार दावा करती है, लेकिन मैं और कहीं तो गया नहीं, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में जाप चले जायें तो यह प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की पाठशालाएं अगर

कहीं होंगी तो जो उसके अधिकारी होंगे उनको ही पता होगा, बाकी पब्लिक को पता नहीं कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के केन्द्र कौन से हैं। वह कागज पर ही होंगे। पैसे लिए जाते होंगे, लेकिन पढ़ने वाले लोग नहीं हैं।

अगर हम अपने बच्चों को बुनियादी रूप से ठीक तरह से नहीं पढ़ाएंगे, तो उनका भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं होगा, वे आगे भी अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं ग्रहण कर पाएंगे।

आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत यह है कि बुनियादी शिक्षा को फिर से गठित किया जाए, चलाया जाए। इस समय जो बेसिक एजुकेशन और प्राइमरी एजुकेशन चल रही है, वह एक दिखावा मात्र है, चाहे वह म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के प्राइमरी स्कूल की शिक्षा हो और चाहे जिला परिषद् के बेसिक स्कूल की शिक्षा हो। पढ़े-लिखों की जो संख्या दी जाती है, उसमें वह फिक्टीशस संख्या भी शामिल है, जिसे प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर्स को नियुक्त करने और बनाए रखने के लिए दिखाया जाता है। मैं दावा करता हूं कि आप देहात या शहर के किसी भी प्राइमरी स्कूल में चले जाइए, आपको पता चल जाएगा कि बाकायदा पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं है। एनरोलमेंट 100 विद्यार्थियों का हुआ है, नाम 100 विद्यार्थियों के लिखे हुए हैं और उसी के हिसाब से अध्यापक रखे हुए हैं, लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय किसी भी दिन मुआयना करें, या एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० को मुआयना करने के लिए कहें, तो वहां कभी भी 100 बच्चे हाजिर नहीं मिलेंगे, 80 भी नहीं मिलेंगे, मुश्किल से 80 हाजिर मिलेंगे। शिक्षा के आंकड़े हर साल

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं। उसमें बहुत कुछ योगदान इन फर्जी आंकड़ों का भी है।

कृषि मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : 50 तो पढ़ते हैं न।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : लेकिन फिक्टीशस 50 से हमारे साक्षरता के आंकड़े दुगुने हो जाते हैं। ऊपर से कहा जाता है कि अगर इतने बच्चे नहीं होंगे, तो हम स्कूल बन्द कर देंगे या टीचर्स कम कर देंगे। इस चक्कर में पड़ कर ये आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं। हर पाठशाला में ये फिक्टीशस आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं।

दो साल पहले मैं 31 जनवरी को अपने क्षेत्र में शारदा नदी के पार एक गांव में गया। मैंने लोगों से पूछा कि क्या कोई समस्याएं हैं। कहने लगे कि सामने यह बिल्डिंग दीख रही है। मैंने कहा कि दीख रही है, इसमें क्या खास बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जूनियर हाई स्कूल है। मैंने कहा कि होगा, इसमें भी कौन सी खास बात है। उन्होंने बताया कि जुलाई से लेकर आज 31 जनवरी तक यह स्कूल कभी नहीं खुला है। मैंने कहा कि 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त को तो जरूर स्टाफ आया होगा, उसने राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराया होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि 26 जनवरी को खाली हैड मास्टर झंडा फहरा कर गए हैं और 15 अगस्त को झंडा नहीं फहराया गया।

मैंने डी० एम० से इसकी शिकायत की। दो महीने बाद मुझे जवाब मिला कि इस जूनियर हाई स्कूल का डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर ने दो बार मुआयना किया है और इसको ठीक चलते पाया गया है।

देहात में प्राइमरी स्कूल और जूनियर हाई स्कूल में ऐसे टीचर हैं, जो महीने में शायद दस दिन स्कूल में जाते होंगे। यह बात कहते हुए मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं है। न ही मैं किसी पर इल्जाम लगाना चाहता हूँ। यह तो नग्न सत्य है। कोई भी सरकार आए, यह काम कभी बन्द नहीं हुआ। कुछ टीचर्स ऐसे हैं, जो साल-साल भर स्कूल नहीं जाते, मगर तनखाह ले रहे हैं। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन हमारे समाज के बच्चों के लिए रीढ़ है। अगर वही ठीक नहीं होगी, तो आगे कैसे सुधार होगा ?

मैं एक दो बातें और रखना चाहता हूँ। नकल की समस्या बड़ा भयानक रूप धारण कर रही है। वैसे इसकी कोई जरूरत भी नहीं है। कहते हैं कि इम्तहान के लिए पढ़ने की जरूरत क्या है? बगैर पढ़े-लिखे तो मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं, राष्ट्रपति हो सकते हैं, हमें क्या जरूरत है पढ़ने की? वह कहते हैं पढ़े-लिखे तुम्ही ठीक? हम बगैर पढ़े-लिखे ही ठीक हैं। हम भारत का सबसे बड़ा ओहदा भी संभाल सकते हैं। तुम में वह कैपेसिटी नहीं है। हम उसके लिए सेलेक्ट किए जा सकते हैं। तो लड़के पढ़ते नहीं और नकल होती है, उस नकल को रोकते नहीं। इसी तरीके से परीक्षाएं समय पर नहीं होतीं। किसी यूनिवर्सिटी की परीक्षा कभी हो रही है तो किसी की कभी हो रही है। किसी-किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में तो एक-एक साल के बाद पिछले साल का इम्तहान हो रहा है। सारी शिक्षा का सत्यानाश हो रहा है। कभी आपने जून में भी इम्तहान सुना था किसी जमाने में? मार्च तक या 15 अप्रैल तक सारे इम्तहान हो जाया करते थे। आज जून जुलाई अगस्त सितम्बर, सभी महीनों में इम्तहान होते हैं और जब जरा

सा आन्दोलन हो जाय तो वह डेट और आगे बढ़ा दी जाती है। चाहे जब इम्तहान दे लो, चाहे जब नकल कर लो। पास अगर होना है तो उन्हें करना पड़ेगा चाहे पढ़ें या न पढ़ें। यह शिक्षा की जो प्रणाली है उस का हाल है। तो कैसे यह देश तरक्की करेगा? कैसे इसमें अच्छे नागरिक पैदा होंगे?

श्री मूल चंद डागा : कैसे पार्लियामेंट में पढ़े-लिखे लोग आएंगे ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : जी हां। डागा जी के समान कोई नहीं है। यह हर समय डिग करते रहते हैं। बहुत गहरा डिग करते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी टीचर्स ने हड़ताल की। वहां दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है। या तो सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए, या मैनेजमेंट को ही पावर दीजिए। आपने मैनेजमेंट भी रखा हुआ है जबकि उसको पावर्स कुछ भी नहीं हैं। दिखावे का मैनेजमेंट है। वह न उनको सस्पेंड कर सकता है न उनके खिलाफ अनुशासन की कार्यवाही कर सकता है। तनखाह सरकार पूरी देती है। तो इस मैनेजमेंट को बीच में रखा क्यों है? उसके रहने से नुकसान यह हो रहा है कि टीचर्स के ऊपर कोई अनुशासन नहीं रहा। मैनेजमेंट को कोई ताकत नहीं और इंस्पेक्टर साहब को इतनी फुर्सत नहीं कि वहां जा कर देख लें। वहां चले भी जायें तो उस टीचर का ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते। तो या तो इस शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए, सब स्कूल एक साथ आ जाएं और या मैनेजमेंट को पावर दीजिए उनको चेक कर सके। यह काम तो आपको करना होगा नहीं तो शिक्षा को आपने बिलकुल खत्म कर

दिया है, यही कहना चाहिए। बहुत से लोग मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे। मैनेजमेंट उनका कुछ नहीं कर सकता। खाली दिखावे का मैनेजर है, छुट्टी आएगी तो सैंक्शन कर देगा।

दूसरी बात—इतनी बड़ी हड़ताल हो गई। सरकार कह रही है कि हर मैनेजमेंट को चाहिए कि उनकी छुट्टी सैंक्शन कर दे किसी किस्म की भी। दो महीने चाहे हड़ताल की हो, उनकी छुट्टी ड्यू हो या न हो, उनको दो महीने की तनखाह दिलवा रही है। तनखाह उनको मिलनी है, छुट्टी सैंक्शन करनी है। तो आप अपने आप छुट्टी सैंक्शन कर लीजिए, अपने आप स्कूल चला लीजिए, बीच में मैनेजमेंट को क्यों बना रखा है? उसकी जरूरत क्या है? और अगर रखा है तो पावर दीजिए। डिटरिओरेशन हो रहा है, टीचर्स पढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं। पढ़ाने में टीचर्स का मन नहीं लग रहा है क्योंकि उन के ऊपर अनुशासन रखने वाला कोई नहीं है। सरकार का भी अनुशासन नहीं है और मैनेजमेंट का भी अनुशासन नहीं है।

एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बालाहार योजना आपने चला रखी है। यह बालाहार योजना प्रौढ़ाहार योजना में बदल गई है। जितने बड़े लोग हैं वह सब डकार जाते हैं और बच्चे तक एक तोला, एक रत्ती तक नहीं पहुंचता। इसका इंस्पेक्शन भी हो जाता है, मुआयना भी हो जाता है, सब कुछ हो जाता है। मैं चुनौती देता हूं किसी भी जिले में आप देख लीजिए, इस बालाहार योजना का 25 प्रतिशत भी सही यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ हो तो आप जो चाहें सजा दें।

18.00 hrs.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप चाहे

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

कितनी भी योजनाएँ क्यों न बनायें जब तक इस देश की बच्चियों और लड़कियों की शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक यह देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता है और न समाज मजबूत हो सकता है। यदि आप एक लड़की को शिक्षा देते हैं तो उसके द्वारा सारे परिवार को शिक्षा मिलती है क्योंकि वह कहीं बेटी है, कहीं बहू है और कहीं मां है। वह अपनी सन्तान के साथ-साथ दूसरों को भी योग्य बनाती है। लेकिन आज लड़कियों की शिक्षा की घोर उपेक्षा हो रही है। बैकवर्ड इन्डिया में तो लड़कियों की शिक्षा नाम की चीज ही नहीं है। मैं पीलीभीत से यहां पर आता हूँ जिस से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड कोई दूसरा जिला नहीं होगा। लखीमपुर उसके साथ मिला हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ आप वहां पर लड़कियों का एक डिग्री कालेज खोलें। वहां पर कन्याओं का इण्टरमीडिएट कालेज कोई नहीं है। शिक्षा मन्त्री तो स्वयं एक महिला हैं, वे इस बात को जानती हैं कि लड़कियों को पढ़ाने से इस देश का कितना भला हो सकेगा। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि लड़कियों को शिक्षा देने से, आप जो आज शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार करना चाहते हैं, वह स्वयं हो जायेगा।

आज विद्यार्थियों, टीचर्स और मैनेजमेंट में भी जो अनरेस्ट है उसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। एग्जामिनेशन आप सही टाइम पर करवायें तथा पढ़ाई को कड़ाई के साथ करवायें। अगर कोई धमकी दे तो उससे भी आप कड़ाई के साथ निपटिए। छुरा और बन्दूक लेकर लोग वहां बैठें इसको भी आप रोकिए। जिस तरह से आज पंजाब जल रहा है उसी तरह से यदि इसको भी आप

जलाना चाहे तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। मैं तो केवल सुभाव ही दे सकता हूँ, करना आप ही को है।

नेशनल लैंग्वेज के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि संविधान में एक आर्टिकल (343) है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the Business Advisory Committee has decided that we will sit late beyond 6 P.M. We dispensed with lunch hours also. You know, for your information, we are very much behind schedule. We should have taken up today the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. We are still discussing the Ministry of Education and Culture. We have to complete the discussions on the Ministry of Commerce. We are very much behind schedule. There is a complaint being made that we do not discuss all demands. Therefore, I want all the hon. members to cooperate in their own interest and remain in the House.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): You have to take the consensus of the House on whether we want to continue the discussions beyond 6 P. M. or not. Simply saying that the Business Advisory Committee has taken the decision has no meaning. You have to take the consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling all hon. Members who have given their names. As a matter of fact, the ruling party has withdrawn some names of their hon. Members because there is no time and we have got to keep up to the time schedule.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The House will just continue according to the consensus of the House. What is the consensus of the House? You have to take that into account.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I take it.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : You have to ask the Hon. Members to express their view.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't you agree to sit late ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In the morning also, Hon. Speaker has given his consent that this subject should be completed today and I requested the Leaders of the Opposition Parties also. We can sit a little longer and complete the discussion today.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We can take up the other matters tomorrow. What happens is we do not discuss very important Ministries also if we do not sit late.

We could not discuss very important Ministries, That also you must consider... What is the difficulty for you ? I am allowing everybody who wants to speak. We cannot look to everybody's convenience. Our interest is that we must have maximum discussion in the House. Therefore I am asking you. All have spoken except you. Mr. Roy, yourself and one more member. All the hon. Members from the ruling Party are prepared to withdraw so that the time can be saved. Can you not co-operate ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The leaders of the Parties have agreed to this proposal in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time taken by you now can well be utilised for discussion.

Now, Mr. Gangwar may please conclude.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Sir I would like to draw the attention of the House to Art 343 regarding the official language. It says :

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari scripts. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) for a period of 15 years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall

continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में दिए हुए आर्टिकल के अनुसार अब तक आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? हो सकता है कि कोई कहे इंग्लिश होनी चाहिए या कोई कहे दूसरी भाषा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब तक हमारे संविधान में लिखा है, तब तक ये हमारा धर्मशास्त्र है इसमें लिखा है कि 15 साल तक इंग्लिश चलेगी, लेकिन 15 साल में हम कोशिश करके हिन्दी को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के रूप में अपना लेंगे—इस संबंध में आपने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आप संविधान की इस आत्मा को मान्यता देंगे, जिसके अन्दर सब बातें निहित हैं ?

अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि शिक्षा के ऊपर आप अधिक धन खर्च करें। इसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अच्छी तरह चलायें, इसको पंसारी की दुकान न बनने दें। बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने कहा है कि पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं चलने चाहिए मैं भी इस विचारधारा से सहमत हूँ। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दुर्गति किसी विभाग में नहीं है, जितनी कि इस विभाग में है, यह भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बन कर रह गया है। उदहारण देने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि आप सभी जानते हैं, इसको दूर करना चाहिए। इससे इस देश का भविष्य, हमारे बच्चों का भविष्य जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए इस पर आपको गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

18.10 hrs.

**STATEMENT re : CALLING OFF
OF STRIKE BY PORT AND
DOCK WORKERS**

THE MINISTER of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : As the hon. Members are aware, the port and dock workers in the major ports resorted to strike in all the ten major ports from the mid-night of 15/16th March, 1984 over their demands for wage revision to be effective from 1-1-1984 for a period of four years. Negotiations with representatives of the four major federations were however continued. I am happy to inform the Hon. Members that, after protracted discussing, a broad understanding for the settlement of the demands was arrived at in the night of 10-4-1984. As a result of the understanding reached, the aforesaid four federation called off the strike in all the ten Major Ports with immediate effect and normal work is being resumed today. The formal settlement is being drafted jointly and is expected to be signed shortly.

2. The main benefits, which are envisaged in the settlement are uniform increase of Rs. 91/- in pay to all employees on rolls as on 31-12-1983 and 1-1-1984, revision of pay scales by merger of D.A. of Rs. 59 in pay, fitment at next higher stage in revised pay scale, benefit of 2 additional increments in the revised scale, grant of H.R.A. in a phased manner during the period of 4 years of settlement at rates ranging from 10% to 30% depending on the classification of the cities, 50% increase in washing allowance and revision of existing piece-rates/incentive rates and special pays and special allowance by 14%. The gross financial implications of the Settlement are expected to be about Rs. 44.7 crores per annum against the federations' last minimum demand indicated at about Rs. 57 crores and Government's offer of about Rs. 40 crores.

3. I take this opportunity of thanking all other departments of the Central Government and the State Governments

and local authorities concerned as well as the unions' volunteers for rendering assistance to Port Authorities in carrying out the essential services and in keeping the supply of vital commodities. I sincerely hope that the settlement will bring lasting peace in the major Ports and that the port and dock workers will cooperate with port managements in all respects for improving the efficiency and productivity in major ports.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : You must thank the Naval authorities for that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You must also thank the workers. I only want that the Government is honest to implement when once a decision is arrived.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : You must also appreciate the liberal policy of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : You may not say but the leaders of the Federation have acknowledged that openly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am happy that we have had a discussion here in the House and it has been settled very well. I also said in the end at that time that it should not be treated as a prestige issue and both sides must settle this issue. It has been done now. I am quite happy about it. I also thank the Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It could have been done much earlier.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY ; I do not want to go into the merits.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Satyasadan Chakraborty does not represent the workers.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA
 BORTY : I do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He represents the teacher-workers.

Shri R. P. Yadav.

18 14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
 (GENERAL), 1984-85.

Ministry of Education and Culture—Contd.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस मुल्क को आजाद हुए करीब 36 वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन आज तक शिक्षा की कोई नीति देश में नहीं बन पाई है और यह सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति कितनी जागरूक है, वह इसी से आप जान सकते हैं कि शिक्षा जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, उसकी इन्चार्ज स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है। कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को कुछ ज्यादा सुविधा होती है और वे कुछ मामलों में स्वयं फैसले ले सकते हैं, जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर नहीं ले सकते हैं। इस बात से भी आप देख सकते हैं कि सरकार शिक्षा को कितना महत्व देती है, आज 6 बजे के बाद भी शिक्षा पर बहस कर रहे हैं, हमारे चाहने या न चाहने के बाद भी आप के आदेश के मुताबिक यह बहस जारी है—इससे जाहिर होता है कि आप शिक्षा के साथ कैसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अंग्रेजी का मुख्य रूप से प्रचार हुआ, क्योंकि प्रशासन चलाने के लिए उन्हें अंग्रेजी जानने वाले क्लर्कों और अफसरों की जरूरत थी। लेकिन उनके जाने के बाद जब यह सरकार आई तो बारबार

यहां पर कहा गया कि हम शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन लायेंगे, ताकि देश का लाभ हो सके, लेकिन आपको यह जान कर हैरत होगी कि आज तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक्स-पेरिमेन्ट्स ही हो रही हैं। आज तक उसका फाइनल शेष इस मुल्क के सामने आया ही नहीं। आपने शुरू में कहा था कि बुनियादी शिक्षा देंगे, फिर आपने उसे हटा दिया। फिर आपने अंग्रेजी को कहा कि कम्पलसरी होगी लेकिन बाद में कहा कि उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। फिर बाद में आपने एसेसमेंट चलाया और उसको भी खत्म कर दिया है और आज यह 10 + 2 चला रहे हैं लेकिन वह भी देश में सब जगह नहीं चल पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अगर आप देश में शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं और वास्तव में शिक्षा ही माध्यम होगा देश को आगे ले जाने का और हमारे मुल्क का भविष्य क्या होगा, वह भी शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है लेकिन आप शिक्षण संस्थाओं में जाकर देखिये कि क्या हो रहा है। शिक्षा की एक नीति तो अवश्य ही होनी चाहिए कि अगर देश व्यापी शिक्षा की नीति नहीं होगी, तो यह देश आगे नहीं जा पाएगा। आप अगर शिक्षण संस्थाओं में जाएं, तो वहां जाकर आपको मायूसी होगी यह देख कर कि वास्तव में इस मुल्क के बनाने वाले लोगों ने और मुल्क को आजादी दिलाने वाले लोगों ने शिक्षा के बारे में यह सोचा था कि शिक्षा का इस तरह से प्रचार और प्रसार होगा कि गांव के लोगों को भी वही सुविधाएं दी जा सकेंगी जोकि शहरों के लोगों को दी जाती हैं, पर आप कहीं वह चीज नहीं पाएंगे। मैं तो यह चार्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज सरकार शिक्षा के माध्यम से मुल्क में अलग-अलग क्लास

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

क्रीयेट करना चाहती है। आप यह देखें कि जो काफी पैसे वाले लोग हैं, उनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, उनके नीचे के जो कर्मचारी हैं या अपर क्लास के लोग हैं या बड़े अफसर हैं, उनके बच्चे सेन्ट्रल स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और फिर शहर में जो दूसरे लोग रहते हैं, उनके बच्चे म्यूनिसिपल स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं लेकिन देहात में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके बच्चे ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जहां पर छत नहीं है। आप को यह जान कर हैरत होगी, अभी भी जहां से मैं आता हूं बिहार से, वहां पर 100 में से 80 स्कूल ऐसे हैं, जिन के ऊपर छत नहीं है, घास-फूस की भी छत नहीं है और वे आसमान के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि चार तरह की जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उसमें चार तरह के बच्चे पढ़ कर निकल रहे हैं और जब उन के सामने कोई एक समस्या आएगी, तो चार तरह का समाधान उस समस्या का होगा क्योंकि चार तरह के अलग-अलग पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को बेसी तालीम दी गई है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि ये जो अच्छे कपड़े पहनते हैं, जो अंग्रेजी बोल सकते हैं, जो टेबुल डिस्सिपलिन को जानते हैं, जो अच्छी तरह से चम्मच और छुरी पकड़ कर खाना खा सकते हैं, उनको क्लास 1 सर्विस में भेजा जाएगा और ये वे लोग ही मुल्क पर शासन करते हैं। दूसरे जो इससे कम दर्जे के लोग होंगे, उनको उनसे कुछ नीचे रखा जाएगा और तीसरे को और नीचे और जो चौथा होगा, उसको उसी स्कूल का टीचर बनाकर भेजा जाएगा, जिसमें वह वह बिना छप्पर के, बिना छत के पढ़ा होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह कब

तक चलता रहेगा। बार बार इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी इस के बारे में कहा गया है और आप कहते हैं कि हम आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के दोनों तरफ से और सदन के बाहर भी यह मांग कई बार की जा चुकी है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को एबोलिश किया जाए। समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसा करने में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है और पब्लिक स्कूलों को एबोलिश क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता। आप यह सोचिये कि सारे बच्चे मुल्क के बच्चे हैं और वे पढ़कर वास्तव में मुल्क के नागरिक होंगे। तो फिर आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता।

आप की मंशा बड़ी अच्छी है और हमारी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी कुछ करना भी चाहती हैं। हमें जानकारी है कि उन्होंने विदेशों का भ्रमण भी किया है और वहां पर जो शिक्षा पद्धति है, उसको भी जाकर देखा है। वे चाहती हैं कि यहां पर भी ऐसा ही हो। इस से पहले हमें मालूम है कि श्री नूरुल हसन, जो पहले शिक्षा मंत्री थे, वे जी० डी० आर० और सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों में देख कर आए थे और उन्होंने चाहा था कि उसी तरह की शिक्षा यहां पर प्रदान की जाए। फिर पता नहीं क्या दिक्कत हो रही है सरकार को, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जो एलीमेंटरी स्कूल है, उन के स्तर को ऊपर उठाना चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि ऊपर वाले को नीचे किया जाए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : वही करिये । मैं यूनिवर्सिटी की बात कर रहा हूँ । आप पैसे वाले हैं । आप के बच्चे इन स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे होंगे, इसलिए आप को यह बात समझ में नहीं आएगी । यह गांवों का मुल्क है और यहां पर 100 में से 80 स्कूलों में छतें नहीं हैं और आसमान के नीचे बैठ कर बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है । जो बेसिक फॅसिलिटीज हैं, वे इन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए । आपने कहा कि दिन का खाना देगे लेकिन कहां मिल पाता है वह दिन का खाना । आपने कहा कि कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन हम करेंगे लेकिन कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन करने में आप को क्या दिक्कत हो रही है । गांवों में गरीब लोगों के बच्चे स्कूलों में जाएंगे, तो काम क्या कर पाएंगे । मां-बाप चाहते हैं कि वे काम करें और अपना पेट भरें और मां-बाप का पेट भरें । यह स्थिति इस मुल्क की है । आप की परिकल्पना थी कि 14 वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों को कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन देगे लेकिन आज कहां यह हो रहा है । यदि आप गांवों में जाएंगे, तो यह पाएंगे कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है । आपके आंकड़े क्या हैं, वे मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम मुल्क के जिस हिस्से से आते हैं, वहां पर बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं । इसलिए पढ़ने नहीं जाते क्योंकि स्कूल में छत नहीं है । घास पर स्कूल लगते हैं या उनमें पढ़ाई नहीं होती है । इसलिए बच्चे वहां जाना नहीं चाहते । ज्यादातर गांव के ही शिक्षक हैं जो अपनी खेती बाड़ी के तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और शिक्षण के तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं । इसलिये हमको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि वहां का पढ़ा हुआ बच्चा भी आगे जाकर देश में प्रशासन या राजनीति में या अन्य क्षेत्र में काम कर सके । इसलिए मैं

आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस देश में शिक्षा के माध्यम से क्लासेस क्रिएट कर रही है । इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए ।

आज शिक्षा संस्थाओं की क्या हालत है । आज समय पर परीक्षाएं नहीं हो पाती हैं । बिहार में मैं आता हूँ । दो-दो साल पीछे परीक्षाएं चलती हैं । कहा जाता है कि अनुशासनहीनता है । इस अनुशासनहीनता का दायित्व किस पर है । मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि एन० सी० सी० आदि के जरिए आप कम से कम अनुशासन तो ला ही सकते हैं । अनुशासन की आदत डालने के लिए आप प्रत्येक शिक्षण संस्था में एन० सी० सी० या ए० सी० सी० को कम्पलसरी कर दीजिए ताकि अनुशासन की भावना पैदा हो सके । इसमें आपका कोई ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होने वाला नहीं है, सिर्फ बिल की आवश्यकता है ।

इसी प्रकार जो कांस्टीट्यूट कालेजेज हैं, उनमें जो प्रोफेसर हैं उनको सरकारी की अधिकारी की तरह सुविधाएं दी गई हैं । लेकिन ये प्रोफेसर बिना त्यागपत्र दिए हुए एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० हो सकते हैं । इसमें अलग-अलग विचारों के लोग जाते हैं और ये उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर अपने आइडियाज थोपने की कोशिश करते हैं । श्री चक्रवर्ती शायद मेरे विचार से सहमत नहीं होंगे लेकिन इस प्रकार की सुविधा को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए । ताकि ये अपने आइडियाज को उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर न थोप सकें ।

तीसरी बात मैं राष्ट्रभाषा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । एक माननीय सदस्य कोट कर रहे थे कि संविधान में आपने कहा है कि 15 साल के अन्दर हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

भाषा का दर्जा दे दिया जाएगा। हमें पिछले दिनों सोवियत यूनियन जाने का सौभाग्य मिला था। वहाँ एमपीज का डेलीगेशन गया था। वहाँ की एक एम० पी० ने मजाक में कहा कि आप पोलिटिकली तो आजाद हो गए हैं लेकिन भाषा के दृष्टिकोण से अभी भी गुलाम हैं। सिर्फ आप का ही डेलीगेशन ऐसा है जिसके लिए 4 तरह के इंटरप्रैटर्स का इंतजाम किया गया है। अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, साउथ इंडियन लैंग्वेज जानने वाला और बंगाली जानने वाला। क्या हम एक तरह की राष्ट्रीय संपर्क भाषा भी नहीं बना सकते हैं। रोज इस बात को उठाया जाता है। शुरू में एक समय था, उस समय अगर जोर दिया गया होता तो कम से कम राष्ट्रीय संपर्क भाषा तो बन ही जाती। वह नहीं हो पाया। साउथ में आज यह समस्या और बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिए आपका कमिटेमेंट था। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप देखें। कम से कम राष्ट्रभाषा न बन सके किसी कारण से और आपको कमिटेमेंट से थोड़ा पीछे जाना भी पड़े तो कम से कम एक राष्ट्रीय संपर्क भाषा तो होना भी चाहिए ताकि देश के सारे लोग यदि कहीं भी चले जाएं तो एक भाषा के माध्यम से बोल तो सकें। हमें खेद है कि बहुत से हमारे प्रतिनिधि जो बाहर जाते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में बोलने का प्रयास करते हैं या फिर अपनी रीजनल भाषा बोलने का प्रयास करते हैं। इंटरप्रैटर्स की व्यवस्था हो यह अलग बात है लेकिन इससे देश के खिलाफ एक वातावरण बनता है कि यह एक मुल्क है जो 36-37 वर्ष के बाद भी अपनी राष्ट्रीय संपर्क भाषा भी नहीं बना पाया। एक भाषा में ये लोग बोल भी नहीं सकते हैं। एक तरह की

बोली नहीं बोल सकते। इसलिए, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि हिन्दी के लिए जो संविधान में वायदा किया हुआ है, उसको पूरा करें। जे० एन० यू० की स्थापना इसलिये हुई थी कि देश के विभिन्न भागों से लड़के आएँ। उनको इस तरह का आदर्श बनाया जाये कि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज भी फालो करें। वहाँ के एडमिशन के बारे में भी कहा गया था पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोग उसमें आयेंगे। लेकिन, वहाँ तो अच्छे घरों से लड़के आते हैं और फटाफट अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं।.....

(व्यवधान) पिछले दिनों वहाँ पर काफी हंगामा हुआ है। चाहे चन्द्राकर कमेटी वाली हो, अंततोगत्वा जवाबदेही सरकार की ही है। पिछली बार मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि यह आटोनोमस आरगेनाइजेशन है इसलिए हमारे हाथ में यह नहीं है। आखिर, फिक्षा पर कंट्रोल तो आपका ही है। जितनी भी आटोनोमस यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, वे भी आपकी गाइड-लाइन्स को फालो करती हैं। अगर वहाँ गड़बड़ी होती है तो उसको कौन देखेगा? आपको इंटरफेयर करना पड़ेगा। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि गांव के बच्चों को वहाँ पर एडमिशन मिले तो पुरानी एडमिशन पालिसी की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। पिछले दिनों यहाँ पर कहा गया कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है चाहे वह एडमिशन, नौकरी या प्रमोशन का हो। आरक्षण के संबंध में दूसरी तरफ, जो पिछड़े हुये लोगों को आरक्षण मिला हुआ है, उसे आप छीनना चाहते हैं। सरकार की दो तरह की नीति हमें समझ में नहीं आती। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदया जब जवाब दें तो इस पर अवश्य रोशनी डालें। यूनिफार्मिटी भाफ एजुकेशन लाने का आपका विचार है या नहीं? यह आप कब तक करना चाहती

है ? इनडिसीप्लीन का माहौल शिक्षण संस्थाओं में बना हुआ है, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये । एन० सी० सी० को कंपलसरी किया जाना चाहिये । टीचर्स या प्रोफेसर्स जो चुनकर आते हैं, वे भी सरकारी पदाधिकारियों की तरह होने चाहिये और नौकरी से त्यागपत्र देकर आना चाहिये ताकि अपने आइडियाज जबर्दस्ती न थोप सकें । हमारा मुल्क जो बना लेकिन चरित्र नहीं बन पाया । शिक्षा का इस तरह का केरीकुलम हो जिससे पता लग सके कि किस तरह लोगों ने मुल्क के लिये कुर्बानी दी थी । स्कूल या कालेज में जब कोई व्यक्ति परीक्षा देने जाता है तो कम से कम पांच या छः उसके पीछे रहते हैं । वे सब उसको परीक्षा दिलाने के लिये जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाये अन्यथा आज बी० ए० और एम० ए० पढ़े हुये एक सेन्टेंस नहीं लिख सकते । हमें अपना स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा रखना चाहिये ताकि दुनिया के सामने अपना सिर न झुकाना पड़े ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the fag end of the day all of us are tired and I am also tired and I am not going to take much of the time of the House and I would certainly not like to repeat very important points that have been raised in the discussion by my hon. friends.

I would like to mention that more than 320 points have been stressed through different cut Motions on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, and I say that every point was relevant to education. In a way, these were the 20 problems concerning Education and yet it was thought that there were other Ministries that should carry greater importance and more time was allotted to them. Why only four five hours for the Educa-

tion Ministry ? The thin attendance in this House does not sadden me because it has happened throughout the discussions on various Ministries, whether it was Defence, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and others. But so far as education is concerned, if I had any say in the affairs of Parliament, if I could organise the convergence of opinion on the opposition side, as also on the ruling party side, there should have been a whip for everybody to be present today. That is the importance that should have been attached.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But you have yourself not issued a whip.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We are three members in this house. I am here; one member has gone to the constituency and another Member is indisposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody does not talk about himself, but they talk about other people. That is the difficulty.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now, in this country there are two examples when education received priority. And if you carry out a survey, you will find Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah were there. Who gave first priority to education. When Shri Jawharlal Nehru asked Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad as to how he would like to serve the nation, he was one person of that eminence, who said that it could be done through education. As far as Sheikh Mohammed Aladullah is concerned, barring a period of 8 or 9 months, he always held the portfolio of education with him.

Some Members spoke about rigging in the examinations. With a certain amount of pride. I must inform my colleagues here that Jammu and Kashmir is the State which has been free from rigging in the examinations. It was in 1975 when Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah became the Chief Minister of the State that he went to the examination halls himself to see that there was no copying. And in a

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

very big Public gathering, he said that in future we wanted to have Jawaharlals; Iqbals and Tagores among us and with this kind of drama *i. e.* unfairness in the examination we would never have a Nehru, Tagore or Iqbal in future. And that message was listened to by the people of Jammu and Kashmir with great respect. There are instances here and there of rigging in examinations, but the kind of drama that is happening in UP and other places but I can say with a certain amount of pride that we are free from that trouble the examinations in J & K are free from the menace of copying.

Now, coming to the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Education, I was just going through the report, and I must say that this is the best report I have seen so far. The report of the Ministry of Defence was very good, but the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs was bald and sketchy; that was an insult to the Parliament. But this report is by far the best and I think the Ministry has worked hard for this, but I do not think that this reflects that the Ministry's achievement spectacular. This does not reflect its real achievements. I will not go into details. Despite the fact that it is a comprehensive report, and it reflects the good work done by the Ministry in certain areas, it does not reflect its real achievements.

I will not go from one section to another. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive report. I will take up only two areas, because I have promised that I will not repeat what others have covered. I will come to universalization of education, and then take up adult education. I do not charge the Minister of incompetence or anything also but she must rise to the occasion and put forth the demand before the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, and organize a debate. Education does not carry importance. It does not have adequate funds. We want to have a revolution in the country, and it can come only through education. For 1983-84, the Report says that the budget on education constituted 2.67% of the total Plan outlay. Seven

years before, there was a debate in this country on an article by one Amrik Singh. It appeared in the 'Illustrated Weekly'. They said that we were the poorest of the poor in the world, because only 3% of our national budget was spent on education. But we have continued to be poor all these years. It is something shameful. So, the Minister has to rise to the occasion.

Somebody wanted a Cabinet rank for the Education Minister. She can get a promotion. That will not change matters. It is the urge and the interest that matter. So, I do not blame the hon. Minister. She must have exhibited an interest in education. But she must now rise to the occasion and put forth the demand to the Planning Commission, the Cabinet and go to the Prime Minister, and also organize a debate in the country. What can we do with this 3% of the total budget? Yet, want to have a drama of doing hundred and one thing.

There is a very long list in this good report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The various allocations made by different legislatures in the country can also be taken into consideration. Then the percentage with increases.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They talk of universalization of education, then about Educational Technology Programme, Population Education Programme, Orientation Programme, Physical Education Programme, Higher Education Programme, Technical Education Programme and the Adult Education Programme, and also the talk about the system of scholarships, book promotion etc. They talk of many things. But with the kind of meagre budget, they cannot do anything. What is the percentage out of this meagre budget, which is spent on elementary education? It is very important. I am not interested in giving a figure which may not be correct. But I have a hunch that roughly 70% goes to education, which includes research. What remains for rural, elementary sector?

They want to tell us that they are going to do this and that. I do not suppose they will achieve much.

Initially, I said that education did not have any importance in this country, because if they correlate education with economic development and see the drama of education in America, Britain France and even Russia, they will see that they planned education first, and then related with economic development.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Why say, even Russia ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I said so, because theirs is a slightly different system. I am speaking about what is possible under a democratic pattern.

On page (xii) of the Annual Report under conclusion, they say as follows :

“Education is essentially a threefold process of imparting information, training in skill and cultivation of values. It is the aim of the Government to intensify its efforts in this direction. The programmes enumerated have effectively taken off the ground and bid fair to expand and prove socially and educationally effective in the years ahead.”

On page (vii) of the Report, in the first line, they say as follows :

“The most important problems in the field of education in India are: (i) spread of literacy and (ii) universalisation of elementary education. The Sixth Plan lays emphasis on minimum essential education to all citizens irrespective of their age, sex and residence. Highest priority has, therefore been assigned to the programme of universalisation of elementary education for the children of age-group of 6-14 and literacy for adults in the age-group 15-35.”

I would say it is a fraud played with us. But I don't think the Minister appears to be involved in a kind of fraudulent practice. So I don't use the word 'fraud', but, certainly, they have tried to throw dust into our eyes.

जैसा कि उर्दू में कहते हैं, धूल भोंक दी है हमारी आंखों में ।

You talk of universalisation of education without doing anything for it ; you talk of literacy programme and adult education programme ; you are not doing at all anything. Then they talk of 20-point programme. I do not believe in the politics of 20-point programme, but I have seen the economic aspect of it. I can say without any fear of contradiction that the Prime Minister's 20-point programme is a very laudable programme. I have no information about 17 points. I do not know what has happened to them because Congress I Members have been praising the Prime Minister ; they praise each other and say that much has been achieved under those 17 points. But, so far as 3 points are concerned, one relates to production of text-books the other relates to production of exercise note books for the children of weak-sections. Those two points should be deleted, because nothing is being done for that. They have invoked the provision of that charter and they say on page (vii) of the Annual Report as follows :

“Monitoring of Point 16 of the New 20-point programme relating to universalisation of elementary education and adult education was continued during the year under report.”

Talking of 20-point programme and thinking that they are doing a lot more than they could do otherwise for universalisation of education and for promotion of adult education, is absolutely incorrect. I don't think the hon. Minister has any facts to organise a rebuttal when I say that nothing has been done for universalisation of education and nothing is being done for adult education because when they talk of 20-point programme, as if that is by itself a panacea. I feel it is a great hoax because they have not

[Prof Saifuddin Soz]

proved in the Report that what they could not do otherwise they have done it through 20-point programme. For instance, you say you are going to achieve a constitutional goal of universalisation of adult education and you are doing a constitutional duty to make all adults literate. How have you done that? You cannot prove it through a figure which is dependable. For instance, you say that additional enrolment in 1983-84 in class 1-8 is to exceed the target of 47.02 lakhs. This is a very laudable target, but this is not a big target. Even if you achieve it, you will not have done any duty in to this country, I will tell you just now. You say, that "the likely achievement in the first four years of the Plan would be 95.95 lakhs", as if an uphill task would be done by achieving this figure. And you say, that supportive system of non-formal education will give you 25.64 lakhs. It is only a jargaon, Mr. Chairman.

AN HON. MEMBER : Say 'Mr. Deputy Speaker.'

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Is it unconstitutional to call you 'Mr. Chairman'? When I say, 'Chairman' I mean 'Speaker'.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : But you never say correctly 'Mr. Deputy-Speaker.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the fog end of the day he is very much confused

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have said in the beginning that all of us are tired.

So, even when during the year 1983-84 you exceed the target of 47.25 lakhs and you get support from the non-formal system you do not achieve anything because you are not taking us into confidence about the drop-out rate. You will have to discuss it. You will have to take us into confidence and when you move ahead and come to adult education, because when you talk of universalisation

of education, you have to show your eagerness to do that, to have your plan implemented. Where is universalisation of education in this country, except in Kerala? And the second State is Jammu & Kashmir. You have to make it compulsory. Make it compulsory. Otherwise, you will be talking of universalisation of education and without co-relating a drop-out rate you will be producing a jargaon, and after ten years you will produce a voluminous report, but the problem of universalisation of education will continue to be the same. So, unless you make elementary education compulsory, you do not universalise. Therefore you should bring in the constitution of India, you and, then you talk of adult education, and in adult education you say, the most funny thing, you say that for the year 1983 as on 30-9-1983, 46 lakh adult illiterates were enrolled. What is enrollment? You can enrol any number of people. Is that enough? The Sixth Plan document envisages, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a coverage of entire adult illiterate population, that is, 11 crores. I challenge in this House that you can never achieve even half and if the hon. Minister..... (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : With the cooperation of the people you can do that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Certainly. They have not organised the people like that. This Sixth Plan document says that by 1990 they will have all the illiterate population educated through adult education programme. Still this document does not mention the drop out rate. What is the number of people who drop out at the centres which you have organised for adult education.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You catch them by the T. V.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Therefore, in the absence of compulsory universalisation of adult education at the elementary stage and taking into consideration the present drop out rate at the elementary stage, coupled with the drop out rate at the centres you have organised

for adult education, you can never hope to achieve anything like 11 crores by 1990. This is misleading and this can not be done. And since the report has been placed before the Parliament, I will continue to fight for making the Ministry responsive to the provisions in the Indian Constitution. And, without having a powerful will they are now talking of these things. There is no scheme which can envisage a powerful action towards adult education and towards universalisation of elementary education.

Importance must shift to the elementary sector now. Let them do whatever they what to do. But importance has to be shifted to the primary sector, which has been a casualty all these years. That can be done in four ways. First, universalise elementary education on compulsory basis. Second, organise a massive teacher training programme. You are introducing a new curriculum. In my State, we have had the privilege of adopting the NCERT curriculum, which is very good. But we have organised massive programmes of training and yet we have not succeeded. Take as big a State as UP. There are 12 crore people there. There are hundreds of Schools without teachers, and there is a patta-dhari system where by people depritise for actual teachers. There are so many evils in UP. But there is no arrangement for training to teachers. They have to training in mathematics and science. I am talking of elementary level where your base has to be sound. That cannot be done through refresher programmes. Third, provide science kits to elementary schools and middle schools so that the students at a very early age, become science conscious. Emphasis should be laid on science and mathematics because there is great expansion of knowledge in science and mathematics. Fourth, create incentives for primary school teachers. Give them better grades. They go to the rural sector. They do not have any place to live. If you want to lay emphasis on improving the elementary education, then you are to create incentives for primary school teachers. You have to make their recruitment in a proper way.

Although adult education programme is very laudable and it is in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution of India, Yet I want to say that the adult education programme should be scrapped altogether. Nothing will be achieved through adult education programme because you have a tremendously big ratio of drop-outs at elementary stage. First you plug that and conduct a survey and see how many people are illiterate and then you can start the programme afresh. Otherwise, you will be doing this in a lopsided manner wasting public money. Uptil now Rs. 122 crores have gone down the drain on this scheme.

We must give competitive ability to children of weaker sections of society. Somebody was talking here about it. But he talked in a half-hearted manner. We are doing very great injustice to the people drawn from weaker sections. I read an article somewhere which says that we should not have any provision for backward classes because that will impair efficiency in the country. The poor fellow who wrote that article never knew that the children drawn from backward sections like Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Gujjars and Bakarwala, cannot compete with the people who go through a public schools and private schools and receive good education and, therefore, it is the Ministry's duty correct the system they talk of the Constitution unnecessarily, they should talk of the Constitution when they rise to the occasion—to ensure competitive ability in the children drawn from the weaker sections of the society and for that point. I would plead for the nationalisation of education in the sense that we shall have no private schools I am telling you what happens in private schools particularly in my State, and worse must be the situation in other States because in my State, education received totally undisturbed attention of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah during his time earlier as Prime Minister and later as Chief Minister. We got some dividend because of that. But see what happens even in that state? Children of the politicians, children of the bureaucrats and children of the rich people go to the private schools.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Excluding your children I think.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Let that remain a secret. I can share with you in your Chamber. And what happens to the Government schools? Only the children of the down-trodden go to the Government schools and the situation is the same what Zainul Basher and others said that there is no matting, there is no black-board, there is no chalk. So, if you want to honour the provisions of the Indian Constitution, you will have to nationalise the education. Let the bureaucrat's child, let the Parliamentarian's child, let the politician's child, let the rich man's child go to the Government school. If it will cause deterioration in the system of education, let all of us share it, otherwise, you are creating a class of people who get positions in the society at the cost of the people who deserve better dispensation from you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri A.K. Roy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How long are we going to sit. Sir, Mr. Roy will take half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think he will be very short.

SHRI A.K. ROY : If you go away, I will stop speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will not take more than ten minutes. Mr. Roy, I have assured Ranga ji that you will not take more than ten minutes. Please keep up my promise to him.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, after listening to this debate, I remember the definition George Bernard Shaw gave to higher education, 'when somebody teaches someone, which he himself does not know, to a person who has got no aptitude for learning that and gives the certificate of proficiency, he is said to

have completed his university education'. I suppose, Bernard Shaw somehow anticipated or could foresee the education in this country. In this country we are having under the loose grip of the hon. Education Minister some five IITs, seven Centrally sponsored so-called universities 123 UGC aided universities, some 900 research institutes and many such other institutions. I have decided to participate in this debate to give one very constructive suggestion. I have got only

19 00 hrs.

one constructive suggestion—close all institutions of higher education for at least five years; let us invite an open debate in the society, in the country, about the character, direction and philosophy of education.

In our country, even during our freedom struggle, nationalist days, our political leaders used to be our cultural and academic leaders also. Gandhiji experimented with *Nai Talim*. Deshbandhu C R. Das organised national medical colleges, saying that we should have our own colleges. Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy organised industry and said we should have more industries and our own philosophy of life. He injected a sophisticated scientific curriculum. There were several such leaders. Rabindranath Tagore organised Shanti Niketan. In the western region Ranade organised the Arya Samaj. All the nationalist stalwarts had their own philosophy of education in their time.

What is the philosophy of education you are having? $10+2+3$ and $10+3+2$; all algebra and arithmetic. This mystery of arithmetic is going on. Your philosophy is only $10+2+3$ and $10+3+2$. After 30 years of jumbling of numbers, are you following the *Nai Talim* of Gandhiji?

The hon. Minister is much older to us. She is the product of the nationalist days. Can she tell us why the basic schools are getting closed and public

schools are getting re-opened ? Where have our values gone ? You have said that education has a three-fold purpose, imparting education, giving or adding skill and injecting values. What type of values are you injecting for the last 30 years ? This is the main point ; we need not go into the other details. Today we are confronted with a situation where we should make an honest search and introspection where these are leading us to and where our values have gone.

The younger generation are supposed to be more liberal, more radical, more ideal, more sacrificing, more dedicated and more revolutionary. But what are we finding today ? We are finding that the younger generation is more communal, more sectarian, more materialistic, more chavinistic. Today you have banned the Sikh student organisation in Punjab. In Assam also it has happened. Who are they ? Who has created them ? Who is responsible for that ? It is either the teachers or the parents. How is it that a generation of nationalist leaders is followed by a generation of communal people ? Can you explain it ? In the freedom struggle days, our nationalist leaders used to be radicals and revolutionaries.

Prof. Ranga will remember the Karachi Congress where the younger generation, after the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh, revolted, demanding a more radical policy. Today how is it that the younger generation of Punjab is following Bhindranwale and not Bhagat Singh ? Who is responsible for it ? Who vitiated the values of the country ? I say that the Minister is responsible because it is the result of your policy.

I was just reading a book by Bertrand Russel on the Values of Education. Even in those countries, where industrial revolution took place and men were liberated from the old feudal habits, he says this is happening. He was also telling that unless the intellectual labour is correctly combined with the physical and productive labour, you cannot build a man. After all what is the purpose

of education ? The purpose of education is to create a socially useful man. And what is the result of the present education ? The result is that it is creating a socially most unuseful man. Here an educated man means an unproductive man. A man entering into education means that he is becoming useless and unproductive for the society. Many people have said that if they send their children to the school, the next day they say that they will not plough the land, they will not take the shovel, they will not take the hammer. He does not want to do any physical labour. Many of our leaders from the Congress side or from the other side plead that the problem of the educated unemployed has to be taken into consideration. But what is the educated unemployed persons' special problem ? It is because they are white collar people middle class people, they matter in vote, so we are all out to appease these educated people. We have not got the guts to say go and till the land. Education means not to make anti-system. Here education means to make anti-work. Sir, we have the opportunity to see stalwarts in our days in the universities. I have seen Prof. Priyadas Roy. He was one of the biggest schemists in our country, a disciple of Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy. I have seen Satyan Bose, Meghnath Saha. They used to work with hands. Are you going to meet them. Prof. Roy came out from the laboratory, gave me whatever notes I wanted from him, and I saw immediately he was doing things with his own hands. Today a junior scientific officer demands a helper and somebody to carry the glass, somebody to carry water, somebody to light the burner. I ask who has derailed the direction of the society ?

Now, I came to the public schools. It is very interesting. During the Janata time also I was there in the last Parliament. Janata people shout that English medium schools should be abolished, this and that. Now, when the Janata Government was there, I put an amendment just as today I have put the amendment that you abolish the English medium

[Shri A.K. Roy]

schools. There also the Minister stood up saying no, no, it attracts the Constitutional provisions of Article 21, 24 and 16. Therefore, we cannot do it. And today I know the Honourable and our beloved Minister of Education would stand up and say we cannot do it because the constitutional provisions will be attracted. Now, I ask is there any Opposition in this House so far as the question of education is concerned? I think nobody is there. The reason is that someone is ruling at the Centre while someone else is ruling in one State or the other. So, all of us are ruling, either in the Centre or in the States. And you know education is the concurrent subject. Still no party has got the guts to ban the public schools. Public schools is a misnomer. It is actually a private school. So, no party is prepared to do that. Why is it so?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Private school is miscalled public school.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, that is a misnomer. That is how most of the pre-capitalist people are thrown as socialist. This is the position. Just because you are Deputy-Speaker, you are supposed to speak less, but you speak more. So, all these things take place like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was in your company for many years in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I know, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : If you permit, I will say just for his information. In West Bengal we sincerely tried to do it. You know who started the movement. Though we wanted to do it, we could not do it because of the High Court and all that.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Don't talk all these things to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, because you are levelling charges.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, I charge the CPI (M).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You said the State Government cannot do it.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, you don't have the guts, because your people need votes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not charging anybody.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In West Bengal we wanted to do it. You are wrong.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I say, Sir, it is the class that matters, the unproductive people, the English knowing people, the sophisticated people, those who have got no connections with any physical labour. Not today, but at least for 10 generations they have usurped the power in India in all fields. That is why whoever comes, nobody will destroy that safest citadel of their sacred privilege which they rule. Not only that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Let us hear the Minister's reply tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It should be tonight itself. She may take less time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, she will reply tomorrow.

SHRI A.K. ROY : There were two studies. (Inter-uptions). Mr Deputy-Speaker, again you have started speaking. In fact, you are only to be a listener, not a speaker.

I tell you, there were two studies made. One was about the IIT, and another is about the class origin of the elites.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can conclude now.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am concluding.

Regarding the IIT the study found that out of the students who are admitted, 67 per cent of them come from the elitist class who studied in the English medium schools. About the others, the Indian Council for Social Sciences made a survey according to which doctors, engineers, lawyers, professors, management personnel, administrators and politicians come from a small, closed circle of elitist India like that of South Africa making internal colonialism. For example, regarding their habitat, they said that only 13.08 per cent of them was in villages, less than 16.01 per cent was in small towns, 69.20 per cent was in big towns and metropolitan cities and the rest is 1.67 per cent. Their educational background is as follows :

Government Municipal schools—26.70 per cent ; missionary schools—18.20 per cent ; public schools—18.58 per cent ; and private schools—32.38 per cent. That means only 25 per cent comes from all the rest of the privileged class of the social origin. Now I am telling you about the Indian elites of social origin. Managers—23.30 per cent ; supervisors—19.71 per cent ; officers—19.53 per cent ; rich peasants—11.3 per cent ; lawyers—16.07 per cent ; working class—1.70 per cent ; and agricultural labour and poor peasants—Nil.

This is the position of the origin of the Indian elites which our educational system is making.

Regarding education, I will just mention hurriedly three things. One is education through mother-tongue. In this connection I will quote from the book on education entitled, *To Students*, by Mahatma Gandhi. Here Gandhiji says :

“I had the privilege of a close conversation with some Poona professors. They assured me that

every Indian youth, because he reached his knowledge through the English language, lost at least six precious years of life. Multiply that by the number of students turned out by our schools and colleges and find out for yourselves how many thousand years have been lost to the nation.”

This is about the translation of books of Science and Technology. The *Economic and Political Weekly* have said :

“The Government of India formulated a plan in 1968 to produce university level text books in Hindi and other regional languages and earmarked a sum of Rs. 14 crores for this purpose. For Hindi Text books, five Hindi Granth Akademies were set up in U.P., Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan, Haryana under the terminology Commission for Science and Technology and the Central Hindi Directorate, work assigned to BHU and Delhi University. One academy was given Rs. 1 crore. Rs. 3.01 crore was spent for production of 1000 books. But Rs. 2.5 crore worth of books were lying in the godowns and five akademies were not finding place in the syllabi of the universities and colleges— not popular with the students.”

This is the total achievement

I come to adult education. Article 45 says within ten years we will endeavour to remove illiteracy. Adult education is included in the Prime Ministers new 20-point-programme. The target is the cover 110 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by 1990. The Planning Commission had included this as an essential component of the basic minimum needs programme in the Sixth Plan. At present only 2.5 million adults are attending the education centres. Target of educating 110 million adults in eight years is unlikely to be achieved. Cam-

[Shri A.K. Roy]

aigning for literacy requires a political will which is absent in India.

Regarding Science and Technology, most of the researches and most of the stress is on what they say 'frontier technology'. It means technology connected with all the sophisticated technology, space research and all sorts of things. You cannot have costly super-structure without a base. You are having Ronald Ross show. Your primary schools condition is deteriorating. You are having a space flight when you do not have a minimum indigenous rocket of your own.

The total expenditure on science and technology is now close to 0.6% of GNP. Despite all facilities, the case for research persist for frontier areas of science which claim bulk of meagre resources but unable to scratch surface of many important areas. Even to-day 75% of the urban and 98% of the rural freight moves by bullock cart. More than 90% of the urban transport in India is non-mechanised. About 50% of energy comes from primitive non-commercial sources.

What is needed is integration of science and technology with our society, with our life. Education must be society oriented. Intellectual labour must be oriented towards physical labour so that we can make it comprehensive. Then only education and culture will emancipate this country from its present level for a glorious future. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I am prepared to reply, if I am asked.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think you would be the last Speaker—5 minutes.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सदन में जो बातें हुई हैं

ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना आवश्यक है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने शान्तिनिकेतन में भाषण दिया, उन्होंने यह माना है कि आज की शिक्षा अनुपयोगी है, और देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने मान लिया है कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। परिवर्तन की हम सब बात करते हैं लेकिन यह मालूम नहीं है कि परिवर्तन किस तरह का चाहते हैं। अभी 9 अप्रैल, 1984 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के ऐडीटोरियल में लिखा है :

"In pointing out that fourteen universities have been found unfit to claim Central aid, the University Grants Commission has revealed only the tip of the iceberg. The malaise in higher education goes deeper. Even the institutions which get Central aid seldom give a good account of themselves. The Madhuri Shah Committee report on the Central universities, which had created a furore among teachers, students and Karamcharis explained the rot which had set in these prestigious centres of learning. The problem is one of all—pervasive deterioration in the quality of higher education".

आज जो विश्वविद्यालय नहीं रहे, बल्कि विष विद्यालय हो गये हैं। वहां जो काम हो रहे हैं वह हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति के अनुसार नहीं हैं। उनमें परिवर्तन चाहिये। 54 लाख रु० छात्रवृत्ति के मिट्टी में गये। इन्होंने कहा है जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में पिछले 12 सालों के इतिहास में छात्रवृत्ति देते हुए ऐसे शोध कार्य हुये जिन्होंने अपनी थीसिस नहीं लिखी और विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ दिया जिसके कारण 65 लाख रु० बर्बाद हुए। यही हालत पटना

विश्वविद्यालय की है। वहां एक काम हो रहा है कि लोगों के कत्ल हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह से बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी भ्रष्टाचार का भ्रंडा बना हुआ है। इसलिये जितनी ऐकेडमीज हैं उनमें यह काम हो रहा है। सारे विश्वविद्यालय न रह कर विष विद्यालय हो गये हैं।

शिक्षा के मामले में हमारी एक पोलिसी बननी चाहिये। 36 साल के बाद अभी तक कोई ऐजुकेशन पोलिसी नहीं बनाई है। इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। और आज जो विद्यार्थी शिक्षा लेकर निकलते हैं वह देश के लिए कितने कारगर साबित होते हैं, हम सब जानते हैं। इसलिये सारी शिक्षा जीव अरियेंटेड होनी चाहिये। आज के विद्यार्थी कल के नागरिक बनते हैं। और उन नागरिकों से देश बनता है। हमारा भविष्य उनके हाथों में छिपा हुआ है, लेकिन आज की शिक्षा देश को किधर ले जायेगी, यह शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के ही जिम्मे नहीं, हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री के जिम्मे नहीं। देश के अन्दर जो कान्क्रेट सबजेक्ट है, उसको सेन्टर का सब्जेक्ट कर लेना चाहिये और एक ही शिक्षा पद्धति राष्ट्र के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक होनी चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक हम शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट होने के नाते स्टेट वाले मनचाहे ढंग से काम चला रहे हैं।

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry Education and Culture, I would like to suggest some of the measures for the serious consideration of the Government.

According to the speeches made by other learned members, our present system of education is not job oriented and it is not

useful for the entire country and, therefore, there must be a radical change in the system of education. According to my undertaking, this system of education has got a background of 1857 when three Universities were introduced by passing an Act then. At that time, when the East India Company was in power, it was not possible for them to run the administration without employing Indians. Therefore, they started three Universities to train Indians as clerks in the administrative service. After taking the power in 1958 from the East India Company, by passing the Government of India Act, by Her Majesty's Government, then in 1904, the Indian University Act was passed. Today, under the provisions of Indian University Act, we have got more than 300 universities. Even then, the quality of education has remained the same. So, this quality of education creates unemployment in the entire country which cannot be tackled by any efficient Government for solving the unemployment problem. Therefore, what is to be achieved by such an education is not being achieved at present.

In this context, I may say that at the time when the elections took place in 1945 to the Provincial Assemblies, the Congress Working Committee had issued a manifesto that if the Congress candidates were supported by giving a vote, they would fight for freedom and, if freedom was achieved, they would provide free and compulsory education as a fundamental right to be provided in the Constitution. But, in fact, that right was not provided in the Constitution as a fundamental right. It has been provided as a right under the Directive Principles of the Constitution which cannot be enforced in any court of law. Therefore, if the right of free and compulsory education had been provided in the Constitution as a fundamental right, the illiteracy would have been reduced to a greater extent. Otherwise, if you continue the same system of education in the country, I am afraid the ignorance will be in perpetuity in this country.

In other countries, according to my understanding, the basic education is

[Shri D.K. Naikar]

made compulsory upto the age of 22 or 23. But here it is only upto the age of 14. That is one of the reasons why we are not able to achieve the socio-economic justice in the country because of lack of proper education. Therefore, even now it is too late to have a radical change in the educational system.

The hon. Minister is aware that last year much debate had taken place on the question of introduction of capitation fee at the time of admissions to the technical institutions. No drastic action has been taken by the Centre. The introduction of the capitation fee has created a disparity and a special class. Technical education has become a monopoly of the rich people. Therefore, right of the people to have technical education has been taken away. They have been deprived of that right. It is a great injustice done to the people at large. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to ban the capitation fee by moving a progressive legislation in this regard. Otherwise, the poor people will remain backward in so far as education is concerned.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands in spite of the paucity of time.

19.30 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I am given the time to speak and to participate in this discussion.

I am working in the educational field for the last 40 years. I worked as a teacher and as an Advocate.

Whatever has been discussed here is a matter of great concern to the whole country and I must give vent to my

sentiments on the present system of education.

The present system of education is only creating a new class of elite of people who are totally alienated from the ethos of our heritage, culture and high traditions. The elite, the educated, have become a privileged class of people. Their behaviour with the workers, the peasants and the common man is totally different which is not at all cherished and appreciated by the Indian culture.

We have, therefore, to change this system of education. But the change in the educational system is not an easy task. It cannot be brought about at once. The process of change should be very slow, very cautious and we should consider all the circumstances and the resources at our disposal.

Education has become the monopoly of the rich. The common men, the poorest of the poor, are totally denied the benefit of education.

There should be a survey of the educational progress that we have made till now. It is very essential.

If a change in the educational system is needed, this can be brought about only by those who are in charge of the whole administration of the country and who are at the higher rung of the ladder in the administrative system of the country. They only can guide and direct the destiny of education. Education is essential if we want to run any industry or make advance in technology or in agriculture or science. Education and Culture is the soul of the power and the progress of society.

We must have a new outlook on education. We must have a system of education which would be responsible and accountable to the cause of nation.

I would like to mention two aspects which have not appeared in the report

and in the discussions on the floor of the House. I happen to be the Chairman of the Merchant Navy Education Board. That Board is not at all concerned with the Ministry of Education. We do not find Professors there because the trained men are going to foreign country where the salaries are very high. There is brain drain. They are not prepared to work in our schools and colleges. The Lal Bahadur Shastri College is situated in Bombay. They subsidise it from the ship owners. Why should that anomaly be there? Why should we neglect that aspect of education—when our sailors and our sea captains are more in demand and their services are more appreciated? The Ministry of Education should be in charge of this aspect of education. That is my first submission.

Then in the case of legal education the Bar Council of India is playing havoc. The Bar Council of India is not adhering to the provisions of Sec 23 of the Bar Councils Act which has specifically provided that if there be a change in the degree course, then the change should be brought in with the consultation of the University Grants Commission, with the consultation of the Universities and with the consultation of the State Bar Councils. But the Bar Council of India is totally denying this consultation and is advising the Universities that the three year degree course should be a five year course and the colleges started already should be closed and thereby a poor man's facility to gain legal education is totally denied. So these are very serious things. On the one side you want merit and on another side you say that the lamp of education should reach every hearth and home. On another side you want to create such a situation at least in the field of education that only the elite and those who can afford will have education and those who cannot afford to attend the schools by day are denied the opportunity of further education. At least at the district places colleges should be opened for imparting legal education.

These are the serious things which are happening at the national level and my humble request is that a reorientation and rethinking and moulding of the policy to suit the present circumstances and connected with the past, present and future of our nation may kindly be considered.

With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Hon Members have brought forth extremely important issues relating to the educational policy and its implementation in various branches of activities. I am grateful for various constructive suggestions. While certain criticisms arise from inadequate information, certain others stem from perceptions that need exchange of ideas and fresh appraisal of accumulated experience.

I am not very happy to see that those who have put me questions and who have spoken are not present in the House. But, nevertheless, I have to do my duty...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should be happy that these who have not spoken are also present.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I am grateful to you. Our basic objective is to reflect in our education the over-riding concern for India, her development, integration and prosperity that can be shared by all equitably and by the criteria of social justice. We also need to prepare our youth for the integral development of their personality capable of embodying great ideals and values, particularly these that came up in the forefront during our freedom struggle. India also needs to sustain her high status and standing among the comity of nations, contributing significantly to scientific advancement, international understanding, peace and human unity.

Severan hon. Members have referred to the thrusts that the Ministry of Education

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

has endeavoured to give. I shall mention a few of them in a general way, which will directly or by implication clarify or answer the specific points made by hon. Members.

The most important problems in the field of education in India are here I request Prof. Soz to kindly listen to me. I have listened to him with rapt attention—(1) universalisation of elementary education and removal of adult illiteracy in the age group of 15-35, (2) maintenance and upgradation of standards of education of all levels, (3) meeting the challenges of advancement of technology and (4) using education as an instrument of national integration and national development.

During the year under review, the Government has taken several steps on all the above fronts.

Present performance in respect of school enrolment indicates that the physical targets of enrolment for the Sixth Plan including the additional enrolment targets, i. e., 108 million will not only be achieved but exceeded. According to mid-term appraisal, 116 million children in the age group 6-14 including those enrolled under the Non-formal Education Programme will be enrolled by the end of the Sixth Plan. It is further indicated that 10 States and 8 Union Territories have achieved the target of 95% of enrolment at the primary stage (classes I—V; age group 6-11). 13 States and 7 Union Territories have achieved more than 50% enrolment at the middle stage (Class VI—VIII age group 11-14). While the situation may seem satisfactory, the rate of drop out from schools both at primary and middle stages causes us considerable concern and our efforts will continue to be directed to bring down the rates of drop outs and retain more children at school. This was your worry also.

Hon. Members are aware of the high priority Government has given to attainment of the aim of universal elementary

education. However, even after injecting massive resources into this sector, the goal of universal coverage has still not been reached. The Socio-economic factor and growth in population make the task of attaining universal coverage increasingly more difficult. The Government has, therefore, decided to give very high priority to non-formal education. This strategy would allow population groups with special problems which force them to remain out of the school system, to also get education. My Ministry has been extending liberal assistance in this sector to the nine educationally backward States and as a consequence, the scale of assistance has shot up from Rs. 61.38 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 731.62 lakhs in 1983-84, that is, 12 times more.

Hon. Members have expressed their concern on the need for increased Central assistance to State Governments to set up functional literacy centres with a view to check the growing rate of adult illiteracy and also on the need to involve voluntary organisations in the literacy effort. Government has given high priority to the spread of literacy in the 15-35 age-group which is included both in the Minimum Needs Programme and in the New Twenty-Point Programme as one of the major strategies to achieve the objective universalisation of education. Of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 128 crores, Rs. 60 crores is provided in the Central sector and Rs. 60 crores in the State sector. Nearly a crore and a half adult illiterates have been enrolled under the programme in the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan.

In this connection, I would like to give an example also because I was only interested in the adult education programme and I happened to go and see my programme myself before I became the Minister. There I met a young girl—maybe, she may be about 23-24—she was sitting there and I was asking her whether she had attended the school—adult literacy classes—she said 'Yes'. Why do you say 'you want to learn'. She

smiled and she said :

बहन जी, पहले हमारे पति की जो चिट्ठी आती थी, वह हमको पढ़ानी पड़ती थी; लेकिन अब हम खुद पढ़ लेते हैं। हम उनको चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, वे हमको चिट्ठी लिखते हैं। यह फायदा पढ़ने का है। आप कहते हैं कि इसको सक्च कर दे, हम कैसे सक्च करें। कैं वह खुद पढ़ेगी।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : उस पर तो अलग बहस करेंगे।

دروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : اس پر تو
 الگ بحث کریں گے۔

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Our efforts during the year 1983-84 were directed to ensure increased coverage of women and weaker sections of the community who constitute the special target groups and I am happy to say that approximately 49% of the total learners enrolled during the year 1983-84 were women, 29% belong to scheduled castes and 16% to Scheduled Tribes. The thrust of the adult education programme is primarily in the rural areas.

During the year 1983-84, there has been considerable expansion in the involvement of voluntary organisations in the literacy effort; 264 voluntary agencies were given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.01 crores for running 10,965 adult education centres during the year as against 133 voluntary agencies assisted during the year 1982-83 for organising 6,900 adult education centres.

19.45 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The scheme of financial assistance provides necessary safeguards against any mal-practices and mis-appropriation of funds, and I would assure the Members that action would be taken if any such complaint is received. I would like to inform the hon. Members that with a view

to ensure retention of literacy skills, priority has been attached to post-literacy and follow-up programmes for which assistance is being provided by the Government of India. Members will be pleased to note that the remuneration to instructors has been increased from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. during the year and the field cost on learning material and equipment has also been revised upward. The revised rates have been implemented from 1st February, 1984.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having identified that the growth of literacy and universalisation of elementary education is being retarded due to poor enrolment of girls and adult women, Government of India has increased its quantum of central assistance to 90% for opening of non-formal education centres, exclusively for girls in the nine educationally backward States. Financial assistance has been sanctioned to set up 10,000 non-formal education centres at the primary level in the educationally backward States during the year 1983-84.

Under another scheme also launched during 1983-84, Government of India provide financial assistance to the nine educationally backward States on 80 : 20 sharing basis for appointment of 8000 women teachers in primary schools.

Some of the important schemes of incentives being implemented by the State Governments to step up school enrolments are free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms especially for girls, attendance scholarships especially for girls and Mid-Day Meals Programme. The facility of free textbooks is extended to about 140 lakhs students and of mid-day meals to 180 lakhs. I am sure the coverage under these schemes would further increase. Some hon. Members observed that the grown-ups are eating the meals meant for children. It depends on the grown-ups. What can you do? It is their own conscience which should make up and tell them that they are doing a wrong thing.

Sir, a central scheme of incentives and

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

awards to States for excellence in performance in enrolment of girls and adult woman was launched for the first time during 1983-84. An amount of Rs 7 crores was not apart for best performance in enrolment of girls in 6-14 age-group in schools as well as non-formal education centres. Similarly an amount of Rs. 3 crores was set apart for best performance in adult literacy in respect of woman. State level awards have been given to Kerala, Punjab and Maharashtra in elementary education; Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in non-formal education and Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in adult education. Similarly, awards for best panchayat, blocks, districts and adult education centres have been given proportionately to all States and Union territories.

The most vital component in the improvement of the quality of education at all levels is the teacher. In February 1983, the Government appointed two National Commissions on Teachers—one for school education and another for higher education to advise the Government on various aspects relevant to the teaching community. The two Commissions have been very active during the year and have inter-acted with a large cross section of the teaching community through institutional visits, seminars and conferences, sample surveys, and are currently engaged in analysing the data collected and formulating their recommendations. It is hoped that the report of the two Commissions would help in identifying the problems of the teachers and for devising ways and means for attracting the most talented people to the teaching profession, retaining them in the system and in upgrading their professional abilities at the regular intervals.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why this Commission on Teachers now and not on Education ? So far there have been Commissions on Education. This time why you have this Commission on Teachers ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Because Teachers demanded it. They wanted it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I happen to belong to teaching community and I know about their demands. Only selected representatives were invited. There is a fear that the purpose will be defeated.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : One Member has resigned ; his name is Mr. Anil Sadgopal.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We are not happy about that ; but he has resigned. It is up to him

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : He has made certain allegations about the functioning and about the quality of the programme.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : He has not written to me about it.

Sir, a high priority is being given for the use of radio and TV for supplementing the teaching programmes and to cover educational needs of those who are not able to go to schools. An ambitious project involving extensive use of INSAT through TV and Radio for education purpose is under implementation. Under this programme, in the first phase six States, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are being covered. Temporary studios are being constructed in each of these States which are likely to be operational by the end of 1984. Full scale production of programmes and implementation would however take place from the end of 1986 when permanent studios would be completed in these States. For this purpose, the Ministry of Education has set up the Central Institution of Education Technology in Delhi to plan, control and co-ordinate the programme.

Mr. Barrow has gone ; he wanted that mention should be made by me regarding

computer education and he spoke about computer schools.

The rapid advancement in the field of electronics and micro-processors is ushering in a new information society where computers are going to play a vital role. To make certain that India is not left behind in this information revolution, a computer literacy programme for school children is under preparation by the Ministry in close cooperation with the Department of Electronics. Now, before this programme is introduced it is proposed that we would have a teacher training for these computers and we would create the necessary software also. He has mentioned that perhaps the medium would be only English. I may say, there is going to be teaching in regional languages also by the use of Micro-computers. I would like to mention that English would be the medium perhaps to begin with ; but later on it will switch on to the other regional languages also.

New programmes for computer education at the bachelor, post graduate, diploma and Master's level have been introduced in several institutions. Under the new schemes of technical education, support for improving courses in electronics has been given to 23 institutions and in computer science and engineering to 26 institutions. Support has also been given to several institutions in the field of emerging technologies, e.g. Micro-processors, Education, Training and Research, Micro-electronics, Bio-conversion, laser technology, atmospheric sciences, water resources engineering, etc.

Now, we are also very much concerned about the review of the textbooks. The Ministry is continuing its efforts in making education promote national integration. We have taken up the review of textbooks in use in schools all over the country, in first stage only Languages and History books, with a view to seeing that there is nothing in the text-books which could militate against the spirit of national integration. Groups of experts in each State are reviewing the books and at the national level a similar group of experts

has been constituted to review the progress of the programme. The Central Board of Secondary Education, NCERT and many States have already completed the work. The Ministry is trying to see that the job is completed in time so that students get such scrutinised material in their text-books for the session 1984-85. In this context, I am sure, the hon. Members would be happy to learn that NCERT has taken concrete steps to ensure timely publication and availability of its text-books.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will you kindly tell us which are the States which have not followed the NCERT text-books ? Last time you had introduced a book in Maharashtra and in the History book there were some derogatory remarks.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : In Goa also, there was some reference like that. There, they had made a reference to Prophet Mohammed. It was mentioned that he fled away from Mecca. The words "fled away" were not correct to use. That was rather militant.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Where the NCERT curriculum has been adopted at the elementary and middle stages, it will have to be adopted at the Higher Secondary stage also. Can you tell us which of the States which have refused to adopt the NCERT curriculum ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There are certain States which want to have their own text-books. There is no use of saying to them in this regard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For your information, in our State, when we introduced the NCERT curriculum, your party Members in the State opposed it. Please tell your Party Members not to do so. We are trying to follow all-India system. Please enquire into it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We will enquire into it. Now, similarly, the Ministry has decided to take up

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

review of History text-books in use in schools in the country with a view to seeing that they contain an appropriate graded coverage of freedom struggle. It is considered that this would help the students to realise the tremendous sacrifice made by our national leaders and freedom fighters. The Ministry is taking up this as a time-bound programme.

Now, we had a special programme last year and during the year, a new scheme of community singing for promoting national integration has also been launched.

Education is an important instrument for national development. The concept of socially useful productive work has been built into the School curriculum as an integral part. To improve linkages between education and development, Government has taken several measures first among them being the stepping up of the tempo of vocationalisation of secondary education. The Government of India has been extending fullest policy support to opening of numerous vocational courses at the +2 stage. It is upto the States to implement this Policy effectively. I hope it would be possible for the Ministry to play a more direct role in the spread of vocationalisation in the Seventh Plan. During the year, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Education Secretary and to oversee the implementation of the scheme in all States and Union Territories.

20.00 hrs

Steps have been taken during the year to provide for amendment of the Apprentices Act, 1961 to enable products of the +2 vocational education stream to get apprenticeship training under the Act, and this will be extended to about 6000 students in 1984-85. Meanwhile, a pilot scheme for providing such training for a period of six months for 3000 students has been launched during the year. The students under the scheme are given a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month, while

gaining work experience in their related vocational field. This is also something new we trying to do

A mention was also made about as to what we are doing about promotion of Hindi and Indian languages. The Ministry has just set up a National Manpower Information system to continually monitor and forecast the demand for technical manpower at the diploma and engineering degree level, so that there is no mismatch between the supply and the demand of technical manpower. This relates to the manpower and we want to have information about that.

Some hon. Members have spoken on the need to implement the Three Language Formula in all States and on the need to propagate effectively the importance of learning Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking States. The National Policy on Education as adopted by the Parliament in 1968 clearly lays down our approach in respect of the Three Language Formula. And I wanted to inform Shri Daga, that we have a National Policy on Education. He always forgets that and keeps on saying that we must have a National Policy on Education. The Ministry is operating a number of schemes to encourage State Governments to implement this formula. For the information of the Members, I may say that under the scheme of appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi-speaking States, more than one lakh teachers have been appointed so far. Nineteen training colleges have been set up all over the country in non-Hindi-speaking States and Union Territories which receive 100% Central assistance. The Central Institute of Indian Languages which coordinates the development of Indian languages and has built up its expertise in different fields concerning language development, has taken up 52 tribal language for linguistic description and materials production.

While the Three Language Formula has been accepted as a framework of National Policy, its implementation is basically the responsibility of the State Governments. Some of the State Governments are imp-

plementing the formula with modifications in the light of the local requirements. Recognising the importance of implementing the Three Language Formula in all the States as laid down in the National Policy, the Central Advisory Board of Education in the meeting held on 6-7th June, 1983, urged the State Governments to take effective steps to implement the Three Language Formula.

AN. HON. MEMBERS : They are not implementing it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How many non-Hindi teachers have been appointed in the Hindi regions ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : They are being appointed; we have some Urdu teachers and others, but not to the extent as we would like.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the number ? You supply us the figures, if you do not have, later on.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Our policy about teaching of languages in schools, as the hon. Members are aware, remains firmly guided by the Three Language Formula. Equally unambiguously we remain of the view that the teaching at the primary level should be through the medium of mother-tongue.

The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology with adequate financial assistance from the Ministry has evolved about 3,87,500 terms pertaining to sciences and humanities Under the Scheme, assistance for production of university level books in regional languages, 7730 books pertaining to different disciplines of science and technology have already been published in Hindi and regional languages.

Hon Members have also emphasized the need for translation of important works into different languages and publi-

cation of works of renowned authors at cheap prices. It may be mentioned in this context that out of approximately 2,500 titles published during the last year, more than 1,600 were in regional languages. That apart, a special project called 'Adan Pradan' covers exclusively publication of outstanding books of major Indian languages into other languages of the country, and 579 translations were published upto the end of 1982, in this series.

I may also inform the hon Members that the National Book Trust, Sahitya Akademi and NCERT are engaged in publication of important works of renowned authors, and also contemporary creative works which are cheaply priced.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : NBT has not published books in languages other than English. Not to speak of other Indian languages, even Hindi is neglected.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It is not correct. I will send you some books. You can read them.

The NBT have compiled 'A History of Freedom Movement for Children', and some other books on the theme published by NBT include "How India won her Freedom", "Freedom Struggle" and 'The Life of Mahatma Gandhi'.

Government have a special responsibility for promotion of Sanskrit, which is a pan-Indian language of culture, and is useful for national integration. I feel happy to inform the hon Members that the seventh Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth was set up at Jaipur in Rajasthan during 1983-84, the other six institutions established earlier being in Jammu Delhi, Allahabad, Puri Tirupati and Guruvayoor. These institutions are meant for post-graduate study and reasearch, as well as teachers' training.

Minority communities and students believing to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being encouraged to learn Sanskrit. A number of Sanskrit Vidyalayas have been assisted under the scheme

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

for financial assistance to voluntary Sanskrit organizations.

A national Survey of Madarasas and Maktabas where Arabic and Persian are taught, has been undertaken during 1983-84; and this task is expected to be completed in the middle of 1984-85. About 140 voluntary organizations engaged in teaching Arabic and Persian are also receiving financial assistance from the Government. Research scholarships are given to products of Madarasas and Maktabas at the rate of Rs. 200/- per month for two years.

A massive programme for collection of rare Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali, Prakrit and old Tamil manuscripts has been initiated during the year 1983-84. Sixty-three out-of-print Sanskrit publications were brought out by photo-offset process at low prices, with subsidy from Government. These include all Vedas and the rare Shakhas of the Vedas, Puranas and classical works in different branches of Sanskrit literature.

Hon. Members have raised several important points about university education.

A general point raised is about failure to increase the rate of enrolment of students in higher education. Actually, higher education in India has expanded phenomenally after independence. The enrolment which was about 8 lakhs in 1972, increased to 32 lakhs in 1982. The growth rate has been 3.8% on an average in the last decade, but in recent years it has been fairly high, viz. 7.8% in 1981-82. The efforts of the Government and the UGC have been to regulate the establishment of full-time education and to encourage student enrolment in non-formal channels of education like correspondence courses, etc. I had earlier informed the House regarding the proposal for the establishment of a National Open University, which is a step in this direction. This is something that we want to do.

Several Members have raised the point about increasing the assistance to individual universities/colleges. As the Members know, Parliament by an Act has established UGC with a view to coordinate and determine standards and to make grants to individual universities in fulfilment of the function. During the Sixth Plan, UGC has classified all universities on the basis of type and nature of programmes offered by each university, its size, stage of development and other factors, into three groups each with an allocation of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs. By way of illustration Calcutta University comes in the category of allocation of Rs. 1 crore, Mithila University comes in the category of Rs. 75 lakhs and K. S. Sanskrit University into the category of Rs. 50 lakhs. Assistance is given to those universities which are declared fit and also to those colleges which are recognised. Additional assistance is also given for quality Improvement Programmes.

Other Members have raised questions regarding inclusion of new subjects in the syllabi of universities, examination reforms, problems and demands of various sections of university community like students, karamcharis and teachers. It will be appreciated that many of these matters are primarily for academic community to tackle. The syllabi of the universities are prepared by their Academic Councils subject to guidelines, if any issued by UGC. UGC has issued detailed guidelines regarding restructuring of undergraduate programme regarding review of history textbooks etc. Examination reform is also an academic matter and Chairman, UGC has recently written to Vice-Chancellors to adopt a minimum programme of examination reforms, one aspect of which is proper conduct of examinations. Central Government has recently circulated guidelines regarding conduct of examinations which apply as much to colleges/university examinations as to school examinations. So far as students' discipline is concerned it is a large problem with several dimensions but in many cases it is noticed that it is caused by local issues which, if tackled promptly and with

appropriate mix of firmness and sympathy, need not escalate. Incidentally, so far as conduct of students at the beginning of the term is concerned, Central Government in 1982-83 and 1983-84 issued guidelines to prevent "ragging" in educational institutions which contemplate expulsion of students indulging in the evil practice. These guidelines had a salutary and perceptible effect. As for the demands of the teachers I had occasion to inform the House earlier that UGC has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Melhotra to go into the question of pay-scales of teachers of colleges and universities.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is very good. When do you expect a report ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : When they finish the work.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You try to have it soon.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I am glad to announce that a similar committee for I.I.T's and other technological institutions is being set up to go into the pay scales of teaching staff. A separate Committee to examine and make recommendations regarding the Pay scales of the teachers in the technical institutions including IITs is being set up. A personal promotion scheme for the teachers of the IITs has already been intimated to the IITs for implementation. Certain clarifications regarding the various aspects of implementation have been sought by the Directors of the IITs and these are being sorted out.

Government have decided to amend the UGC Act to make provision for regulation of tuition and other fees charged by institutions of higher education. Mr. Yadav you are interested in this. This provision is intended to prevent the collection of capitation fees by certain institutions especially engineering colleges, because we cannot do anything for the

medical colleges. They come under the Ministry of Health.

The Bill to amend the UGC Act for this purpose has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on March 22, 1984. The amending Bill also includes a provision under which the UGC will be able to establish institutions to provide for common facilities services and programmes for the benefit of groups of universities and to finance such institutions. To begin with, this amended provision will enable the commission to establish a national testing service for determination of standards of university degree and to establish research facilities to be commonly utilized by several universities.

In meeting the challenges of advanced technology and their use in Indian industry, the Indian Institutes of Technology play an important role. The President in his capacity as Visitor of all the IITs has appointed an academic Review Committee not only to review the working of IITs but also to recommend the lines along which these institutions should be further developed for advanced studies and research. The report of the Committee would help the Government to initiate steps to provide facilities for education, training and research in new frontiers of technology relevant to our own industrial development and in line with the Technological Policy Statement of January, 1983.

My Ministry is very keen that technical education should not only cater for problems of industry but also be relevant for the solution of problems facing rural areas and the community in general. Thirty-six Polytechnics are continuing to interact with problems of rural areas, develop models for application of Science and Technology to rural problems, adopt and transfer appropriate technological innovations, provide necessary technical training to rural manpower and coordinate with Government/non-governmental agencies for integrated rural development. A national conference held at Srinagar in June 1983, has reviewed the working of

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

these polytechnics and has recommended further expansion of the scheme by developing more polytechnics as community polytechnics.

During the year under review, the Government has examined the report of the Committee appointed to review the working of Indian Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta, and accepted most of the recommendations. In fulfilment of one of their major recommendations, the Government has decided to establish the fourth Indian Institute of Management at Lucknow. The Educational Consultants India Ltd., a public sector company under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education has been entrusted with the task of preparing the project report for the new Indian Institute of Management. It is hoped that the establishment of the new Indian Institute of Management would meet the long felt need of the Northern Region for facilities for education and research in Managements at the highest level.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Madam, you have already covered most of the important points; we can take it as read.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Now, you are getting tired. I heard your views with rapt attention. I think you may as well listen to mine. Only very little is left now.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the paper for textbooks. We are aware that the increasing cost of paper for use in textbooks and exercise books is becoming a burden on our students, many of whom come from poor families. We have been trying to secure as much paper for textbooks and exercise books at low reasonable prices from the paper mills as possible. I am aware that the supply from the mills has not always been smooth but we are constantly reviewing the situation and trying to remove problems as and when they come to our

notice. In addition, paper worth Rs. 14 crores under Swedish aid has been made available to States and Union Territories for use in teaching-learning materials in the non-formal education sector.

I am just concluding; there is very little left now.

I do not have to say very much about culture because you are not interested in culture.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : We are not interested in Congress culture.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They are very much fond of conclave culture these days.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I would have enlightened the House if Members have made submissions on it.

I would like to inform this House that during last one year we made very special efforts to strengthen the Archaeological Survey of India, to increase its budget substantially, to increase administrative circles from 8 to 12, and to create posts at supervisory level for monitoring programmes. And all these measures enabled the officers of the Archaeological Survey of India to carry out the survey programme with great vigour. In the case of some of the ancient sites mentioned in Hazaribagh let me say that these sites were discovered accidentally by some students. It has not been presently established that Bhadra-Kali temple is really 2500 years old.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : About the UGC report and other things you have not mentioned anything. And you have come to culture.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Have patience, I shall come to that.

This Ministry has taken special steps to preserve and conserve the manuscript

libraries. The Khudabax Library and the Rampur Raza Library have been preserving Arabic, Persian and Oriental manuscripts. Steps have been taken to invigorate these institutions. I may also mention that we have initiated action to weave education and culture, and for the purpose we have written to the UGC to recognise cultural institutions and to extend help to them.

Hon. Members were greatly concerned over the deterioration in the affairs of the Asiatic Society established by Sir William Jones 200 years ago. Thanks to the support of both the Houses, the Asiatic Society Bill to declare the society as an institution of national importance was passed recently.

The scheme of assistance to Museums has been made flexible enough to include university museums, regional museums etc. It has been through the museums and the Department of Culture that many unique exhibitions have been held in India. An exhibition of South Indian bronzes on the occasion of Non-Aligned Conference was the eye opener about the wealth contained in the temples. This was the work of our museums and people. So also was the unique exhibition of Indian coinage. The Department of Culture has been responsible for organising the exhibition the Festival of India in U.K. Similar Festivals will be held in USA and France.

I am happy to inform that the Department of Culture had already launched in the Sixth Plan three fellowship schemes which envisage honouring of creative talent. During the year 1983-84 ten awards of the value of Rs. 2000/- have been given as Emeritus Fellowships. Besides, there are schemes of assistance to artists in indigent circumstances and to voluntary organisations engaged in presentation of culture.

The House will be happy to know that by 1982 we had concluded 64 agreements. Now we have 70 cultural agreements, a

couple of years ago we were conducting only 32 cultural exchange programmes. Today we have regular programmes in diverse fields with 39 countries including a large number of socialist countries. Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Yadav Ji wanted to know about this. One of the important developments in the field of culture is the setting up of the National Council of Arts during 1983-84. This has been possible due to the initiative of the Prime Minister and her deep concern and commitment to culture. This Council will be responsible for coordination of activities of institutions of arts, archaeology, and for providing guidelines for future plans and programme of institutions and agencies etc. engaged in the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage.

Hon'ble Members have desired that there should be an increased allocation for Education and that the percentage of budgeted expenditure on Education to the total budget should be raised at least to 10 per cent. They have also spoken in favour of higher priority for Education in the framework of plan priorities. I am thankful to Hon'ble Members for highlighting the importance of education. Investment in Education and Culture has indeed been steadily increasing over the Plan periods. In the first Five Year Plan it was only Rs. 170 crores, it was increased to Rs. 277 crores in the Second Plan, Rs. 560 crores in the Third plan, Rs 822 crores in the Fourth Plan and Rs. 1,285 crores in the Fifth Plan ; in the Sixth Plan, provision has been made for Rs. 2,524 crores. Of this, the outlay on elementary education works out to 36 per cent of the total Plan outlay in the Sixth Plan. Allocations have been steadily increasing. There has been substantial step-up in allocations on some crucial sectors of educational development. For instance, in the important area of expansion of facilities in Technical Education, the step-up has been from Rs. 2 38 crores last year to Rs. 5 crores during 1984-85. Attaching importance to modernisation of engineering labs and workshops, we have provided

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

for Rs. 4.00 crores as against 2.4 crores during last years. Similarly, recognising the importance of community singing as a movement for national integration, we have provided for Rs. 40 lakhs during this year as against one-third of this outlay during the last year. In yet another crucial area of induction of educational technology into the system of education, there is an all time high provision of Rs. 5 crores this year as against just about one-fourth of this which was provided four years back.

Annual expenditure on Education has steadily increased from Rs. 144 crores in 1950-51 to more than Rs. 6,000 crores in 1983-84, the percentage of budgeted expenditure on Education to the total budget of the country works out to 13.4 per cent. Both plan and Non-Plan expenditure has increased substantially in successive Plan periods. Approximately 3.5 per cent of the national income is spent on Education and our aim is to reach a level of six per cent at the earliest in pursuance of the National Policy on Education.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Excuse me, 'at the earliest' is not a correct expression that has been used. You should have indicated a definite date by which you will reach that level. You have said 'as early as possible': you say by such and such year you will have six per cent.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : This is a developing country. You cannot expect like that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The figure has to be definite.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We do not know what can happen in this

world of today, so we have to be a little careful about what we say.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But the hope is there, determination is there

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : This is a hope, that we are saying.

Investment of funds of an appreciable order is called for in the Seventh Plan itself in order to achieve the goal of universalisation of education, universal retention in schools and removal of adult illiteracy, as also of the improvement in the quality of education. We would, therefore, continue in our effort to secure a greater allocation for the Seventh Plan for which 12 Working Groups have been set up to suggest various programmes to be included in the Seventh Plan for Education and Culture, including a Group for Mobilisation of Resources for Education. The CABE in its 39th Session held in June 1983, recommended that the Central and State Governments should provide sufficiently enhanced allocations for education with high priority to elementary education and girls' education and removal of illiteracy.

An important area in respect of provision of funds relates to clearance of backlog of investment on the educational infrastructure, including buildings. I may mention in this regard that my Ministry has submitted a memorandum to the Eighth Finance Commission, requesting the Commission to meet the backlog in respect of all States, in particular the educationally backward States. Hon. Members will now realise that we are not just sitting here, but we are working to get more money, we are trying to improve the standard of education, we are trying to do whatever we can in this respect.

May I conclude by assuring the hon. Members that we are moving consistently and firmly towards the goals that you have set forth for us. With these words, I request the House that the Demands

for Grants relating to my Ministry be kindly passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions to the Vote of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I asked a question about the I.C.H.R. There is a lot of criticism about it in *The Statesman*. They have given the facts, about the violation of rules in the appointment of some people, who do not believe in secular principles. You should go into it. You should see whether they have violated the principles...
 (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I may inform you that they have not violated anything. I have got all the information with me here. If you want me to narrate it, I can do it; there is no violation...
 (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : It has been reported that in I.C.H.R., retired bureaucrats have been appointed in good number; people who have no related with research have been appointed... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : If you all sit down, I will answer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She is prepared to reply provided you are all prepared to sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are sitting here now because we are really interested in education. We are prepared to sit till midnight even. We have raised certain complaints, which are not political. We want justice. Then we raised some points about JNU and the UGC report. A little while ago, Shri Parashar was speaking about the plight of the teachers.....
 (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you give notice for a half an hour

discussion on this issue? You can have it. I am only helping you.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I have got all the facts here. I am prepared to give all the information to him...
 (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is a very well established convention in this House that the suggestions given by the hon. Members are taken very seriously by the hon. Minister and wherever the hon. Members are very keen to have a specific reply, we can communicate it also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Are you allowing the Half-an-Hour Discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give notice. The Speaker will decide it. Now I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I want my cut motion No. 30 to be put separately. It is my right to ask for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture to the vote of the House, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions put to vote separately.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : We want a half-an-hour discussion on this later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; you can give notice. The Speaker will decide.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I would like that my cut motion No. 30 relating to 'failure to abolish public schools and to have one type of education in the country' be put to vote separately. It is my right to have it put to vote separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every-
thing is your right. All right. The ques-
tion is :

“That the Demand under the head
Department of Education be redu-
ced to Re 1.”

[Failure to abolish public schools
and to have one type of
education in the country.]
(30)

Those in favour may please say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : ‘Aye’.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those
against may say ‘No.’

SOME HON. MEMBERS : ‘No’.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think
the ‘Noes’ have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The ‘Ayes’
have it.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The ‘Ayes’ have
it. I want division. It is my right to
ask for division.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad) : There is no quorum in
the House.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Now, you cannot
ask for quorum.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : The Opposition Members are
here. But the Treasury Benches are
empty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy.

Are you pressing ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, I am press-
ing. I am pressing for division. This
position is not negotiable.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
There is no quorum. I am asking for
quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One
Hon. Member has raised the question of
quorum. Then, I shall have the quorum
bell rung. If there is no quorum, there
can be no division. Mr. Roy is asking
for division.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I press for divi-
sion. Now you can not refer to the
question of quorum. We shall insist on
division, and when there is something to
vote upon, you cannot refer to the ques-
tion of quorum.

We have demanded division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have
demanded division (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. ROY : Parliamentary
procedure must not be impaired like
that.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no
quorum.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I first pressed for
division. I press for division.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The under-
standing that we had arrived at this
morning is that it is a well-established
practice that when we sit late, we do not
raise the question of quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now that the question of quorum has been raised, I shall have to have the quorum bell rung.

SHRI A.K. ROY : How can you do it ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you sit down. One of you must speak. Otherwise, how can I hear ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule, you are demanding quorum ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know how to conduct the House. Mr. Roy, are you pressing for division ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, let the division bell be rung. He is pressing for division. Let the division bell be rung—

Hon. Members, the bell was rung and the ringing is now over. Now, I find that there is no quorum in the House.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 12, 1984|
Chaitra 23, 1906 (Saka)*
