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Sravana 4, 1900 (Saka)

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(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 26, 1978/Śravaṇa 4,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Standard book on Hindi Short-hand and Typewriting

*143. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a standard book on Hindi shorthand and typewriting has been prepared by the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management under the Hindi Teaching Scheme,

(b) if so, whether it has not yet been printed; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be printed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). A statement is being laid on the table of the House.

Under the Hindi Teaching Scheme the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management have not prepared a combined book for Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting but two books. One each for Shorthand and Typewriting have been prepared separately. These are entitled as "Standard Stenography" and "Hindi (Dev Nagri) Typewriting Instructor" Copies of the book entitled 'Standard Stenography' are available. An order was placed in

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November, 1976 for the printing of 4th edition of 'Hindi (Dev Nagri) Typewriting Instructor.' The Government of India Press at Simla have informed that this book would be made available shortly.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : जो बिकरण समा-पटल पर रखा गया है, इस संबंध में मेरे पास जो यह पुस्तक है वह 1974 में छपी है। अगर यह सच है तो इसकी कितनी प्रतियां छपीं और क्या 1974 के बाद भी इसका कोई संस्करण निकला है। यह श्रुतिलिपि यानी हिन्दी शार्टहैंड की पुस्तक है। जैसा कि बताया गया कि पुस्तक उपलब्ध है तो क्या यह संस्थान में ही उपलब्ध है और क्या सरकार ने मालूम किया कि स्टोर में कितनी पुस्तकें हैं? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार पुस्तकें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इनकी बड़ी मांग है और इस के बिना लोग बड़ी परेशानी महसूस कर रहे हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जो कागज समा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में यह कहा गया है कि मानक ग्रन्थ, जिसका उद्घरण माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, इसके दो संस्करण निकल चुके हैं और इसकी प्रतियां बाजार में भी उपलब्ध हैं। कोई इसे खरीदना चाहे तो खरीद सकता है। जहां तक यह बात है कि कितनी प्रतियां छपवाई गईं, यह फ्रॉकड़े मेरे पास इस समय नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हैं, इस के दो संस्करण निकल चुके हैं और तीसरे संस्करण की छपवाई के लिये आदेश दिये जा चुके हैं।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग की पुस्तक के बारे में कहा गया

है कि यह 1976 में प्रैस को छपाने के लिये बी है, लेकिन अभी तक छपकर नहीं आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक छपकर आ सकेगी, क्योंकि सरकारी प्रैस को टालते रहते हैं? अगर यह सरकारी प्रैस में नहीं छपती है तो क्या प्राइवेट प्रैस में इसे छपवायेंगे, क्योंकि और भी बहुत से सरकारी काम प्राइवेट प्रैसों में कराये जाते हैं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सितम्बर के महीने तक प्रतियाँ उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और सरकार को उस के विकास के लिये जो कुछ करना चाहिये, उस में उदासीनता बरती जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी शार्टहेड और टाइप-राइटिंग को जो किताबों समय पर छपनी चाहिये थी, वह क्यों नहीं छपी, क्या इस विषय में कोई कारगर कदम उठाये गये जिस से हिन्दी के विकास के लिए सर्वतोमुखी उपाय किये जा सकें?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के विकास के लिये सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

National Highways in Karnataka

*144. SHRI N. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total length of National Highway in Karnataka State and how much length is maintained to National Highway standard;

(b) what is the length of National Highway 48 when it was taken over as National Highway; how much length is yet to be brought to the National Highway standard; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal and programme to bring it to National Highway standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The total length of National Highways in Karnataka State is 1996 kilometres.

The entire length, excepting lengths falling within municipal limits, which are not National Highways, is being maintained to traffic-worthy standards, suitable for National Highways, governed, of course, by the prevailing financial constraints.

(b) and (c). The length of National Highway No. 48, taken over in March 1972, is 320 kilometres. Full National Highway standards would call for a road with proper geometrics having a formation width of 10/12 metres depending on the terrain, pavement of single-lane, double-lane or more width as warranted by requirements of traffic and with requisite structural capacity and bridges and culverts with two lane/full formation width and adequate for Class 70R IRC loading. While the National Highway is being maintained in a traffic-worthy condition, there are deficiencies in it viewed with respect to the full National Highway standards, as is the case with many other National Highways in the country. The deficiencies are contemplated to be attended to gradually as per requirements of traffic and availability of financial allocations in the different Plan periods.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are National Highways in Karnataka also. There are beautiful boards stating National Highway numbers 4, 42, 48 etc. But no road is of the standard of the National Highway.

In particular, I would like to say that National Highway No. 48 was taken over as a National Highway some eight years back. Even to-day

you can see that there are a number of ruts, pits, and curves etc. but nothing is done. Why should it be called a National Highway when it is not of the standard of even a State Highway? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has received any proposals from Karnataka to improve these roads to the National Highway standard and how many such estimates are pending with the Government of India and when is he going to consider them?

SHRI CHAND RAM: I have already indicated that there are financial constraints and I agree that the Karnataka State Government have written to us several times requiring us to take up this road and make it of the National Highway standard. I say there are financial constraints. It was taken over in March 1972 and I can say that the total length is road worthy.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: The Minister is very cleverly answering. However, there is a feeling that the Central Government is not looking towards Kanataka.

National Highway No. 48 is a very important road. This connects Port Mangalore and capital Bangalore. It is a very important road. I would request him to inspect this road once and some other roads in the State. He is the Minister of Roads and he should be on roads. Then only he will know the difficulty. I request him to pay a visit. I wish that he should give due consideration to this road.

SHRI CHAND RAM: There are seven National Highway Roads in Karnataka. I do not agree with him that the Janata Government is not paying that much attention to the Karnataka State. In 1978-79 itself we have proposed an allocation Rs. 3,75,00,000. Works on other roads is going on which are more important than this road.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: About one third portion of the Kar-

nataka State is hilly and the Malnad area is full of heavy rains for six months in a year.

The roads naturally get damaged on account of excessive rains.

Will the Government consider making a separate allotment for such backward, underdeveloped, hilly and rainy areas?

SHRI CHAND HAM: I don't know about hilly areas but so far as the national highways are concerned they are the concern of the Central Government and as I stated earlier, work on the more important roads in Karnataka is going on. For example we have this work on the West Coast linking Bombay and Trivandrum. That work is going on. There are two very important bridges, Kali bridge and Jhavari bridge near Goa that is connecting Bangalore to Bombay. Work on these roads is going on. They are more important roads than what the hon. Member pointed out. These roads do not warrant immediate attention because the traffic is less there than the traffic on the other roads.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: My question is not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as hilly areas are concerned, it is a State subject. They are only concerned with National Highway. Now, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI RAM GAPAL REDDY: Can the Speaker also put a question, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Now Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My friend Mr. Nanjesha Gowda has rightly put it. He is belonging to the Janata party and he has made a statement that the Janata Government is showing step-motherly treatment towards Karnataka for the last 1½ years, especially in regard to their developmental activities.

Trade and communication and new industries are developing not only on the coastal lines but also in other parts

of the Karnataka State. Such new industries are coming up there.

There should be facilities for movement of traffic and goods movement especially in view of the Kudremukh and HMT projects which are coming up there on Highway No. 48.

All these national highways are in a dilapidated condition. They are not maintained in conformity with the standards laid down, how they should be formed, what should be their width and so on. This has not been done.

Paucity of funds is there. For the last 1½ years no funds have been allotted for further expansion and improvement so far as Karnataka State is concerned on the ground that the State Government is run by Congress. Therefore, I would like to know whether you would stop treating Karnataka State with this step-motherly attitude in providing more funds for developing their national highway in full speed. Will you take up all roads which are not covered so far? Will you sanction the estimates pending so far and provide them with money? Can you assure the House today whether you are going to meet the situation very early?

SHRI CHAND RAM: I have made it very clear that there are 7 National Highways in Karnataka State. Work on three bridges is going on in full speed. Work is going on on roads which are more important from the traffic point of view. That work is more important as that traffic is more than the traffic in this portion of the national highway No. 48. Three bridges at least are being constructed at the moment on National Highway No. 13 to provide for the missing link.

As I said, in the last nine years, the previous Government has allotted Rs. 24 crores. This year we have allotted Rs. 3 crores and 75 lakhs.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the construction of National Highways in Kerala....

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise. Another question will come.

Incentive Scheme for removal of backwardness from Purulia District

*145. **SHRI C. R. MAHATA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to operate some incentive schemes for removal of backwardness from the Purulia district; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Purulia is included in the list of backward districts for which incentives are available for industrial development, viz., concessional finance from the term-lending institutions and investment subsidy. The district is also included in the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) Under the incentive schemes for industrial development in backward areas, industrial units are provided concessional finance at lower rates of interest with a longer repayment period and subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent of fixed investment in the case of new units and of additional fixed investment in the case of existing units. Under the DPAP, 50 per cent of the cost of the programme is borne by the Centre.

श्री सी० धार० महाटा : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बतायेंगे कि कितने दिन पहले या किस साल से पुरुलिया जिले को बैकवर्ड लिस्ट में लाया गया है और लिस्ट में शामिल होने के बाद कितनी इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स चालू हुई हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कितनी इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स चालू हुई, मैं नहीं कह सकता । अगर माननीय सदस्य फिर माँगें तो मंगवा कर दूंगा । आउटक

जो दिया है वह करीब 165 लाख कसेशनल फाइनेंस है। कितनी यूनिट्स हैं, मैं नहीं कह सकता।

श्री सी० आर० महाटा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल में पुर्लिया सब से पिछड़ा इलाका है, क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से डी० पी० ए० पी० स्कीम में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा सहायता की मांग की है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: West Bengal Government has asked for fifty per cent for all. That is not possible. It is only the backward districts that we are helping with the concessional finance. There are several backward districts declared in West Bengal. They are: Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia and West Dinajpur.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. The hon. Prime Minister has stated that the industries located in those particular districts have been given the credit facilities. Regarding concessional finance at lower rate of interest with a longer repayment period. He has referred to the district being included as a drought prone area district. May we know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the same concessions that are given to the industries would be given to the farmers located in the drought prone areas, namely, concessional finance at lower rate of interest with a longer period of repayment?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: For drought prone areas there are different rules. They will be governed by those rules. Those cannot be applied to backward districts. Of course, whatever he said can be considered.

श्री० बलबीर सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि जो बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स करार दिये जाते हैं और जो सुविधियाँ वहाँ पर दी जाती हैं, उनको बाहर के लोग, जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज के नहीं हैं, वे हासिल कर लेते हैं। मिमाल के तौर पर हमारे यहाँ होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को बैकवर्ड एरिया करार दिया गया, वहाँ पर जितनी भी इण्डस्ट्रीज लगी हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about Purulia.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: It is a general question about facilities to be provided to backward areas. My question is that Government should see to it that no other persons from other areas encroach upon the rights and facilities provided to the backward areas.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, Purulia was part of the Bihar State upto 1956. After 1956 it came to West Bengal. In spite of the fact that in the district to which Purulia earlier belonged there is Bokaro Steel Plant yet Purulia has no industry except Santhal Dih Power Plant. In view of the acute poverty of Purulia would the Prime Minister kindly state if the Central Government is going to sanction the long outstanding demand of the State Government for setting up a cement plant at Purulia?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know how long this demand is outstanding. I will look into it and find out.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 146—The Member is not there. Q. No. 147—He is also not present. Q. No. 148—The Member is not present. Q. No. 149.

Crisis in Jute Industry

*149. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Industry is passing through a crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of the crisis; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Although there is no crisis in the jute industry, this industry has been passing through difficult times for the last few years. The main problems faced by the Industry are shrinking export demand, increasing cost of production, lack of modernisation and power shortage. Appropriate steps are being taken to meet the situation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the answer is evasive and of general nature. May I know whether is it not a fact that the Government set-up an expert committee called Bose Mullick committee to go into the reasons for the crisis in the jute industry in our country. If so, whether that Committee made a number of recommendations and those recommendations have not yet been implemented thereby accentuating the crisis in the industry. In that context may I know what further steps Government proposes to take in the matter of ridding this industry of crisis?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the problems faced by the Industry could be identified. Firstly, there has been a wide fluctuation in the availability of raw jute. If one looks at the statistics of last few years one finds there is reduction in the production of raw jute. Secondly, the machinery and equipment is rather outdated. There has been hardly any modernisation. This has created its own problems including increased

cost of production. Thirdly, in the last few years there has been competition forthcoming primarily from Bangladesh and the international market. Most of the jute goods produced by us are sold in the world market. Our industry has been running into certain problems. Then Sir, in West Bengal, we have the problem of power shortage which also has been affecting the capacity of this industry to function efficiently. So, these are the basic problems which this industry is facing. As far as power is concerned, efforts are being made and the West Bengal Government itself is doing its best in this direction. Now, through the Development Council we are making necessary studies to see that both in terms of increase in the production of raw jute and in terms of improving the end product from these mills, certain positive steps are taken. I am sure that having identified these problems, we are now trying to find solutions to them in this industry. We will be successful. As far as the Bose Mullick Committee report is concerned, that report is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Bose Mullick Committee's recommendations have been placed on the Table of the House, in reply to a question on an earlier occasion. It is found that the Bose Mullick Committee has made about 10 important recommendations and as far as my information goes, I do say that Bose Mullick Committee has said the last word on the subject. But my question was only on those important recommendations identifying the problems of the industry which it is facing today. As has been mentioned by the hon. Minister, what are those recommendations which have so far been implemented and whether there has been any progress in the industry at present. This is not my supplementary. It is a part of my main question.

MR. SPEAKER: No. For the first part of the question, the answer is "under consideration".

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the hon. Member would like to know anything specific, I could convey it to him. If he refers to any specific recommendation, I could give information on that.

श्री सुभराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी को पता होगा कि जब तक पटसन उत्पादकों को स्थिर मूल्य मिलने का प्रावधान सरकार नहीं देगी, जब तक पटसन के उत्पादन में स्थिरता नहीं आ सकती। सरकारी दर के मुताबिक 225 रुपये प्रति किन्टल के हिसाब से जूट उत्पादकों को मूल्य देने की इन्होंने एक नीति बनाई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो जूट उत्पादकों के सामने संकट है और दूसरा संकट है जो जूट इंडस्ट्री के सामने है। एक बात यह भी है कि जूट इंडस्ट्री वाले बहुत अधिक जूट खरीद कर जमाखोरी करते हैं। पहले यह नियम था कि 8 सप्ताह की आवश्यकता के मुताबिक वे जूट रख सकते थे। नई नीति के मुताबिक इन्होंने 6 सप्ताह के लिए जमा करने का अधिकार दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को उचित दर मिले और किसानों को 225 रुपये प्रति किन्टल के हिसाब से जो कीमत मिलती है, वह धनर्पात है क्योंकि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के मुताबिक वह बहुत कम है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जूट उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके, इस के बारे में सरकार कब तक निर्णय करने जा रही है और जो जूट मिलें बन्द हैं उन के प्राथमिकीकरण के लिए और उन को पुँजी मिल सके या सरकार उन को ले कर खुद चलावे, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : जो जूट मिलें बन्द हैं, उन सब मिलों को लेने जैसी बात

इस समय हमारे सामने नहीं है लेकिन कुछ मिलों के बारे में हम कदम उठा चुके हैं और कुछ मिलों के बारे में कदम उठा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक रा-जूट के उत्पादक किसानों को उचित दाम देने का इत्हाल है, यह सही बात है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से खन की समस्या वैसी की वैसी पड़ी रही है। इस बार पहली दफा हमने जूट कारपोरेशन को यह आदेश दिया है कि कम से कम 15 लाख बेल्स जूट उन के पास से खरीदें और इस में से कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत जूट सीधे उत्पादकों से वह खरीद लें ताकि बीच वाले लोग जो ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा लेते हैं, उस पर हम रोक लगा सकें। हमारा यह प्रयास रहेगा कि जूट कारपोरेशन वा जो काम है, उस को और ध्यापक बनाया जाए ताकि उत्पादकों का शोषण बीच वाले लोग न कर पाएँ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: In view of the fact that many jute mills including-as-Karpara jute mills are closed in West Bengal for a long time as a result of which thousands of employees had been thrown out of employment, may I ask the hon. Minister, what arrangements have been made for reopening those mills?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ बंद जूट मिलों को खोलने के बारे में बंगाल सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजे थे। उन के आधार पर बैसे बंद मिलों को खोलने का काम हो चुका है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, जो इस समय बंद मिले हैं, उन के बारे में अगर कोई ठीस प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आ जाएँ तो उन पर हम कार्यवाही करेंगे।

दिल्ली में मजदूरों पर गोली

* 150. श्री मही लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ठगान दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "दिल्ली में मजदूरों पर गोली" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार को और दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ग) किस अधिकारी के आदेश से समस्त पुलिस घटना स्थल पर भेजी गई थी और उस ने मजदूरों पर गोली चलाई थी ; और

(घ) इस घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) हाँ, जी श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ). लाल कंभा क्षेत्र में खान की भ्रमण भ्रमण सोसाइटियों के बीच खान अधिकारियों के बारे में एक विवाद होने के कारण 30 जून, 1978 को पुलिस अग्रजक (दक्षिण) द्वारा शांति बनाये रखने के लिए एक पुलिस दल तैनात किया गया था । विवाद से संबंधित दलों में से एक दल के लोगों ने दूसरे दल के ट्रक को जो पत्थर ले जा रहा था रोका । जब पुलिस ने हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश की तो उन्होंने ईंट पत्थर फेंकने शुरू कर दिये । 15 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को चोटें आईं । पुलिस दल के प्रभारी अधिकारी ने प्रारम्भ-रक्षा तथा अनियमित भीड़ को लितर-बितर करने के लिए गोली चलाये का आदेश दिया । गोली चलाये जाने के

कारण कोई व्यक्ति घायल नहीं हुआ । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147, 148, 149, 186, 332, 307, 353/120-बी के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It will be desirable that such long statements are laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मही लाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर जानने की कई स्थान पर कोशिश की लेकिन नहीं जान सका । भविष्य के लिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप सरकार को आदेश दें ...

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that we are making arrangement—it will take a few days—to distribute the statement to every Member at his house. It will take some time.

श्री मही लाल : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे दोनों दलों के मजदूरों में किस बात पर संघर्ष था ? क्या किसी दल ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखायी थी जिस के आधार पर पुलिस अधिकारी वहाँ पहुँचे और वहाँ गोली चलवाने की स्थिति पैदा हुई ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय, जून महीने में डी० एस० आई० डी० सी०, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन ने चार कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के साथ 2100 बीघे जमीन में पत्थर की क्वेरिय के काम का एग्रीमेंट किया था । यह 26 सितम्बर, 1976 को समाप्त हो गया था । फिर भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के लोग वहाँ काम करते रहे और पत्थर की क्वेरिय करते रहे । डी० एस० आई० डी० सी० ने उन के साथ एक दूसरा समझौता किया जिस के अनुसार वे इस बीच काम करते रहे । लेकिन माईंस सैफ्टी के डायरेक्टर ने उस स्थान

का निरीक्षण किया और उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया कि जिस ढंग से यह काम हो रहा है, क्वेरिंग का काम हो रहा है, वह काम वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है और दूसरे वहाँ संपटी का पूरा पूरा प्रबंध नहीं हो रहा है। जो पिट्टम बनाये जाते हैं, क्वेरिंग होती है उस में सुरक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं है। 1978 के मई महीने के पहले मेट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल के चेयरमैन ने डी० एस० आई० डी० सी० के लोगों और कोअप्रोटिव सोसायटीज के लोग, को बुलाया था और उन से बातचीत की थी और कहा था कि दोनों में समझौता हो जाए जिससे इस जमीन पर वैज्ञानिक ढंग से काम हो और वहाँ सुरक्षा का भी पूरा पूरा प्रबंध हो। लेकिन कोअप्रोटिव सोसायटीज के लोग सहमत नहीं हुए। उस के बाद मई, 1978 में एक भराबली पत्थर तोड़ी समिति को 159 बीघे जमीन में क्वेरिंग का काम मिला जिस का इन सोसायटीज ने विरोध किया। बार-बार समझौता कराने का प्रयास हुआ। प्रयास विफल हुआ। यह कोअप्रोटिव सोसायटी कोर्ट में चली गई और कोर्ट से इंजंक्शन ले आई। इंजंक्शन कोर्ट ने 24 जून 78 को वैकैट कर दिया। लोगों ने वहाँ काम करना शुरू किया। इन लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया। डी० ए० प्रा० ई० डी० सी० के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने पुलिस को खबर की ... (इंटरव्यू) ... कारण कैसे पदा हुआ यह मैं बता रहा हूँ। जो खबर दी उसको लेकर एक कैस रजिस्टर हुआ 28 जून को। उसके बाद पुनः 29 जून को समझौते का प्रयास हुआ, ए० डी० में साउथ ने किया ... (इंटरव्यू) में विवरण दे रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: You need not give the entire story. Just answer the question.

श्री श्री मोरारजी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पुलिस कर्मचारियों या अधिकारियों को चोटें आई हैं क्या उनका डाक्टरी मुआयना कराया गया है या नहीं और कराया गया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास डाक्टरी मुआयने की प्रति उपलब्ध है और है तो वह क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति का लाभ उठाते हुए मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस नीति की घोषणा करेंगे कि जहाँ कहीं भी भीड़ पर गोली चलाई जाए उसकी ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराई जाएगी? बड़ते हुए गोली कांडों को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि पुलिस पर भ्रंश रखने के लिए जहाँ कहीं भी पुलिस गोली चलाए उसकी प्रदासती जांच हो। क्या वह सभी प्रान्तीय सरकारों को परामर्श देंगे कि हर जगह जहाँ पुलिस फायरिंग हो ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराई जाए।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : यह सुझाव मुझे मान्य नहीं है। इस तरह से हर जगह कराया जाए तो कोई काम ही नहीं चल सकेगा। लेकिन जहाँ जरूरी होंगी वहाँ जरूर इनक्वायरी कराई जाएगी। जहाँ तक इस किस्से का सम्बन्ध है इसमें पन्द्रह पुलिस मैन को पत्थर लगने के बाद ही उन्होंने फायरिंग किया। फिर भी किसी को इंजरी नहीं हुई। इसकी क्या जांच करना है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Our Prime Minister is a Gandhian. Can he not do away with the firing on the workers. If he also resorts to firing, what will be the fate of this country? He is justifying the firing also. I want to know whether he is going to have any plan so that there may be no firing on workers.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Firing can disappear only when violence disappears. If the hon. Members can

assure me and can make arrangements to ensure that there will be no violence anywhere, there will be no firing. I am prepared to say that.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : जब पुलिस को मालूम था कि वहाँ तनाव है और झगड़ा हो सकता है तो जाने से पहले उसने दफा 107 की कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की ताकि दोनों गुप एक साथ हक़्दस्ता न हों ?

कितने राउंड गोली चली ? गोली कितनी पर नहीं लगी । क्या पुलिस मैनुअल में यह लिखा हुआ है या नहीं कि कभी इस तरह से गोली मत चलाओ जिस में कोई जबरन हो ? जब स्थिति बहुत तनावपूर्ण हो जाती है, और जाब को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है तभी गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया जाता है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

पुलिस अपने साथ मैजिस्ट्रेट को क्यों नहीं ले गई ? जब पुलिस यह जानती थी कि वहाँ पर तनावपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है तो वह अपने साथ मैजिस्ट्रेट को क्यों नहीं ले गई थी ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : वहाँ कुल मिलाकर 22 राउंड गोली चली । चौदह राउंड गोली सी०आर०पी० की तरफ से और आठ राउंड गोली पुलिस परसोनल की तरफ से । माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी जानना चाहा है कि 107 और 150 की कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई । जैसा मैंने कहा है कि 28 और 29 तारीख को सनभौता कराने का प्रयास होता रहा ।

यह घटना तिस तारीख का है । 29 तारीख को भी ए० डी० एम० साउथ ने इन सभी को बुलाया था ताकि कोई समझौता ही जाए । और 29 की सुबह 11 बजे की यह घटना है । पुलिस को यह आशंका नहीं थी कि वहाँ पर इस तरह की भीड़ इकट्ठी होगी और इस तरह की धरमसे होगी । इस की पुलिस को कोई आशंका नहीं थी ।

Pensions to heirs of deceased MISA and DIR detenus

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

(a) how many recommendations have been received so far for pension to be sanctioned to the heirs of the deceased during detention under 'MISA' and D.I.R. from the various District Magistrates of the whole country; and

(b) when the State Governments were reminded to expedite their recommendations and what is the response of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b): The information is given in the note attached (Appendix).

(APPENDIX)

The scheme for the grant of pension to dependents/heirs of deceased MISA detenus was circulated to all State Governments on 12th July, 1977 and they were asked to obtain application from eligible dependents through District Authorities and forward the same along with their recommendations. The State Governments are being reminded periodically to expedite their recommendations. A State-wise statement showing the number of cases in which recommendations have so far been

received for the grant of pension to the heirs/dependents deceased MISA de-

tenus and the number of cases sanctioned is given below:—

S. No.	State	Recommendations received	Sanctioned	Rejected	Pending for information/clarification from State Governments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	1	—	1	..
2.	Chandigarh	1	1
3.	Delhi	2	1	1	..
4.	Gujarat	8	5	3	..
5.	Karnataka	2	1	1	..
6.	Kerala	1	1
7.	Maharashtra	15	..	4	11
8.	Rajasthan	3	2	..	1
9.	Tamilnadu	1	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	23	10	..	5
11.	West Bengal	6	4	2	..
TOTAL		63	26	20	17

A scheme for the grant of pension to the dependents/heirs of deceased DISIR detenus has recently been approved by Government. The Governments/U.T. Administrations have been requested on 7th July, 1978 to obtain applications from the dependents of deceased Defence and Internal Security of India Rules detenus and forward them with their recommendations. No applications in the prescribed proforma have yet been received through the State Governments.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It is stated in the reply:

“The scheme for the grant of pension to dependents/heirs of deceased MISA detenus was circulated to all State Governments on 12th July, 1977

and they were asked to obtain application from eligible dependents through District Authorities and forward the same along with the recommendations. The State Governments are being reminded periodically to expedite their recommendations.”

It is surprising that the State Governments are required to be reminded periodically on this very sentimental subject. May I know whether the Central Government have ascertained the reasons from the State Governments for not submitting their recommendations in full even after one year? If so, what are the reasons and what action have the Government of India taken in the matter?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, जुलाई महीने में जो यह सर्कुलर दिया गया जब पेंशन योजना स्वीकृत हुई, उस के बाद से 63 आबेदन आये हैं। अनुमान है कि इस बीच में 73 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई जेल में। राज्यों से जो रिपोर्ट है उस के आधार पर अनुमान है कि 73 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और 63 एप्लीकेशनस आइ हुई है जिन को डिसपोज़ भीक कर दिया गया जो कि ऐनेक्शर में दिया गया है। तो 10 और रह जाते हैं, उस के लिए फिर से उन को पूछा गया है और अनुमान है कि जल्दी ही उसका जबाब आयेगा।

Shri R. K. MHALGI: In the appendix it has been stated that out of the 63 recommendations as many as 20 have been rejected. May I know the reasons therefor?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस के दो तीन कारण हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो डिपेंडेंट्स हैं वह ऐलिजबिल नहीं हैं। दूसरा कारण यह है कि उनकी फाइनेंशियल स्थिति ऐलिजबिलिटी के क्राइटीरियन के ऊपर है और तीसरा कारण यह है कि उसका वैरीफिकेशन अभी ठीक से नहीं हो पाया है।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: If the verification is not properly done, it can be kept pending.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : वह पेंडिंग है।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह सैयाबाला : जों दो बादमी पंजाब में जेलों में शहीद हुए थे वह अकाली दल के थे और वह दफ्तर

107, 151 में कैद थे। क्या सरकार उन को भी कुछ देने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हम को इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether the attitude of the Janata Government was against the continuance of pension for political sufferers and if so, how is that attitude consistent with the idea to give pension to heirs of deceased MISA detenus?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: May I know what is the question?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether the policy of the Janata Government is against giving any pension to political sufferer...

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. (Interruptions). If there are any important questions, you can give notice of a half-hour discussion and I will consider it. But the questions must be covered. (Interruptions).

Please hear me. Two positions are there. Some questions are important, they must be covered. At the same time many other questions also are to be covered. For that reason, what we do is we will try to go as far as possible and on every important question I am going to allow half-an-hour discussion when it is asked for. (Interruptions)

Now, question No. 152.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, regarding this question, the Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee. So there is no point in allowing this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right, but under the rules it does not preclude the question.

Polyester Khadi

*152. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for some time a controversy has been going on whether a new fabric manufactured partly from hand-spun cotton yarn mixed with the yarn produced from a synthetic material polyester, be called 'polyester khadi';

(b) whether any committee was appointed by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Government introduced a Bill (Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1978) in Lok Sabha on 12th April 1978 seeking *inter alia* amendment of the expression "khadi" under clause (d) of Section 2 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956). The amendment envisages that the expression "khadi" would cover any cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk, woollen or man-made fibre yarn (which term includes polyester), hand-spun in India, or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

In the course of consideration of the Bill and amendments moved by some Members of Parliament, opinions were expressed for and against the proposed amendment. This Bill is now being referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses for consideration and making a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhani, in view of that, I don't think you need press the question. The Bill is before the Joint Committee now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, under rule....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, this question was given notice of a long time back and the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee only 10 days back. But that question had been selected much earlier than that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Later on it should have been dropped.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is known that this Bill is already referred to the Joint Committee. In view of this, they have enough time to withdraw this question. Members give sufficient notice of their questions. So, it is very wrong on the part of the office to ignore such facts. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, you are right in saying that the notice was given 20 days back. But my point is that when it was sent to the Joint Committee, between that date and today at least this question should have been withdrawn so that one more starred question could have been included.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to withdraw, not I.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: No, no. My question is why you have allowed this question to be put?

(Interruptions)

Implementation of new policy regarding Small Scale Industries

*153. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's new policy regarding small scale industries in the country is now being implemented at various levels and in various spheres;

(b) if so, broad details of the said implementation;

(c) whether the said new policy is found workable and suitable and is welcomed by the small scale entrepreneurs;

(d) if so, main indication thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The various measures adopted and implemented under the New Policy have been generally welcomed.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The important components of the industrial policy regarding development of small scale industries and its implementation are given as under:—

1. RESERVATION OF INDUSTRIES FOR SMALL SCALE SECTOR:

The Policy provides for an annual review of reserved industries in order to ensure adequate growth potential to the small scale sector.

The items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector were significantly expanded from 180 to 504. In order to help in determining the specific role of the small scale industry sector vs. organised sector, it was considered necessary to re-classify this list detailing out the items which came in generic categories. According to the National Industrial Classification, 807 items have so far been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector.

A standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been set up to regularly review the progress in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector and also to identify new items for reservation.

2. TINY SECTOR:

The policy places special emphasis on the growth of the tiny sector, namely those units with investment in machinery and equipments not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, and situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to 1971 Census.

A new Central Scheme for providing financial assistance for margin or seed money to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for promotion of Small Industries and Semi-urban and rural areas was initiated during 1977-78. The funds are to be utilised for margin money assistance upto 10 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of small units with investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh; seed money to State Corporations to enable them to obtain institutional finance to supply machines on hire-purchase terms to small units and assistance for consultancy services to small unit. The areas covered under the schemes is towns and villages having less than 50,000 population. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, seed money assistance is raised to 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of Rs. 20,000 whichever is lower.

3. LEGISLATION:

Government will consider introducing special legislation for protecting the interest of cottage and house-hold industries with a view to ensuring that these activities which provide self-employment in large number get due recognition in our industrial development.

The matter is under active consideration of the Government. The Deptt. of Company Affairs in the Ministry of Law proposes to introduce in the Parliament a Bill on Restricted Partnership in order to widen the investment base of the small scale industries. Preliminaries in this respect

have been completed. Other measures for protecting the interests of the small scale and cottage industries are proposed to be covered either under executive orders of the Government or through suitable amendments to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, or through a separate legislation for that sector.

4. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

In each district there will be one agency to deal with all requirements of small and village industries. This will be called the District Industries Centre. It is the intention of the Government to extend this important organisational pattern to all the districts in the country as early as possible.

The District Industries Centre Scheme is in operation from May, 1978. The Centre will provide all the services and support required by small entrepreneurs including identification of suitable scheme, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangement for supply of machinery and equipments, provision for raw materials, credit facilities and inputs for marketing and extension services. As on 30th June, 1978, 212 District Industries Centres have been approved by the Government of India. Most of these centres have already been set up, and training of Genl. Managers and Functionary Managers is in progress.

5. FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

In order to provide effective financial support for promotion of small, village and cottage industries, the Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to get up a separate wing to deal exclusively with the credit requirements of this sector. Banks will also be expected to earmark a specific proportion of their total advance for promotion of small, village and cottage industries. Mostly of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee for examining bank credit problems of Small Scale

Industries in regard to liberalisation of credit facilities have been substantially accepted.

6. MARKETING:

The marketing of products of the small and cottage industries sector involve complex problems of standardisation, quality control and marketing arrangements, which would need special attention. The Government is actually considering all these matters on a priority basis.

In each DIC, a Functional Manager has been provided to draw up and implement suitable schemes for providing marketing assistance to the small entrepreneurs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate my good friend, the hon. Minister, for making such a very good and elaborate statement praising himself thereby for his new policy. About part (c) of my question, I have specifically asked him, and I repeat it now, whether the said new policy is found workable and suitable and is welcomed by the small scale entrepreneurs. All that he says is, it is generally welcomed, but he does not reply to my specific question whether it is found workable and suitable. Any way, I do not want to make three supplementary questions out of my original one. My first question is, does he know that in spite of this good intentions and honest intentions, the fact is there that a large number of small-scale industries in thousands all over the country are suffering because of the tremendous grip of the large-scale industrialists and the monopolists on the Government of India who come as a kind of obstacle in the path of a proper, healthy and sensible and balanced development of the small scale industries? What is he going to do with regard to that, especially in view of the fact that he himself has been continuously, rightly and loudly against big monopolists and industrialists?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where a small scale unit is suffering because of the attack of the large scale unit on it, I shall be most certainly willing to help that small unit overcome whatever attack the large scale unit might have launched against it. I cannot, certainly, answer a general question of this nature.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My second question is this. I hope the Minister know—or may I ask: does the Minister know that there are 3 aspects of the small scale industries which are relevant in this particular regard, viz., high cost of raw material inadequate—in fact totally inadequate—credit facilities and absence of proper marketing? These are the three aspects about which small scale industries need to be protected, developed and strengthened as early as possible. In his own statement he has mentioned that the items have been expanded from 180 to 504. He is also mindful about the tiny sector; he is thinking in terms of legislation and he is thinking in terms of the organisation of the district industry centre—which he has already put up; and I am glad that it has come. In view of all these good things that he has started doing, what is his reply to the 3 inadequacies which I mentioned, viz., high cost of raw material, inadequate credit facilities and absence of proper marketing?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In so far as credit facilities and marketing facilities are concerned, the district industry centres are concerned with these two problems; and we have, in the DICs, a credit manager who is at the moment an official of the lead bank within the district. We have taken a number of steps, right from the Reserve Bank downwards, to see that credit is made available to the small scale sector. For marketing purposes also, we have a marketing manager who looks after the marketing desk at the District Industry Centre; and we are taking steps to see that the necessary infra-structure

is created. At the national level also, we have taken measures to set up marketing consultancy, which will assist the small-scale industries at the State level and then down to the district level. The high cost of raw material is a question which is a much wider one; and I at the moment have no answer to it, insofar as small scale industries are concerned. But we have, through the district industry centres, taken steps to see that raw material supply to the small scale industries is made available.

श्रीमती चन्नावती : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि: स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, क्या उन्होंने बड़ी मशीनों के इम्पोर्ट को बंद किया है, या जो लोग उन्हें इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उन के लाइसेंसों को कैसल किया है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और बड़ी मशीनों का आयात इन दोनों का जहाँ थोड़ा भी रिश्ता हो, यानी अगर किसी बड़े यंत्र के आयात में छोटे उद्योग को चाँट पड़ती है, तो ऐसी जगह हम आवाश्यक और उचित कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती चन्नावती : अभी तक तो कोई कदम नहीं उठाये हैं ? क्या कोई लाइसेंस कैसल किये हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उठये हैं और लगातार उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री इकम चन्व कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जहाँ बड़े उद्योग में छोटे उद्योग के हितों को हानि होती हो, ऐसे स्थान पर सरकार छोटे उद्योग को सहायित्व देती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि कुछ मशीनों में देश में कच्चे रबर की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है और इसका लाभ बड़े उद्योगपति उठा रहे हैं, जब कि छोटे

उद्योगपतियों को काफ़ी हानि हो रही है। सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों को तो अपने उत्पादन के दाम बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी है। लेकिन छोटे उद्योगपतियों को यह अनुमति नहीं दी है। छोटे रबर उद्योगपतियों को फेडरेशन के प्रतिनिधि चार दिन स मंत्री महोदय का मिलने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। बेलीग मंत्री महोदय के घर जाते हैं और चार-चार घंटे तक बैठते हैं, लेकिन वह उन लोगों से नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस समस्या पर गौर कर के यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि छोटे उद्योगों को सस्ता माल मिले और अगर उन्हें सस्ता माल नहीं मिल सकता है, तो क्या वह उन के बनाए हुए माल के दाम बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे जिस से छोटे उद्योग पतन सकें।

श्री आर्च फर्नांडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे रबर उद्योग के जो छोटे उद्योगपति हैं वह हम से पहले मिलने आए थे। आज चार रोज पहले वह हम से मिले हैं। जो उन की समस्याएं हैं, जहां तक हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनका हल करने की बात है वह हम कर रहे हैं। असल में रा-रबर की कमी है और इसीलिए 15 हजार टन रा-रबर आयात करने का निर्णय कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से लिया गया है। हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि इस से जो रबर की कमी इस देश में है वह दूर हो जायेगी... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering; not I.

श्री आर्च फर्नांडीस : यह तात्कालिक रबर की कमी जैसे ही दूर हो जायेगी वैसे ही रबर के छोटे उद्योग और बड़े उद्योग जिन की भी रा-रबर की कमी के कारण परेशानी

है उन को उस परेशानी को दूर करने में हमें मदद मिल जायेगी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Rubber is surplus in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a 377 statement on that.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: The Minister is referring to the reservation of a large number of industries for the small-scale sector. But is he aware that big industrialists are trying to put up a case to the Industries Ministry that certain commodities are not feasible in the small-scale sector and, therefore, those items should be removed from the list? If the Minister is aware of that, what action is he taking in the matter?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A number of such representations have been made, both publicly and through specific representations. I can assure the House that none of these representations is going to cut any ice, as far as my Ministry is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the Government have any idea of the small-scale industries which are on the point of dying? Have they made any list of them and, if so, have they devised any measures to assist them?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are a large number of small-scale industrial units which are on the sick list. Some are in the process of falling sick. Through the monitoring mechanism that we have now set up, we have been dealing with the problem of sickness. So far as past sickness is concerned, that is also being dealt with.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the small-scale industries in the South have complained that the coal and

coke that they are receiving is high-priced as compared to what is paid by the small-scale industries in the north and they have claimed that they should also get them at the same price. I would like to know whether the Minister, whose heart he claims is in developing small-scale industries, will raise the problem with his colleague, the unenergetic Minister of Energy and see that they are supplied to them at a cheaper price. Secondly, because this is raw material...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not raw material; this is a question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Coal and coke are the raw materials required for the industry. Secondly, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister what help is being given to the small-scale industries to develop the export market, particularly in the South East Asian and Arab countries, from where they are being squeezed out by bigger countries.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are a number of export corporations which are taking care of the export problems. There has not been any specific complaint made to me about the small-scale industries having any problem about exporting what is manufactured by them. In so far as the price of coal and coke is concerned, that is a question which will have to be examined by the Energy Ministry, and the hon. Member is free to make a reference to the Energy Ministry.

नये सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना

* 154. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सीमेंट की मांग पूरी करने के विचार से छठी योजना में नये सीमेंट कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति देगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ लगाये जायेंगे और उन की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(घ) इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज कान्चोल) :

(क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1977-78 में 192.8 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ जो अब तक का सर्वाधिक किया गया उत्पादन है । रिकार्ड उत्पादन के बावजूद भी कृषि, गृह-निर्माण, सिंचाई और विद्युत आदि क्षेत्रों में अधिक गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट की बड़ी हुई मांग के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में सीमेंट की कमी हुई है ।

सीमेंट उद्योग की विद्यमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 218.70 लाख मी० टन है । इसके अलावा आशय पत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंसें के माध्यम से 194.80 लाख मी० टन की और अधिक क्षमता बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है 118 लाख मी० टन की और अधिक क्षमता बढ़ाने से संबंधित आवेदन पत्र प्रक्रिया की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं । विद्यमान क्षमता स्वीकृत किए गए आशय पत्रों/औद्योगिक लाइसेंसें तथा विचाराधीन न पड़े हुए आवेदन पत्रों की ब्यौरेदार जानकारी देने वाले पांच विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिए गये हैं । [प्रस्तावक में रखे गए डेबिट एं सन्मा Lt—2488/78] । सीमेंट स्थापित करने के लिए जैसे ही और आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होंगे उन पर गुणा-व-गुणों के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी । सीमेंट उद्योग के पनपने की अर्धशताब्दी से 4-5 वर्ष की होती है । सरकार

विद्यमान क्षमता के 100 प्रतिशत उपयोग और निर्याताधीन परियोजनाओं को तेजी से निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रही है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सीमेंट की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता 19.28 मिलियन टन है और शासन की ओर से दिए गए लाइसेंसों के आधार पर उत्पादन 19.48 मिलियन टन बढ़ जायगा । माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वयं भी स्वीकार किया है कि यह उत्पादन अगले चार-पाँच वर्षों में जाकर पूरा होगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस समय जो कमी है और जो सरकार के सामने अभाव का क्राइसिस है इसको दूर करने के लिए शासन क्या व्यवस्था कर रहा है ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are a number of on-going cement projects and some of them will be completed in the course of this year, and some next year. These will enable us to meet some of the present shortages. Besides, we have taken steps to see that during the next eight months in any case our cement units produce one hundred per cent of their capacity. We are doing everything necessary to monitor their production, and we are hopeful of achieving this target. Thirdly, so far as the present shortage is concerned, we are also importing cement. A considerable amount of cement has been imported and is being imported, and we will see that the shortages are met.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमेंट की वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्दर अनेक वृष्टियाँ होने के कारण बड़े गम्भीर परिणाम हो रहे हैं तथा जनता में असंतोष व्याप्त है । आज प्राणीय क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट बिल्कुल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है । अतः सरकार

प्राणीय क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट वितरण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

इसके साथ ही साथ जहाँ तक वितरण प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सीमेंट का उत्पादन हो रहा है उस सीमेंट को राजस्थान भेजा जा रहा है और राजस्थान में जो सीमेंट का उत्पादन हो रहा है उसको उत्तर प्रदेश में भिजवाया जा रहा है तो इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं । इस के साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी वहाँ पर अन्य प्रदेशों के अनुपात में सब से कम सीमेंट दिया जा रहा है । इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए तथा वितरण प्रणाली को दूर ठीक करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नण्डिस : जहाँ तक वितरण प्रणाली की बात है, दो सवाल हैं—एक तो यह कि सीमेंट किस तरह से कहाँ भेजा जाये, इस में जो अब तक स्थिति रही है उसको सुधारने के काम में हम लगे हैं और जितना भी सम्भव है वह काम हम करेंगे । जहाँ तक इस बात का सवाल है कि किस माध्यम से सीमेंट का वितरण हो, इसके बारे में हमने हर राज्य सरकार से कहा है कि अगर सरकार को आपरेटिव सोसायटी या किसी और संस्था के माध्यम से इसका वितरण करना चाहें तो हम उनको हर प्रकार की मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं । पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 1 अक्टूबर से खुद ही वितरण करने का निर्णय लिया है, गुजरात सरकार ने भी इसी तरह की इत्तला दी है और दिल्ली प्रशासन भी इसी तरह की बात सोच रहा है । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाना चाहे तो हम उनको हर प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

QUESTIONS

Coastal Guard Organisation

*142. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to keep the proposed coastal guard organisation under its control; and

(b) if so, whether this new vigilance organisation will be a separate organisation or it will be a part of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government have decided that the Coast Guard would be a paramilitary organisation separate from the Indian Navy but under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.

Use of language in I.A.S. examination

*146. SHRI SUKRENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Kothari Commission on the use of languages in I.A.S. examination have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Union Public Service Commission have expressed practical difficulties in implementing the decision till a final decision on the recommendations of the Kothari Committee to have a preliminary screening test with a view to reducing the number of candidate, for the proposed main Civil Services Examination, is taken by Government. Steps are being

taken to expedite Government's decision on the Report of the Committee:

(b) Thirteen State Governments have agreed with the recommendations; 4 have not agreed; one has not given any specific comments; while replies from the remaining four have not been received.

Credit requirements of Handloom Industry

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

(a) whether a Study Group which was set up in October, 1977 to estimate credit requirements of the co-operative sector of the handloom industry under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of handloom finance has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, main recommendations in the Report; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNADES):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Study Group has submitted its report to Government on 8-6-78.

(b) and (c). A summary of the main Recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. An inter-Ministerial Committee to consider the report and to suggest the action to be taken on each recommendation, has been appointed on 27.6.78. Government's decisions on the recommendations are expected to be announced by the end of August, 1978.

Statement

Summary of the main recommendations of the Report of the Study Group to review the working of Reserve Bank of India Scheme for Handloom Finance.

In the context of the greater stress laid on the development of handloom industry and higher cloth production

target envisaged for this sector during the Sixth Plan period, Government of India had appointed a Study Group to estimate the credit requirements of handloom industry through cooperative channels under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. V. Hate, Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India—vide Resolution No. 6/7/77/Coop. dated 28th October, 1977 published in Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary Part I Section I. The Study Group submitted its Report to Government of India on 8th June, 1978.

The Study Group has made a number of recommendations for revitalizing the handloom cooperative sector and to enable the sector to draw higher volume of credit under the RBI Scheme. Among the recommendations of the Study Group, the more important ones are given below:—

(i) The objective should be to attain credit limit of Rs. 218 crores by 1980-81 as against present level of Rs. 42 crores which represents just about 1/4th of the total credit requirements. In order to achieve the objective, concrete action has to be taken by State Governments, Cooperative Banks and Handloom Weavers' Societies.

(ii) A time bound programme of revitalisation of dormant societies by the State Governments with substantial share capital assistance being made available by the Central Government.

(iii) Managerial subsidy to be made available to the handloom cooperative societies for running them on efficient lines.

(iv) Consumption loan for the handloom weavers of cooperative societies as in the case of primary agricultural credit societies.

(v) Consolidated credit limit to be given to the District Central Cooperative Bank giving them free-

dom to sanction credit limits to the efficient handloom weavers cooperative societies judged on their performance rather than giving individual credit limit to these societies as is being done at present.

(vi) Maintaining the initial quantum of credit limit for the newly formed societies and the revitalized societies for a period of 2 years to enable them to achieve viability.

(vii) Sanctioning higher credit limits to the well organised primary societies without initiating them by restrictions on the supposed levels of anticipated production.

(viii) A study to be undertaken on the question of giving working capital limits to the apex marketing societies on the principle of three times rotation in a year instead of four times rotation as is being followed at present.

(ix) A line of credit and refinance facilities from Reserve Bank of India to the handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills for their working capital requirements.

(x) Medium term loan facilities for the handloom cooperative societies for purchasing shares in the cooperative spinning mills set up for the purpose of supplying bank yarn to the handloom weavers.

(xi) The Reserve Bank may take into account the need for export marketing credit to the apex weavers societies while sanctioning credit limits to them.

Appointment of Screening Committee to manage the affairs of Sick Industrial Units

*148. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high level Screening Committee to manage the affairs of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) the details regarding the new policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the functions and the personnel of the Committee and progress in work made by it till date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The statement on Policy on Sick Industries was made in Parliament on 15th May, 1978. The details regarding the policy may please be seen in the policy statement.

As envisaged in the Policy Statement, a Screening Committee with the following composition has since been constituted:—

1. Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India, New Delhi.—Chairman.

2. Secretary, in the Ministry administratively concerned with the particular industrial undertaking.

3. Secretary, Department of Company Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

4. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), Government of India, New Delhi.

5. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

6. Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay.

7. Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.

8. Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Calcutta.

9. Executive Director (Investment), Life Insurance Corporation of India Bombay.

10. Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Bombay.

11. Chairman, Unit Trust of India, Bombay.

The Screening Committee held its first meeting on 10th July, 1978.

Setting up of District Industrial Centres, Karnataka

*155. **SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the funds set apart for District Industrial Centres in the country and in Karnataka and the programmes of the Centres; and

(b) their impact on general industrial development of the country and the employment opportunities generated by them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) An amount of Rs. 376 lakhs has been spent so far on the District Industries Centres in the country, out of which Rs. 14.00 lakhs have been spent on District Industries Centres in Karnataka. The centres are expected to provide the necessary services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs. The District Industries Centres will undertake economic investigation of the potential for development of the district including its raw materials and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, effective arrangements for credit facilities, marketing assistance, quality control, research, extension and entrepreneurial training.

(b) It is expected that this decentralised industrial administration at the district level will greatly facilitate the development of small and rural industries and generate additional employment opportunities.

Jaguar Aircraft

*156. **SHRI T. A. PAI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to buy British Jaguar aircraft has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the U.S.S.R. have agreed to the suggestion to buy spare parts of MIG made in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The British Jaguar is one of the three types of aircraft under consideration for the replacement of the ageing fleet of Hunters and Canberras. No decision about the particular aircraft to be selected for the purpose has yet been taken.

(c) and (d). The possibility of India supplying to the USSR some of the MIG spare parts manufactured in India has been explored recently. However, no concrete proposals have emerged so far.

Employment Potential created in 1977-78

*157. SHRI D. B. PATIL:
SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) in view of Government's pledge to eradicate unemployment in ten years, what was the employment potential created State-wise in 1977-78; and

(b) out of the potential created, what was the extent of actual employment provided for?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Employment in India has two components: employment in the organised sector, and employment in the unorganised sectors.

Organised sector employment is mainly whole-time wage employment. Unorganised employment is mainly part-time or irregular employment.

It has been estimated that organised employment in 1978 is roughly 24.8 million. Unorganised employment is roughly 240.05 million out of the total workforce of 265.3 million.

Organised employment has been growing at the rate of about 6.6 lakhs a year during the last 7 years, mainly in the public sector. Exact figures of the growth of organised sector employment in the year 1977-78 are not yet available.

As regards unorganised employment, the first estimates were made for March 1978. Therefore, growth during the year 1977-78 has not been estimated. But hereafter rough estimates would be available every year from March 1979 onwards.

Steps have been taken to get regular data on employment generation schemewise and Statewise. They would also be available from the next financial year.

U.N.D.P. assistance in introduction of Hydraulic Mining in Coal Fields

*158. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of UNDP in introducing hydraulic mining in its coal fields; and

(b) if so, the response from UNDP?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Platinum

*159. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI K. B. CHHETTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that platinum worth several thousand rupees has

been stolen recently from the strong room of a Defence Research Laboratory in U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this matter against the erring officers; and

(c) the effective steps taken to prevent such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven pieces of platinum crucibles, weighing 181.211 Gms and valued at Rs. 20,000/- approximately were stolen from the Central Laboratory of Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment, Kanpur on 19 June 1978. In addition to investigations being made by the local police, a departmental enquiry has also been ordered to fix responsibility. Necessary action will be taken against the officials involved on completion of the departmental enquiry.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the concerned officers of the Establishment to deposit with the Central Stores such of the platinum items which are not in constant use and to personally carry out surprise checks in addition to keeping the key of the safe containing valuable equipment in their personal custody.

M RTP Houses in Rural Areas

*160. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:**

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to allow MRTP houses to expand in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of the larger industrial houses has submitted application for their expansion in rural areas under this provision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) to (d). Proposals from MRTP Houses for grant of industrial licences including those for expansion in rural areas are considered in accordance with the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament in December, 1977. Restrictions imposed on these undertakings in the Policy Statement of February, 1973 will continue to apply and no exemptions from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act would be available to them.

However, on activities taken up by MRTP houses for rural development certain concessions under Section 35 CC of the Income Tax Act are already available. These provide for the deduction of expenditure incurred by an assessee on approved programmes of rural development.

DTC Service up to Ballabgarh

*161. **SHRI DHARM VIR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Industrial areas of Ballabgarh (a part of Faridabad) for the extension of Delhi Faridabad DTC service up to Ballabgarh;

(b) if so, what is the hitch in doing it when there is no need for a separate route permit; and

(c) whether in view of inadequate services of the Haryana Roadways, the DTC would reconsider its earlier decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi-Faridabad is an inter-State route which is being operated jointly by Delhi Transport

Corporation and Haryana Roadways on the basis of permits granted by the concerned State and countersigned by the other. As such, D.T.C. cannot extend its services on Delhi Faridabad route upto Ballabgarh without agreement between Haryana Govt. and Delhi Administration.

Token Strike by Employees of BHEL.

*162. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Central Foundry Forge plant at Hardwar went on a days' token strike on 28th June, 1978 demanding fulfilment of their demands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Employees of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited's unit at Hardwar, namely, Heavy Electrical Plant and the Central Foundry Forge Plant, went on a day's strike on 28th June, 1978. The strike notice was served in response to the call given by the National Federations of Employees of Public Sector Undertakings, for a strike on 28th June 1978. Though the National Federation decided to call off the proposed strike, the strike notice in respect of BHEL Hardwar was not withdrawn. Various demands were made such as pegging of D.A. at Rs. 173.70 grant of hazard allowance, Teerath Allowance etc. Negotiations and conciliation proceedings did not result in any agreement. There was heavy picketing at all the entry gates into the plant and employees including executives and supervisory staff were prevented from entering the plant. Some of the essential services were, however, manned by some executives and supervisors who were inside the plant during the last shift of the previous day.

Normal operations of the factory were resumed from the 29th June 1978.

Broadcasting of News of Local Janata Party by A.I.R., Port Blair

1401. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of times the news of local Janata Party, either of the President or General Secretary, were broadcasted during the period from 1st March, 1977 to 31st March, 1978, by A.I.R., Port Blair and other political parties, state separately; and

(b) whether Government issued instructions to A.I.R., Port Blair to broadcast the domestic news of local Janata Party and General Secretary?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No such instructions have been given.

No Financial Controller/Adviser in N.I.D.C.

1402. **SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no financial controller/adviser has so far been appointed in the NIDC Ltd., in spite of the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Board of Directors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Accounts Section of the Corporation continues to be headed by the same Accounts Officer against whom CBI investigations and Departmental enquiry were held; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry are taking for the appointment of a

Financial controller/adviser and remove the Accounts Officer concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In spite of efforts having been made to find a suitable candidate through advertisement and Government Departments, a suitable person could not be selected as yet. Efforts are still continuing.

Rise in price of Cement

1403. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in prices of cement;

(b) what arrangements Government propose to make for its availability at reasonable Government fixed rates;

(c) whether Government desire to earmark selected shops in each city wherein this item can be purchased at Government fixed prices; and

(d) whether State Governments are undertaking dehoarding measures to immobilise blackmarketeers and profiteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The F.O.R. destination price of unpacked indigenous ordinary portland cement has been increased from Rs. 248.65 paise per tonne to Rs. 253.35 per metric tonne with effect from 3rd July 1978, as a result of the annual escalation in ex-works price admissible to the cement industry on account of increase in power rates, price of coal and dearness allowance of workers.

(b) to (d). The price and distribution of cement is at present regulated in terms of the Cement Control Order, 1967, issued under Sections 18G and

25 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Under this Order, a uniform f.o.r. destination price is fixed by the Central Government while the price at which cement may be sold wholesale or retail is fixed by the State Governments as stipulated in Clause 10 of that Order. Cement has also been declared as an essential commodity for purposes of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and adequate powers are available to the State Governments to take action against persons attempting to sell cement at rates higher than those fixed by the Government. The State Governments have been requested to direct the local administrations to initiate more positive action against the offenders and also to take the initiative and keep a vigilant look out for the offenders instead of waiting to take action only on receipt of complaints.

The Central Government has agreed to the proposal of the West Bengal Government to take over distribution through the State Agencies with effect from 1st October, 1978. A copy of the Scheme of the West Bengal Government is attached. The State Governments have been requested to give due consideration to this scheme to see whether a similar system or any other suitable mechanism for control distribution needs to be introduced in every State. In the meanwhile, in a meeting of the representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association and Central and State Governments, it has been agreed that the voluntary distribution scheme introduced by the Cement Manufacturers' Association might be tried. This voluntary distribution scheme came into effect during July, 1978.

Statement

Scheme for public distribution of cement in the States of West Bengal

The Government of West Bengal has decided to take over the distribution of cement in West Bengal from

1st October, 1978. Bulk quantities of State allocation for the quarter (pertaining to State Sector) will be placed at the disposal of the State Government. The State Government has appointed the West Bengal Essential Commodity Supply Corporation for distribution of cement within the State. This Corporation will further allocate the quantities to RC (State Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, etc.) ORC parties (Small Scale Industries, Institutions, etc.) and free sale (for sale to public). The Regional Cement Controller will issue release orders in favour of RC and ORC parties on receipt of recommendations from this Corporation.

For sale of cement to the public the Corporation has started scrutinising antecedents of existing stockists of cement factories. On approval, the selected stockists will be appointed by the Corporation as its own stockists. The Corporation will distribute the free sale allocation of its State amongst these stockists or such other public agencies as it may select for sale of cement in West Bengal. The stockists will deposit money with this Corporation and the Corporation will arrange supplies from the various Cement factories which are linked with the State by the Cement Controller for supply of cement during that particular quarter. The stockists will be directly answerable to the Corporation for sale of cement to public at the fixed retail price. The Corporation will retain full power and control over the stockists and in case of malpractices indulged by any of its stockists it shall take prompt action to cancel the stockistship.

Price of Raw Jute during the Current Year

1404. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the price of raw jute during the current year as compared to the last year;

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure a fair price to help Jute growers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefit of fair price reaches even to the growers in the remote rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Statutory minimum price of raw jute for 1978-79 season has been fixed at Rs. 150/- per quintal for W-5 grade in Assam as compared to Rs. 141/- per quintal for 1977-78 season.

(b) and (c). For ensuring that the full benefit of the statutory minimum prices reaches the jute growers, it has been decided to enlarge the scope of operations of Jute Corporation of India during the current season and the Corporation has been asked to ensure that at least 20 per cent of their total purchases of raw jute are made directly from the primary markets.

Distribution of Cement

1405. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to remove acute shortage of cement, adulteration of cement on large scale and its black marketing; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for proper distribution of cement and strict watch over its distribution by private manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In spite of a record production, the present shortage of cement in the country is due to an increase in demand for cement, as a result of the increased activities in

the field of agriculture, houseconstruction, irrigation and power etc. Government has taken the following measures to remove the shortage of cement in the country?

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been totally banned;

(ii) A quantity of 7.28 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during the period January to June 1978 and the import of a further quantity of one million tonnes has been contracted;

(iii) A cash incentive of Rs. 30/- per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity, whichever is higher, has been announced;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(v) Government have also a proposal to assist the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(vi) Government are also examining a proposal to assist the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent.

(viii) The import of pre-calcinated technology has been permitted to enable the increase of production;

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of

cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xi) Government have decided to encourage the setting up of a large number of mini cement plants;

(xii) Government have also appointed a High Level Committee to make a comprehensive study of the cement industry with a view to removing the constraints in the way of optimum production;

(2) A cement (Quality Control) Order, 1982, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been issued according to which no person shall himself or by any person on his behalf manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute any cement which is not of the prescribed standard. Adulteration of cement therefore constitutes a contravention of the provision of the Order as well as the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Adequate powers have been delegated to the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act, to deal with persons indulging in unsocial practices. The State Governments have been requested at the highest level to direct the local administrations to initiate more positive action against offenders. The State Governments have been requested to take the initiative in their hands and keep a vigilant look out instead of taking action only after the receipt of the complaints.

(3) The State Governments have been asked to organise sale of cement through public distribution system on the pattern of the system proposed by the Government of West Bengal. In the meanwhile, in a meeting of the representatives of Cement Manufacturers Association and Central and State Governments, it has been agreed that the voluntary distribution scheme introduced by the Cement Manufacturers Association might be tried. This voluntary distribution scheme came into effect during July 1978.

**पोरबन्दर बारहमासी बन्दरगाह
बोझना**

1406. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में तीराष्ट्र जेज में पोरबन्दर बारहमासी बन्दरगाह का निर्माण पूरी तरह से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋण से किया गया है और क्या यह बन्दरगाह 16 जून, 1978 से यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस बन्दरगाह पर कुल कितना करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुआ है तथा और कितना व्यय किया जाना है ;

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस बन्दरगाह के निर्माण के लिए अब तक गुजरात सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया गया है और ऋण कि कितनी राशि अभी दी जानी है और ऋण की शेष राशि न देने के क्या कारण हैं तथा ऋण की यह राशि गुजरात को कब दी जायगी ; और

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने ऋण की शेष राशि की मांग कब की तथा वह राशि कितनी है और राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार गुजरात सरकार को यह राशि कब देगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में जसवारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चाँद राज) :
(क) स (घ) : बड़े पत्तनों से निम्न अन्य पत्तनों के विकास को जिम्मेवारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार की है । परन्तु चौबी तथा पांचवी योजनावधियों में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों के लिए राज्यों को ऋण सहायता दी गयी । इस योजना के

अन्तर्गत गुजरात से चुना गया पत्तन, पोरबन्दर है पोरबन्दर पत्तन को एक बारहमासी पत्तन के रूप में विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता का 7.22 करोड़ रु० थी तथा पूरी राशि पहले ही राज्य सरकार को दे दी गई है । इसमें से राज्य सरकार ने 10.93 करोड़ रु० के व्यय की सूचना दी है ।

राज्य सरकार ने पोरबन्दर पत्तन के विकास के लिए 13.35 करोड़ रु० के संबंधित परियोजना अनुमान को समस्त प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है तथा दिसम्बर, 1976 में इस पूरी राशि के लिए केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता मांगी । यह संभव नहीं था । क्योंकि केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित छोटे पत्तनों की योजनाओं के लिए पांचवी योजना में व्यवस्था पिछली योजना से व्यय की प्राप्ति साई गयी बचतबद्धताओं तक सीमित थी । 1978-83 योजनावधि में छोटे पत्तनों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के नमूने पर अभी कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है । पत्तन 16-6-1978 से यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन

1407. श्री हुकूम चन्द कडवाय : क्या वृह मंत्री 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 217 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को राज्य वार कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है ।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन बंद करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पेंशन पाने वाले नकली लोगों का पता लगाने के लिये पुनः जांच कराने का है ताकि उनकी पेंशन बंद की जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (भीष्मिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए व्यय का विवरण संलग्न है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए 27.56 करोड़ रुपए का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी योजनाओं पर किए गए व्यय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) योजना का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(घ) निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार (1) पहली स्वीडिसियों का पुनरीक्षण (2) राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्ट और (3) राज्यों सरकारों द्वारा जांच के पश्चात् अन्य स्त्रोतों से प्राप्त शिकायतों के परिणामस्वरूप पेंशन रोक दी जाती है। यह एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है। आवेदकों को अपने मामले को स्पष्ट करने का पूरा अवसर दिया जाता है और उन के आवेदन आगे जांच के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेजे जाते हैं। तत्पश्चात् रोकी गई पेंशन को बहाल करने अथवा समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया जाता है जो राज्य सरकारों की अंतिम रिपोर्ट पर आधारित होता है।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	रूपये
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,18,74,554
2. असम, अरुणाचल और मिजोरम	23,39,729
3. मेघालय	64,451
4. बिहार	2,88,43,175
5. गोवा	14,89,179
6. दिल्ली	
पी० ए० ओ० सचिवालय	15,746
पी० ए० ओ० सं० 5	31,49,160
पी० ए० ओ० सं० 3	7,44,100
7. गुजरात	58,60,755
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश और थंडीगढ़ संघ शासित क्षेत्र	34,14,106

} जनवरी, 1978 तक

जनवरी, 1978 तक

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	रुपय	
9. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	24,97,963	
10. केरल	46,52,218	
11. कर्नाटक	1,15,51,631	
12. मध्य प्रदेश	50,74,632	
13. मणिपुर	1,41,505	
14. महाराष्ट्र	2,24,53,849	
15. उड़ीसा	56,35,765	
16. पांडिचेरी	4,59,897	
17. पंजाब	1,62,14,207	
18. राजस्थान	20,35,466	
19. तमिलनाडु	82,04,005	
20. त्रिपुरा	9,50,753	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	3,05,91,843	
22. पश्चिम बंगाल और अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ शासित क्षेत्र	2,31,50,948	दिसम्बर, 1977 तक
23. नागालैंड	18,687	
24. हरियाणा	65,67,727	

Proper Utilisation of Port Capacities

1408. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether panels have been constituted to go into the problem of proper utilisation of port capacities available in the country;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted so far; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No panels have been constituted by this Ministry.

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

Smuggling of Watches

1409. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for watches has been much more than the indigenous production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the smuggling of watches has re-emerged/ is likely to re-emerged as a result of the wide gap between the demand and supply and also because of the high cost of indigenous manufactured watches; and

(d) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No precise estimate can realistically be made of consumer items like wrist watches. There has been varying estimates of local demand of wrist watches. A Task Force on Watch Industry constituted in the Ministry of Industry has broadly estimated the current demand of the wrist watches as 6 to 6.5 million numbers which may increase to 8 to 8.5 million numbers by 1981-82. Total indigenous production of wrist watches (including from assembly of imported components) in 1977 was around 3.1 million numbers as against the production of 1.4 million numbers in 1976. The production during the period January-June, 1978 has been around 2.4 million numbers.

(c) Recent seizures of watches and intelligence reports received by the Government indicate that smuggling of watches continues. This can, however, largely be attributed to the craze for foreign-made goods amongst consumers.

(d) Customs field formations are alive to the situation and suitable

steps are taken to combat the smuggling of watches. Alongside these preventive steps, continuous efforts are being made to maintain continuous increase in indigenous availability of wrist watches at reasonable prices.

Official Groups set up to study Coal Situation

1410. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up official groups to study the various aspects of the coal situation including production, marketing and distribution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

States' Comments on Sixth Plan

1411. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions from the State Governments on the basis of guidelines given by the Central Government for consideration of Draft Sixth Plan by NDC have been received from all States;

(b) if so, names of the States who have furnished such suggestions;

(c) whether a number of States have not accepted the Centre's guidelines; and

(d) if so, names of those States?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d) The States and Union Territories were asked to send their Draft Five Year Plans for 1978-83, in accordance with

the Planning Commission's Guidelines, by the end of July, 1978. So far no Draft Plans have been received.

Declaration of Ladakh as Scheduled Area

1412. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a long standing demand supported by overwhelming public opinion that Ladakhies be declared as Scheduled Tribe and Ladakh district as scheduled area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of such a demand made by a section of people from Ladakh. However, the Constitutional provisions relating to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas do not at present apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station based on Lignite Resources in Gujarat

1413. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has considered feasibility and techno-economic viability of the proposal for the setting up of a Thermal Power Station based on lignite resources in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is feasible and economically viable; and

(c) if so, exact stage of progress of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

(c). The feasibility and techno-economic viability of the proposal for setting up a thermal power station with 2 x 55 MW each units based on lignite resources in Gujarat is still under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

Launching of Second Satellite S.E.O.

1414. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the launching of India's second satellite SEO is being delayed beyond the scheduled date, i.e., December, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and when it is likely to be launched; and

(c) the objectives for which SEO is designed to fulfil?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The exact date of launching is however to be fixed during the next joint meeting of the Indian and Soviet Scientists to be held in September, 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The primary objective of the Satellite for Earth Observations (SEO) is to conduct remote sensing observations over Indian territory with the aid of the TV Cameras and microwave radio meters installed in the Satellite. The imagery thus obtained will provide information relating to forestry, hydrology, water resources, snow cover, snow melting and large water and land masses. The microwave radiometers will obtain information relating to the ocean surface winds, ocean temperature and water vapour content which are important inputs to meteorology. The satellite will also carry an experiment to observe X-rays from X-ray stars and will also collect meteorological data from unattended remote platforms.

Fiscal Incentives to SSI in Almora and Nainital

1415. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the types of fiscal incentives for establishing small scale industries in hill districts of U.P.; and

(b) facilities for establishing small scale industries in Almora, Nainital etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Almora district is covered under the new scheme of District Industries Centre. Prior to this, this District was covered/included under the Rural Industries Programme. The District Industries Centre will provide all the services and facilities to the entrepreneurs for setting up small and village industries. The centre will provide all services and support required to small entrepreneurs including identification of a suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility report, arrangement for supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, credit facilities and inputs for marketing and extension services.

Statement

The facilities/incentives provided by the Central Government and other agencies to the backward districts (including some of the hill districts) are as under:—

1. **Concessional Finance:**—Concessional finance assistance to Small Scale Industries is provided through Industrial Development Bank of India's scheme for re-finance. Industrial Development Bank of India provides refinance at a concessional rate of 6 per cent on all eligible loans upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs in respect of State Financial Corporations and Commercial Banks so that their effective lending rates to small and medium projects does not exceed 9.5 per cent. This facility is available in the hilly districts of Almora, Tehri

Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli.

2. 15 per cent Central Subsidy on fixed capital investment in Almora district only.

3. **Relief in income tax:**—New Industrial projects, including hotels, proposed to be located in specific backward district areas are allowed a deduction of 20 per cent of the profit for computation of assessable income w.e.f. April, 1974. This concession is available to all industrial units/hotels which commenced operations on or after 31st December, 1970 for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of manufacturing/service operations.

4. **Free technical consultancy services:**—The entire amount of consultancy fee of approved private consultants through the small Industries Development Organisation is paid in backward areas and in other areas. This assistance is restricted to 25 per cent of the fees.

5. **Interest Subsidy:**—The interest subsidy eligible under the scheme of Engineer Entrepreneur Training Programme is limited to an enhanced period of 5 years in backward areas and for three years in non-backward areas. Interest subsidy would be equivalent to the difference in interest rates charged by financial institutions and 7 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per year.

6. **Special facilities for import of raw materials:**—In the case of small scale units set up in backward areas (as indicated in appendix 28 of the Hand Book on Import Export Procedure 1978-79), the maximum value of licence is Rs. 5 lakhs instead of the normal Rs. 3 lakhs. They are also eligible for preferential treatment in the matter of canalised items.

7. **Transport Subsidy:**—The scheme envisages the grant of transport subsidy to industrial units selected areas to the extent of 50 per cent of the

transport cost of raw materials which are brought into and finished goods which are taken out of selected areas. The scheme is available to all the hilly areas of U. P. viz. Dehradun, Almora, Nainital, Phauri Garhwa, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli.

8. **Hire Purchase of Machinery:**—The NSIC has liberalised the terms and conditions for supplying machinery on hire purchase basis to small scale industries in backward areas which qualify for investment subsidy.

9. **Margin Money:**—Financial assistance is to provide for margin or seed money to the State Government for expanding their activities for promotion of small industries in semi-urban and rural areas. The funds to be utilised for margin money assistance i.e. upto 10 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of small units with investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

In addition to the Central incentives the State Government also provides certain facilities. These are:

- (a) Power Subsidy.
- (b) Interest subsidy on loans.
- (c) Subsidy on cost of preparation of project report in all hill districts except Nainital and Dehradun.
- (d) Concession on sales tax.
- (e) Conversion of sales tax amount in interest free loan for new units for 5 years.
- (f) Exemption of Octroi duty on plant and machinery and building materials for new units.

Crimes in North Eastern Borders Regions

1416. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective steps have been taken to provide security and save the property of people of Assam and other parts of the North Eastern Region from Border Dacoity, Cow lifting and theft in the border areas;

(b) the reasons why Government have failed to ensure security to the poor people of the border area of Goalpara District in Assam;

(c) whether Government propose to intensify proper patrolling by B.S.F and involve local people in it; and

(d) whether a Pilot project of the Civil Defence Organisation is proposed to be brought out on an experimental basis for this border District of Goalpara in Assam to enroll full time volunteers from among the unemployed youth belonging to each village and Gaon Panchayats to provide adequate security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Cell to gather Data on States

1417. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has created a Cell to gather data on the States;

(b) if so, the procedure the Cell will follow; and

(c) whether upto-date data both on financial and physical targets will be available with the Cell?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (c). No separate cell has been set up, but Planning Commission in the normal course are collecting data on the progress of State programmes and schemes. Specific formats are prescribed for this purpose and a data bank is being established to help in the processing of this information and the existing monitoring system is being improved to deal with it. The monitoring being developed would cover data on both financial and physical targets and achievements to be available with the States, Central Ministries and Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Bio Gas Plant

1418. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWAL-LA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists have developed a cheaper, cleaner and more efficient Bio Gas Plant than the conventional model;

(b) if so, the cost of this new developed Bio Gas Plant;

(c) whether Government propose to popularise this plant; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A Janata Bio Gas Plant has been developed by the State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh. The efficiency of the plant under field conditions is under examination.

(b) The cost estimate of Janata Bio-Gas Plant are being worked out by the Institute.

(c) and (d). This would depend on whether the plant is found to be

comparatively efficient and cheaper than other models under field conditions.

गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना

1419. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सालू वर्ष के दौरान कुछ गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना के बारे में लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार आँकड़ा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती प्राणा मायति) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान में गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं:—

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	1978-79 के लिए लक्ष्य (सं०)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	500
असम	30
बिहार	3000
गुजरात	3000
हरियाणा	2000
झिमाचल प्रदेश	15
कर्नाटक	5000
केरल	200
मध्य प्रदेश	1500
महाराष्ट्र	2000
उड़ीसा	225
पंजाब	2100
राजस्थान	300
तमिलनाडु	3000

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	1978-79 के लिए लक्ष्य (संख्या)
उत्तर प्रदेश	6600
पश्चिम बंगाल	400
दिल्ली	20
गोवा	10
दादरा और नगर हवेली	10
पाण्डिचेरी	20
नागालैंड	20
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10
मेघालय	5
त्रिपुरा	10
चण्डीगढ़	10
सिक्किम	5
अन्य राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	10
योग	30,000

Survey regarding uneducated Persons

1420. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the num-

Number of illiterates, excluding infants in the age 0—4, according to the 1971 Census

ber of uneducated persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIKLAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir. No survey of uneducated persons as such has been conducted either by the Census Organisation or by the National Sample Survey Organisation. But the number of literate and illiterate persons is ascertained in the decennial population census. The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 27th round (October 1972 September 1973) collected information on educational standard of persons of the sample households in the Survey on employment and unemployment.

(b) According to the 1971 Census, 307,188,127 persons (65.55 per cent of the total population) were returned as illiterates. This does not include infants in the age group 0—4 who in any case have to be deemed illiterate. The enclosed statement gives statewise and sexwise break up.

According to the National Sample Survey Organisation 63.58 per cent of the population (males 51.02 per cent and females 76.86 per cent) were found illiterate in the country as a whole. Statewise break up is not available.

India State/Union Territory	No. of illiterates excluding infants in the age-group 0—4.		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	307,188,127	131,805,392	175,382,735
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	26,795,403	11,699,950	15,095,453
Assam	8,011,646	3,642,481	4,369,165

1	2	3	4
Bihar	36,893,759	15,864,784	21,028,975
Gujarat	13,283,136	5,469,241	7,813,915
Haryana	5,759,972	2,559,594	3,209,378
Himachal Pradesh	1,858,639	753,557	1,105,082
Jammu & Kashmir	3,094,171	1,462,886	1,631,285
Kerala	5,593,899	2,091,997	3,501,902
Madhya Pradesh	25,748,228	11,083,651	14,664,577
Maharashtra	23,404,834	9,112,208	14,292,626
Manipur	564,755	215,020	349,735
Meghalaya	552,521	261,831	290,690
Mysore (Karnataka)	15,842,124	6,613,088	9,229,036
Nagaland	310,288	147,155	163,133
Orissa	13,073,670	5,273,835	7,799,835
Punjab	7,229,045	3,413,665	3,815,380
Rajasthan	16,856,074	7,565,099	9,290,975
Sikkim	146,869	71,626	75,243
Tamil Nadu	19,553,582	7,328,534	12,225,048
Tripura	849,913	365,539	484,374
Uttar Pradesh	56,205,901	25,559,093	30,646,808
West Bengal	23,144,353	10,207,175	12,937,178
<i>Union Territories</i>			
A&N Islands	47,935	23,318	22,617
Arunachal Pradesh	343,294	172,290	173,004
Chandigarh	66,478	31,542	34,936
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50,172	22,281	27,791
Delhi	1,234,791	544,191	690,600
Goa, Daman & Diu	361,836	139,845	221,991
Lakshadweep	12,943	4,407	8,536
Mizoram	106,335	43,958	62,377
Pondicherry	189,541	68,451	121,090

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के प्रेसीडेंट की नियुक्ति

1421. श्री रामजी लाल सुनन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का प्रेसीडेंट सरकारी अधिकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या स्वस्थ परम्परा स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार प्रेसीडेंट के पद पर कोई जन प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) वर्तमान नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का संयोजन जो एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 4-10-77 को गठित की गई थी, 6 गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों (एक संसद सदस्य तथा चार महानगर परिषद समेत) तथा प्रेसीडेंट समेत 5 सरकारी अधिकारियों से हुआ है । परन्तु किसी गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति को नगर पालिका के प्रेसीडेंट के रूप में नियुक्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Promotions of certain Officers in contravention of Rules

1422. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June, 1976 during the period of emergency some army officers of the Department of Defence Production were granted the substantive rank of Brig. in contravention of

rules of Military Secretary Branch and ignoring the seniority of atleast 4 officers who were known to be senior to them;

(b) whether subsequently some officers were given substantive rank of Major General when the officers who were earlier ignored have to date been denied the substantive rank of Brigadier;

(c) if so, basis of such violation of rules;

(d) whether subsequently these officers were selected as Major General superseding atleast 13 officers of proven record of service and who were senior to them; and

(e) yardstick followed during the period of emergency to allow mass scale supersession when it was well known that the officers so selected were directing the inspection of M.A.N. Heavy vehicles through their team located in Germany on behalf of Maruti?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In 1976, certain officers in the Organisation of the Directorate General of Inspection under the Department of Defence Production were granted substantive rank of Brigadier. This was done in accordance with the Rules on the subject.

(b) to (e). As regards acting Brigadiers, their cases for grant of substantive rank will be considered as per the rules laid down. For filling up the post of Director General of Inspection, however, which is in the rank of Major General and which is a Selection post, the names of all the eligible officers were considered by a Selection Board. After taking into account the performance of all these officers, the Selection Board made the selection which was duly approved by the competent authority. The selected officers was subsequently granted substantive rank of Major General.

वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड के
डेका श्रमिकों को प्रत्यक्ष

1423. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड (नागपुर) के प्रबन्धकों ने श्रम संघ के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करने के बाद कम्पनी के डेका श्रमिकों के न्यूनतम वेतन तथा सेवा स्थिति के बारे में डेकेदारों को निर्देश दिए थे ;

(ख) क्या इंडियन कोल माइन लेबरर्स यूनियन, डामुआ, जिला छिदावाडा (मध्य प्रदेश) के अनुसार कम्पनी कन्हार क्षेत्र के 5 डेकेदारों ने श्रमिकों को वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 1-1-1978 से 31-3-78 तक की उन के वेतन की बकाया राशि, जो 866599.70 रुपये है, का भुगतान नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्देशों का पालन न करने के लिए अधिकारियों तथा डेकेदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० ने मार्च, 1975 में अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को एक ऐसा परिपत्र भेजा था जिस में डेकेदारों द्वारा रख गये मजदूरों के बारे में अनुरोध थे ।

(ख) और (ग). वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० ने सूचित किया है कि सर्वश्रेष्ठ दावा, रिक्लम-डेकेदारों द्वारा रखे गए इन्डिवरॉके बारे में है । दावा विवादग्रस्त है और सम्बद्ध श्रम प्रायुक्त (ग) के यहाँ विचाराधीन है ।

Alleged Recruitment of Foreigners by
C.I.A.

1424. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Statesman* dated the 12th June, 1978 wherein it has been stated that CIA hires/recruits foreigners for studying and teaching purposes;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians involved therein; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information about the involvement of Indians in such activities.

(c) Does not arise.

'Snow-Ball' Plan for providing
employment in Rural Areas

1425. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation has come out with a "snow-ball plan" which promises gainful employment to about 50 million house holds in rural areas within 20 years; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Foundation has published a book entitled "Directory of Mass Employment" which inter-alia outlines the possibilities of large-scale employment creation in rural areas through the development of animal husbandry, horticulture, agro—and forest industries, other village industries and tourism.

वर्ष 1978 के दौरान कोयले का उत्पादन

1426. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :

श्री डी० प्रसाद :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि इस वर्ष कोयले का उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या है ;

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि की तुलना में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में कोयले का उत्पादन कितना था; और

(घ) कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी के क्या कारण हैं और निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय करने का निर्णय किया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख): चालू वर्ष के दौरान 113.5 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन करने की योजना बनाई गई है। यद्यपि चालू वर्ष की पहली तिमाही कोयला उद्योग के लिए कठिनाई का समय रही है, फिर भी कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए जा रहे अनेक

कदमों से प्राणा है कि स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा।

(ग) जनवरी से जून, 1977 के दौरान 52.2 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ था। इसकी तुलना में वर्ष 1978 की इसी अवधि में 53.08 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन हुआ है।

(घ) इस वर्ष कोयले के उत्पादन में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई है। फिर भी, लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:—

(i) बिस्फोटकों की कमी पूरी करने के लिए उन का आयात।

(ii) बिहार में बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उड़ीसा की फालत बिजली बिहार पहुंचाना।

(iii) शेष रहे वर्ष के दौरान लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की पुनरीक्षा और संशोधन।

(iv) कोयला कंपनियों से कहा गया है कि ऐसी परियोजनाओं का पता लगाकर उन्हें लागू करें जिन में वास्तविक उत्पादन शुरू करने में कम समय लगता है। इससे कोयले के प्रतिरिक्त उत्पादन वृद्धि होने लगेगा।

Illegal Entry of Foreigners

1427. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners are entering our country illegally without passport through different borders i.e. Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Burma;

(b) whether it is a fact that very recently about a dozen of Burmese nationals have been arrested for entering Jammu and Kashmir without passports; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the available reports, excepting some MOG tribal refugees who entered Tripura from Bangladesh and some Burmese nationals detected in some States without valid travel documents, there has not been any marked increase in the number of foreigners coming to India illegally without valid passport etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Foreigners who are found to have entered India without valid travel documents are proceeded against under the provisions of relevant laws. Patrolling along the international border has been intensified and constant vigilance is kept to check any infiltration from across the borders.

शक्तिचालित करचे के लिये राजसहायता

1428. श्री हरी शंकर गहलोती : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह शक्तिचालित करचे के लिए राजसहायता संबंधी मांग पर सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या अनधिकृत शक्तिशाली करचे को अधिकृत करने के लिए 450 रुपये वार्षिक कर देना पड़ता है, जो अधिकृत है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों का स्वीकार क्या है ; और

(घ) उक्त प्रस्तावों को कब तक कार्यरूप दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भादति) : (क) शक्तिचालित करचों के लिए राजसहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) अनधिकृत शक्तिचालित करचों को नियमित करने के लिए कोई भी वार्षिक कर नहीं है । किन्तु केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग अस्थायी एल-4 लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए 400 रु० प्रति करचे के हिसाब से लाइसेंस फीस के रूप में लेता है । अधिकृत सूती शक्तिचालित करचों को कोई एल-4 लाइसेंस देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ)। प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Damage of Cement Bags at Kandla, Port

1429. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of cement bags were damaged at Kandla Port;

(b) if so, what action is being taken; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). So far two ships carrying a quantity of 8,600 metric tonnes and 24,874 metric tonnes of cement have been unloaded at Kandla. While out of the first ship a quantity of 60 tonnes only was damaged, it was found that in the case of the second ship, there was a heavier bursting of bags. The cement from burst bags is being re-bagged. The

precise quantity of cement damaged from the second ship will be known only after the re-bagging process is completed. The damage was generally for reasons beyond the control of the handling agencies.

महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कपास खरीदने का एकाधिकार

1430. श्री केतव राव शिंगडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के कपास खरीदने के एकाधिकार संबंधी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से किस प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की थी ;

(घ) कन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गयी सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को देश भर में लागू करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा माइति) : (क) से (घ) : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कच्ची रुई (प्रधि-प्राप्ति, परिष्करण, विपणन) समिति अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन रुई प्रधि-प्राप्ति योजना क्रियान्वित की थी। फलतः महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा रुई की एकाधिकार अधिप्राप्ति की नीति में भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। 17 अगस्त 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उपर्युक्त अधिनियम से संबंधित कुछ उन उपबन्धों को निर्रखित

कर दिया है, जो इस योजना के एकाधिकारी स्वरूप से सम्बन्धित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से कोई धीर प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं किया है। 1972-73 से 1976-77 तक की अवधि में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार को उपर्युक्त ऋण सीमा स्वीकृत की है। हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में किसी सहायता के लिए सम्पर्क नहीं किया है।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Allocation of Cement

1431. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of cement demanded and allotted State-wise during current year; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent black marketing of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Allocation of cement is made on a quarterly basis. State-wise demands as such are not obtained. Allocations are made to the States on the basis of the past despatches and the expected availability during the quarter. Requests for additional allocations from the States when received are also considered on merits. State-wise allocations made during the second quarter (April—June 1978) and third quarter (July—September, 1978) are shown in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2469/78].

(b) The price and distribution of cement is at present regulated in terms of the Cement Control Order, 1967, issued under Sections 18G and 25 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Under this Order, a uniform f.o.r. destination price is fixed by the Central Government while the price at which cement may be sold wholesale or retail is fixed by the State Governments as stipulated in Clause 10 of that Order. Cement has also been declared as an essential commodity for purposes of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and adequate powers are available to the State Governments to take action against persons attempting to sell cement at rates higher than those fixed by the Government. The State Governments have been requested to direct the local administrations to initiate more positive action against the offenders and also to take the initiative and keep a vigilant look out for the offenders instead of waiting to take action only on receipt of complaints.

The Central Government has agreed to the proposal of West Bengal Government to take over distribution through the State Agencies with effect from 1st October, 1978. A copy of the Scheme of the West Bengal Government is shown in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2489/78]. The State Governments have been requested to give due consideration to this scheme to see whether a similar system or any other suitable mechan-

(1) 22 gauge SS Sheets	Rs. 55,000 per MT
(2) 24 gauge SS Sheets	Rs. 56,000 per MT
(3) 26 gauge SS Sheets	Rs. 57,000 per MT
(4) 28 gauge SS Sheets	Rs. 58,000 per MT

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The price of the end product depends on a variety of other factors

ism for control distribution needs to be introduced in every State. In the meanwhile, in a meeting of the representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association and Central & State Governments, it has been agreed that the voluntary distribution scheme introduced by the Cement Manufacturers' Association might be tried. This voluntary distribution scheme has come into operation from July, 1978.

Cost of Imported Stainless Steel Sheets

1432. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of imported stainless steel sheets is Rs. 15 per Kg.;

(b) whether the stainless steel utensils sell for Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 a Kg.; and

(c) if so, will Government ensure a reasonable cost and selling price ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The price of imported stainless steel sheets is Rs. 15,400 per MT c.i.f. for 26 gauge sheets. During the current year there is a custom duty levied on the imported sheets at the rate of 220 per cent on the c.i.f. price of the material. The MMTC which is the canalising authority for the imported stainless steel sheets distributes the imported stainless steel sheets at the following prices:

besides the cost of the raw material.

Per Capita Income

1433. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income in India has shown downward trend since 1976-77;

(b) if so, what are the factors responsible for such decline and what measures are being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the per capita income; and

(c) what has been the per capita income in India every year during the last ten years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to the quick estimates of national income for the year 1976-77 released by the Central Statistical Organisation the

per capita income at current prices was Rs. 1,008 in 1975-76 and Rs. 1,049 in 1976-77 showing an increase of 4.1 per cent. At constant prices of 1970-71 there has been, however, a fall of 0.6 per cent in the per capita income in that year as compared to the previous year. Detailed estimates of national income for 1977-78 can be prepared only after the end of the year. However, according to the Economic Survey, the rate of growth of gross national product (at constant prices) during 1977-78 is expected to be about 5 per cent. If this growth rate is achieved, the per capita income during 1977-78 would increase by about 3 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The attached statement gives the per capita income in India at current and at 1970-71 prices for the ten years ending 1976-77.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Income in India at current and constant (1970-71) price,
(1967-68—1976-77)

Year	per capital income (Rs.)	
	at current prices	at 1970-71 prices
(1)	(2)	(3)
1967-68	554.4	..
1968-69	552.3	..
1969-70	597.5	..
1970-71*	636.1	636.1
1971-72*	663.0	629.4
1972-73*	713.6	606.4
1973-74*	873.7	626.0
1974-75*	1007.1	617.9
1975-76*	1008.3	659.3
1976-77@	1048.6	655.2

* not available
* provisional
@ quick estimates

Liquor Poisoning Cases

1434. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor poisoning cases in the country during the year 1977-78;

(b) the figures as compared to the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना राजतभाटा में हड़ताल

1435. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना, राजतभाटा के कर्मचारियों ने कितने दिन हड़ताल की थी और क्या इन कर्मचारियों के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या समझौता हुआ, लिखित रूप में था और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उनकी कौन सी मांगें पूरी हुई हैं ;

(ग) क्या समझौते में एक यह भी शर्त भी दी गई है कि कर्मचारियों को एक मुश्त - 2 माह का वेतन दिया जायेगा, और यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह शर्त इस बीच पूरी की गयी है ; और

(घ) क्या वेतन से कटौती समझौते के पश्चात् ही की जानी थी और यदि हाँ, तो समझौते के पूर्व कर्मचारियों के वेतन

से कटौतियाँ किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसका पूरा ज्वोरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अधिकारियों को छोड़कर, राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना, राजतभाटा के अन्य कर्मचारी 8 सितम्बर, 1977 से लेकर 6 जनवरी, 1978 तक 121 दिन की अवैध हड़ताल पर रहे थे । अभी तक उन के साथ अंतिम रूप से कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) यद्यपि कर्मचारियों के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है तथापि उन में से अग्रिम घनराशि के भुगतान के लिये आवेदन करने वाले कर्मचारियों को, उन के दो महीने के वेतन के बराबर अग्रिम घन राशि दी गई थी जिसकी बसूली 12 किस्तों में की जानी थी अब यह तय किया गया है । कि उक्त अग्रिम घन राशि की बसूली 24 किस्तों में की जाये ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । यह कभी भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था कि कर्मचारियों का दी गई अग्रिम घन राशि की बसूली उन के साथ समझौता हो जाने के बाद ही शुरू की जायेगी ।

Area under Jute Cultivation in Assam

1437. SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total area of jute cultivated in Assam in the current year;

(b) whether the price of raw jute of Assam have been fixed by Government and if so, the rate thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the actual jute growers get legitimate price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) According to the latest reports, area under cultivation of jute and mesta in Assam during the current season is 93.2 thousand and 9.00 thousand hectares respectively.

(b) and (c). Statutory minimum price of raw jute for 1978-79 season has been fixed at Rs. 150 per quintal for W-5 grade in Assam. For ensuring that the full benefit of the statutory minimum prices reaches the jute growers, it has been decided to enlarge the scope of operations of Jute Corporation of India who have been directed to procure at least 20 per cent of their total purchases directly from the primary markets.

American Expedition to the Nanda Devi Peak

1438. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had permitted an American Expedition to the Nanda Devi Peak in June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the permission was given in view of the past spying mission to the Nanda Devi Peak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A proposal for an American Expedition to Nanda Devi in May-June, 1978 was accepted in principle in 1976 and formal permission granted in March, 1978.

(b) The permission was granted before information about the alleged spying mission to the peak came to notice.

Guidelines to States on preparation of Annual Plans

1439. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sent the guidelines to the

States on preparation of annual plans for 1979-80 and sectoral allocations for the next five years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No Guidelines have so far been sent to the States on the preparation of the Annual Plan for 1979-80. Guidelines were sent to the State Governments in June for the preparation of their Draft Five Year Plans for 1978-83.

These Draft Plans are expected to be received by the Planning Commission in August.

Coal Shortage in Delhi

1440. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute shortage of soft coke in the Capital in recent months;

(b) whether it is a fact that since January this year B.C.C.L. has supplied much less every month than the fixed quota of 1500 wagons a month and upto middle of June, not a single wagon has arrived;

(c) if so, the full details thereof; and

(d) whether remedial action has since been taken, and is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There was some shortage of soft coke in Delhi in recent months.

(b) and (c) The supply of soft coke since January, 1978 has been around 70 per cent of the demand. The

month-wise supply against the demand is given below:

Month	Demand	Supply
January	1800 Wagons	1450 Wagons
February	1600 "	949 "
March	1500 "	1010 "
April	1200 "	1242 "
May	1200 "	786 "
June	1200 "	511 "
July	1200 "	806 " (till 23rd)

The supply in the first half of June was 173 wagons.

(d) B.C.C.L., Railways and Delhi Administration are in close coordination for improving the supply of soft coke to Delhi. The Railways have taken steps to increase the supply of wagons for movement of coal to Delhi. This has already resulted in improvement in supply during the current month.

Premature Collapse of the Chambal Bridge

1441. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 707 on 12th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the points arising out of the report of the Committee of Technical experts has been completed and it has been possible to fix responsibility for the premature collapse of the Chambal Bridge;

(b) was the report of the Junior Engineer Shri Gurdial Upadhyay regarding pilferage of cement and standard work on pier No. 17, while the bridge was still under construction, also gone into and considered during this examination; and

(c) what conclusions have finally emerged as a result of this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Committee's Report has been examined in detail. It is proposed to accept their findings/recommendations. Regarding fixing of responsibility, if any, for the collapse of a portion of the bridge, it is proposed to request the Ministry of Works and Housing for further necessary action as deemed fit by them as the work was got executed by the C.P.W.D.

(b) and (c). The complaint of Shri Gurdial Upadhyay was duly considered by the Committee of Technical Experts before submission of its Report. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to go into this complaint de-novo, especially because the Committee had identified subsidence of foundation under pier No. 17 at the substrata founding level as the cause of collapse of the bridge.

High Level Meeting on Law and Order Situation in Delhi

1442. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting was called by the Prime Minister in Delhi to have a thorough review of

the law and order situation in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A meeting was taken by the Prime Minister on 1st June, 1978. Various aspects of the law and order situation in Delhi were discussed at this meeting. Emphasis was laid on swift and effective action in detection and prosecution of offenders, strict supervision through surprise inspections and visits by senior police officers and exemplary behaviour by the police officers at all levels.

यमुनापार कालोनी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली
को बिजली की सप्लाई

1443. श्री गोविन्द मुन्डा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार कालोनी, गौतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली के निवासी बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण भारी असुविधा अनुभव कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह देखा गया है कि दृष्टियुक्त कनेक्शनों के कारण कुछ मकानों में बिजली होती है जबकि उनी समय पास के अन्य मकानों में बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं होती है ;

(ग) क्या ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने दृष्टियुक्त बिजली कनेक्शनों के सभाने के बारे में कोई जांच नहीं की है, यदि नहीं, तो इस कालोनी की अनियमित सप्लाई के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) दृष्टियुक्त बिजली के कनेक्शनों को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामकृष्ण):
(क) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि यमुनापार की बस्ती के निवासी, बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण, भारी असुविधा का अनुभव नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई शिकायत दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के ध्यान में लाए जाने की सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). वितरण प्रणाली के अनुसंधान का कार्य दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है तथा वितरण प्रणाली के दिन-प्रतिदिन के अनुसंधान से मंत्रालय का कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि कोई विशेष शिकायत हमारे ध्यान में लाई जाती है तो मामला दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के साथ उठाया जाता है ।

Crimes in Delhi

1444. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:
SHRI BHART SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI D. B. PATIL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of robberies, murders and decoities have been reported separately between March, 1977 and March, 1978 in Delhi (Old and New) and the corresponding data available between March, 1976 and March, 1977; and

(b) how do Government account for spurt in those cases which clearly indicate a situation of ineffective law and order in the recent past in Delhi (Old and New)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A comparative statement of crime in Delhi is given below:

	Robbery	Murder	Dacoity
March 1977 to March, 1978	600	1225	45
March 1976 to March, 1977	167	143	4
March 1974 to March, 1975	366	192	33

(b) Among the important reasons for increase in crime are free registration of cases, release of bad characters after the revocation of the Emergency, and coming up of new resettlement colonies. The law and order is constantly under review and several steps have been taken to check the crime.

viz. the road-transport in a disproportionate and unplanned manner has greatly contributed to the price rise which is one of the biggest problems that the country is facing today; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of Inland Water Transport which is universally recognised as the cheapest mode of transport?

Formation of Ship Building Society by Andhra Pradesh Engineers

1445. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that road transport is always the most expensive form of transport.

(a) whether it is a fact that some Engineers of Andhra Pradesh formed a ship-building society and asked the Government to help them to get financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the help given by Government to the above society?

(b) This does not arise directly out of part (a) of the Question. It is also not correct to say that inland water transport is the cheapest mode of transport for all commodities and in all areas and under all circumstances. However, steps are being taken for development of inland water transport in areas where it is economically viable, for which provision is made in the Five Year Plans of the Central Government as well as those of the State Governments. In the Five-Year Plan of the Central Government, provision is made for Central Schemes as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. For execution of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, loans are advanced to the State Governments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No information is available in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Contribution of Road Transport to Price Rise

1446. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of the most expensive form of transport

Fire in Delhi Cantonment

1447. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire on the 7th June, 1978 engulfed the local area headquarters of the Air Force in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) the causes of the fire; and

(c) the loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electrical short circuiting.

(c) Total loss due to damage to the building and the stores is assessed at Rs. 3,44,761.

झोबरा बिद्युत् संबंध

1448. श्री राधक जी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों के दौरान कितने दिन झोबरा बिद्युत् संबंध बन्द रहा और इसके बन्द रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि ऐसा भविष्य में बन्द न हो ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन):

(क) पूरा बिद्युत् केन्द्र कभी भी बन्द नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, झोबरा

ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्र में प्रतिष्ठापित प्रत्येक यूनिट अप्रैल, मई तथा जून, 1978 के महीनों में जितने दिनों के लिए बन्द रही उन दिनों की संख्या तथा उनके बन्द रहने के मुख्य कारण उपाबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) झोबरा ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्र के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। पिछले तीन या चार वर्षों में चालू की गयी नयी यूनिटों परियोजना नवीकरण स्कीम के अंतर्गत आती हैं। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भारत हीवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड तथा इंस्ट्रू-मेशन लिमिटेड कोटा ने उपस्कर की खराबियों को दूर करने का काम हाथ में लिया है। भारत सरकार के बिद्युत् विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि वे ऐतिहासिक अनुरक्षण तकनीकी को अपनार्यें तथा संवर्गों को अलग-अलग करके, विशेषज्ञता को प्रोत्साहित कर के तथा प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियों को गहन प्रशिक्षण देकर के इस बिद्युत् केन्द्र की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाएं। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के परामर्शदाता भी समय-समय पर झोबरा ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्र का दौरा करते हैं तथा केन्द्र के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के स्तर में सुधार लाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों के बारे में बिद्युत् केन्द्र के प्राधिकारियों को सलाह देते हैं।

विचारण

यूनिट संख्या	क्षमता	बन्द होने की प्रथम, दिनों में	बन्द होने के मुख्य कारण
1	50	36	सुपर हीटर ट्यूब में लीकेज होना, उपस्कर में विभिन्न खराबियाँ तथा बायलर का वार्षिक रख-रखाव ।
2	50	91	स्टेटर में भू-दोष
3	50	9	ज्यादातर, ट्यूब मेन स्टीम लाइन में लीकेज होने के कारण ।
4	50	13	ज्यादातर बायलर ट्यूब में लीकेज होने के कारण ।
5	50	18	किंकर का निर्माण और बायलर ट्यूब में लीकेज होना ।
6	100	29	ज्यादातर बायलर ट्यूब में लीकेज होने तथा फ्राई० डी० पंखों की मरम्मत होने के कारण ।
7	100	24	बायलर ट्यूब में लीकेज होने तथा अन्य प्राणालियों में खराबी होने के कारण ।
8	100	9	बायलर में लीकेज होने, फ्राई० डी० पंखों की मरम्मत तथा बाल मिल की मरम्मत के कारण ।
9	200	42	यह एक नयी यूनिट है तथा विभिन्न उपस्करों में प्रारंभिक खराबियों के कारण बन्द रही ।

राज्यों में विद्युत् उत्पादन

1449. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्ष 1977-78 की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ा सकेगी ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में नए तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र तैयार हो जाएंगे । और उनमें विद्युत् उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में उनकी विद्युत् आवश्यकता को शत-प्रतिशत सप्लाई होती है और विद्युत् की सप्लाई के लिए सरकार ने क्या कसौटी अपना रखी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान निम्न-लिखित राज्यों में नई ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटें चालू करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है :—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश
2. पंजाब

3. हरियाणा
4. दिल्ली
5. गुजरात
6. मध्य प्रदेश
7. महाराष्ट्र
8. आंध्र प्रदेश
9. तमिलनाडु
10. बिहार
11. पश्चिम बंगाल
12. असम

(ग) मांग में ऋतु के अनुसार परिवर्तन होते हैं। इस समय निम्नलिखित राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विद्युत् की कोई कमी या प्रतिबंध नहीं है :—

1. दिल्ली } यहाँ केवल
2. जम्मू व कश्मीर } सीमांत प्रतिबंध है।
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश
4. हरियाणा
5. पंजाब
6. राजस्थान
7. चंडीगढ़
8. गुजरात
9. आन्ध्र प्रदेश
10. केरल
11. तमिलनाडु
12. उड़ीसा
13. मिजोरम
14. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
15. मेघालय

जिन राज्यों में विद्युत् की कमी अनुभव की जाती है उन राज्यों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं को उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार विद्युत् की सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर दिए हैं।

Chief Ministers' Conference on Law and Order

1450. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

SHRI YAGYA DATT
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to convene a Chief Ministers' Conference to consider the law and order situation in the country;

(b) whether this Conference has since been held;

(c) if so, the details of the discussions that took place and the outcome thereof; and

(d) if it was not convened, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Government propose to convene, at an early date, a Conference of Chief Ministers to consider the law and order situation in the country.

Scheme for Utilisation of Territorial Army Personnel

1451. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lt. Col. S. K. De., T.D., a Cardiologist has sent a scheme for utilisation of Territorial Army personnel (Medical) for rendering medical services to different regions especially the backward ones;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of the scheme is under examination.

MIGs Manufactured by HAL

1452. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the batch of new MIGs manufactured by the H.A.L. has come out of factory; and

(b) whether the aircrafts have been put on trial flights and found satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Backward Classes Commission

1453. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal to constitute Backward Classes Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Solar Energy for Domestic use

1454. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether active research is being done in various departments and at various levels to harness solar energy for domestic use and industrial progress;

(b) if so, the main achievements thereof and the implementation of the same from the utility point of view;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mechanical engineering department of the I.I.T. Powai (Bombay) has proposed a cold storage unit based on solar energy; and

(d) whether the possibility of production of electric power through solar energy stored in seawave has been investigated and if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. Work on the project is in progress.

(d) No, Sir. Government would prefer to concentrate on development of solar thermal devices and solar photovoltaic devices for generation of electricity, which can be realised in the immediately foreseeable future.

Statement

Utilisation of solar energy for a wide range applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by the Government. Efforts in this area are still in the R & D stage. Organised research and development with significant financial inputs by the Department of Science & Technology started only a couple of years ago and normally new technologies takes several years before they could reach commercialisation. Sustained efforts in the last two years have led to successful prototype development of certain solar energy devices such as water heating systems, dryers for agricultural produce, solar power plant etc. Some of these devices are undergoing field trials in different parts of the country. The following are the more important R&D projects which made significant progress:—

(i) Successful completion of one-tonne per day proto-type paddy dryer by the Annamalai University.

(ii) A 10-tonne per day paddy dryer has been installed by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the Central State Farm in Lathowal near Ludhiana—Work started on another grain dryer installation at Gauhati (Assam).

(iii) A 10 KW experimental solar power plant has been successfully installed and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the Indo-FRG Cooperation Agreement.

(iv) Solar Energy heating systems for domestic use and for medium and large scale applications in hotels, guest houses, hostels etc. have also been developed in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the National Physical Laboratory. One such large scale installation has been completed at the Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.

(v) Know how has been developed for making personnel condensers for Solar cells at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(vi) R & D work for fabrication of silicon solar cells at the Central Electronics Limited for direct conversion of solar energy into electricity by photovoltaic process is in progress. A number of other institutions in the country are participating in this work. The main thrust of R&D work in this area is to develop low cost solar photovoltaic cells with reasonable efficiency.

(vii) A solar energised desalination pilot plant of 1000 litres per day capacity for obtaining potable water from sea water was developed by the Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar. Based on the performance of this pilot plant, the Institute has recently commissioned a 5000 litres per day capacity plant at village Awania in Gujarat and plants of larger capacities are under construction in Rajasthan.

Thai Language Programme by A.I.R.

1455. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 336 on the 22nd February 1978 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far to start the broadcast in Thai language by A.I.R.; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANT): (a) and (b). It has already been decided to resume the Thai Service of the External Services Division of All India Radio. Steps are being taken to appoint the required staff. As soon as they are in position, the service will be resumed.

Programmes Telecast by T.V. Centre, Srinagar

1456. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. coverage in Srinagar is confined only to Government functions; and

(b) time allotted during 1977-78 to functions organized by the Opposition parties?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no pre-arranged allocation of time as such to the ruling and opposition parties. The principal criterion is the newsworthiness of a particular event.

Inland Water Transport

1457. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Inland Water Transport is the cheapest mode of transport and continues to play a

vital role in the transportation system and economic development; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government for the development of Inland Water Transport in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Whether inland water transport is cheaper than other alternative modes in a particular case will depend on the nature of commodities to be transported, relative distance between point of origin and destination by waterways and other alternative modes, the distance over which the goods have to be carried and other relevant factors. It will not be correct to say that inland water transport is always the cheapest mode of transport. In India it plays an important role in some parts of the country where it has natural advantage over other modes of transport.

(b) The primary responsibility for development of inland water transport in India under the Constitution devolves on the State Governments. The Central Government has, however, been providing financial assistance to those schemes of the State Governments for development of inland water transport which were included in the Plans as Centrally sponsored schemes. Efforts are also being made to revitalise the river services operated by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, an Undertaking of the Central Government.

मानिकपुर तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सड़क के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र को प्रस्ताव

1458. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिकहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लोक निर्माण विभाग ने बदास्ता रीवा-सेमारिया

मानिकपुर तक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सड़क के निर्माण के लिए मई, 1978 में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली इस सड़क के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय सड़क निधि से सहायता देगी ताकि यह सड़क 1978-79 में बनकर तैयार हो जाए ?

नौबहन और परिकहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) :

(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सड़क के रीवा-सेमारिया खंड का निर्माण पहले ही कर दिया है, जो कि एक राज्य सड़क है। उन्होंने इस खंड पर तामसा नदी पर अपने निजी संसाधनों से एक पुल बनाने की मंजूरी भी दे दी है। सेमारिया से मानिकपुर तक इस सड़क की 40 कि०मी० की शेष लंबाई में से, जिसका कुछ भाग मध्य प्रदेश में और कुछ भाग उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ता है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि वे अपने सड़क विभाग का वित्तपोषण अपने केन्द्र सड़क निधि (ग्राबंटन) लेखा से करेंगे। परन्तु यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश का भाग भी साथ-साथ पूरा हो, भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के सड़क भाग का वित्तपोषण राज्य के केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि ग्राबंटन लेखा से करें। उन्होंने अभी उत्तर नहीं भेजा है।

एच० एम० टी० की नकली षड़ियाँ

1459. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० एम० टी० की नकली षड़ियाँ बाजारों में बड़ी संख्या में बेची जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को ऐसी षड़ियों का निर्माण करने वाले सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों का पता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उन का पता लगाने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (कुभारी आषा माहनि) : (क) से (ग). कहीं कहीं एच०एम०टी० की नकली षड़ियाँ बेचे जाने के बारे में एच०एम०टी० को जानकारी मिली है । इस प्रकार की षड़ियों की सप्लाई तथा निर्माण के श्रोत के संबंध में एच०एम०टी० द्वारा जांच की जा रही है । एच०एम०टी० के विक्रेताओं/ एजेंटों को बढ़ाने के लिए व्यावहारिक उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं ताकि बढ़ते हुए ग्राहक एच०एम०टी० की षड़ियाँ सीधे प्राधिकृत विक्रेताओं/एजेंटों से खरीद सकें ।

विज्ञान प्रगति का प्रकाशन

1460. श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञान प्रगति के प्रकाशन में अघात स्थिति के दौरान अघात महीनों की देरी की जाती थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के लिये कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी था तथा उनकी उस अनियमितता के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या इस अघात के दौरान उस के प्रकाशन में बड़ी घनराशि का गोलमाल भी किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) "विज्ञान प्रगति" के प्रकाशन में कुछ विलम्ब हुए थे । यह अघात पूर्णरूपेण ठीक समय पर प्रकाशित हो रही है ।

(ख) इस मामले की विशेष रूप से नियुक्त समिति जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) कुछ बकाया राशियों के बसूल होने में विलम्ब के अलावा वित्तीय अनियमितताओं संबंधी कोई शिकायत हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इसकी भी उक्त समिति द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) समिति के प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । समिति की जांच के आधार पर सरकार उपयुक्त निर्णय करेगी ।

मुजफ्फरपुर उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

1461. श्री उपसेन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) में एक उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 14 जून, 1978 को चालू हुआ था ;

(ख) वहाँ से कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पूर्वी क्षेत्र के देहरिया, बलिया झजमगढ़, गोरखपुर तथा बस्ती आदि जन पद में भी इस उपग्रह से दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम पहुंच सकते हैं और इस कार्य पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़वाणी) : (क) और (ख). मुजफ्फरपुर में एक स्थलीय दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र 14-6-1978 को चालू किया गया था। क्योंकि यह केन्द्र 'साइट' उत्तरवर्ती योजना का अंग है, अतः वहां से टेलीकास्ट होने वाले कार्यक्रम मुख्यतया ग्रामीणमुखी होते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को पहले बीडियो टेपों पर रिकार्ड किया जाता है और फिर उनको उक्त केन्द्र से टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है।

(ग) संभवतया यह 'साइट' उत्तरवर्ती कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में है जिसके अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र कार्य कर रहा है। इसके सेवा क्षेत्र का विस्तार उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में करना संभव नहीं है।

Restarting of River Services

1462. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government to restart the river services which were closed down; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The river services on two routes namely; Calcutta-Gauhati and Calcutta-Cachar which were closed down have been restarted with effect

from May, 1978 and June, 1978 respectively by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited. Calcutta.

Pay and Allowances of J.C.Os. and other Rank Officers

1463. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the differences in pay and allowances between the JCOs and other rank officers are gradually increasing;

(b) whether at present JCOs and Jawans are getting same ration scale and allowances and outfit allowances, but the newly commissioned officers are getting at much higher rates; and

(c) whether JCOs are getting 1st class journey facility but as regards mileage allowances they are getting less than that of other officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The disparity in the ratio of pay between JCOs and Commissioned Officers has been substantially reduced over the years.

(b) JCOs and Jawans are entitled to free rations, or ration allowance in lieu thereof when rations are not drawn in kind. Commissioned Officers (including newly Commissioned Officers), are not entitled to free rations, except when posted to field areas. The ration scales of Commissioned Officers, including newly Commissioned Officers, in field areas are different as compared to JCOs/Jawans because of different dietary habits.

So far as outfit allowance is concerned. JCOs and Jawans get free initial issue of clothing, free washing services, and clothing allowance of Rs. 9 p.m. for the purpose of replacement and repair of articles of clothing. In field areas, they get free replacement of clothing in lieu of clothing allowance. On the other hand, a

Commissioned Officer gets initial outfit allowance of Rs. 1400 to provide himself with uniform and accessories; renewal outfit allowance of Rs. 1200 after 7 years' qualifying service; and kit maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 p.m.

(c) Both JCOs and Commissioned Officers are entitled to travel by 1st class during rail journeys. There is also no difference in their entitlements of mileage allowance.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

1464. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been granted fresh political sufferers pension since April 1977;

(b) in how many cases the pensions have been suspended or cancelled; and

(c) how many applications are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) 1449.

(b) Pensions have been suspended in 1767 cases and cancelled in 323 cases.

(c) No application is pending initial scrutiny.

Andaman and Nicobar Island Shipping Services

1465 SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a committee to go into the various problems connected with the Andaman and Nicobar Island Shipping Services; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee will examine various problems connected with Shipping Services to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, including quotas now being fixed for various categories of users. It will comprise of representatives of the Ministries of Shipping and Transport and Home Affairs, two members of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a representative of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a representative of Shipping Corporation of India Limited.

Censorship Certificate to 'God Fathers' Kung Fu Family'

1466. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film 'God Fathers' Kung-fu Family' is certified for exhibition in India;

(b) was it seized by the Police;

(c) has it led to some sensational disclosures; and

(d) if so, what are they and steps Government taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

आकाशवाणी, उत्तरपुर के इंजीनियरिंग
कॉलेज द्वारा आयोजित हत्या

1467. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 3 मई, 1978
के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 8933 के

उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस मामले में विभागीय जांच पूरी हो गयी है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके फलस्वरूप क्या तथ्य प्रकाश में आये और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या मृत इंजीनियरिंग प्रसिस्टेंट श्री भार० सी० अग्रवाल की विधवा तथा बच्चों की जीविका के लिए कोई प्रबंध किए गए हैं और इस बारे में पूर्ण बरीरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री साहू कृष्ण झाड़वाणी) : (क) विभागीय कार्रवाई चालू है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना, ग्रेज्यूटी, सामान्य भविष्य निधि, भवकाशवैतन और प्रतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता जमा की बाबत देय राशियाँ का जो कुल मिलाकर लगभग 16,000/- रुपये हैं, उनको भुगतान करने के अलावा, स्वर्गीय श्री भार० सी० अग्रवाल, इंजीनियरी सहायक की विधवा पत्नी और उनके बच्चों की जीविका के लिए निम्न-लिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) उनकी विधवा पत्नी श्रीमती आशा अग्रवाल को, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती की सामान्य प्रक्रिया को शिथिल करके, 23 मार्च, 1978 से आकाशवाणी, जबलपुर में बसकॉ ग्रेड-2 के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है । इस से उनको लगभग 400 रुपये प्रतिमास की नियमित आय होती है ।

(2) जैसा कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार्य है, उन्हें 7 वर्ष की अवधि

के लिए 200/- रुपये प्रतिमास तथा उस के बाद 100/- रुपये प्रतिमास की परिवार पेंशन मंजूर की गई है ।

(3) उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार के अनुकंपा कोष से उन्हें 1 मार्च, 1978 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 100/- रुपये प्रतिमास का मासवर्ती अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है ।

हिन्दी टंकण और आशुलिपि की पुस्तकें

1468. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाखों रुपये व्यय कर के तैयार की गई हिन्दी टंकण और आशुलिपि की पुस्तकें लम्बे अर्से से प्रेस में प्रकाशनार्थ पड़ी हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पुस्तकें कब से प्रेस में प्रकाशनार्थ पड़ी हुई हैं तथा इसके लिये कौन ज़म्मेदार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मच्छल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत चल रही हिन्दी टाइपिंग और आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षण के लिए "मानक आशुलिपि" की प्रतियाँ अभी उपलब्ध हैं। "हिन्दी (देवनागरी) टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक" नाम की पुस्तक की छपाई के आदेश नवम्बर, 1976 में दिये गये थे और भारत सरकार के शिमला स्थित प्रेस से पता लगा है कि यह शीघ्र ही छप जाएगी। इन पुस्तकों की आशुलिपि के निर्माण में भारत सरकार ने कोई विशेष व्यय नहीं किया है, क्योंकि ये विभागीय व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत ही तैयार की गई हैं ।

'Small Scale Paper Industry

1469. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to sttte:

(a) whether **National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs** have urged **Government** to take measures to save small scale paper industry threatened by monopoly interests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No representation from the **National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs** has been received in this Ministry urging **Government** to take measures to save small scale paper industry threatened by monopoly interests.

(b) Does not arise.

'लिमका' नामक पेय पदार्थ के लिये लाइसेंस

1470. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'लिमका' नामक पेय पदार्थ बनाने वाली कम्पनी को सबसे पहले इस पेय के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस कब दिया गया जबकि इस कम्पनी द्वारा उक्त पेय का उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनी में पूर्णतः स्वदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई है अथवा वह बहुराष्ट्रीय प्रकार की कम्पनी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आमा माहति): (क) सबसे विसलेरी (इण्डिया) वाइनेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उन्होंने फरवरी-मार्च, 1971 में "लिमका पेय" का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया था।

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार यह एक भारतीय कम्पनी है जिसने 15-11-1977 को 38.42 प्रतिशत विदेशी इक्विटी पूंजी लगी हुई थी।

Encounters with Nagas

1471. **SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some fresh encounter with **Naga rebels** trying to enter **India** from **Burma** after their training in **China**;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check their re-entry into **India**?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). There has been one encounter in the recent past. On 25th May, 1978, **Assam Rifles Patrol** was fired at by a group of underground **Nagas** near **Pessao** in **Tuensang District** of **Nagaland**. Although there were no casualties on either side, the underground **Nagas** reportedly overpowered five **Assam Rifles** personnel and deprived them of five rifles with 11 magazines and one pistol (signal).

(c) **Vigilance** all along the **Indo-Burma Border** in **Nagaland** and **Manipur** is being maintained.

Steps to persuade Large Scale Units to give up Production of Soap, Matches and Footwear

1472. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of **INDSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to persuade large scale units manufacturing soap, matches and footwear to give up these lines in favour of small scale and cottage units; and

(b) if so, the details of progress achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-
MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under discussion
and no decision has been taken.

Onge Tribe

1478. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI DINEN BHATTA-
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
number of Onge tribe has been pro-
gressively dwindling from 672 at the
turn of this century and they are now
only 100 in the little Andaman
Island;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is
due to certain varieties of the plant
found like Tuber which contain small
quantities of diosgenin and are edible
and due to its heavy dependence for
food on tubers of a plant called
dioscoreas; and

(c) if so, whether Government have
made any efforts in this regard and
studied the facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) The population of Onges was
assessed at 672 in 1901. It stood at
129 according to the 1961 census and
112 according to the census of 1971.

(b) and (c). Investigations seem to
indicate that the diosgenin in the dios-
scorea plant is unlikely to be the
cause of sterility among the Onges.
A doctor has now been posted at
Dugong Creek to attend exclusively
to the Onges in the area. Higher
technical support is being provided
in health matters by the Jawaharlal
Nehru Institute of Post Graduate
Medical Education and Research,
Pondicherry where a research cell
has been established for this purpose.

पश्चिम घाट विकास योजना

1474. श्री एस० एच० वावक: क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिम घाट विकास योजना का
बीरा क्या है;

(ख) कौन-कौन से राज्य इस योजना
में प्रत्यक्ष हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना को क्रियान्वित
किया गया है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नीरारजी वेताई):

(क) पश्चिम घाट विकास स्कीम का
उद्देश्य इस प्रदेश के निर्धारित पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का
विकास करना है जिसके लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय
सहायता दी जा रही है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्त-
र्गत प्रारम्भ की गई स्कीम इस प्रकार बनाई गई
है कि उनसे स्थानीय संसाधनों का इष्टतम
उपयोग करके स्थानीय लोगों के परिवारों को
उनके लिए रोजगार और उनकी आय को
बढ़ाकर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ पहुँचे। इन कार्यक्रमों में
ये सम्मिलित हैं—भूमि और नदी के संरक्षण
तथा भूमि प्रबंध पद्धतियों के साथ फसल सुधार
और बगान फसलों के लिए गहन कृषि स्कीमें,
पशुपालन, डेरी विकास, बागवानी का विकास
और वनोद्योग कार्यक्रम, लघु उद्योगों का विकास
और पर्यटन विकास। पांचवीं योजना
(1974-78) की अवधि में, इन स्कीमों के
लिए 13.40 करोड़ रु० की केन्द्रीय सहायता
दी गई थी। 1978-79 के लिए 7.26
करोड़ रु० के परिष्कार की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केरल,
कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र राज्यों और
गोवा संघ शासित क्षेत्र के निर्धारित क्षेत्र प्राते
हैं।

(ग) ये विभिन्न स्कीमों क्रियान्वित की
जा रही हैं।

Directives to States on Police Administration

1475. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his talks with Police personnel in New Delhi on June 1, 1978, the Prime Minister urged the Police Administration to ensure quick detection of crimes and effective punishment of the guilty to impart a greater sense of security to citizens;

(b) what concrete steps have been taken on Prime Minister's advice and how much reduction in crimes has been achieved till now; and

(c) whether the Central Government now propose to issue new directives to States to take more stringent and firm actions against lawlessness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A meeting was taken by the Prime Minister on 1st June, 1978. Various aspects of the law and order situation in Delhi were discussed at this meeting. Emphasis was laid on swift and effective action in detection and prosecution of offenders, strict supervision through surprise inspections and visits by senior police officers, and exemplary behaviour by the police officers at all levels. Patrolling has been intensified. Special drives were launched under the Arms and Excise Act and other Local Acts. Externment proceedings against bad characters have been stepped up. Special Vigilance Squads have been created to check eve-teasing and pick-pocketing. These measures are expected to make an impact in due course.

(c) It is proposed to convene a conference of Chief Ministers to discuss

the law and order situation as early as possible.

Congestion on Ports

1476. SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain big ports are facing a great congestion of ships on their ports;

(b) if so, the names of such ports;

(c) the reasons for congestion; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Out of 10 major ports, Bombay Port alone has been facing congestion over the last few months. However, of late, there have been some berthing delays in certain cases in Madras and Kandla Ports.

(c) The main reasons for congestion are:

(i) Larger number of ships' arrival.

(ii) Increase in the number of bulk carriers for fertilizers, cement and edible oil, which take long time in unloading.

(iii) Inclement weather due to monsoon.

(iv) Tidal constraints.

(v) Labour problems.

(d) A Standing Committee has been constituted for rationalised distribution of cargo at Major Ports. Government are also considering setting up of a Committee to examine the question of maximising the diversion of export/import cargo from the Bombay Port to other major and developed ports.

Play Ground in Silvassa

1477. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Silvassa, the capital of Dadra-Nagar Haveli there is a play ground;

(b) what is its area;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is entirely for the officers and the other citizens are not allowed to be its members even to this day; and

(d) will Government see that other citizens are also allowed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1.55 hectares.

(c) No, Sir. The playground is open to all. Different games are played here by the public. Sport competitions like inter-school and annual sports of Government and private schools organised by the Sport Coun-

cil. are held on this ground. Moreover, Government film shows meant for public are also held here. The entire ground is open to the public. Therefore, there is no question of membership for its use.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Bijapur District in Karnataka

1478. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of talukas in Bijapur District of Karnataka where Rural Electrification works by Rural Electrification Corporation is in progress with details and when the same is likely to be completed;

(b) whether the progress of works sanctioned is slow;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has received any fresh proposals from Karnataka Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned eight schemes for rural electrification in 6 talukas in Bijapur district of Karnataka. These schemes are at various stages of implementation. The details of the schemes and the achievement upto March 1978 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). Shortage of key materials like conductors, transformers, poles, etc., and reluctance of the cultivators to go in for electric or diesel pumpsets has been responsible for the slow progress in some cases.

(d) One more scheme for electrification in Sindagi taluk in Bijapur district for a loan assistance of Rs. 13.83 lakhs has been received by the Corporation from the Karnataka State Electricity Board.

Statement

Details of R.E. Schemes sanctioned by REC and implementation in Bijapur Distt. in Karnata-
ka (Position as on 30-6-1978)

S.No.	Name of Taluk	Targets envisaged on completion of project and achievements upto- 31-3-78						R.E.C. Loan	Phased period of completion (Years)	Year of completion according to original phasing
		New Villages		Pumpacts		L.T./Agro Industries				
		T	A	T	A	T	A			
1.	Indi-I	32	28	1241	573	45	51	50.350	5	1975-76
2.	Sindagi	35	21	1144	241	60	33	60.730	5	1977-78
3.	Hungund	51	24	227	316	37	21	36.820	5	1978-79
4.	B. Bagewadi	36	14	700	480	40	29	48.330	5	1979-80
5.	Badami	35	18	302	201	40	43	38.780	5	1979-80
6.	Indi-II (Nimbal Growth Centre)	6	4	165	8	6	..	12.100	2	1976-77
7.	Sindagi (Sunguta Growth Centre)	7	1	42	..	6	..	7.390	2	1977-78
8.	Muddebihal	101	13	477	85	45	11	53.130	5	1981-82
		303	123	4298	1904	279	188	307.630		

T— denotes Targets

A— denotes Achievements.

भंडारा में जबाहर नगर कैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों की मांग

1479. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भंडारा जिले में जबाहर नगर कैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों ने एक वर्ष पूर्व विवेकानन्द बाचनालय की इमारत के लिए जमीन मांगी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी जमीन मांगी गई थी और अब तक उसके लिए जमीन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. व्हेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

1776 LS-5.

(ख) यह मांग लगभग 4150 वर्ग मीटर भूमि प्लॉट के लिए है। यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Bill for Assembly for Delhi

1480. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-
TA: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a Bill for Delhi Assembly in the current session;

(b) if not, why not;

(c) whether Government have consulted the Members of Parliament of Delhi over this issue;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) the details of the powers to be given to the proposed Delhi Assembly; and

(f) whether it is a fact that multiplicity of authority will be reduced and some financial powers will also be given to Delhi State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Taking into account the views expressed in Parliament, Metropolitan Council of Delhi and in public, Government have decided to bring forward legislation for creation of a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for Delhi in the current session.

(e) Like the Legislative Assemblies of other Union territories, the Delhi Assembly will have power to make laws for the whole or any part of Delhi with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in so far as any such matter is applicable in relation to Union territories, and to pass the budget for the Union territory of Delhi.

(f) In the proposed set up, the Delhi Administration is expected to exercise greater role in the field of coordination and enjoy enhanced financial delegations.

Second High Power Static Radar

1481. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose a second high power static radar to go into operation as part of phased development of the Air Defence Ground Environment System; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its location and construction and whether any foreign technical assistance has also been sought in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Several radar stations are being established in different parts of the country to strengthen our Air Defence arrangements according to a phased programme. These stations are being installed by our own experts utilising equipment supplied through Bharat Electronics, with some help from a foreign collaborator. It will not be in public interest to give any further details.

Delay in Declaration of New Textile Policy

1482. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in declaration of new Textile Policy;

(b) the number of Textile industries lying closed due to shortage of cotton and labour unrest; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that if the declaration of new policy is further delayed the authorities of many Textile Mills will not be interested in new investment in the line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) As the Textile Policy has to be an integrated one covering all sectors and fibres, detailed consideration is necessary.

(b) At the end of May, 1970, there were 25 miles in all lying closed due to financial difficulties, labour trouble and natural calamities.

(c) No, Sir.

Recruitment for Naval Training at Chilka

1483. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to recruit trainees for giving

naval training at Chilka (Orisa) during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the criteria being followed by Government for recruiting trainees for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The training of Matric Entry Recruits is at present carried out at INS Circars, Vishakhapatnam. A new Boys' training establishment, under construction at Chilka, is expected to be commissioned during 1979-80, when the training of Matric Entry Recruits will be shifted there.

Recruitment for this training is based on a written competitive examination followed by a medical test. The minimum educational qualification is Matriculation and the age limits are 17 and 20 years. To ensure equitable recruitment from all regions, vacancies would be allotted to recruiting zones on the basis of the recruitable male population of the States comprising the Zones.

Recruitment of SC/ST in Badarpur Thermal Power Station

1484. SHRI RAM PRASAD DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were recruited/promoted in the each grade during 31st March, 1975-76 and 1977-78 in the office of the Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer, Badarpur Thermal Power Project; and

(b) how many general candidates were recruited/promoted in each grade and how many were recruited and promoted against the posts of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons recruited/promoted in each grade during the year 1975-76 to 1977-78 in the office of the Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer, Badarpur Thermal Power Project is as follows:

Year	Name of posts	Number of persons recruited/promoted	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1975-76	Daftary	1	..
1976-77	Clerks	2	..
1977-78	Clerks	1	..

(b) The number of general candidates recruited/promoted in each grade and the number of those recruited and promoted against the posts of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is as follows:

Year	Name of posts	No. of persons of general category recruited/promoted	No. of general candidates appointed/promoted against SC/ST vacancies	Remarks
1975-76	Stenographer	3	Nil	
	Daftary	Nil	Nil	
	Peon	1	Nil	
1976-77	Stenographer	1	Nil	
	Clerks	7	Nil	
1977-78	Clerks	6	Nil	

Dogri Programme from Srinagar T. V. Station

1485. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 15-minute a week Dogri telecast from Srinagar TV has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर

1486. श्री श्रीरंज प्रसाद :

श्री भरविन्द वाला पजनौर :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई):

(क) से (ख). तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के कार्यकलाप में काफी हद तक आत्म-निर्भरता आ चुकी है। तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए आयात किये जाने वाले ईंधन का विकल्प ढुंढ निकालने का प्रयास निरन्तर किया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में उठाये गये कदम हैं—संशोधित डिजाइन के अनुरूप उपयुक्त न्यूक्लियर ईंधन का निर्माण और अनेक अतिरिक्त पुर्जों का निर्माण देश में ही करना। वकल्पिक

ईंधन के प्रौद्योगिक और आर्थिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन भी किया जा रहा है। बिजलीघर के प्रचालन का सारा काम और अनुसंधान एवं मरम्मत संबंधी लगभग सभी काम तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के भारतीय कामियों द्वारा किए जाते हैं।

ऊर्जा के उपयोग के बारे में बैठक

1487. श्री राम लेखक हजारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग संघों द्वारा मई, 1978 में दिल्ली में हुए और उद्योग के संवर्धन के लिये ऊर्जा के उपयोग के बारे में आयोजित बैठक में निर्णयों को शीघ्र करने, बिलम्ब को खत्म करने और इस प्रयोजनार्थ ऊर्जा के सत्री साधनों का नियमित उपयोग करने में सहायता देने हेतु ऊर्जा-विज्ञान मंत्रालय को स्थापना करने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) सम्मेलन ने ऊर्जा विज्ञान मंत्रालय की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार से नहीं किया है। परन्तु, सम्मेलन के एक वक्ता ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि कोयला, तेल, बिजली और न्यूक्लीय शक्ति विभागों से युक्त "ऊर्जा-विज्ञान" नामक एक मंत्रालय बनाने से शीघ्र निर्णय लेना तथा कार्यान्वयन में होने वाली देरियों से बचना सुनिश्चित हो सकेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पुलिस द्वारा जांच के लिए कुत्तों का रखा जाना

1488. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह उत्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली सहित केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में मामलों की जांच करने के लिये पुलिस द्वारा कुत्ते रखे जाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन राज्यों में कितने कुत्ते हैं; और

(ग) उन कुत्तों पर उनके भोजन, कपड़ा, गरम कपड़ा, साबुन, दूध आदि पर कितने रुपये मासिक खर्च होता है और उन प्रदेशों में सिपाहियों के वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते आदि पर कुल कितने हजार मासिक खर्च होते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) में (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Cases against Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid, Delhi

1489. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal cases were pending against the Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid, Delhi;

(b) what were the charges;

(c) how many Members of Parliament recommended withdrawal of these cases;

(d) have Government withdrawn these cases; and

(e) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b). Ten criminal cases were

registered against the Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid. A statement giving details of these cases is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no record of any written request from Members of Parliament recommending withdrawal of these cases.

(d) Two cases were withdrawn by the Delhi Administration on 1-6-1978, one is still pending investigation and the remaining 7 cases were finalised as untraced on completion of investigation.

(e) According to the Delhi Administration, two cases were withdrawn by them as no allegation in the complaint was made of any injury to a public servant or damage to public property and because the Administration was of the view that in the totality of circumstances, it would be in public interest if the cases were permitted to be withdrawn.

Statement

1. Case FIR No. 1023, dated 12-8-1974 u/s 353|186-IPC, P. S. Kotwali, Delhi.

2. Case FIR No. 574, dated 22-9-1974 u/s 147|149|224|225|186|353|506-IPC, P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

3. Case FIR No. 593 dated 18-9-75, u/s 43-DIR P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

4. Case FIR No. 189 dated 19-4-76 u/s 147|148|149|436|427|188|186|353 307-IPC, 69-DIR, P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

5. Case FIR No. 199, dated 29-4-1976 u/s 36|43-DIR. P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

6. Case FIR No. 217. dated 21-5-1976, u/s 43-DIR P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

7. Case FIR No 252, dated 16-6-76 u/s 43-DIR, P.S. Jama Masjid Delhi.

8. Case FIR No. 308, dated 5-7-76, u/s 43-DIR P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

9. Case FIR No. 65, dated 1-2-78 u/s 124-A, IPC, P.S. Jama Masjid, Delhi.

10. Case FIR No. 131, dated 2-2-75, u/s 147|148|353|332|427|452|506-IPC, P.S. Darya Ganj, Delhi.

Improvement in Programmes of Amritsar T.V. Centre

1490. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Pakistan are very much interested in Amritsar T.V. programmes; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to make Amritsar T.V. programmes more interesting?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Amritsar, has been receiving a large number of letters from the Pakistani viewers commenting favourably upon the programmes telecast from there. This is a clear indication of the interest evinced by the Pakistani viewers in those programmes.

(b) The existing programmes are reviewed from time to time and action is taken for improvement, wherever called for. Besides this, it has been decided to make Amritsar a Relay Centre of the Jullundur Doordarshan Kendra when the latter is commissioned. This is expected to diversify the programmes telecast by the Amritsar Centre.

Power Shortage in States

1491. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power shortage is continuing in different parts of the country,

(b) if so, facts about the power position in regard to different States;

(c) whether load-shedding is still continuing in Calcutta and Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for dealing with the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Some of the States in the country have been facing power shortages in the past. However, with onset of the monsoons and consequent fall in the load demand, the power position all over the country has improved. Power cuts/restrictions in many of the States have either been completely lifted or have been reduced. The following States/Union Territories do not have any notified power cuts or restriction at present:

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Haryana
3. Punjab
4. Chandigarh
5. Rajasthan
6. Gujarat
7. Tamil Nadu
8. Kerala
9. Andhra Pradesh
10. Orissa.

Although marginal notified power cuts/peak load restrictions are being continued to be enforced in Delhi, J&K and Uttar Pradesh States, the power supply position is generally satisfactory in these States at present. In Bihar, however, although there are no notified power cuts, load shedding is resorted to depending upon availability of power.

States/Union Territories in which some power shortages are still being experienced include Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

(c) There is no load shedding in Delhi. Marginal load shedding is resorted to in Calcutta area on some days depending upon the actual availability of power.

(d) Government have taken a number of steps to improve the power

availability in the country. These measures include accelerated additions to the generating capacity, maximising generation on the existing installed capacity, integrated operation of different power systems for optimising the hydro-thermal mix and to get the surplus power in some areas to meet the requirements of other areas which have shortage.

प्रायुध कारखाना, जबलपुर
में श्रमिक असंतोष

1492. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर में प्रायुध कारखाने, गन केजेज फैक्टरी आदि में निरन्तर श्रमिक असंतोष बना रहता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रबंधकों ने कितने श्रमिकों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की है और उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. शेर सिंह) (क) प्रायुध कारखाना, जबलपुर में कोई बड़-श्रमिक असंतोष नहीं रहा है यद्यपि, मूख्यतया अन्तर-संघीय प्रतिद्वन्दता से जपल श्रमिक प्रदर्शन की छाटी-मोटी घटनाओं की सूचनाएं मिली हैं।

(ख) घेराव, अपमान, भीषण परिणामों की धमकी देने, कामगारों के हड़ताल करने के लिए उकसाने, और कारखाने में प्रदर्शन आयोजित करने से संबंधित आरोपों के मामले अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है :

State Industries Ministers Conference

1493. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State industries Ministers Conference was held in June, 1978;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) to what extent the implementation of the proposed decision has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject discussed related to the setting up of District Industries Centres—the programmes of activity, the problems faced and the progress achieved.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As the meeting was held only in June, 1978 it is too early to assess the extent of the implementation of these decisions.

Statement

(i) For continuous monitoring of the District Industries Centre Programme each Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) was given charge of two or three States for making regular visits to the States for monitoring the progress of District Industries Centres.

(ii) The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries would coordinate the entire programme and would provide support to the District Industries Centres through the Small Industries Service Institutes.

(iii) A Monitoring Cell at the State Headquarter may be set up to monitor the progress of the District Industries Centre programme in the respective States provided the total recurring expenditure does not exceed 3 per cent of the grant by Government of India or Rs. 2 lakhs whichever is less.

(iv) The deposits in the banks from the rural areas must be utilised in those areas alone and not be diverted to big cities or urban areas.

(v) There should be adequate delegation of administrative and financial powers to the District Industries Centres by legislation or departmental action.

(vi) The Manager (Credit) in the District Industries Centres will be provided by the Lead Bank of the district and the appraisal made by the Manager (Credit) for advancing credit facilities to the entrepreneurs should normally be accepted by the banks. Final decisions on schemes should be completed within one month.

(vii) The small and rural units should be given more credit by the banks.

(viii) The skills and manpower resources of public sector undertakings, various Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Banks and other Organisations like Railways and Ex-servicemen bodies, who have already offered their services, should be utilised by the District Industries Centres.

(ix) The Central Government should formulate a uniform policy in regard to price preference and purchases made from the small scale units which should be applicable not only to the Government purchasing agencies but also to public sector undertakings and also autonomous corporations.

Per Capita availability and Consumption of Power in North Eastern States

1494. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM OGB BURMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability and consumption of electric power in Tripura, Nagaland, Mizo, Meghalaya, Manipur, and in other States and Union Territories in the country;

(b) whether the per capita availability of power in the North Eastern States is comparatively much less than that in the rest of the country and the national average, if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to bring that region in line with the rest of the country in so far as power availability is concerned and steps contemplated in Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Two Statements, one showing the per capita energy availability and consumption in respect of various States/Union Territories in the North Eastern Region and the other containing similar information for the remaining States/Union Territories in the country, are enclosed.

(b) The per capita availability of power in various States/Union Territories in the North Eastern Region, except in the case of Meghalaya, is less than the All-India average of 155.83 KWh for 1976-77 for the reason, mainly, that the North Eastern Region is relatively less developed economically.

(c) The present installed capacity in the North Eastern Region is 267 MW. The following Power Projects are

under execution for benefits during the Five-year period, 1978-83:—

Name of the Project	Capacity in MW
1. Bongaingaon (T) (Assam)	2 × 60
2. Lakwa Gas Turbine (Assam)	3 × 15
3. Namrup Waste Heat (Assam)	1 × 22
4. Kyrdenkulai (HE) (Meghalaya)	2 × 30
5. Koptli (HE) North-Eastern Council	2 × 25 + 2 × 50
6. Loktak (HE) Central Sector (Manipur)	3 × 35

Recently, a third unit of 5 MW has the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project in been sanctioned for being installed at Tripura.

STATEMENT I

Per capita availability and consumption in Northern Eastern States
During the year 1976-77

Name of the State/ UTs.	Energy available in the State/ U.T. (M.Kwh)***	Per Capita availability (Kwh)**	Energy Consumption (M.Kwh)**	Per Capita consumption (Kwh) ‡ (Utilities and Non-Utilities)
1. Assam	694.57	39.78	530.63	33.82
2. Meghalaya	117.26	161.44	36.58	33.32
3. Tripura	19.03	10.94	14.27	8.21
4. Manipur	15.72	13.14	11.79	9.86
5. Nagaland	23.10	41.40	14.65	26.25
6. Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	16.10	5.09	10.24
7. Mizoram	2.91	7.89	1.92	5.20

** — Utilities only.‡

*** — Includes energy sales to other State

STATEMENT II

Per capita availability and consumption in regions other than Northern Eastern Region during the year 1976-77

Name of the State/U.T	Energy available in the State/U. T. (Mkwh)**	Per Capita availability (Kwh)	Energy consumption (M.Kwh) ^{***}	Per Capita consumption (Kwh) (Utilities and Non-Utilities)
<i>Northern Region</i>				
1. Haryana	2386.20	213.09	1866.05	173.98
2. Himachal Pradesh	472.52	129.88	234.63	64.49
3. Jammu & Kashmir	468.02	91.00	356.79	69.37
4. Punjab	4525.39	302.94	3584.72	241.52
5. Rajasthan	2898.36	99.58	2107.40	83.29
6. Uttar Pradesh	9699.37	100.51	7072.49	85.88
7. Chandigarh	154.64	542.66	115.39	413.69
8. Delhi	1904.94	370.97	1608.28	228.36
<i>Western Region</i>				
1. Gujarat	6745.40	221.67	5500.24	192.31
2. Madhya Pradesh	4615.96	97.32	3735.55	89.93
3. Maharashtra	13577.85	240.19	10802.09	198.95
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	195.53	204.10	159.83	166.89
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.76	57.35	2.73	32.89
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
1. Bihar	5371.28	86.65	4095.31	88.59
2. Orisa	3052.27	124.58	2146.90	112.43
3. West Bengal	6719.79	113.83	5856.57	125.19
4. A & Islands	6.81	52.79	5.63	43.64
<i>Southern Region</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	4828.44	100.60	3432.59	77.44
2. Karnataka	5930.46	182.18	4684.19	148.40
3. Kerala	3142.10	130.99	2129.99	93.32
4. Tamil Nadu	8358.86	183.76	6378.71	146.47
5. Pondicherry	135.16	256.96	117.12	231.77
6. Lakshadweep	0.53	14.72	0.44	12.22
ALL INDIA	83087.01*	135.83	66608.57	119.38

NOTE:— *This figure is arrived at by taking into account net generation (82999.34 M.Kwh)+energy purchased from non-utilities (79.67 M.Kwh)+energy imported from other countries (8.00 M.Kwh).

**Utilities only.

DTC Service between Central Secretariat to Safabad-Auchandi Borders of Delhi

1495. **SHRI V. G. HANDE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct DTC bus service from Central Secretariat complex to Lampur, Singhu, Dhansa, Badarpur, Shadra, Safabad and Auchandi Borders of Delhi and the Central Government employees have to waste two to three hours daily in reaching their places of duty; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have received any representation forwarded by a member of Parliament in June, 1977 for the introduction of a DTC Bus service from Lampur Border to Central Secretariat and for taking effecting remedial steps for the improvement in the Bus service from the Lampur Border to Central Secretariat Complex;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken thereon and if not what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Shuttle service from Lampur Border to Azadpur have not been provided in the morning and evening; and if so, the reasons therefor and what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. There is a direct bus service during peak hours from Dhansa, Narela to Central Secretariat complex via Singhu and Shadra border. For the residents of the other villages, covered by this part of the Question, change over facilities are available at certain points.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Transport Corporation is not in position to connect all the localities and areas by direct bus

services. The Corporation is, however, making all out efforts to reduce the waiting time to the minimum at change over points by increasing its services.

(d) Yes, Sir. The DTC considers that the traffic available between Lampur Border and Azadpur in the peak morning and evening hours is not adequate to justify the introduction of a Shuttle Service between the two points during those hours. However, one additional bus from Lampur Border to Fatehpuri, via Azadpur, has already been added to the existing route.

Appointment of a Commission to Review Working of Jute Mill Industry

1496. **SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration or have considered and decided to appoint a high Power Commission to review the working of Jute Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A high power Committee was set up in January, 1976 to review the working of Jute Industry and to formulate an integrated approach to the problems faced by this industry. It is considered that it is too early to appoint another High Power Commission to review the working of Jute Industry.

Amendment to Constitutional provisions to check misuse of Emergency Powers

1497. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring a constitutional amendment at the earliest opportunity to make it clear that those in the executive who misuse emergency

powers to harass torture or kill innocent citizens would make themselves liable to double the usual punishments for such crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): No, Sir.

Relations between Central Government and Government of West Bengal

1498. **SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the controversy about the Centre-State relations has been intensified between the West Bengal Government and the Centre;

(b) whether West Bengal Government have been stressing for greater fiscal autonomy and have been ignoring the guidelines of the Planning Commission for the formation of State plans; and

(c) what efforts are being contemplated so far to get the full co-operation of all the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal has sent a Memorandum on Centre-State relations, in which greater autonomy for States was envisaged. A copy of the Memorandum was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 325 dated the 22nd February, 1978. The Planning Commission has formulated guidelines on the formulation of the State Plans. The guidelines are designed to help the States in preparing their Draft Plan proposals so as to be in broad conformity with the Draft National Plan. The West Bengal Government suggested that the guidelines should first be

referred to the National Development Council. It has been explained to the State Government that the NDC having approved the major objectives and generally welcome the proposals set out in the Draft Plan in furtherance of these objectives, it was now necessary to proceed to the formulation of detailed State Plans, and the guidelines issued by the Commission will facilitate this.

(c) At its meeting held on 18th and 19th March, 1978, the National Development Council resolved that a Committee should be formed to discuss fiscal arrangements in the light of the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, which would, inter alia, review the Gadgil formula and the scope of Centrally-sponsored schemes. This Committee has been set up by the Government with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as the Chairman and the Union Finance Minister and Chief Ministers of all States as members.

Central Assistance to States and Union Territories for Annual Plan

1499. **SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how much central assistance is given for the Annual Plan for 1978-79 to each of the States and Union Territories; and

(b) what are the principles followed for grant of Central Assistance?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement showing the allocation of Central assistance for the Plan of each State and Union Territory for 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. In addition, 70 per cent of the external aid disbursements in respect of the externally aided projects included in State Plans will be made available to the concerned States as Central assistance.

(b) Central assistance for State Plans is given on the basis of the Gadgil Formula. Under the Formula, a lump sum provision is made for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and other North Eastern States, including Sikkim. The balance is distributed among the remaining States as under:

(i) 60 per cent on the basis of population;

(ii) 10 per cent on the basis of per capita income—only to the States having per capita income below the national average;

(iii) 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort;

(iv) 10 per cent for continuing major irrigation and power schemes; and

(v) 10 per cent for special problems of the States.

Central assistance for hill areas is allocated on the basis of population and area for tribal areas on the basis of the tribal population, geographical area covered by such population and the level of development of the area in different States.

Assistance for Union Territories is given on the basis of their requirements as assessed at the time of the formulation of their Plans.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

	Central Assistance		Total
	For the Plans of the States and Union Territories	For Hill and Tribal Areas	
	1	2	3
I. STATES			
(A) Special Category States			
1. Assam	104.89	12.16	117.05
2. Himachal Pradesh	57.45	1.30	58.75
3. Jammu & Kashmir	130.81	..	130.81
4. Manipur	24.68	1.77	26.45
5. Meghalaya	22.65	..	22.65
6. Nagaland	26.89	..	26.89
7. Sikkim	15.74	..	15.74
8. Tripura	18.82	1.03	19.85
TOTAL (A)	401.93	16.26	418.19
(B) Other States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	154.23	2.53	156.76
2. Bihar	174.34	9.75	184.09
3. Gujarat	65.54	5.96	71.50
4. Haryana	32.67	..	32.67
5. Karnataka	88.81	1.62	90.43
6. Kerala	95.32	1.86@	97.18
7. Madhya Pradesh	120.34	18.26	138.60
8. Maharashtra	137.94	6.31	144.25
9. Orissa	74.67	9.60	84.27
10. Punjab	51.06	..	51.06
11. Rajasthan	97.13	3.27	100.40
12. Tamilnadu	94.90	4.16	99.07
13. Uttar Pradesh	285.06	31.17@	316.23
14. West Bengal	127.99	6.40	134.39
TOTAL (B)	1600.00	100.89	1700.89
TOTAL (A & B)	2001.93	117.15	2119.08

@ Tentative

	1	2	3
II. UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10'44*	0'36	10'80
2. Arunachal Pradesh	23'25	..	23'25
3. Chandigarh	5'27	..	5'27
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3'20	..	3'20
5. Delhi	60'66	..	60'66
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	22'58	0'62	23'20
7. Kakshdwcep	2'44	..	2'44
8. Mizoram	16'65	..	16'65
9. Pondicherry	7'50	..	7'50
TOTAL Union Territories (II)	151'99	0'98	152'97
III. NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL	35'85	..	35'85
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	2189'77	118'13	2307'90

*Exclusive of (a) extra assistance for externally-aided projects and (b) any advance plan assistance that may be sanctioned for meeting the expenditure on account of natural calamities or for meeting the inescapable gaps in resources of certain States :

Arrest by Police for Export of Labour to Gulf Countries

1500. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrest were made by the Delhi Police in connection with the export of labour to Gulf countries by unauthorised agents;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and details of other documents recovered;

(c) how many persons have been exported by such agents so far; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop the exploitation of poor people by such agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 36 persons were arrested by the Delhi Police. 2356 passports and large number of records such as appointment applications, agreements and other incriminating documents were seized.

(c) 106 persons were sent abroad by the unauthorised agents.

(d) The following steps are being taken in this regard:—

(i) Private recruiting agencies for employment abroad are required to be registered and approved by the Ministry of Labour.

(ii) Indian Firms/Organisations engaged in operations abroad are allowed to recruit their genuine requirements subject to the terms and conditions of employment offered to

such workers being approved by the Ministry of Labour before they are actually deployed.

(iii) Recruiting agencies are required to enter on behalf of their foreign employers into an employment agreement covering various aspects of employment.

(iv) when complaints about violation of terms and conditions on which registration is granted are received these are got investigated through appropriate authorities and suitable action is taken.

Rise in Price of Textile Goods

1501. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in prices of textile goods;

(b) what arrangements Government propose to make for their availability at reasonable Government fixed rates;

(c) whether Government desire to earmark selected shops in each city wherein these items can be purchased at Government fixed prices; and

(d) whether State Governments are undertaking dehoarding measures to immobilise blackmarketeers and profiteers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). There has been no perceptible increase in the price of textiles in recent times. Certain quantities of textiles in specified varieties are being made available at fixed prices through the operation of the controlled cloth scheme. These items are marketed through the National Cooperative Consumers Federation and its affiliated agencies. In the absence of the necessary compelling circumstances, Government do not envisage any special drive for dehoarding.

Price of Raw Cotton

1502. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the price of raw cotton during the current year as compared to the last year;

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure a fair-price to help cotton growers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefit of fair price reaches even to the growers in the remote rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2490/78].

(b) and (c). To protect the interest of cotton growers, Government have announced minimum support price for kapas of fair average quality of prominent varieties for 1977-78 (September-August) cotton season. Cotton Corporation of India purchases cotton in open auctions in all important mandies at ruling market prices thereby ensuring that cotton growers get the benefit of competitive prices. Further, with a view to help the growers in the disposal of their unsold stocks of cotton lying with them during the current season, Government have recently instructed Cotton Corporation of India to purchase kapas of fair average quality even at 3 to 5 per cent above minimum support price announced by Government.

Accumulation of Cloth in Mills

1503. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the estimated accumulation of cloth in the mills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): According to provisional data available, the stock of cotton cloth with the textile mills as on 30-6-1978, was 288.60 million metres.

Roads in Delhi

1504. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still flood-affected roads which have not yet been repaired by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the names of such roads and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have taken up 290 works to repair various roads affected by the floods in 1977. Out of these, till date, 115 works have been completed. The entire restoration work is likely to be completed soon after monsoons this year.

पोरबंदर में संकरे पुलों को चौड़े पुलों में बदलना

1505. श्री धर्मसिंह साई पटेल : क्या नौबतुन और परिकतुन नंवी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोखर-जतपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर अब तक कितने संकरे पुलों को चौड़ा बना दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस समय पोखर-जतपुर से जेतपुर तक कुल कितने संकरे पुल हैं और इन्हें कब तक चौड़ा कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) 1978-79 में कितने संकरे पुलों को चौड़ा करने का प्रस्ताव है और उन में से कितने पुलों के संबंध में यह कार्य अब तक पूरा हुआ गया है और शेष पुलों पर कार्य कब पूरा होगा ?

नौबतुन और परिकतुन नंवालय में प्रचारी राख नंवी (श्री चंद राम) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 88 के पोखर-जतपुर खंड में पुननिमाण/चौड़ा किये जाने वाले 108 कम्पोजर और संकरे पुलों में से 39 पुल पूर हो गये हैं, 26 पुलों पर कार्य प्रगति में है और 3 और पुलों को 1978-79 में स्वीकृत किये जाने की संभावना है। शेष 40 पुलों का पुननिमाण किया जायेगा जो अधिक भारत की प्राथम्यताओं की दृष्टि में रखते हुए धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास और पूंजी अनुदान योजना

1506. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग नंवी मध्यप्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए राजसहायता के बारे में 12 अप्रैल, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 6549 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य पिछड़े जिलों को औद्योगिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का निर्णय लिया है ; और यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति कब की जाएगी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश अनुदान योजना का विस्तार मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य पिछड़े जिलों में करने का है ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग नंवालय में राज्य नंवी (श्रीमती शाना नयति) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे साल 1978-79 के दौरान जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना के अन्तर्गत जिसमें ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास के लिए पहले चलाए जाने वाले ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना (आर० आई० पी०)/ग्रामीण कामगार

कार्योजना (चार० ए० पी०) व पिछड़े जिलों के कार्यक्रमों को मिला दिया गया है, जितने अधिक जिलों को ले जा सकते हैं ले जाएँ। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना आई, 1978 से खुली की गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रथम चरण में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के अधीन 22 जिले लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है तथा सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(ख) जो नहीं।

Upgradation of Posts of Class IV in C.I.S.

1507. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abolition of Grade IV of CIS is linked up with the upgradation of posts of same grade;

(b) if so, the number of posts; and

(c) whether Civil List of CIS officers of different Grades has been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken regarding the abolition of Grade IV of C.I.S.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Autonomous Status of Films Division

1508. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been appointed to suggest ways and means by which autonomy can be granted to the Films Division; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The question of examining the feasibility of converting the Films Division into an autonomous organisation is proposed to be referred to a Working Group comprising of eminent film critics, film makers etc. The Group is expected to be constituted soon.

Grievances of I.P.S. Officers of Madhya Pradesh Cadre

1509. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Police Service Cadre officers in Madhya Pradesh have slow promotions when compared to other States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State IPS Officers Association has been urging the State Government to examine its grievances; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government have advised the State Government to find out solution to their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Compared to other IPS cadres, promotion prospects to the grade of Dy. Inspector General of Police is slower in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The State Government have confirmed it.

(c) The matter primarily concerns the State administration who have not referred it to the Government of India for advice. However, the Central Government have been helping the State IPS cadre by taking on deputation a proportionately larger number of officers, particularly in Super-time-scale posts.

Coal Production1510. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:****SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-HAWA:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of country's coal demand annually of different quality;

(b) whether it is a fact that coal production of different qualities is not sufficient to meet the demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

According to latest assessment, the demand of coal during the year 1978-79 to 1982-83 is estimated as detailed below:

Coking	DEMAND				
	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	81-83
	(Million tonnes)				
Prime & Medium	25.09	24.0	26.9	29.0	32.6
Semi Blendable	1.20	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total coking :	26.29	25.3	28.2	30.4	34.0
Non-coking	86.67	93.9	101.3	108.8	119.0
GRAND TOTAL :	112.96	119.2	129.5	139.2	153.0

(b) and (c). Plans have been drawn up to meet this demand from the existing mines, by reorganisation/reconstruction of some of the existing mines and by opening new mines.

Setting up of Trade Centres

1511. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for setting up new trade centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States selected for setting up new Trade Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir, a proposal for establishing 16 trade centres was included in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

(b) Trade Centres are intended to function as focal points of contact

between the Small Scale Industries and buyers of their products. They are also intended to provide supplementary services like permanent exhibitions, industrial data and information, seminars and conferences, sub-contracting exchange; library and documentation service and facilities for testing and quality control etc.

So far Government has approved 11 centres at the following places:—

1. Delhi (UT).
2. Bangalore (Karnataka).
3. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Patna (Bihar)
5. Ludhiana (Punjab).
6. Kanpur (U.P.)
7. Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
8. Hyderabad (A. P.)
9. Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
10. Srinagar (J&K)
11. Chandigarh (UT).

Import of Two Tugs for use by Indian Ports

1512. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import two tugs for use of Indian ports;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tugs produced indigenously are costlier than imported ones; and

(c) what are the facts thereof and reasons for the high costs of indigenous tugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An analysis of the offers received in connection with a recent global tender for tugs indicates that imported offers are cheaper.

(c) Some of the reasons are heavy taxes and statutory levies on indigenous plant, machines and raw materials, current slump in the international shipping industry, competition, and the subsidies said to be available to some foreign ship-builders.

Rural Electrification Programme in Ladakh

1514. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the rural electrification programme in Ladakh proposed to be undertaken during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The Jammu and Kashmir Government have intimated that they have a programme of electrification of 15 villages in Ladakh district during the current financial year.

Subsidy for Carriage of Wood from Ladakh

1515. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give subsidy for carriage of wood from the valley of Ladakh for use as raw material for small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

लद्दाख के बेहती उद्योगों का विकास

1516. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या लद्दाख लकड़ी, चमड़ा, बाघ परिष्करण, सामान्य इंजीनियरी, वस्त्रकारी और ग्राम्य उद्योगों का बढ़ावा देने के बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भयति): (क) हाँ। लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान श्रीनगर ने लद्दाख क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन किया है।

(ख) रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demands by Ordnance Employees Union, Ambernath

1517. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1232 on the 1st March, 1978 and state

(a) what is the present position in respect of the various demands made in Resolution dated 5th June, 1977 by the General Body Meeting of Ordnance Employees Union Ambernath District Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) whether special efforts were made in the matter since 1st March, 1978 till this day; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) The present position in respect of the outstanding demands is as under:—

(i) **Extension of primary school.**—The general policy for providing educational facilities in the schools of Ordnance Factories is being reviewed and the extension of existing facilities will be decided accordingly.

(ii) **Promotional avenues of lower categories staff.**—The report of the Committee appointed for a detailed examination of the promotional avenues of lower categories of staff is still awaited.

(iii) **Increase in bed strength of Factory's Hospital.**—Proposals for provision of additional beds in various Factory Hospitals, during the current year are under active consideration of Government.

(iv) During the year 1978-79, one Central School has been sanctioned for DGOF Organisation and the same has been allotted to Ordnance Factory Chanda.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to finalise these cases as early as possible.

Central Subsidy Scheme for Encouraging Industrial Units in Backward Districts.

1518. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 15 per cent Central subsidy scheme of 1971 for encouraging industrial units in selected backward districts contained a provision for payment of interest to the financial institutions in respect of funds advanced by them, if there is delay in their getting reimbursement from Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government unilaterally deleted these safeguards retrospectively depriving these institutions of their legitimate dues;

(c) the total amount claimed by financial institutions which has not been paid to them so far;

(d) whether the action of the then Government in withholding these payments was proper; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to reopen the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The original Scheme of Central Subsidy did not contain a provision for payment of interest to the financial institutions in respect of funds advanced by them, if there is delay in their getting reimbursement from Central Government. However, such provision was added w.e.f. 19th June 1973.

(b) This provision was withdrawn when a revised procedure of reimbursement was introduced w.e.f. 1st January 1977.

(c) A sum of Rs. 13.12 lakhs has been claimed by financial institutions as interest on delay in reimbursements.

(d) As the disbursement of Central Subsidy through the financial institutions is part of their developmental and promotional activities, it does not appear appropriate to pay interest on these amounts.

(e) No, Sir.

Resources or Aid not to affect Five Year Plan

1519. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the *Statesman* dated 17th June, 1978 under the heading "Resources or aid not to affect Five Year Plan"; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government agree that external resources are not likely to be a constraint on the implementation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, and also expect that adequate domestic resources will be mobilised by the Centre and the States.

Huge Loss of Industrial Production due to Energy Crisis

1520. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy crisis has resulted in a huge loss in industrial production in the country as stated by him; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The industry sector accounts for about 60

per cent share in the total consumption of electrical energy. Power cuts other than of marginal nature have an adverse impact on industrial production, particularly in the case of continuous process industries such as cement, steel, aluminium, caustic soda, calcium carbide, graphite electrodes etc., which are also power intensive in terms of their process.

(b) No estimate of loss in industrial production due to power shortage has been made as it is rather difficult to identify the loss in industrial production due to power shortage alone as a number of other factors, like lack of finance, slackness in demand, labour disputes availability of inputs etc. also affect industrial production.

Steps for Welfare of Orissa State during Sixth Plan

1521. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is the most backward State in India;

(b) if so, what is the population of Adivasis, Tribal people and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that State; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for the welfare of State during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There may be different views on the criteria for backwardness. According to the most recent estimates, the per-capita income of Orissa for 1975-76 was Rs. 785, which was not the lowest in the country.

(b) According to 1971 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was 50,71,937 and 33,10,854 respectively.

(c) The size of the State Plan outlay for the first year of 1978-83 plan

is Rs. 191 crores. The strategy and priorities of the Plan emphasise investment in Agriculture and irrigation, integrated rural development and employment intensive industrial growth. Block Level Planning for full employment and special area plans for tribal areas will also be drawn up. However, the Five Year Plan for the State for 1978-83 is under formulation.

Comic Portrayal of Police in Films

1522. SHRI S. C. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Inspectors-General of Police have expressed their resentments over their comic portrayal in films;

(b) whether they have demanded the nomination of a senior police officer as a member of the Film Censor Board; and

(c) what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government have seen a news item to this effect in the Sunday Standard of 4th June, 1978.

(b) and (c). No formal demand has been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting recently.

Invention of Gobar Gas

1523. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a new invention about the gobar gas has been made and Government have also approved it;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to give publicity to its advantages in the remote rural areas to solve the fuel problem; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its cost and performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A new design of gobar gas plant has been developed recently and field trials are being conducted at Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal (Uttar Pradesh). The Government have also constituted a committee to study the performance, operational difficulties and suitability for adoption of the new design. Details of cost and performance will be known only after the field trials have been completed.

Supply of Gobar Gas

1524. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed some targets for the supply of Gobar Gas throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Gobar Gas Plants established in State of Karnataka in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) While no target has been fixed for the supply of gobar gas as such, the Government have fixed a target of setting up 30,000 gobar gas plants in the country during the year 1978-79.

(b) Between the years 1974-75 and 1977-78, 4156 gobar gas plants were set up in Karnataka State. A target of 5000 gobar gas plants has been fixed for the State during the year 1978-79.

Demand of the Veraval Steamship Agents and Stevedores Association, Veraval

1525. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nine point demand was submitted to him at Veraval on

15th June, 1978 by the Veraval Steamship Agents and Stevedores Association, Veraval, District Junagadh, Gujarat;

(b) if so, the nature of these demands; and

(c) the action taken demand-wise by Government so far or when and what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to the development of the minor port into an all-weather port with facilities like wireless station, rail and road communication and ancillary industries.

(c) The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests with the State Government concerned. Copy of the Memorandum has also been submitted to the State Government by the Association and it is for the State Government to take appropriate action.

Bleak Period for Black Diamond

1526. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bleak period has come for black diamond; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision on Kerala Government's Bill Re. Payment of Wages to Casual Workers

1527. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Union Government on the Kerala State Government's Bill providing for payment of wages to casual, temporary and 'Badli' workers as per the minimum of the scale admissible to regular employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative, what is the present stage of that Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli workers (Wages) Bill, 1977, received for obtaining the assent of the President, provides, *inter-alia* that no employer shall pay to any casual, temporary or Badli worker employed by him in an establishment, factory, plantation, motor transport undertaking or other undertaking, wages, whether payable in cash or in kind, at rates less than the minimum of the wages payable by him to a permanent worker for performing the same work or work of a similar nature. The Bill is under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries concerned.

Proposal to take over Distribution of Cement

1528. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether he made an announcement recently in Bombay that Government would not hesitate to take over the distribution of cement if the industry and dealers fail to maintain the price-line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Yes, Sir. The Central Government has agreed to the proposal of the West Bengal Government to take over distribution through the State Agencies with effect from 1st October, 1978. A copy of the Scheme of the West Bengal Government is attached. The State Governments have been requested to give due consideration to this scheme to see whether a similar system or any other suitable mechanism for control distribution needs to be introduced in every State. In the meanwhile, in a meeting of the representatives of Cement Manufacturers' Association and Central and State Governments, it has been agreed that the voluntary distribution scheme introduced by the Cement Manufacturers' Association might be tried. This voluntary distribution scheme came into effect during July 1978.

Statement

Scheme for public distribution of cement in the State of West Bengal.

The Government of West Bengal has decided to take over the distribution of cement in West Bengal from 1st October, 1978. Bulk quantities of State allocation for the quarter (pertaining to State Sector) will be placed at the disposal of the State Government. The State Government has appointed the West Bengal Essential Commodity Supply Corporation for distribution of cement within the State. This Corporation will further allocate the quantities to RC (State Government Departments, Public Sector undertakings, etc.) / ORC parties (Small Scale Industries, Institutions, etc.) and free sale (for sale to public). The Regional Cement Controller will issue release orders in favour of RC and ORC parties on receipt of recommendations from this Corporation.

For sale of Cement to the public the Corporation has started scrutinising antecedents of existing stockists

of cement factories. On approval, the selected stockists will be appointed by the Corporation as its own stockists. The Corporation will distribute the free sale allocation of its State amongst these stockists or such other public agencies as it may select for sale of cement in West Bengal. The stockists will deposit money with this Corporation and the Corporation will arrange supplies from the various cement factories which are linked with the State by Cement Controller for supply of cement during that particular quarter. The stockists will be directly answerable to the Corporation for sale of cement to public at the fixed retail price. The Corporation will retain full powers and control over the stockists and in case of malpractices indulged by any of its stockists it shall take prompt action to cancel the stockistship.

कपड़े की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कमी

1529. श्री छान्तराम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कपड़े के प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 1973 में 14.99 मीटर से घटकर वर्ष 1974 तथा 1975 में क्रमशः 13.63 मीटर तथा 13.31 मीटर हो गई थी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1976 तथा 1977 में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कपड़े की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत कितनी रही ;

(ग) क्या कपड़े की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कमी कपड़े के मूल्य बढ़ जाने से हुई है या इसका उत्पादन घट जाने से हुई है ; और

(घ) देश के गरीब लोगों की प्राथमिकताओं पूरी करने के लिए कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती धामा माहति) : (क) वर्ष 1973
से 1976 तक प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के लिए
कपड़े की उपलब्धता निम्न प्रकार है :—

	मीटर
1973	13.94
1974	14.60
1975	14.56
1976	13.73

(अनन्तिम)

(ख) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों
में प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़ों की खपत के प्रामाणिक
आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ). यह सच है कि कपड़े
की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कमी होती रही है।
यह प्रवृत्ति मुख्य रूप से मन्दी की स्थितियों के
कारण उत्पन्न हुई है। टिकाऊ गैर-सूती धागे का
अधिक प्रयोग करने के कारण कपड़ों में धाए
अधिक टिकाऊपन से एवं विभिन्न भ्रवसरों
पर पहने जाने वाले कपड़ों के बारे में हुए
परिवर्तनों के कारण भी प्रति व्यक्ति खपत
में कमी हुई है। उपभोक्ता की क्रम शक्ति
को बढ़ाकर कपड़ों की प्रति व्यक्ति पूति तथा
खपत को कुछ सीमा तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।
वस्त्रों की पूति को बढ़ाने के प्रयासों को छठी
योजना के कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में लिया
जाएगा।

कपड़ों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में
कमी

1530. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1965-66 से कपड़ों
की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में निरंतर
कमी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शहरों और
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गत तीन वर्षों में अलग-

अलग प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता और खपत
के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के
निरंतर कम होने के क्या कारण हैं
और क्या इस उपलब्धता और खपत
को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार कोई उपाय
कर रही है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी
ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीमती धामा माहति) : (क) से
(ग). क्या यह सच है कि कपड़ों की
प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कमी होती रही
है। यह प्रवृत्ति मुख्य रूप से मन्दी
की स्थितियों के कारण उत्पन्न हुई है
एवं विभिन्न भ्रवसरों पर पहने जाने
वाले कपड़ों के बारे में हुए परिवर्तनों के
कारण उन की मांग बढ़ने में एक गई है।
टिकाऊ गैर-सूती धागे का अधिक
प्रयोग करने के कारण कपड़ों में धाए
अधिक टिकाऊपन के कारण भी प्रति
व्यक्ति खपत में कमी हुई है। उपभोक्ता की
क्रम शक्ति को बढ़ाकर कपड़ों की प्रति व्यक्ति
पूति तथा खपत को कुछ सीमा तक बढ़ाया
जा सकता है। वस्त्रों की पूति को बढ़ाने के
प्रयासों को छठी योजना के कार्यक्रम के अंग
के रूप में लिया जायेगा। शहरी तथा ग्रामीण
क्षेत्रों में कपड़ों की उपलब्धता तथा उसकी
खपत के बारे में अलग-अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे
जाते हैं तथापि, वर्ष 1974 से 1976 की
अवधि में, जिसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, खपत
के लिए कपड़ों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता
निम्न प्रकार है :—

1974	14.60 मीटर
1975	14.56 मीटर
1976	13.73 मीटर

(अनन्तिम)

Slow progress in Industrial Growth

1531. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been slow progress in the industrial growth during the year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, what were the reasons and the steps taken by the Government thereto for rapid progress of industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). According to the general index of industrial production compiled by the C.S.O., the rate of growth of industrial production in 1977-78 works out to 3.5 per cent. While production in certain industry groups (e.g. food manufacture, chemicals, petroleum refinery and non-electrical machinery) has shown significant growth, production growth in some other groups has been low. The reasons vary from industry to industry (e.g. power shortage, lack of sufficient capacity industrial relations and demand etc.). The strategy adopted by the Government to raise the rate of growth of industrial production consists of the following main elements:—

(i) Achievement of targets already set in respect of crucial industries like power, coal, steel, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals;

(ii) Setting higher targets of output in respect of certain major industries where demand conditions justify such higher output. Among these are: paper, cement, commercial vehicles, wagons and textiles produced by NTC mills;

(iii) Advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial

inputs in order to ensure that production in industry is not disrupted due to fall in production of one or two units; and

(iv) Constant monitoring and co-ordination with a view to ensuring that targets of production are achieved.

Statutory minimum Raw Jute price for 1978-79

1532. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced the statutory minimum raw jute price for 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Statutory minimum price of raw jute for 1978-79 season has been fixed at Rs. 150/- per quintal for W-5 grade in Assam.

Sale of Coal in Black Market

1533. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity of coal persists and has continued to be sold in black market specially in the capitals; and

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to fix its rate and distribute it through the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Occasional reports regarding scarcity of coal in certain cities of the country have been received. The unscrupulous elements may have taken advantage of this situation.

(b) Price and distribution of coal in States are controllable by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act.

Production and distribution of controlled cloth

1534. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to production and distribution of controlled cloth so as to make it available to weaker sections at a cheaper price;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing policy has failed to achieve social objectives of the scheme;

(c) whether a new cloth policy assigning greater and dominating role to the National Textile Corporation is being formulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The controlled cloth scheme is currently being reviewed in order to determine its future pattern.

रामपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी

1535. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सीमेंट की नियमित रूप से सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा माइती) : (क) से

(ग) : राज्य सरकार द्वारा बी गई जानकारी के अनुसार रामपुर जिले सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सीमेंट की कमी है। राज्य सरकार राज्य को काफी मात्रा में दी जाने वाली सीमेंट में से जिला-वार सीमेंट का वितरण करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की कमी देश भर में व्याप्त सीमेंट की कमी का ही एक अंग है। सीमेंट की मांग सीमेंट उत्पादन से अधिका है यद्यपि उत्पादन अद्य तक में सर्वाधिक है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य को भेजी गई सीमेंट की प्रति तिमाही औसत 4.33 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट है। राज्य की जनवरी, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 की अवधि की प्रति तिमाही में औसतन 4.93 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट भेजी गई है। जुलाई-सितंबर, 1978 की अवधि में राज्य को 4.95 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का वितरण किया गया है। राज्य को 20,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त सीमेंट की मात्रा भी भेजी जा रही है।

Support price for Jute

1536. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of Jute support price announced recently by Government on the general trend on jute prices and exports;

(b) whether Government have under consideration alternate measures if the support price failed; and

(c) if so, the nature of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Statutory minimum prices of raw jute are announced primarily for ensuring adequate return to the jute growers while the general trend of jute prices and export is determined by forces of demand and supply.

(b) and (c). For ensuring that the price support operations are effective, it has been decided to expand the role of Jute Corporation of India, which is expected to procure at least 20 per cent of its total purchases directly from the primary markets.

Import of sub-standard TV Picture Tubes

1537. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the import of sub-standard TV picture tubes by a government undertaking having sole import licence for TV tubes; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the said concern for importing these TV picture tubes?

(1) Koradi	1 × 120 MW unit
(2) Kharakhola	1 × 30 MW unit
(3) Kothagudem	3 × 110 MW unit
(4) Ukai	1 × 120 MW unit
(5) Gandhinagar	1 × 120 MW unit
(6) Badarpur	1 × 100 MW unit

There was, however, no reduction in overall generation of power during the period of April to June, 1978 because of considerable increase in generation from hydel stations during this period. Total power generation, in fact, had increased by 15.2 per cent during this period as compared to power generation during the corresponding period last year.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received that some of the imported picture tubes supplied to TV set manufacturers have been sub-standard. TV picture tubes are imported by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. The defects are manufacturing defects within the permissible commercial limits and the defective tubes are replaced by the manufacturers. No question of any action arise.

Effect of Coal shortage in power production

1538. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent shortage of coal has any effect on the production of power in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the impact on power generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The generating units in the following thermal power stations had to reduce generation on a few occasions due to low coal stocks:

Misrepresentation of facts in News Relayed on A.I.R. and T.V.

1539. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed several complaints regarding

misrepresentation of facts on the news relayed on T.V. and Radio from some Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to maintain impartiality of T.V. and Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Some representations were received regarding inadequate or partial coverage in Radio and Doordarshan but these were generally found to be incorrect. Whenever any lapse has been discovered, it has been rectified. All media, including All India Radio and Doordarshan, have already been given directions to be fair and impartial and eschew any one-sided approach.

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की पदोन्नति

1540. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1937 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने से पूर्व स्ट्राफ आर्टिस्टों को भी उनी प्रकार से पदोन्नति किये जाने का विचार है जिन प्रकार से नियमित कर्मचारियों के मामले में हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और क्या स्ट्राफ आर्टिस्टों को सभी सुविधाओं दी जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शास्त्रीवाणी) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के स्ट्राफ आर्टिस्टों पर जो भर्ती नियम लागू हैं वे उन के अनुसार पदोन्नति के लिए उनी तरह प्राव हैं जिस तरह नियमित कर्मचारियों को उन पर लागू भर्ती नियमों के आधार

पर पदोन्नति मिलती है । जब तक वर्तमान नीति उन निर्णयों को वर्गीज समिति की रिपोर्ट पर लिए जाएं, की रोशनी में नहीं बदला जाती, तब तक स्ट्राफ आर्टिस्टों सहित किसी भी श्रेणी में पदोन्नतियों के बारे में निर्णय वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार ही लिए जाते रहेंगे । पदोन्नतियों की वास्तविक स्थिति समय समय पर रिक्तियों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करेगी । नियमों के अंतर्गत स्ट्राफ आर्टिस्टों या किसी अन्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं उन में से किसी से भी उन को वंचित नहीं किया जाता ।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में सहायक निदेशकों की पदोन्नति की संभावनाएँ

1541. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत हिन्दी टाइपग्राइटिंग और हिन्दी शार्टहैंड का प्रशिक्षण देने वाले सहायक निदेशकों की पदोन्नति की क्या संभावनाएं हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन सहायक निदेशकों का कार्य हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में संयुक्त निदेशक/उपनिदेशक देखते हैं तथा उन की गोपनीय रिपोर्टें बही लिखते हैं जिन्हें न ऐसा प्रशिक्षण मिला है तथा न जिन्हें हिन्दी टाइपग्राइटिंग तथा हिन्दी शार्टहैंड का कोई ज्ञान है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री धनिकशाल बंडल) : (क) फिलहाल हिन्दी टाइपिंग और हिन्दी प्रामुखिपि के सहायक निदेशकों की पदावृत्ति के लिए कोई पद उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) गोपनीय रिपोर्टें निर्वर्तित फार्मों पर नियमों के अनुसार लिखी जाती हैं। रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले अधिकारियों के लिए हिन्दी शार्टहैंड तथा टाइप-राइटिंग का ज्ञान आवश्यक नहीं है ।

Setting up of a Cement Plant at Purulia

1542. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a cement plant in district Purulia considering the unemployment problem of that area; and

(b) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., have been granted a letter of intent for setting up a cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District for a capacity of 4.00 lakh tonnes per annum which is valid upto the 30th September, 1978 for the present. M/s. Demodar Cement & Slag Ltd., a joint sector project of West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and M/s. Ashoka Cements Ltd., have been granted a letter of intent for setting up of a grinding plant at Ramkanali in Purulia District with a capacity of 2.80 lakh tonnes per annum. According to the State Government the grinding plant is likely to be commissioned by 1980.

Policy regarding allocation of Advertisements and Newsprints to Small and Medium Newspapers

1543. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policy regarding advertisements and newsprints allocation to small and medium newspapers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the rate of advertisements and the quantity of newsprints allocated to the small and medium newspapers during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The advertising policy was announced in Parliament on November 17, 1977 and there is no proposal to review it at present. The policy regarding allocation of newsprint to small and medium newspapers for the year 1978-79 was announced on 7th July, 1978.

(b) The advertisement policy provides for weightage and consideration to small and medium newspapers and periodicals and to Indian language newspapers. Weightage has been given in the advertisement rates for small and medium papers and an additional weightage has been given to all language papers upto a circulation of one lakh. As regards rates, they are treated as confidential between the DAVP and the newspapers; it is not Government policy to disclose these. During 1977-78 small and medium newspapers were allocated 81, 765 metric tonnes of newsprint.

मध्य प्रदेश में जल विद्युत् योजनायें

1544. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी जल-विद्युत् योजनायें चल रही हैं और उन से इस समय विद्युत् का कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ख) विद्युत् उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) बाड़गाँ, बोधघाट तथा बाणसागर परियोजना से विद्युत् उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और इस में से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी प्रतिशत विद्युत् सप्लाई की जायेगी ; और

(घ) राज्य के सभी गाँवों में कब तक बिजली लग जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) 386 मेगावाट की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले तीन जल-विद्युत् केन्द्र नामक: गांधीसागर, राणप्रताप सागर, और जवाहरसागर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से निर्मित किए गए हैं। इन केन्द्रों में मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 193 मेगावाट है।

(ख) 160 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले पंच जल-विद्युत् स्कीम इस समय मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 107 मेगावाट है।

बाणसागर और सिंध बहुदेशीय स्कीमों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है और केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में इस समय इन की जांच की जा रही है। बोधघाट जल-विद्युत् परियोजना की जांच कर दी गई और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों

से अनुरोध किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखकर वे परियोजना के स्वरूप को अन्तिम रूप दें। नर्मदा जल विवाह न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट के बाद ही नर्मदा पर विद्युत् का विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा। राज्य में विद्युत् का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक ताप विद्युत् यूनिटें भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(ग) राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अन्तिम लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वरगी—प्रथम सेट 1984-85 में

बोध घाट 500 मेगावाट—प्रथम सेट

1983-84 में

बाणसागर 1345 मेगावाट—पहले दो सेट

1985-86 में

(घ) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान संभावनाओं के अनुसार राज्य में सभी गाँवों 1993-94 तक विद्युतीकृत हों जाएंगे।

फिल्मों में प्ररलील दृश्यों और प्ररलील पोस्टरों पर रोक

1545. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे पोस्टरों के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाने का है जिन में ऐसी फिल्मों के दृश्य दिखाए जाते हैं जो केवल वयस्कों के लिए होती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुल्लु आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख) सिनेमा-पोस्टरों के विषय से राज्य सरकारें संबंधित हैं तथा अमरा और प्ररलील

फिल्म पोस्टर्सों के प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना उनका कार्य है ।

Import of Cotton

1546. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to stop the import of cotton; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In view of comfortable availability position of cotton, Government currently have no proposal to import cotton.

हजीरा में शिपयार्ड की स्थापना

1547. श्री छीतूबाई गणित :

प्रो० पी०जी० साबलकर :

श्री अमर सिंह श्री० राठवा :

श्री महमद एम० पटेल :

क्या नौबतुन और परितुन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हजीरा में शिपयार्ड स्थापित करने के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्वीरा क्या है;

(ख) उस पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) शिपयार्ड का निर्माण-कार्य बीस ही पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और तत्संबंधी स्वीरा क्या है ?

नौबतुन और परितुन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गुजरात में ब्राह्मवाडंग जिले में रेडियो स्टेशन

1548. श्री छीतूबाई गणित : क्या लूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के ब्राह्मवाडंग जिले में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर रेडियो स्टेशन कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उठाये जायेंगे ?

लूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण ब्राह्मवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी के कारण गुजरात के ब्राह्मवाडंग जिले में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Progress of Work of Minorities Commission

1549. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of the Minorities Commission set up by the Government recently;

(b) whether it produced any reports by this time;

(c) the recommendations made in the reports; and

(d) the action taken on the reports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission has so far held three regular meetings as given below:—

First meeting	February 24 and 25, 1978
Second meeting	March 20 to 23, 1978
Third meeting	April 26 and 27, 1978.

The Commission discussed various organisational and procedural matters in its first meeting. In the second meeting, the Commission discussed the question of suitable office accommodation for itself and the proposed staffing pattern and budget. The Commission also discussed the manner in which the representations and complaints received by them should be dealt with. In its third meeting the Commission considered a letter from the Aligarh Muslim University Action Committee, about the A.M.U. affairs. The Vice-Chancellor of AMU, along with two other teachers of the University met the Commission. The Commission also considered the question of selection of senior staff, absorption of the staff of the Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities as well as a reference from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the continuance or otherwise of the State Minorities Commission. Besides this, the Commission also considered some representations received by it.

The Commission held two ad hoc meetings on the 8th and 9th May, 1978 at Delhi and on the 25th and 26th May at Bombay to prepare its report and recommendations to the Government on the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1978. An interim report in the matter was sent by the Commission to the Government on the 9th May, 1978. The final report was sent on the 29th May, 1978.

(c) and (d). The Report of the Commission is presently under examination of the Government.

Grievances of Socially and Economically Backward Classes

1550. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the socially and economically backward classes; and

(b) the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). There is no Central list of socially and economically backward classes. The States have on their own drawn lists of such groups with a view to providing redress to their problems. In addition to the benefits they derive from the general sectoral programmes like other sections of the population, there is a special provision under the Development of Backward Classes Sector of the State Plans for them to supplement the General programmes. The programmes in the State Plans relate mainly to the educational and economic upliftment. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes, a provision has been made to provide postmatric scholarships to the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe students belonging to the communities engaged in unclean occupations.

Import of Gas Turbine by West Bengal

1551. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9954 on the 10th May, 1978 re: Import of power equip-

ment for West Bengal Electricity Board and state;

(a) whether the examination from the techno-economic angle of the proposals of the West Bengal Government for the import of gas turbine has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether there has been any significant improvement in the power production in West Bengal since the appointment of the project renovation group?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The techno-economic clearance to the proposal of the West Bengal State Electricity Board to instal gas turbines, has been accorded by the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The two thermal units at Santaldih were to be renovated under a Project Renovation Programme to be undertaken jointly by the project authorities, the equipment manufacturers with CEA's association. Total rehabilitation has not been possible as the units could not be shut down because of the difficult power position in the State. However significant repairs' modifications and improvements have been effected on these units. The generation from Santaldih has improved during the last two months. The power generation in West Bengal has also improved during the last two months.

Constitutional Backing to Minorities Commission

1552. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7369

on the 19th April, 1978 regarding setting up of Minorities Commission and state:

(a) whether the proposal for amending article 350-B of the Constitution in order to give constitutional backing to the Minorities Commission has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this direction; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the handicaps as alleged by Shri Masani in the way of its working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. A Bill in this regard is expected to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

(c) The Commission has already been provided with accommodation, necessary staff and funds.

Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters

1553. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Azad Hind Fauz of Orissa launched a fast unto death outside the Orissa Secretariat demanding sanction of freedom fighter pension to those who have not got so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that assurance was given by the State Minister that pending applications would be scrutinised and pensions sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) As per information furnished by

the State Government, some members of the Azad Hind Fauz launched a Dharna on 23-6-78 before the Orissa Secretariat demanding sanction of freedom fighters pension in pending cases.

(b) As per information made available by the State Government expeditious action has been promised.

(c) The pending cases pertain to the Civilian category of ex-INA personnel from Orissa. No official records are available in support of their claims of suffering. Decision has, therefore, to be taken on the basis of circumstantial evidence such as (1) co-prisoner certificates from two ex-INA personnel who have already been granted Central freedom fighters pension (2) information furnished in the prescribed proforma intended to elicit vital data relating to the INA activities such as zone of operations, names of commanders under whom they served, date of their surrender etc. It has been noticed that in a majority of cases from Orissa co-prisoner certificates have either not been produced or where produced, have been found to be defective. The detailed scrutiny and cross-check of circumstantial evidence produced accounts for the delay in the disposal of pending cases. All efforts are, however, being made to expedite scrutiny once the co-prisoner certificates and other relevant data are furnished by the applicants.

Reconstitution of Board of Institute of Mass Communications

1554. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Members/Directors of the Institute of Mass Communications at Delhi has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including names, qualifications, experience of the said members; and

(c) the functions of the said Board and how often they are required to meet in a year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Indian Institutes of Mass Communication Society has no Board of Members or Board of Directors. It has, however, a General Body, an Executive Council and a Standing Committee thereof to run the affairs of the Institute. The General Body of the Society has been reconstituted in June, 1978.

(b) The reconstituted Body has forty-six members including its President, Shri Umashankar Joshi. One more member is still to be nominated, bringing its strength to forty-seven as provided in the Rules and Regulations of IIMC Society. A list of the members together with their designation and address is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-2491/78]. These particulars will show the field of experience of and positions held by the members, who are representatives of various social science organisations, educational institutions, professional bodies, Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, representatives of State Information Departments, Agricultural Universities, etc., as well as persons eminent in public life and journalism.

(c) The General Body will normally meet twice a year. Its major function is to carry on the administration and management of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication which carries out training and research in the use of Mass Communication with special reference to requirements of socio-economic growth in the country. The Annual Report on the activities of the Institute as well as annual audited accounts are considered in the general meeting of the Society every year. It has the powers to make amendments to its Rules and Regula-

tions with the previous concurrence of the Central Government.

दिल्ली में तापीय बिजली घर में कोयले की कमी का प्रभाव

1555. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अभी भी विद्युत का संकट है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले के स्टॉक में कमी के कारण तापीय बिजली घरों में पूरी बिजली उत्पादित नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तथापि, दिल्ली में विद्युत केन्द्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:—

(1) विद्युत केन्द्रों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयला सप्लाई करने के लिए रेलवे/कोयला कम्पनियों से अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(2) विद्युत केन्द्रों पर कोयले के स्टॉक को हर रोज मॉनोटोरिंग की जाती है तथा जब कमी आवश्यक समझा जाता है परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं ।

जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र "दिल्ली" में दंगे

1556. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह धर्वीरिया :
श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र में 18 जून, 1978 को हुए दंगों के परिणाम-स्वरूप जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) उन दंगों के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 17 जून, 1978 की राति को हुई घटना में जान की कोई हानि नहीं हुई । लकड़ी का एक सन्दूक और सार्किल के कुछ पुजे जिनकी लागत लगभग 400 रुपए होगी जल गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग) कलां महल कटरा में दो व्यक्तियों के बीच मामूली कहा सुनी बढ़कर अन्त में दो बर्गों के बीच झगड़े का कारण बन गई । झगड़े की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर अतिरिक्त पुलिस अर्धीसक (केन्द्रीय) उपलब्ध बल के साथ तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर दो तरफ से पहुंचे । दोनों पुलिस दल भारी पथराव की चपेट में आ गए । 12 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को चोटें आईं । पुलिस ने अनियंत्रित भीड़ को तितर बितर करने और जान तथा माल की हानि को रोकने के लिए गोली चलाई । पुलिस द्वारा गोली चल्नाने के कारण कोई घायल नहीं हुआ । 74 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147, 148, 353, 332, 436,

427, 188, 186, 307, 506 और मस्जिद विनियम की धाराओं 27, 54, 59 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 360 और 361 दिनांक 18-6-78 के तहत दो मामले जामा मस्जिद पुलिस स्टेशन में दर्ज किये गये।

फिल्मों में अश्लीलता

1557. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंसर संबंधी नई नीति का उल्लंघन करके फिल्मों में बड़े पैमाने पर चुणित, गन्दे और अश्लील दृश्य दिखाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) नई नीति का किन कारणों से उचित रूप से अनुसरण नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इस नीति का उल्लंघन करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) : (क) सेंसरशिप संबंधी नए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अन्तर्गत फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का प्रदर्शनीकरण के लिये फिल्मों की जांच करते समय यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि वे हमारे समाज के मूल्यों और मानकों के प्रति उत्तरदायी रहें और अश्लीलता, अश्लीलता, आदि का चित्रण करने वाले आपत्तिजनक दृश्य नहीं दिखाए जायें।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

German Experts in Thermal Power Plants

1558. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of German experts was appointed to look into the working of Thermal Power Plants;

(b) if so, when and where were they appointed; and

(c) what is the total payment made to them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Two teams of Experts from VGB (West Germany) visited the power stations in India viz., Badarpur, Kothagudem and Chandrapura during March-April, 1977. and then again during October to December, 1977 to make an assessment of the problems faced in thermal power stations and to suggest remedial measures under the STEP programme of Indo-FRG Co-operation in technical matters. They also visited power stations at Ennore, Obra and Bhatinda for a short period.

(c) No payment has been made to them as their services were given free of cost as a part of Indo-FRG Co-operation Programme.

Capital Subsidy in Backward Areas

1559. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) do Government still continue the capital subsidy in the backward areas;

(b) what is the quantum thereof;

(c) is it extended to Small Scale and Cottage Industries; and

(d) is the subsidy employment oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Industrial units set up in selected backward areas are eligible to subsidy @ 15 per cent of the capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Under the scheme Small Scale and Cottage Industries are also eligible to subsidy. The Scheme has been extended upto 31-3-79.

(d) No, Sir.

Closure of Units in North due to Coal Shortage

1560. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of units in the north are facing closures due to shortage of coal supply to them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save these units?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an All India Financial Corporation

1561. **SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:**

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up

an All-India Financial Corporation to meet the credit requirements of small and tiny industrial units; and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation to States for Industry and Roads

1562. **SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations (State-wise) in the first year of the Sixth Plan in respect of industry and roads together with a summary of major projects; and

(b) the principles kept in view while making allocations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Statement 'A' indicating the approval Plan outlays for 1978-79—first year of the next Five Year Plan 1978-83 for different States in respect of Large and Medium Industries, Village and Small Industries and Roads and Bridges is attached. A summary of Major Projects in these sectors is also given in Statement 'B' attached.

(b) The outlays have been decided keeping in view inter-sectoral priorities, the requirements of the States and their implementation capacity.

Statement 'A'

(Rs. crores)

States	Approved Outlay 1978-79		
	Large and Medium Industries	Village and Small Industries	Roads and Bridges
Andhra Pradesh	5.95	2.35	9.80
Assam	1.26	2.84	11.45
Bihar	8.01	5.36	27.20
Gujarat	7.90	3.65	17.45
Haryana	1.00	1.91	7.45
Himachal Pradesh	1.11	1.20	14.40
Jammu & Kashmir	2.05	2.24	8.10
Karnataka	7.13	4.47	9.00
Kerala	12.25	4.00	6.50
Madhya Pradesh	4.39	1.96	15.00
Maharashtra	22.57	5.83	45.62
Manipur	0.54	1.50	5.20
Meghalaya	0.50	0.65	5.25
Nagaland	0.32	0.46	5.90
Orissa	1.30	2.40	8.95
Punjab	8.25	4.20	20.00
Rajasthan	3.49	1.87	12.50
Sikkim	0.44	0.46	3.50
Tamil Nadu	7.81	5.66	15.31
Tripura	0.08	0.87	2.75
U.P.	20.61	12.64	37.00
West Bengal	10.15	5.49	10.90
TOTAL ALL STATES	128.11	72.21	298.73

Statement 'B'

Summary of Projects

Large and Medium Industries

- The major schemes/projects included under and Medium Industries relate to
- (i) provision of infrastructure facilities;
 - (ii) development of industrial areas;
 - (iii) promotional and developmental activities being undertaken by the financial and other Industrial Development Corporations;
 - (iv) setting up of industrial projects in the fields of textiles, cement, sugar, light engineering projects, chemicals etc.;
 - (v) strengthening of staff etc.

Village and Small Industries

The major schemes included in the State Plans under different Industries are indicated below :

- (i) *Handloom Industry*: Strengthening of Primary Weavers Societies, Training Facilities, Marketing Assistance, Matching Contributions for the Central Schemes of Intensive Development Projects, Strengthening of Apex Societies/Handloom Corporations and Extension of Cooperative Coverage.
- (ii) *Powerlooms*: Setting up of Processing Facilities.
- (iii) *Khadi and Rural Industries* : Staff of the State Khadi and Village Industries Road, Development of Rural Industries.
- (iv) *Small Scale Industries*: Strengthening the equity base of the States Small Industries Development Corporations, Common Service Facilities and Incentives for promotion of Small Scale Industries.
- (v) *Industrial Estates*: Development of plots and construction of Industrial sheds.
- (vi) *Handicrafts* Strengthening of the Handicraft Corporations, Common Service Facilities, Financial Assistance and supply of improved tools to craftsmen and cooperatives.
- (vii) *Sericulture*: Expansion of acreage under mulberry and tassar plantations, Construction of grainages and rearing houses, Supply of disease-free layings to the farmers, Strengthening of Extension Services.
- (viii) *Coir Industry* : Restructuring of Coir Cooperatives, Product diversification.

Roads and Bridges

The schemes/projects included in the State Plans are categorised as

- (i) State Highways
- (ii) District Roads
- (iii) Rural Roads
- (iv) Connecting Bridges.

Increase in Range of A.I.R., Rohtak Station

1563. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that A.I.R. Station, Rohtak is not able to cover areas of Haryana beyond 100 kilometres; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to augment its transmitting power?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A.I.R. Rohtak has a 20 KW medium wave transmitter giving coverage upto about 100 Kms at present. With the erection of a permanent mast, the coverage is expected to increase upto about 125 Km.

(b) There is at present no proposal to increase the power of Rohtak transmitter as the State of Haryana is already well served by the 100 KW transmitter at Delhi and northern parts by the 50 KW and 100 KW transmitters at Jullundur.

Juvenile delinquency

1564. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was a fact that the latest figures of juvenile delinquency leading to crime in 1974 had doubled in girls in comparison with the boys of the same age group; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. Juvenile delinquency in girls has doubled as compared with that in boys in 1974, as compared to 1964. 63,468 Juvenile boys and 2,690 Juvenile girls were arrested in 1964; their figures for 1974 are 1,32,125 and 8,514 respectively. The trend of increase among girls was 216.5 per cent in 1974 over 1964 as against an increase of 108.2 per cent for the boys during the same period. However, the percentage of juvenile girls arrested to total number of arrested juveniles (boys & girls) has gone up from 4.1 in 1964 to only 6.1 in 1974.

(b) The prevention and control of juvenile delinquency is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. However, the Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare render technical advice and assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories to develop programmes in this sphere in an effective manner.

Programmes relating to the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency among girls as well as boys have been accorded a high priority in the social defence schemes. The services of this field mainly centre around the implementation of the Children Acts in various States and Union Territories. The Children Acts approach

provides for the care, protection, treatment, reformation and rehabilitation of juveniles coming in conflict with law.

पांचवीं योजना और छठी योजना में पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए नियत

1565. श्री मनसूख राम जायसवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पांचवीं योजना के आरम्भ से विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है ; और

(ख) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक पिछड़े इलाके को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मिली और छठी योजना में उनके क्षेत्रों के लिए कितनी सहायता का प्रावधान रखा गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2492/78]।

(ख) 1974-77 के लिए व्यय के आंकड़े और विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर 1977-79 के लिए आर्बटन संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। 1979-83 के लिए आर्बटनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गुजर बसर करने वाले लोग

1566. श्री मनसूख राम जायसवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के आधार पर देश के 50 प्रतिशत और कुछ

राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इससे भी अधिक लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 मार्च, 1978 को प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय के आधार पर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या थी और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उन के जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन राज्या का विशेष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये योजना बनाई है जहाँ इन लोगों की संख्या 59 प्रतिशत से अधिक है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन राज्यों के लिए अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में ऋण की प्रपेक्षा अनुदान की मात्रा बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित मांग को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ है; यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के अनुपात का गरीबी की व्याख्या के लिए प्रयुक्त की गई धारणाओं के आधार पर विद्वानों द्वारा अलग अलग अनुमान लगाया गया है । 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में बताई गई धारणाओं के अनुसार, जिस में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 2400 कैलोरी उपभोग और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 2100 कैलोरी उपभोग के मानक का उपयोग किया गया है, योजना आयोग ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि 1977-78 में भारत की जनसंख्या का लगभग 46 प्रतिशत भाग गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे था ।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने इसी आधार पर गरीबी के राज्यवार अनुमानों को तैयार करने का काम शुरू किया है ।

(ग) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता का जो आवंटन किया जाता है वह गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के अनुपात की दृष्टि से नापे गए गरीबी के स्तर से सीधे संबंधित नहीं होता है । तथापि, चौथी योजना की अवधि के आरंभ से, केन्द्रीय सहायता गाइडलिन फारमूले के आधार पर दी जाती रही है, जिस में आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है । पहाड़ी और जनजाति क्षेत्रों को, जहाँ गरीबी की समस्या विशेष रूप से बहुत अधिक होती है, अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दी जाती है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के सिद्धान्तों की समीक्षा एक समिति द्वारा की गयी है जिसकी स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने दि० 18 और 19 मार्च, 1978 को हुई अपनी पिछली बैठक में प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया था । इसके अलावा, राज्यों के योजनात्मक अंतरों और उन को दिए जाने वाले केन्द्रीय ऋण के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में उन के ऋण की स्थिति के प्रश्न को 7वें वित्त आयोग को विचारार्थ सौंपा गया है; वह आयोग हरेक राज्य की स्थिति की अलग-अलग समीक्षा करेगा और राज्यों के योजनात्मक अंतरों को ठीक करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव देगा ।

Per capita income of Bihar

1567. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar State is the most backward State in the country;

(b) if so, what is the *per capita* income in that State;

(c) whether some more amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government during this current year to improve the conditions particularly in the Adivasis areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER ; (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). According to the more recent estimates of State incomes prepared by the State Statistical Bureaus, the *per capita* income of Bihar was Rs. 596 in 1975-76, which was the lowest of any State in India.

(c) and (d). There is a separate Sub-Plan for the development of areas of tribal concentration in Bihar, and special Central assistance is provided for these programmes to supplement the flow of funds from the State Plan. During the current year, the allocation of special Central assistance is Rs. 9.85 crores (inclusive of Rs. 10 lakhs for Specially backward tribes) as against Rs. 7.70 crores in 1977-78.

Engine of the Vijayanta Tank

1568. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:**

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engine of the Vijayanta Tank is not upto the mark, although the gear box is quite satisfactory;

(b) whether modifications have also been taken place in the Vijayanta Tank and still it is not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, whether Government are in mood to replace it with foreign collaboration and if so, the details regarding its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The performance of the Vijayanta Tank has been found satisfactory. Some modifications, however, have been made in the tank in normal course to meet various operational requirements.

(c) The question does not arise.

Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

1569. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Atomic Energy has completed consideration of the question of location of an Atomic Power Station in Gujarat;

(b) if not, how long it is going to take;

(c) the issues involved in the question that are causing delay in the decision; and

(d) whether those issues are irresolveable?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of an atomic power station in the Western Region is being reviewed by the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for formulating the power generation programme for the Five Year period 1978-83. Until a decision is reached on this programme and the availability of financial resources and heavy water is assured, no action can be taken on this issue.

Plan for Professionalisation of Large Industrial houses

1570. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a three-tier dialogue with industry to chalk out future plans for professionalisation of large industrial houses and find a solution to the problem of concentration of economic power; and

(b) if so, the guidelines in this respect and steps if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to draw up any guidelines at this stage:

Replacement of Canberra and Hunter by Modern Strike Aircraft

1571. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace Canberra and Hunter by more modern strike aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Canberras and Hunters, which were introduced in the fifties, have become old and are proposed to be replaced by new aircraft. Three alternative types to replace the old aircraft were recently evaluated by a high-level team and their report has been submitted to Government.

हैदराबाद को उप राजधानी घोषित करना

1572. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की विशालता और विभिन्नता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद को देश की उप-राजधानी घोषित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या इस मांग की मांग पहले भी की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंकिम लाल मण्डल): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) फिलहाल पिछले दिनों में सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्राचीन क्षेत्रों के लिए दूरदर्शन सुविधाएं

1573. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में ज.रा.ता को दूरदर्शन सुविधाओं का लाभ देने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएगी और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा): (क) और (ख). फिलहाल दूरदर्शन 447.80 लाख ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए सेवा प्रदान करता है। लखनऊ और दिल्ली में स्थायी टावरों के मुकम्मल होने तथा जालन्धर और कानपुर में ट्रांसमीटरों के लगने के बाद दूरदर्शन सेवा 566.30 लाख जन संख्या के लिए प्रदान किए जाने की उम्मीद है। छठी योजना (1978-83), जिसके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, में तीन केन्द्र अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में तथा 8 रिसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। उम्मीद है इनसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होगी।

Demand for a Separate Jharkhand State

1574. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Adivasis are up in revolt against the Government to press their demand for a separate Jharkhand State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that groups of Adivasis have started raiding block offices in remote rural areas to paralyse their functioning and in two blocks of Ranchi district, Khunti and Karra, Government had to remove the two block development officers in the month of May, 1978 because of their agitation; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The demand for formation of a Jharkhand State is an old demand and the areas suggested for inclusion therein have been differing at different times. Though there have

lately been certain incidents showing militancy, there is no report to indicate that the adivasis are "up in revolt against the Government". However, as has already been stated the Government do not consider the present to be the opportune time for taking up the question of reorganisation of any States.

महाराष्ट्र में बैलून

1575. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड जिले में श्री क्षेत्र माहूर के पास परमुराम मंदिर की पहाड़ी की घोर 12 जून, 1978 को एक बड़ा बैलून पाया गया था जिस में चीनी व्यक्तियों की फोटो, चीनी भाषा में लिखे पैम्फलेट और प्लारिटिक टाइप पेटियाँ मिली थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या जांच की है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल): (क) और (ख).. उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 12 जून, 1978 को महाराष्ट्र में ग्राम माहूर, तहसील किवात जिला नांदेड के निकट पुलिस ने पाली-धीन का एक गुम्बारा जिसमें सफेद फीस का एक सन्दूक था जिस पर चीनी भाषा में कुछ लिखा था और चीनी भाषा में लिखे कुछ इशतहार पकड़े थे। ऐसे गुम्बार जिन में चीनी जनगण राज्य सरकार के खिलाफ चीनी भाषा में के० एम०टी० प्रचार सामग्री रहती है भारत के अन्य भागों में भी पाए गए हैं और वे सम्भवतः हवाओं के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के कारण इतफाक से अपने अभीष्ट मार्ग से घूम गए हैं।

Target and actual production achieved by H.E.C. in 1977-78

1576. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and actual production achieved by Heavy Engineering Corporation in 1977-78 and the target set for the current year;

(b) the capacity utilization at this target;

(c) the order book position for subsequent years and the efforts made to book more orders to fully utilize the manufacturing capacity already developed; and

(d) the details of export orders to be executed in the current year and next year by items and value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The value of production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC) during 1977-78 was Rs. 39.44 crores against a target of Rs. 104 crores. The target of production set for the current year is Rs. 109 crores; Rs. 83 crores by the Heavy Machine Building Plant (HMBP), Rs. 15 crores by the Foundry Forge Project (excluding its supplies to the HMBP and the Heavy Machine Tool Plant) and Rs. 11 crores by the Heavy Machine Tool Plant (HMTP) excluding what it would manufacture for the internal use in HEC.

(b) The original concept of capacity in HEC in terms of tonnage as per

DPR is no longer relevant in view of changed product mix and the fact that the assumptions made at the time of DPR are no longer valid. The production targets fixed for the year takes into account the capacity of the plant keeping also in view the availability of inputs and the demand and could be taken as equivalent of capacity for the year.

(c) To fully utilise its manufacturing capacity, the Corporation should have, at any point of time orders of a value of about Rs. 300 crores in hand in order to achieve an annual production of about Rs. 110-120 crores. As against this, the Corporation had firm orders of the value of approximately Rs. 187 crores as on 1st July, 1978.

Concerted efforts are being made to fill the order gap by:

(i) securing orders for steel plant equipment for which, however, there is now a limited scope in the country;

(ii) securing export orders; orders of the value of approximately Rs. 30 crores for supply of equipment to third countries mainly through USSR are being already executed by HEC as detailed in reply to (d) later; and

(iii) diversifying its production by taking up manufacture of mining equipment, bulk material handling equipment etc.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Export orders to be executed by Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi during 1977-79 and 1979-80

(Rs. in crores)

S. No	Item	1977-79	1979-80
1.	Electrolyser pots and Accessories for Yugoslavia	1.97	0.92
2.	Coke Oven items for Egypt and Turkey	3.89	2.45
3.	Cranes and Bridge Loaders for Cuba, Bulgaria & Hungary	2.08	4.98
4.	Continuous Casting Machine for Turkey	..	12.00
5.	4 Roll Crushers for Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia	..	0.47
6.	Spares for Steel Melting Plant for Sri Lanka	0.16	..
TOTAL		8.10	20.22

A.I.R. Station at Sholapur

1577. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3052 on the 15th March, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the proposal included in the Sixth Plan to set up a radio station at Sholapur has since been approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, when will its implementation be taken up; and

(c) if not, by what time the approval is likely to come through?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Proposals for setting up of new radio stations and their locations are yet to be finalised in the light of the reduced provision of Rs. 86.50 crores allocated for broadcasting in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Statement issued by All India Confederation of Central Government Officers Association

1578. SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement issued on the 16th April, 1978 by the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers Association bemoaning "manifestation" and citing instances wherein the "Government far from wanting to be just had given the impression of being not only in the wrong but manifestly in the wrong" and alleging "efforts to tighten bureaucratic stranglehold over scientists and technologists, devalue their contribution and provide a rationale for foreign collaboration in areas where Indian expertise can do the job";

(b) if so, the specific grievances and objections to which reference has been

made in regard to the Central Information Service, Geological Survey of India, the Fertilizer Corporation, the P&T Board; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Government have seen a news item appearing in a section of the Press on 17-4-1978 referring to a statement purported to have been issued by All India Confederation of Central Government Officers Associations, making allegations of a general nature.

(b) The news item does not contain any specific details regarding the alleged grievances and objections of the confederation.

(c) In view of (a) and (b), question does not arise.

Range and Power of Delhi TV Station

1579. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the range and power of the TV Station at Delhi; and

(b) if so, its extent and the time it will take to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to have a 20KW Transmitter (2x10 KW) with a 200 metre tower in place of the existing 10 KW transmitter with a 100-metre tower to increase the range from 68 kms. to 90 kms. and coverage from 14,300 sq. kms. with a population of 93 lakhs to 25,400 sq. kms. with a population of 129 lakhs. It is likely to be commissioned in about 3 years.

Forcible seizure of Harijan's Lands

1580. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received numerous complaints of forcible seizures of land allotted to Harijans, seizures or destruction of standing crops and other excesses of powerful land-owners during the last one year;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such complaints, area of land forcibly seized by land-owners etc. during the last one year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to ensure that the Harijans are not deprived of their land and crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). Complaints of this nature keep on being received by the Government. These are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for appropriate action, since action in such cases falls wholly within their jurisdiction. No details in respect of such complaints are kept. The Centre has, however, been offering suggestions to the State Governments from time to time for strengthening the administrative machinery to provide protection to the members of Scheduled Castes and to ensure that special attention is given in cases involving their dispossession from land or forcibly harvesting or destroying the crops sown by them; and that such cases should be handled on a priority basis.

Taking over of Priya-Laxmi and Subhalaxmi sick mills

1581. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are to release rupees three crores to Gujarat

Government for taking over Priya-Laxmi and Subhalaxmi sick mills;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether any discrimination has been shown by Government in taking over other sick mills in Gujarat in relation to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The decision in regard to take-over or otherwise of individual mills is taken on the individual merits of each case and as such the question of discrimination among mills or among States does not arise.

New Textile Policy

1582. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI AMAR SINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposed new textile policy by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits to mill owners, cotton growers and handloom societies and to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A policy covering various inter-related aspects of textile sector is under consideration and will be presented to Parliament as soon as it is finalised.

गणतंत्र दिवस के लिए टिकट प्रणाली

1583. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में गणतंत्र परेड के लिए, जो एक राष्ट्रीय पर्व है, टिकट प्रणाली समाप्त करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गणतंत्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिए टिकट प्रणाली लागू किये जाने का अनेक राजनैतिक दलों और नेताओं ने विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने इसके विरोध में उन्हें प्राप्त होने वाले निःशुल्क पासों को भी वापस लौटा दिया था ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). 1973 से पूर्व, कुछेक उच्चाधिकारियों, सांविधानिक अथवा अन्य सरकारी उच्च पदाधिकारियों, राजनयिकों और बरिष्ठ असीनिक तथा सैनिक अधिकारियों को छोड़ कर, जो गणतंत्र दिवस परेड में सरकारी अतिथि होते थे, आम जनता के जो व्यक्ति अतिथि, बाड़ों से परेड देखना चाहते थे, वे निमंत्रण-पत्रों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रायः रक्षा मंत्रालय में पहुंच किया करते थे । यह प्रणाली संतोषजनक नहीं समझी गई और इसमें शिकायतों की गुंजाइश रहती थी । उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये जो इन बाड़ों में पैसा देकर बिना किसी भेद-भाव के प्रवेश कर सकते हैं उनके लिए कुछ बाड़े सुरक्षित कर दिए गए जहाँ विभिन्न मूक्यों के टिकटों के आधार पर प्रवेश होता है । इस प्रबंध से पीड़ की निर्दोष त करने में भी सहायता मिली है ।

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ये बाड़े उन बाड़ों से अलग हैं जिनमें आम जनता के लिए निःशुल्क प्रवेश खुला होता है ।

जब टिकट प्रणाली शुरू की गई थी तो कुछ माननीय संसद सदस्यों ने इस प्रणाली का ज़रूर विरोध किया था और उन्होंने विरोध के रूप में उन्हें भेजे गए निमंत्रण पत्र वापस कर दिए ।

कुल मिला कर यह प्रणाली ठीक प्रकार से कार्य कर रही है ।

गणतंत्र दिवस पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

1584. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1290 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टिकटों की बिक्री से अर्जित 2,86,966 रुपए 55 पैसे की धनराशि में से गणतंत्र दिवस (26 जनवरी) पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

रक्षा मंत्री श्री (जगजीवन राम) : टिकटों की बिक्री से प्राप्त सारे धन को भारत की संविधान निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है ।

गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह 1978 पर किए गए व्यय के विवरण को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लायसेंस

1585. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा केन्द्र की सिकोरिज किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के बारे में 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के

सारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 607 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जनवरी, 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1977 के बीच, 149 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये तथा 41 आवेदनों को अस्वीकार करने के क्या मुख्य कारण थे ?

(ख) क्या उन 12 आवेदनों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो किन फर्मों को लायसेंस दिये गये और वे किस प्रकार कार्य करना चाहती हैं; और

(घ) जनवरी से जून 1978 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये राज्य से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उन पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग संचालक से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मन्जरी) : (क) नए उपक्रम स्थापित करने, उनका पर्याप्त विस्तार करने और/या नई वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जनवरी, 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1977 की अवधि में लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु कुल 149 आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। वर्ष 1977 के दौरान शत्रु क्रामिक उद्योग, विद्युत् उपकरण, उर्वरक, रसायन, शोध तथा शेषज वस्त्र, कागज एवं लुग्दी, खाद्य पदार्थ साधित करने वाले उद्योग, चमड़ा; सीमेंट तथा जिप्सम उत्पाद तथा लकड़ी के उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योगों को लाइसेंस/आवेदनपत्र स्वीकृत किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदनों के रद्द करने के प्रमुख कारण पहले के ही स्वीकृत/लाइ-

सेंसिबल क्षमता का होना कच्चे माल की बाधा; लघु क्षेत्र पोषक दृष्टिकोण विद्यमान नीति के अनुरूप योजना का न होना तथा सही तरह से मांग का न आंका जाना/मांग का कम होना आदि है।

(ख) 12 आवेदन पत्रों में से 7 मामलों में अंतिम निर्णय ले लिए गए हैं। फर्म का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता, स्थान आदि सहित सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंस/आवेदनपत्रों की ब्यौरेवार जानकारी "कली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डरट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग", "इण्डियन ट्रेड जनरल" और "मन्युफैक्चरिंग एण्ड इन्स्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग" में प्रकाशित की जाती है। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जनवरी से जून, 1978 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश से लाइसेंस संबंधी कुल 32 आवेदनपत्र (नए उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु 13 आवेदनपत्र, नई वस्तुओं का उत्पादन हेतु 9 तथा पर्याप्त विस्तार हेतु 10 आवेदन पत्र) प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 9 आवेदन पत्रों का निपटारा हो गया है तथा शेष 23 आवेदनपत्रों पर विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में विचार किया जा रहा रहा है।

Running of Sick Textile Units in Gujarat

1586. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the press reports in the Statesman dated the 12th June, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Gujarat State have declined to face new burden for running of sick textile units in the State:

(b) if so, number of sick textile mills which are closed and the time since when these are being closed; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over such textile mills directly and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Government's approach towards the problems of sick mills and revival of the closed mills has been outlined in the statement made by the Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on 15th May, 1978. As a first step towards action for the revival of the closed mills in terms of that statement, the Textile Commissioner has been asked to study the position and problems of closed mills and submit a report to Government.

Statement

Particulars of 5 closed Mills as at the end of June 1978 in the State of Gujarat :-

S. No.	Name of the mills	Date of closure	Reasons for closure
1	Fine Knitting Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad	10-8-70	This mill is covered by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act but the owners have filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court against its acquisition by Government and the case is sub-judice. Meanwhile, the spinning section of the mill remains closed its hosiery section is working under the erstwhile owners under a Gujarat Court decree.
2	Shree Bhagwati Spg. & Wvg. Works Khambalia	22-10-75	Damage to the mills caused by cyclone.
3	The Maneckchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	14-12-70	Financial difficulties.
4	Navjyoti Mills Ltd., Kadi	25-1-77	Do
5	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad	10-8-77	Financial difficulties.

Implementation of Verghese Committee Report

1587. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Verghese Committee have since

been examined which has examined in depth, the question of autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan and had envisaged the creation of a National Broadcasting Trust Akash Bharati; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The report of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan

is under examination. In view of the far reaching and fundamental structural changes recommended by the Group. A decision in this regard can be taken only after due consideration and consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government.

Reduction in Defence Fighters

1588. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBAIAH:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce Defence fighters' bombers, squadrons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effects on India's Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The present fleet of ageing Canberras and Hunters are proposed to be replaced by new aircraft. It is true that the number of squadrons of the new aircraft would be a little smaller than that of the Canberras and Hunters. The requirements have been worked out with full regard to our defence needs.

Selection of Candidates for All India Services

1589. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have given any thought to the persistent demand for holding *viva voce* sittings of the Union Public Service Commission in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras for the entire South and Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta for the North to select the candidates for All India Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): No representations have been received from the candidates for holding the *viva voce* sittings of the Interview Board in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta in addition to Delhi.

2. The personality test for candidates qualifying for Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service has always been held at New Delhi.

3. The personality test for the Central Services and the Indian Police Service used to be conducted at regional centres as well, and during 1975 and 1976 the Personality Test was held at Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and Bombay in addition to Delhi.

4. The Union Public Service Commission have intimated that as the number of candidates to be interviewed now-a-days is very large, the interviews continue for a long period and it has become very difficult to make adequate arrangements for holding the interviews for long periods of time at each regional centre. Further the Members of the Interview Board have to be divided into two Boards with frequent exchange of Members between the two Boards in order to maintain uniformity of standards of assessment. If the interviews are held at different regional centres, the frequency of such exchange between the two Boards will not be possible. Therefore, on a careful review of the position the Union Public Service Commission came to the conclusion in 1977 that the time and expenditure involved in the Personality Test Board visiting regional centres was not commensurate with the benefits that may be derived by the candidates.

5. No hardship is caused to the candidates by their being called to Delhi for interview as they are paid

second class railway fare by the Commission from the place of residence to Delhi and back.

Commissions of Inquiry

1590. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Commissions of Inquiry have been set up so far from March 1977 and how much money has been spent so far from March 1977 on the functioning of each of the Commissions of Inquiry; and

(b) when these Commissions are likely to complete their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Seven Commissions of Inquiry have been set up since March, 1977. The amount spent on each of them till the end of June, 1978 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The following two Commissions have completed their work:

(i) P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the allegations against Shri Bansilal; and

(ii) Baweja Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the alleged incident of lathi charge in the Central Jail, Tihar on 2nd October, 1975.

The remaining five Commissions are expected to complete their work within their sanctioned term.

Statement

Commissions of Inquiry appointed after the present Government assumed office at the Centre.

S. No.	Name of the Commission of Inquiry	Amount spent upto June, 1978	Term sanctioned upto	Remarks
1	Shah Commission of Inquiry	Rs. 54.92 Lakhs	30-9-1978	1st Interim Report was submitted to the Govt. on.
2	Maruti Commission of Inquiry	Rs. 10,32,583	31-12-78	13-3-78 and the 2nd Interim Report on 26-4-78.
3	Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the allegations against Shri Bansilal.	Rs. 6.83 Lakhs (it covers the Nagarwala Commn. also as combined Sectt. has been provided for both the Commissions)	30-9-78	Work completed and final report in respect of Shri Bansilal Affairs submitted on 23-6-78.
4	P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Enquiry to enquire into Nagarwala episode.			
5	Vimadadal Commission	Rs. 3,21,609	30-9-1978	1st Report was submitted to the Government on 1st June, 1978.
6	Grover Commission	Rs. 7,38,766	31-12-1978	1st Report was submitted on 30-1-78.
7	Bewaja Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the alleged incident of Lathi Charge in the Central Jail, Tihar on 2-10-75.	Rs. 6,000	..	Work completed and report submitted on 30-1-78.

Solar Gadgets developed to heat Water and cook Food

1591. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agricultural University developed Solar Gadgets to heat water and to cook food; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to popularise them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORAJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Many institutions including Punjab Agricultural University and even private individuals in India have been working on development of solar water heaters and solar ovens. Under the sponsorship of the Department of Science & Technology, solar energy water heating systems (a) for domestic use and (b) for large scale applications in hotels, hospitals etc. have been developed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., the National Physical Laboratory and other institutions. A large scale solar water heating demonstration plant has been installed at the Qutab Hotel, Delhi and its performance will be evaluated in the coming months. Popularisation of such devices will to a large extent eventually depend upon their economic viability and the willingness of manufacturers to undertake commercial production and marketing of the products.

Allocation of Funds to Ramagundam Super Thermal Project

1592. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment has been made in Sixth Five Year Plan for Ramagundam Super Thermal Project; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Approval has been accorded for implementation of the Ramagundam Super Thermal Project with a first stage installation of 1100 MW capacity as a Central Project in the Southern Region. The total cost of the first stage of 1100 MW of the project is Rs. 459.14 crores for the power project and Rs. 116.14 crores for the construction of associated transmission lines. Since the Five Year Plan (1978-83) has not been finalised, it is not possible to give the firm allocation for this project. However, permission has been accorded to the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. who are executing the project to incur an expenditure of Rs. 4.80 crores during the current year to enable the implementation of the project according to schedule.

Taking over of Cement Factory at Swai Madhopur

1593. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement factory at Swai Madhopur, in Rajasthan was taken over by the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The present policy for dealing with the sick industrial undertakings has been to work out a scheme of rehabilitation under the auspices of the financial institutions themselves and assist in effecting such changes as might be considered necessary by these institutions for undertaking the rehabilitation. This is the basis on which the rehabilitation of Jaipur

Udyog Limited, Sawaimadhopur has been organized. Out of the 11 Members of the re-constituted Board of Management, 7 are representatives of the Central Government, State Government, the State Bank of India and the financial institutions. The factory may, therefore, be considered as under State control for managerial purposes.

Package Plan for Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh

1594. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to evolve a package plan for Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh to develop industries; and

(b) if so, when will it be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The State's Annual Plan (Industries and Mineral Sector) for the year 1978-79 did not contain proposals for package plan for the development of industries in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

However, all the Rayalaseema districts viz., Kurnool, Ananthapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor are covered under the Capital Subsidy Scheme. Ananthapur and Cuddapah districts are also covered by the Rural Industries Projects. Ananthapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor district are also covered by the scheme relating to establishment of District Industries Centres. The State Government have also set up the Rayalaseema Development Board which specifically oversees the developmental progress for that region. The State owned Corporation and Undertakings also help in setting up of industries in drought prone areas of Rayalaseema as Joint Venture Projects.

Committee to process Verghese Committee Report

1595. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to process the recommendations of the Verghese Report on the autonomy of Akashvani and Door-darshan;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). An Empowered Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other concerned Ministries/Departments of Government has been set up in accordance with the standing instructions of the Government to process reports of this kind. The Committee is meant to take decisions or submit concrete proposals for the approval of Minister/Cabinet and ensure that the processing of the report is completed expeditiously. It is not expected to submit a report.

Detenus under MISA and DISIR

1596. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons still in jails under MISA and DISIR;

(b) the reasons for their detention without trial; and

(c) when they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). 47 persons were in detention under MISA, as on 15-7-1978.

This include 26 foreigners detained with a view to making arrangements for their expulsion from India. The remaining 21 persons were in detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order. All detenus will be released from detention under MISA either on the expiry of the period of their detention or when their further detention is not considered necessary, or the repeal of MISA whichever is earlier.

The Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971, did not provide for any preventive detention without trial.

Activities of Officers of Alleged Doubtful Integrity

1597. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has asked vigilance officers of all Ministries to activate the preparation of "agreed lists" of officers of doubtful integrity and follow up action to watch their activities discreetly and unobtrusively in cooperation with Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, full facts thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the purposes of maintaining such lists; and

(d) the types of concrete cases of disloyalty envisaged and agreed to, for such lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). One of the measures of preventive vigilance, aimed at combating corruption in the public services, is to identify vulnerable and sensitive points of administration and the personnel of

doubtful integrity, with a view to exercising greater supervision over such points and closer watch over such personnel. For this purpose, a system was evolved, as far back as 1966, to prepare annually, and valid for each such year, 'Agreed Lists' of officers who do not enjoy good reputation for integrity.

These lists pertain only to reputation regarding integrity and not disloyalty or other misconduct. What has been done recently is only to reiterate the said earlier instructions and emphasize the need to approach the task of preparing such 'Agreed Lists' with greater earnestness. The inclusion of the name of an officer in the 'Agreed Lists' implies that both the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Head, or the Chief Vigilance Officer, of the concerned Department or Organisation, are of the agreed opinion that the reputation for integrity of the officer is such that his conduct should be watched. No action is, or can be initiated against such officer unless the subsequent discreet check, verification or watch, brings out concrete material to warrant such action. The measure is intended only to facilitate detection of corruption.

Principal Press Officer

1598. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a new Principal Press Officer;

(b) if so, who and when;

(c) what are the main functions of the said officer and how are they discharged;

(d) whether the office and functioning of such an officer helps or hinders the freedom of the Press; and

(e) broad details of the answer to part (d) of this question?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri G. S. Bhargava with effect from 15th June, 1978.

(c) to (e). The main functions of P.I.O. are, advising Government on the requirements of publicity through the medium of the Press in respect of various Ministries, disseminating information on the policies and activities of the Government; maintaining liaison with the Press; and reporting to Government public reactions to official policies and performance as reflected in the Press.

2. PIO performs his duties through departmental officers who are attached to each Ministry and who are the Chief spokesman of that Ministry besides Minister and Secretary. These officers keep abreast of the policies and programmes of the Ministry to which they are attached and they disseminate the information to the correspondents for publication and broadcast. They communicate information through various media. They obtain information from the Ministry and make it available to the Press on enquiry and arrange overall briefings to Press. P.I.B. has a network of 31 offices throughout the country and through these information about Government publicity is disseminated.

3. Since P.I.O. as well as the P.I.B. in general function with a view to disseminating information on Government policies and programmes to the Press, there is no question as such of any officer in the P.I.B. hindering the freedom of the Press.

Conference of IGs. of Police in Delhi

1599. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day conference of Inspector-Generals of Police from

States and Union territories was held on May 16th 1978 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether Prime Minister had stated "Don't obey wrong orders"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following subjects were discussed in this conference:—

I Law and Order

II Crime Prevention and Investigation

III Scientific Aids to Investigation

IV Legal Affairs

V Police Training

VI Police Discipline and Welfare

VII Security

VIII Police Uniform and Equipment

(c) The suggestions made in this conference on various subjects are examined and taken up with the State Governments for consideration or implementation wherever necessary. No such suggestions have, so far, been received in regard to conference held in May, 1978.

(d) No, Sir.

Coal Shortage for Industries

1600. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**

SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH:

SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries all-over the country are facing a serious coal shortage;

(b) if so, the details of industries which are facing coal shortage;

(c) what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have decided to review the entire programme of coal exports in the light of the shortage for indigenous needs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no serious coal shortage as such in the country. However, occasional reports from some industries regarding shortage of coal supply have been received.

(b) The industries complaining about the coal shortage are mostly textile, chemicals and small scale industries.

(c) Frequent power interruptions, shortage of explosives, industrial unrest, absenteeism, a prolonged strike in the Singareni Collieries and inadequate transport are some of the main reasons for shortfall in supply of coal to some of the industries.

(d) and (e). Export of coal will not be permitted to any country other than the countries to whom India had traditionally been supplying coal. Also the commitment already made would be honoured but no new commitment would be entered into.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनोहर साहू (कानपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 26 महीने से कैलाश मिल, कानपुर बन्द है। तीन हजार मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice to me.

श्री मनोहर साहू: मैंने नोटिस दी है। कालिग अटेंशन का नोटिस भी दिया है और नियम 377 में भी दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: About what?

श्री मनोहर साहू: 26 महीने से कैलाश मिल, कानपुर बन्द है, तीन हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं। इससे श्रमिक अशांति फैलने की आशंका है।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I wanted to ask the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: I have just now got it. I will examine it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I gave it before 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: For today we select yesterday's. This will be considered for tomorrow, that is all. I do not assure you, but it will be considered for tomorrow.

श्री मनोहर साहू: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of important things. India is a very big country.

श्री मनोहर साहू: मैंने आपको नोटिस दी हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am selecting on the basis of urgency. I have selected five.

श्री मनोहर साहू: यह बहुत ही महत्व का सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am considering every matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister has not come forward to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Are we going to discuss everything every day?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to mention this because there has been a police firing on deserters in Kossipore in Burdwan District and ten people have been killed.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make a statement today and you want to make a statement tomorrow. It is not fair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-kil): I have given notice of privilege against the former Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, six days ago. In your wisdom, you informed me in the House that you have asked for his comments.

MR. SPEAKER: The comments will just come.

Papers to be laid.

श्री मनोहर लाल : अठगण महोदय, 26 महीने से मिल बन्द है। यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't disturb the work. I am not going to be dictated about it. I select on the basis of what I consider important. Everybody thinks his matter is important.

श्री मनोहर लाल : तीन हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI MANOHAR LAL: **

MR. SPEAKER: Whoever disturbs the work will get the last chance.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUBLIC NOTICE RE. NEWSPRINT ALLOCATION POLICY FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Public Notice No. I-PR-NP/78 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th July, 1978 regarding Newspaper Allocation Policy for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2452/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 along with the Statistical Statement

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2453/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order

1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 420 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978.

(ii) The Copper (Prohibition of use in the manufacture of PVC and VIR wires of domestic type) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 444 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2454/78].

INTERIM REPORT I (HINDI VERSION) OF SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978 AND FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION REGULATIONS, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Interim Report II dated the 26th April, 1978 (Hindi@ version) of Shah Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the Emergency under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2455/78].

(2) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 848 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force, Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2456/78].

(3) A copy of the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 402 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1978 under

sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2457/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1978.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1978.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 665 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1978.

(5) The All India Service (House Building Advance) Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1978.

(6) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 899 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978.

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 15th May, 1978.

(7) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1978.

(8) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 806 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1978.

(9) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 807 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1978.

(10) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 849 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978.

(11) The Indian Forest Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 358 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978.

(12) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 359 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978.

(13) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978.

(14) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978.

(15) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2458/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, DELHI SALES TAX ACT, 1975 AND INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

SHRI S. D. PATIL: On behalf of Shri Zulfikarullah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 875 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Central Excise duty goods intended for installation at the site of project for the Indian National Satellite system.

(ii) G.S.R. 363 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of excess production relief scheme in respect of tyres and tubes.

(iii) G.S.R. 364 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding introduction of modified form of excess production relief scheme in respect of tyres and tubes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2459/78]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. F.4(2)/78-Fin. (Gen.) in Delhi Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1978.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. F.4(13)/78-Fin. (G) (iv) in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2460/78].

(3) A copy each of Notifications Nos. S.O. 1967 to 1986 and 1994 to 1997 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1978, regarding exemption under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to certain Associations/Organisations, under section 296 of the said Act. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2461/78].

12.06 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

POWER CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY

श्री रामानन्द सिधारी : (बक्सर)
महोदय, मैं अखिलमन्त्रीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“देश में विशेषकर बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश में, बिजुत् संकट पैदा होने, जिस से उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं और कृषकों को कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं।”

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Recently, there has been improvement in the power supply position all over the country and power cuts/restrictions have either been completely lifted or relaxed in the States which previously experienced power shortages. There has been an overall increase of 15 per cent in the total generation during April-June, 1978 as compared to the generation during the corresponding period last year.

Coming to the power supply position in the various regions, I would

like to mention that the power position in the Northern Region including Rajasthan and U.P., is now greatly satisfactory. Power cuts in Rajasthan have been completely lifted from 7th July and power cuts in U.P. have also been relaxed and, by and large, only peak load restrictions are in force. In the coming months also Northern Region is expected to be surplus in energy as well as peak requirements for most of the time. This region would be able to assist M.P. and Bihar to some extent.

Coming to the Western Region, the power supply position in Gujarat is comfortable. One unit of 210 MW and another unit of 110 MW is expected to be commissioned at Ukai and Ahmedabad respectively before the end of this year. Maharashtra has been facing some shortage of power and demand/energy cuts are enforced for various categories of consumers. The position is expected to improve considerably after January 1979 onwards with the commissioning of 200 MW units at Nasik & Bhusawal and stabilisation of 200 MW unit at Koradi. The power supply position in M. P. has also improved recently and the demand as well as energy cuts have been reduced. There have, however, been some forced outages of thermal power stations in M.P. resulting in fall in generation. These outages are minor and the generation in the State has already improved.

The position in the Southern Region, except in Karnataka is satisfactory. However, shortages continue to be experienced in Karnataka. Recently there has been some improvement in the availability of power in Karnataka and power cuts have been relaxed from May 1978 onwards.

In the case of Eastern Region there have been unscheduled load sheddings in Bihar. The system has been facing a power deficit due to frequent and prolonged outages of thermal generating sets at the various thermal power stations.

The Central Government has been giving necessary help by way of expertise to diagnose the deficiencies and to suggest remedial measures for improving the performance of various units in that State. Recently, on our request, Orissa, which is surplus in power, has agreed to help Bihar and DVC to the extent of 50 MW each and West Bengal to the extent of 20 MW. With the stabilisation of the new units at Patratu, the power supply position in Bihar is expected to improve considerably. In the case of DVC, the power supply position has been greatly satisfactory with generation at a level of 700 MW. One unit of 120 MW is expected to be commissioned this year. West Bengal, however, continues to face peaking shortage and marginal load shedding is being resorted to in Calcutta area. I am aware that North Bengal continues to be in difficulty because of inadequate assistance from the neighbouring systems. It is hoped that with the commissioning of new units and the improvement in performance of DVC and West Bengal power stations, the power supply position in the State of West Bengal would also improve.

As regards the question of closure of industries and hardships to agriculturists particularly in Bihar and M.P., I would like to mention that the Government have circulated a list of graded priorities to the various States to ensure supply of power to essential consumers. Under these guidelines, power supply to agriculturists is given on priority basis and, as such, normally no power cuts are enforced on the agriculturists, although there may be occasional interruptions in power supply to the rural areas because of breakdowns. In the case of industries, also certain graded priorities have been laid down and efforts are made to supply power to the essential industries.

Hon'ble Members are already aware that some of the thermal power stations in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and M.P. have been facing

some problems because of depleted coal stocks. The coal stock position at the various power stations is being monitored daily at high level and necessary steps are being taken to see that the generation at the power stations is not affected for want of coal.

It has been our endeavour to improve the availability of power by maximising generation from the existing capacity as well as by addition of new capacity. Last Year, we were able to add about 2000 MW of additional capacity. This year, the capacity addition is expected to be still larger. With the addition of new capacities and improvement in the performance of thermal power stations coupled with good monsoons, the power supply position all over the country is expected to improve further, except in some pockets where shortages may continue to be experienced.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्ष इसी सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बिहार में बिजली का संकट नहीं है, और वहां पर बिजली की स्थिति संतोषजनक है। बिहार में लगभग 40 हजार औद्योगिक इकाइयां हैं जिन में लगभग 11 हजार अभी बन्द रही हैं और बाकी सब की सब बन्द पड़ी हैं। वहां पर 6 करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिदिन उत्पादन होता था लेकिन अब 6 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर बिहार में केवल 2 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन हो रहा है जिस के चलते बिहार में करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति प्रति दिन हो रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, इसलिए कि यूनिवर्सिटियों में, महा-विद्यालयों में और विद्यालयों में जो विद्यार्थी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए पढ़ने की तैयारी करते हैं, उन को भी अपने पढ़ने के लिए रोकाबी नहीं मिल रही है। पटना में लगातार दस, दस और बारह बारह बड़े

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

रोजानी नहीं मिलती है। रांची, बोकारो डालमियानगर और बिहार की राजधानी पटना में बिल्कुल अंधकार है। कमी कमी बारह बारह घंटे लोगों को प्रकाश नहीं मिलता है। बिजली की कमी के कारण बिहार में किसानों की खेती सूख रही है। और बिजली न मिलने के कारण जितने पम्प हैं, वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार स्वयं एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और भारत में सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ बिहार है और बिहार की आज यह दुर्गति हो रही है। आपने गत वर्ष कहा था कि बिहार में बिजली का संकट नहीं है और स्थिति संतोषजनक है। अगर संतोषजनक है, तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यों है? माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा है कि जूट के उत्पादन की कमी का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहाँ बिजलू की कमी है। मध्य प्रदेश की यही हालत है उत्तर प्रदेश की यही हालत है, और बंगाल की यही हालत है, और आज जो मंत्री जी ने आंकड़ों का जाल बिछा दिया जैसा पहले अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य में और कांग्रेसी हकूमत में होता था कि जब कोई बात पूछी जाए तो इस सदन में और विधान सभाओं में आंकड़ों का जाल बिछा दिया जाय। ठीक उसी तरह के आंकड़ों के जाल से देश की जनता को भ्रमित किया जा रहा है। और इस सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्पष्ट रूप से आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि इन कारणों से बिजलू ज्यादा पैदा नहीं हो रही है। यहाँ हालत सुधरी है, वहाँ सुधरी है, यही कहा गया है। यदि इस में सुधार हुआ है तो कितना सुधार हुआ है ?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अंतिम निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, खास कर बिहार की जनता गरीब है, पिछड़ी है। वहाँ मजदूर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, उनको रोजी नहीं मिल रही है, काम नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि वे यह बताये कि वे तरकाश क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, it is not our intention to confound the House by statistics. Whatever is the position in Bihar, I tried to explain. In Bihar, there is an installed capacity of about 730 MW and the latest generation capacity in that State is about 350 MW; and whatever installed capacity is there, we are trying to improve the generation in that capacity. If there is not adequate capacity installed, we must find the reasons as well, because as soon as we have taken over, we tried to help Bihar State Government and also the State Electricity Board not only by sending experts to help them, but also to make the necessary changes for improving generation. But in spite of our best efforts, there are at times forced outages in the system. With regard to availability of power in the State, even today in the Bihar State, there is no notified power cut in the State. But if there is power shortage, that is due to inadequate capacity that is existing in the State. That is why, we are sanctioning new capacity addition to the Bihar State also. Recently also the Chief Minister met me and wanted extra stations to be installed and we have agreed—for instance, Muzaffarpur and Tenughat. That is why we try to help Bihar State. Even though there is an inadequacy in capacity it would take time. The power station cannot be installed overnight and it is a long gestation period. If it is a thermal station, it takes nearly 4-5 years for installing a unit; if it is a hydel station, it takes more years and that is why, with the best of

our efforts, we will be able to help the Bihar State Electricity Board for generation of power only in the coming few months and a couple of years. Since then, whatever power we can get for Bihar, we are trying to do. In fact, we have negotiated with the Orissa Government and with the help of Orissa Government, we are trying to get some power for Bihar State—50 MW and also another 50 MW for DVC in which we also help Bihar indirectly. But, at times, we try to help Bihar State from assistance from UP and also whenever there is some surplus power in UP we try to help Bihar in that way. With these measures, we are trying to see that the position in Bihar will improve.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): While supporting my colleague, I further state that the Statement given by the hon. Minister does not give the complete picture. What is actually being done in the country is merely a patch work. They have not told us exactly what is the total requirement of energy in the whole country and how much is the installed capacity at present. What are the plans of the Government hereafter to increase this capacity for thermal power, hydel and atomic energy generation? We would like to have a total picture from the Minister of the blueprint of the Government with regard to generation of energy through all the sources in the country. The position obtaining in Madhya Pradesh is also very grave. Many industries are running only one shift. The coal that is being supplied is of a very inferior quality. All these things require on the part of the Government a blueprint of energy generation and proper disbursement. Will the Government therefore state whether there is any plan to have a National grid in the country? Then the steps which have been mentioned in the statement will not be necessary, whenever there is some shortage in some States, then those States will not request the surplus States to give them power? Instead of that, is the Government thinking of having a

National Grid and will the hon. Minister give to this House the figures of total requirement of energy in the country for agriculture, for industry and for other purposes?

Sir, in Bihar, the water pumping stations are not working with the result that people are not getting drinking water. These are the difficulties which are being faced in various States.

In Maharashtra also, the agriculturists are complaining that their motors are being burnt because of sudden tripping, sudden closure, and outrages. Therefore, I think that Government should apply itself thoroughly to the question of installed capacities and generation and come before this House with a blue-print of their future generation plan.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: With regard to the general question raised by the hon. Member, I would like to explain that it is only based on the evaluation by the Planning Commission. We have decided to add to the existing capacity another 18,500 megawatts in the coming five years. Last year we added nearly 2,000 megawatts. In the current year we propose to add roughly about 3,800 megawatts to the existing capacity. By the end of this Plan, the total installed capacity will be round about 44,000 megawatts. With these 44,000 megawatts, as it is today, we will be in a position to meet the entire demand in the country.

With regard to deficiencies in certain stations in the country, we have sent multi-disciplinary teams to find out, to diagnose, the deficiencies in the various units and repair them also. We have tried to train proper personnel for operation purposes in the power stations. One of the deficiencies that we came across in our studies is that proper maintenance is not there in some of the power stations. It is our endeavour to help the State Electricity Boards to carry on this maintenance also properly. When there is lack of adequate capacity in the coun-

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

try, some of the units have to be working overtime also. Because of that also, there are, what is called, 'forced outages' in some of the power stations

With the existing capacity, by proper maintenance, by increased generation and also by addition of new capacities, in this country, we hope to achieve self-sufficiency in the course of the next six to seven years in power position. It is very difficult to say that, in this year itself, we will achieve self-sufficiency. It is not possible because any scheme with regard to power generation takes a longer time as I have explained. That is why we try to impress upon the hon. Members of this House that we are constantly trying to improve the power generation. Today you find that, compared to last year, our generation has gone by more than 2,000 magawatts; apart from that, our generation has gone up by 15 per cent in the first quarter of this year itself. In the entire country we need about 290 million units at the moment—the total daily requirement—and we are now generating roughly about 275 million units. There is some deficit, and we would like to bridge this gap by improved generation and also by stabilising the new units that we are installing in the current year.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a point of order on the call attention. Some of us have been giving notices of call-attention on the power crisis in the country for the last seven days. Yet, there were only two names in the list! How is it, Sir, that we cannot get our chances? Please send for all the notices since the House started sitting in this Session and see the notices.

MR. SPEAKER: I will

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : बिजली का सबाल इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि इस पर एक दिन पूरा बहस के लिए रखा

जाना चाहिये। मेरा मंत्री महोदय ने जो शरीर दिया है उससे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश आदि की स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं हो रही है। न किसान को बिजली काफी मिल पा रही है और न ही

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस नही मारा है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। एक दिन पूरा इसलिए रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि पूरी तरह से इस पर बहस हो सके।

12.25 hrs.

RE. PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandradeo Prasad Verma. . . He is not here. Mr. Chaturbhuj. He is also not here. Any other Member of the Committee? . . . None is present!

We now take up matters under Rule 377.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): What happens to Item No. 8? You must ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later. (Interruptions). After Lunch we will try to get one of them. Now, Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We would like a statement on this tomorrow as to why these gentlemen, although their names are printed here, did not turn up. This is very important for us. The House must be treated with due respect.

12.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED PUTTING OFF OF DECISION ON SITE FOR BOMBAY HIGH GAS-BASED FERTILISER PLANT

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): The Union Government's reported action of putting off the decision on the site for ambitious Bombay High gas-based fertilizer plant proposed to be set up in the State is received by all sections of people in Maharashtra as ill-advised.

The Maharashtra Legislature have unanimously recommended a site south of Bombay. The previous State Government was dead set against the plant being located at Tarapur. The present Chief Minister Shri Pawar was the Industries Minister in the previous Government, his seeking afresh the views of the Maharashtra's new Government is a futile exercise. The Central Government should honour gracefully and immediately the wishes of the people in Maharashtra expressed through Maharashtra Legislature very recently.

(ii) REPORTED ENTRY OF CHINESE TRAINED PAKISTANI INFILTRATORS INTO INDIAN TERRITORY IN KASHMIR.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Chitradurga): I want to raise the following matter of public importance.

I am one who pleads for a good and cordial relationship and co-ordination between the neighbouring countries. Almost all the neighbouring countries are developing countries. If there is any trouble between these countries, there will be an economic debacle and the country will suffer.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna, you must keep to the statement.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is only a prelude.

MR. SPEAKER: The prelude also must be confined to the statement; both the epilogue and the prelude.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I will be very brief.

But, unfortunately, some incidents on our borders are taking place which agitates the mind of the people in India. I have to bring to the notice of the country through the Parliament—

As reported in the Indian-Congress dated July 21st, 1978 about 150 Chinese trained Pakistanis from Pakistan occupied Kashmir infiltrated into the Indian territory on the plea that the conditions in Pakistan occupied Kashmir are not good and they are being harassed by military personnel. This is a very serious matter. What I am worried about is, what our Intelligence and Vigilance is doing. Balloons are flying...

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying balloons here also. No, no: no balloons here. (Interruptions). Mr. Mallanna, kindly keep to the statement.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is a question of infiltrators.

MR. SPEAKER: Even infiltrators should not get into the House!

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The infiltrators are to be located and arrested and suitably dealt with. Adequate vigilance should be exercised on our borders.

Regarding Pakistani nuclear base with Chinese aid, a 37-year-old deaf and dumb Chinese trained Baltistani guerilla was taken into custody last week by the Indian Army authorities while he was trying to cross the well-guarded strategic bridge at dead of night in a 'protected area' of the Kargi sector in the border district of Ladakh according to official reports reaching here.

[Shri K. Mallanna]

This Baltistani guerilla, who cannot hear or speak but can read and write Baltistani, Chinese and Urdu languages is reported to have confessed during his preliminary interrogation that he had completed his five-year guerilla warfare and espionage training courses in the Guerilla High Altitude Warfare Training School, which has been set up by the Pakistani army authorities in Skardu in Pakistan occupied Kashmir in 1971 just adjacent to the line of actual control and being manned by Chinese top army officials. He has also admitted that he was planted by top Pakistan and Chinese secret service officials for espionage in Ladakh. He has given an indication that a nuclear base is being planned to be set up by the Chinese in a camping ground near Skardu town which is a vast desert area and where not a blade of grass is growing.

It is because of this that the Pakistan Government has recently declared the entire Gilgit and Skardu of Pakistan occupied areas of Kashmir as a 'protected area' and no outsiders including Pakistani nationals or other foreign experts are allowed to enter these areas according to reliable reports reaching here.

Chinese nuclear experts are, according to these reports, busy these days transporting necessary nuclear equipment from the Takle Mekan Chinese nuclear base in Sinkiang through the newly constructed Karakoram highway which was recently thrown open to link the Skardu area for setting up this miniature nuclear base in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. These reports reveal that if everything goes well, this first Pakistani miniature nuclear plant base with Chinese help would be ready by 1981.

These are all matters concerning the security of the border and coun-

try. All these go to show the threat to the security and sovereignty of our great nation. So, I request the Prime Minister, both as Prime Minister and the Home Minister incharge to look into the matter carefully and take immediate action so that our relationship with the neighbouring States is not threatened and the security and sovereignty of great nation of ours is protected.

(iii) REPORTED DECISION TO IMPORT NATIONAL RUBBER.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvat-tupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, may I draw the attention of the House and the Government to an urgent matter of public importance regarding the reported decision of the Central Government to import natural rubber.

Rubber plantation is the major agricultural resource of a large section of people of Kerala. About 1.83 lakhs of small growers are the producers of 70 per cent of natural rubber. These small growers are middle class and are holding only one to four hectares of land. Over 1.5 lakhs of workers are engaged in these rubber plantations. So it affects more than 3 lakhs of families in Kerala. This is the only source of income for this sizeable section of the people of Kerala and any downfall in the rubber market will adversely affect the whole economy of the State. The price of natural rubber was ruling at a rate of Rs. 650 per quintal till April this year, the beginning of the rainy off tapping season. The Government have constantly extended the time limit for the declaration of the minimum price of natural rubber.

It is worthwhile to note that there is no shortfall of production of natural rubber for the last many years and the prices were below remunerative level till May, 1978. The rubber production season will start again in August. The Rubber Board has even

declared in July ample backlog stocks at present to last till December. It is true that the price has gone up to Rs. 1,100 per quintal and it is only reasonably remunerative to the farmers. But for the last three years the farmers were suffering due to the low price and reluctance on the part of the Government to fix the price according to the report of Chief Cost Accounts Officer in the Finance Ministry and the costs of inputs and labour have gone up heavily now.

The automobile tyre industry is using all its influence and pressurising the Government in the name of workers to import natural rubber from abroad. They are also using the name of the small industrialists to meet their demand. These big industrialists, especially foreign monopolists, who are producing 80 per cent of the total automobile tyres want to continue the exploitation of the poor rubber growers by reducing the price. There is no scarcity of natural rubber and the ruse of the manufacturers is to reduce the price of natural rubber when the tapping season starts in August.

The small scale industrialists are using only 5 per cent of the total production of the natural rubber. That is also of the lower quality. The automobile tyre industry is engaging only few thousand workers, while agricultural workers alone number 1.5 lakhs and small farmers another 1.5 lakhs.

I may, therefore, humbly submit that the Government should not succumb to the pressure of the big business houses and foreign monopolies and harm the interest of the ordinary poor farmers and agricultural workers. Any decision to resort to import natural rubber will not only harm the small growers and agricultural workers numbering more than three lakh families, but it will also harm the economy of the State of Kerala. Any such action will only

create resentment in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and will be the cause for agitation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I fully agree with this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhirendranath Basu.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Only a submission, Sir. We all gave notice for a call attention. Mr. George Mathew in a way has expressed the strong feelings of the entire Kerala in this matter and we request you may kindly convey these feelings to the Minister and ask him to make a statement in the matter.

(iv) **REPORTED BLACKMARKETING IN COAL BY TRADERS.**

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): With your kind permission I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Black-marketing in coal is going on in a big way throughout the country. Black-marketing by traders is one of the main reasons for shortage of coal as a result of which many industries are now remaining closed in the eastern and western regions.

The State Governments are unwittingly sponsoring parties who indulge in black-marketing in coal and make lakhs of rupees out of such sponsorship according to Coal India sources.

At present Coal India Ltd. has no discretion in the matter of supplying coal to individual users—the State governments sponsor parties and Coal India has to give them coal. But now the coal authorities have started screening the parties and have found that an alarming percentage of them are bogus ones without any factory or assets. These parties are simply cashing in on the coal shortage by presenting themselves to the State governments as genuine consumers and get-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

ting allotment order. The State governments do not have a proper screening machinery to weed out the bogus units. A survey conducted in Meerut showed that no less than 106 of 165 coal allottees were bogus. In this town alone a bogus allotment of one lakh tonnes per year would have taken place if the Coal India had not detected the blackmarketeers. Another survey still in progress in Bombay has already brought to light bogus claims for allotment totalling 50,000 tonnes. More than 50 such blackmarketeers have been detected in Calcutta.

The black market premium in some northern States like Punjab is as high as Rs. 100 per tonne. Thus an allottee who gets a mere 500 tonnes can make a tidy profit of Rs. 50,000 without lifting a finger.

Indications are that lakhs, perhaps millions of tonnes of coal are in this way going into the hands of blackmarketeers instead of genuine consumers. This explains why genuine users are complaining of shortages at a time when coal despatches have hit all-time records.

The pilot surveys have made it abundantly clear that middlemen have entered the coal trade in massive way in order to get allotment and sell them at a premium.

So, may I request the hon. Minister for Energy to make all efforts to stop such malpractices and blackmarketing in the coal business.

(v) REPORTED DEATHS IN SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL DUE TO TETANUS.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I am raising a very important matter and I thought the Health Minister would be here. He was here upto this moment but he has now left. Even the ex-Health Minister who was here for some time is not there. This is a matter concerning the health of the people of Delhi. So I hope the Minis-

ter will make a statement either this evening or tomorrow.

I would like to mention the very disturbing news reported about five tetanus deaths in the general wards of the Safdarjang hospital. The effects of this deadly infection in a hospital dealing especially with surgical cases, to say the least, can be extremely serious, and it is of vital importance that all-out measures should be taken to rid the hospital of this infection.

It is heartening to note that wards and theatres of this hospital are being sealed systematically and fumigated and all patients treated for tetanus.

I have no doubt that the government would enquire as to how this infection was allowed to creep into the hospital and would also ensure that the hospital is completely rid of the infection. It is also necessary that precautionary measures should be redoubled to prevent the onset of this insidious infection again.

An urgent review of position in all other hospitals in India has also become necessary.

In the other House they have raised the matter and the Minister so far has not come out with any statement. I am afraid the hospital authorities have partially denied and I wish they take a serious note of it because the other day when the two hon. Members of this House met with a serious scooter accident there was an allegation that there was no proper treatment given. These public institutions and hospitals must be properly looked after and I was expecting the Minister to be at least present to listen to me when I raised such a serious matter. I request that you may please pass on this to the Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHAB KOTKHINDE (Sangli): I have given notice under Rule 377. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: It has not been selected for today.

12.40 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

श्री बन्धुदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (झारा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति का इक्कीसवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

12.40½ hrs.

METRO RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move*

"That the Bill to provide for the construction of works relating to metro railways in the metropolitan cities and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Since the Railways found that the surface transport facilities are inadequate to meet the requirements of some of the metropolitan cities, it was found necessary that we should go ahead with the metro railway scheme and beginning has already been made in Calcutta.

When the scheme was taken up, it was a new experiment and it was not envisaged that certain legal difficulties would arise.

There is already in existence a legislation which provides for the acquisition of lands for purposes of railway projects and so many other projects but certain provisions of Act of 1894 are not adequate to meet with the requirements of construction of metro railway in places like Calcutta. For instance one of the main difficulties is

that according to the present acquisition laws, if any land owner has a particular piece of land and if he wants to undertake any construction activity, he can dig the land to any depth. He can make the construction upto any floor. When he owns a piece of land he owns it from hell to heaven subject to the Town Planning laws and other laws.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about minerals?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is a different thing. These are extreme factors.

One who owns a piece of land can go upto heaven. Therefore it was found necessary that a new legislation should be brought in which certain aspects of the metro railway construction be taken note of. For instance one of the difficulties of the Railways is that when we want to construct underground railway, it is not necessary for us to have surface use of the piece of land but we want to use only the land below that piece. There is no legislation today which gives to the Railways or to any other Department of the Government exclusive right of the use of land below a particular piece of land.

There is another difficulty. We are also guided by the Railway Act and according to Section 7 of the Railway Act if we want to undertake any construction activity and if any other immovable property is actually involved, unless we are able to go through the legal proceedings, it is not possible for us to go ahead with the construction activities and, there we have to take recourse to the legislation that exists to day. They are not adequate to meet the requirements. Sometimes when the underground railway construction work is going on, it is very necessary from the point of view of safety and security that some of the occupants of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

land on the surface are shifted to some other locations. Temporary accommodation is to be provided to such people and only when the tunnels are constructed and metro construction work is over, then only they can be brought back to the original site. Now, there is no provision in the existing legislations in which all these arrangements can be made and, therefore, for that also certain provisions are to be made. In addition to that there are certain difficulties in procedures. For instance, no doubt, certain changes have been made in the Constitution on the basis of which the word "compensation" has been eliminated and rightly eliminated from the statute. But at the same time when we acquire a certain piece of land and some amount is to be paid to the land owner, what exactly should be the quantum, what price is to be paid, if the dispute arises to whom it is to be referred, which is the final authority, these are the points that are to be undergone. Similarly in the co-ordination and construction work of the metro railways certain element of planning and Co-ordination is involved. On those points certain advices are to be given to the Government and to the Railway administration.

As far as Metro Railway is concerned, though at present we are undertaking the construction activity only in Calcutta, there can be other Metropolitan regions in which similar activities can be undertaken.

Keeping in view all these future prospects, we have to formulate a legislation. We have to define what is the competent authority before whom the claims can be preferred. Suppose there is some dispute, what is to be the arbitration machinery to which the matter could be referred to? All these have to be considered. As far as the Planning and Coordination is concerned, we should know what is to be the composition of the

Advisory Board, what are its powers, how they should function and so on. All these have to be spelt out.

This is a simple Bill which only tries to meet the requirements—the legal requirements—of the construction work that is already going on, in order to see that the construction work should not be delayed and to see that necessary funds are made available. It is only with this purpose that I place this Bill before the House. So, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House. I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the construction of works relating to Metro railways in the metropolitan cities and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Before we take up further discussion, I wish to point out that there are three amendments, Nos. 1, 7 and 8. The first amendment is by Shri Ram Kishan for circulation. He is not here. So, it is not moved. Amendment No. 7 is by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav. That is also for circulation. He is not here—so, it is not moved. Then, the next amendment is by Shri B. P. Mandal. He is also not here. So, they are not moved. Amendments on clauses will come up later. This is at the very threshold. They want the Bill to be circulated for consideration. They are absent. Therefore, they are not moved. Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I am not going to oppose the Bill. But, at the same time, I take into consideration the hurdles which the Government is going to have while constructing this underground railway.

But, at the same time, we must take into consideration certain other aspects.

We heard in this House a few minutes earlier as to how we are facing acute shortage of coal as well as energy. It is a matter of concern for us because there is acute shortage both of coal as well as electric energy. I am told that huge amount of these are going to be spent on the project. Without having sufficient stock of coal and provision for energy, is it profitable in the long run to have this scheme?

Further, as he knows, certain trains have been stopped for want of coal and for want of electricity. Running of the trains have been stopped not only in Maharashtra, but also in other parts of the country, including Karnataka.

We have received numerous telegrams from the people of Karnataka about the stopping of the running of the Mysore-Chamarajnagar train. We should know whether the Government is putting sufficient funds to complete this project. After taking into consideration all the provisions of the Bill, I feel that the House will be with him, so far as the removal of the hurdles are concerned. But, I may submit one thing. So many people will be affected; so many will have to be evicted from this area where the construction work is going to be undertaken. Now, in their case....
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
 Nobody is staying underground.

MR. SPEAKER: They will stop staying underground.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
 The people who are residing in the surface will be affected. At least in some places these people will be affected. Under the circumstances, what provision is made by Government so far as their rehabilitation is concerned.

Further, as regards payment of compensation, I do not think that Government has made a proper pro-

vision. While considering payment of compensation, I want to know whether government is taking into consideration the market value of the land or whether it will be the discretion of the commission or any other authority appointed under this Bill.

If the authority is going to fix the compensation, then there would be the injustice? So far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, I do not think that there is sufficient provision made or sufficient steps taken to give sufficient compensation to the people who are affected by this project. As far as another aspect of the matter is concerned, the authority in Calcutta Underground Railways has asked the public sector undertaking—the Electronics Corporation—to manufacture sophisticated equipment for their automatic train protection. Such an equipment is a feature to the underground railway. Instead of importing such an equipment at high cost, the railway authorities should approach the Electronics Corporation to do the needful. I ask the Government whether they would take into consideration this aspect of the project also. Further, as you know, due to monsoon rain, most of the roads are inundated and even in the middle of it the city gets paralysed. Now, the project is being undertaken in the city of Calcutta in order to remove the bottle-necks in traffic. May I ask the hon. Minister whether Government has taken sufficient steps to see that they have got sufficient funds and whether he has sought any help from the World Bank in order to see that the construction work is completed without any hurdle. I am told that the World Bank has not come forward and even they are not for any underground construction of railways in India. On the contrary, the World Bank has discouraged the underground railway construction. They have already asked the Government not to undertake any underground railway construction. In these circumstances, I want to know

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

whether Government is going to complete this project within a specified time-limit. If so, what is the time limit or within what time is the Government going to complete this project?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What has the World Bank got anything to do with this? Let them go to hell.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the World Bank is prepared for that.

This is merely an enabling Bill. Nothing more than that.

They are taking, some little power. (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Even then, we must have sufficient funds to pay the compensation to the people who are affected.

This Bill I speaks about the removal of the hurdles which are coming in the way of implementation of the project. Under the circumstances, am I not justified in my submission that sufficient funds must be made available for the completion of the project?

Further I would ask the Minister one thing. He has taken up the project now. I am not against this. At the same time, there are so many projects being undertaken by the Railways. So far as Mangalore-Hasan line is concerned, as you know, under what phase it has gone. This project has already taken about ten to twelve years for the completion. If this is the rate of phase, then my submission would be this. How much time will this project take for the completion of this project? That is why unless there is sufficient fund it may not be completed. For that purpose I am asking whether any help was sought from the World Bank. While taking up the Hasan-Mangalore

railway line project the funds meant for that project were diverted to Northern India for some other project. Under these circumstances also, I am asking whether Government is seriously taking up this project. Is the Planning Commission going to provide sufficient funds in the coming years to complete this project.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Bill is about railway's underground activities.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You must undertake the underground activities very seriously otherwise they may meet the same fate as had happened in the case of Hasan-Mangalore railway line. Then we should not wait for the people of Calcutta to agitate against this project. In that context, I am submitting these facts.

Further, there are so many projects which have not been taken up. I am very particular about Mangalore-Merora railway line. I would like to know whether you have given any thought so far as these projects are concerned. I am not opposing this Bill but while supporting this Bill I would like to once again submit that this Bill should not become a hurdle so far as payment of compensation is concerned. People who are going to be affected must be suitably compensated and much damage should not be done to the properties which are going to be affected.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this Bill which...

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue your speech after lunch break.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 14.00 hrs. of the clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

METRO RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) BILL—contd.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: While supporting this Bill, I want to make a few suggestions, regarding the policy adopted by the hon. Railway Minister in laying down the procedure for the acquisition of properties necessary for the construction of the metropolitan railways. The said policy I find has been reflected in chapter IV. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that under the Railways Act there was no permission to construct any railway-line on private property unless it was acquired and it was to be acquired under the Land acquisition Act. In this Bill there are provisions made for acquisition and the Land Acquisition Act is to be made not applicable. A summary procedure has been laid down. The reasons given for this are not very happy. It has been stated that the procedure under the Land Acquisition Act is long drawn out and costly and the whole process involves time. The third and the main reason given is that the acquisition is merely the right of a user. The third ground given does not seem to be correct if we read the provisions of the Bill. In clause 21, there is a provision for demolition of a building standing on the land and for that purpose there is a provision for acquisition. This statement that this Bill provides only for the acquisition of right below the ground is not correct.

Coming to the question of long procedure, I may say that the provision laid down in this Bill is so complicated and clumsy that it does not cut short the long drawn out procedure. If we read the entire scheme, we find that a notification has to be issued by the Central Government and after issuing that notification, the person concerned is given an opportunity to be heard within 21 days. The competent authority will then refer the matter to the Central Government

and the Central Government will again issue a notification and after the issue of the notification the arbitrator will decide the compensation and after the compensation is determined the railway authority gets the right to take possession of this particular property. If we compare these provisions with the relevant provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, it would, prima facie, show that the procedure which is laid down in the Land Acquisition Act is more simpler and under that particular provision, the land could be acquired more easily and more quickly. Apart from this, there are provisions in the Land Acquisition Act under which the Emergency clause can also be applied and the possessions could be taken. But apart from that, my main grievance against the procedure which is laid down is mainly based on three grounds.

We find that in these days, there is a tendency of the Legislature to oust the jurisdiction of the Courts and we find that this tendency is on the increase. Sometimes we feel that the legislative bodies have developed an allergy for the courts and we find a clear reflection of that in this Bill. If we read this particular Bill, in more than one place, we find that the Court's jurisdiction in many cases has been ousted. If we read the first provision of Chapter III, we find that even if the notification is illegally issued or the notification is issued not following the procedure which is laid down, this particular clause lays down that the court shall have no jurisdiction to enquire and decide the issue.

With reference to compensation or value or the amount even in that case the jurisdiction of the courts has been ousted. But strangely enough, the jurisdiction to decide the apportionment between the two disputants is left to the Court. I do not understand the propriety of this discrimination. Apart from this, I really feel that the rights of the citizens of this country are being very lightly dealt

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

with in this Bill. I feel that nobody's property can be acquired so lightly and that too without giving him a reasonable notice in fact. If we read this particular Bill, we find that in fact no notice is provided to the persons, whose property is being acquired.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Ten days' notice.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I said notice in fact and not notice in law. When publication is made in the Gazette we presume that he knows it because whatever comes in the Gazette, everybody is presumed to know that.

This particular clause mentions that the notice shall be published in the Central Gazette and then the subsection mentions that the substance of it shall be published subsequently; no time has been given. But the objections have to be given within 21 days from the publication in the Central Gazette that is published at Delhi. Let us take Mr. Saugata Roy or somebody who stays in a gully in Calcutta. Will he come to know of this from the Gazette published in Delhi within 21 days and if within that period, he is not in a position to give his objection, his rights are gone. I would like to know whether this will be proper.

As everybody knows, under equity and under common law, nobody's rights can be taken away so lightly. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make a provision that the copy of the notification or copy of the substance of the notification shall be issued to the person concerned or to the persons having interest in the particular land which is going to be acquired and only then this period of 21 days should be made applicable.

There is another thing which I would like to mention. There is again a tendency of making a provision in every Act for some retired High Court Judges and it is being

done here also. I do not know why there is going to be appointment of arbitrators. Are the courts not competent enough to decide the quantum in this particular case...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): They are over-worked.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: They are over worked. But at the same time we find that the work of apportionment to decide the rights of the parties is left over to the courts of the original jurisdiction. The arbitrator who is to be appointed would be a retired High Court Judge. If a High Court Judge can decide the question of compensation, he can very well decide the question of apportionment. But this Bill makes this particular discrimination, I do not know why?

There is one more clause in this Bill. When we come to clause by clause consideration, I will make my submissions. There is a blanket clause that no civil Court shall have jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

I can very well understand that in cases of emergency such clauses are necessary provided the work which an officer is doing is under the provisions of the Act. But those particular words are absent here. Somebody would come and say "I am doing this work for the metro railway" and therefore, the court has no right to pass an injunction, kindly consider what will happen when such rights are given to the officers of a metro railway and the rights of the citizens are curtailed in this manner.

There is one more anomaly which I would like to bring to your notice. A provision has been made, not for compensation, but for amount. I do not know why the Railway Minister has not used the word 'adequate amount'. What is the meaning of 'amount' I fail to understand. We have to leave it to the discretion of the arbitrator. The clause says that the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall apply. So, when the award has

been given in arbitration, no appeal lies and the award is final and conclusive as far as this case is concerned.

About apportionment, there is one more anomaly. Clause 13 mentions that out of the total amount of compensation decided by the competent authority, 10 per cent of that amount will be given to the persons having a right in the property. That means 90 per cent will go to the owner and 10 per cent will go to the persons having a right. I do not know what rights is contemplated by the Minister. If we take into consideration a case where a building is acquired for demolition and its value is Rs. 1 lakh and if there are ten tenants in that particular property, as per this clause every tenant will get 10 per cent. So, the entire amount will be given to the ten tenants and the real owner will not get anything. It may be said that the reference is only to the user's right. But under sub-clause (2) that interpretation cannot be made. This is not the only anomaly. If you read the Bill clause by clause, in every sentence such anomalies are found and such difficulties will arise at the time of deciding the claim with reference to compensation.

Then, the railway administration is not entitled to get possession unless and until the amount of compensation is decided by the arbitrator. If all these points are raised before the arbitrator for decision and if he takes considerable time to give his decision on those particular issues, it may kindly be considered as to what would be the time that would be required for actually taking possession. Therefore, this condition, which is a condition precedent before taking possession from the person concerned would come in the way of the administration, especially when this Bill is being presented on the basis of urgency. If we compare it side by side with section 14 of the Land Acquisition Act, it says in cases of emergency—not that Emergency which we had for 19 months—Government

gets the right to take immediate possession without following any procedure. In view of the statements I have made, the Minister should consider whether the changes I had suggested could be made.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said in para 2:

"The metro alignment will pass mainly under public roads although in some portion, the alignment will pass under private properties."

This is probably to suggest that the act of acquisition will be applicable only to a few cases, but I want to know what is the total length of alignment as far as Calcutta Metro Railway is concerned and out of that, what is the length that actually passes under private properties. This would be necessary for the consideration of the amendments which I have given.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir this is a very important subject and I support the Bill of the hon. Railway Minister. I would like to point that acquisition of land in many cases could be avoided. The work of the survey was not properly done in Calcutta.

The tube railway works are now going on although very slowly. You will appreciate that out of Rs. 250 crores allotted for this project, only Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 crores are being allotted every year. So, it will take 25 years to complete this project. Now, the steel sheet pipes are very important on which foundation depends, and for want of steel sheet pipes work is being held up in Calcutta. Moreover what we have seen is, if the line would go through Chittaranjan Avenue or through the Circular Road, then in such cases acquisition of land could be avoided. There are many Government lands lying through which this line could go. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to please scrutinise the Survey Report and see that the-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

work is not held up for acquisition of land. From Esplanade to Sham Bazar the line can run through the Chittaranjan Avenue. So the work can be started from there. What we have seen for the last 10 years is, some work has been done here and some work has been done there and there is no connection between this and that and that and this. This is the result.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): This has no connection with the Bill.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: The hon. Minister was pleased to visit this place and I thank him for that. But one point is to be made clear. The work is to be speeded up. You cannot keep it pending for years together, 25 or 30 years. The work should be completed within the next 5 or 7 years for which you have to provide sufficient funds. But it is unfortunate that in this Budget you have provided only scanty amount, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crores. That is nothing for the project. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister through you to provide much more funds and see that the work is speeded up. The hon. Minister has inspected some of the spots, but he has not inspected all the spots. So, I would appeal to him that it would be better for the Survey Department to submit their report to you immediately to enable you to see that the line is extended from Esplanade to Sham Bazar, as the sufferings of the people due to transport difficulties in Calcutta are immense. The people cannot move from here to there because of the fact that some work has been started there and some work has been started there and so on. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the first instalment of steel sheet pipes on which foundation depends is arranged immediately.

I understand that the Hindustan Steel viz., the Rourkela and the Boka-

ro steel plants cannot make such pipes. But the Durgapur Steel Plant can do it, but in a small quantity. Anyway, this has to be procured. If necessary, this should be imported. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Metropolitan Transport Project is a very important project, particularly in the city of Calcutta, because there are about a crore of people living there. The transport arrangement there is very bad. This is not a State programme. The Centre should come forward and spend money, and see that better facilities of transport are provided.

I do not want to exhaust your patience, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir but I want that the work must be speeded up. The General Manager has reported that they are short of so many things. If so, what are these people doing? I do not want to say that the hon. Minister will do everything. But the authorities of the project there, have to do it. They have to do it with earnestness, so that the work gets speeded up.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री पद्मनाभरज सावंतसिंहेरा (पुरी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह बिल प्राया है, स्पीडी काम करने के लिए इस की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस में जो कम्प्लेक्सन के बारे में प्राविजन रखा गया है वह बहुत खराब है और उस में बहुत खतरे हैं। क्योंकि इस में जो लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन करेंगे उस के लिए प्रोसीजर क्या होगा यह कहीं नहीं दिया हुआ है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन का प्रोसीजर बना हुआ है जिस में हर स्टेज पर उन को चांस है कि जब भी कोई गलती होगी तो वह किसके पास कपील करेंगे। लेकिन इस में ऐसा कोई प्रोसीजर नहीं रखा गया है कि जब लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन होगा या उस का नोटिस होगा तो उस के लिए यह प्रोसीजर होगा।

केवल यह है कि उस के लिए गजट नोटिफिकेशन होगा। लेकिन वह गजट कितने आवसियों को माफूम हो पायेगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहां वह प्रोजेक्ट होगा, वहां एक साल पहले उनको पता फटा देना चाहिए कि आप की जमीन एक्वायर होगी और आपकी डिस्प्लेस होना पड़ेगा। बड़ ऐक्वीजेशन के बाद। फिर उस के बाद उन को कोई दूसरी कगह दी जानी चाहिए जहां वह रिहैबिलिटेड हो सक। अगर उनको कोई दूसरी जगह रिहैबिलिटेड होने के लिए नहीं देंगे वह। आदमी बड़ जगह में पड़ जाये। इसलिए इस बारे में ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में है। आर्बिट्रेटर जब कम्पेंसेशन तय करेंगे उस में कोई गलती करेंगे, वह उस से असंतुष्ट होंगे तो वह किस के पास जाएंगे? इस में जिजा है कि जब कोई असंतुष्ट होगा तो वह सिविल कोर्ट में जायेगा। लेकिन उन के पास क्या कहा होगा सिविल कोर्ट में जाने के लिए? वह तो डिस्प्लेस आदमी होंगे। वह सिविल कोर्ट में कैसे जा पाएंगे? मेरा सुझाव है कि आर्बिट्रेटर द्वारा कम्पेंसेशन तय करने के बाद अगर कोई सैटिस्फाइड न हो तो उस के लिए वहीं प्रीलिम कोर्ट होना चाहिए जहां वह अर्जल कर सके।

तीसरी बात है पनिसमेंट के बारे में। बिल में यह दिया हुआ है कि जो इस कानून का नहीं मानेंगे उन को 6 महीने का इम्प्रिजनमेंट और 1 हजार रुपया फाइन होगा। लेकिन यह किस बात के लिए होगा? वह नोटिस नहीं मानेंगे तब यह 6 महीने का इम्प्रिजनमेंट और 1 हजार का फाइन होगा या पोजेशन नहीं देंगे तब होगा? इस में इस के लिए कहीं प्राविजन नहीं किया

हुआ है कि नोटिस नहीं मानेंगे तब क्या पनिसमेंट होगा, पोजेशन नहीं दंगे तब क्या पनिसमेंट होगा या फास्ट्रेशन को फावस्ट्रक्ट करेंगे तब क्या पनिसमेंट होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पनिसमेंट का क्लासिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। जो गरीब आदमी हैं उन को कोई रिपोर्ट कर देगा कि इन्होंने नोटिस नहीं ली तो उस को यह पनिसमेंट हो जायेगा। इस लिए इस में इस बीज को क्लीयर करना चाहिए कि इसका क्लासिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। अगर कम्पनी राइट टाइम पर कम्पेंसेशन नहीं देती है और आर्बिट्रेशन ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं करता है तो उन के लिए पनिसमेंट का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। अगर जानबूझ कर इंटेंशनल या वैसे ही कानून के मुताबिक काम नहीं करते हैं, ठीक टाइम पर नोटिस नहीं देते हैं या उचित कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जाता है तो उस के लिए भी पनिसमेंट का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। कोई डिस्प्लेस आदमी है, उन को अगर ठीक वेल्यू से कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जाता है तो उस के लिए भी पनिसमेंट का प्रावधान रहना चाहिए। लैड रेवेन्यू ऐक्ट में स्पेशल प्राविजंस हैं अगर कोई सैटिस्फाइड न हो तो उस का हर स्ट्रेज पर रियायत मांगने का अधिकार है लेकिन यहां पर कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। इस लिए यहां पर भी प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई सैटिस्फाइड नहीं होगा, किसी का न्याय नहीं मिलता है तो उसकी पाने के लिए वह डिपार्टमेंट में अर्जी कर सके।

जो लैण्ड ऐक्वीजेशन ऐक्ट है वह वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। जब कोई आदमी देहात में रहेगा तो उसकी जमीन एक्वायर करने के लिए अलग कानून होगा और जो शीप सिटी में या टाउन में रहेगे

[श्री पद्माचरण सामंतीसहैर]

उन के लिए भ्रमण कानून होगा। आपको यह सीगल प्वाइंट देखना चाहिए कि जब आप पब्लिक परंपरा के लिए जमीन लेने तो उनको उचित कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिए, उनका बैल्युएशन अच्छा होना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा: आर्किट्रेज्शन एपारटिडो के बारे में कोई डेफ़ीनीशन नहीं है। कि आर्किट्रेज्शन एपारटिडो में कौन होगा और किस रेंज का ज़रूरत होगा। इस लिके एि भी इस में सफ़ाई होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यह भी प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि पनिशमेंट कितना होगा और और कहाँ पर होगा? इसके लिए सिविल कोर्ट में जायेंगे, हाईकोर्टमें जायेंगे या यहाँ पर पनिशमेंट दे देंगे। जिस प्रकार से इंडियन पीनल कोड के सैकशन में है कि इतना इतना पनिशमेंट होगा उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी स्पेशल पावर होनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से विचार करके एनफोर्स करेंगे। अगर कोई कानून नहीं मानेगा मकान या जमीन का पोज़ेशन नहीं देगा, नोटिस जायेगी उसको अगर नहीं मानेगा तो उस के लिए भ्रमण भ्रमण स्पेसिफिक पनिशमेंट का प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि इस बात के लिए इतने महीने और इस बात के लिए इतने महीने को सजा का प्रावधान रहेगा। इसी तरह से कोई ब्रफ़सर अगर कानून के हिसाब से काम नहीं करता है तो उस के लिए पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान रहना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि आप के पास जो भी सर्प्लस लैंड हो, एक्वायर करने के बाद किस जमीन की आप को ज़रूरत न हो और जिसे आप डिस्पोज

करना चाहते हो, उसको पहले उन लोगों को देना चाहिए, जिन से एक्वायर की गई हो। वह जमीन आपने रेलवे के लिए या किसी कम्पनी के लिए एक्वायर की थी, अब उसकी ज़रूरत नहीं है, तो पहले उन को प्रिकरेंस देना चाहिये, जिन से वह जमीन ली गई है, यदि वे न लेना चाहें, तब उसको दूसरों को देना चाहिये।

प्राजेक्ट के स्पीडी डिस्पोजल के लिये ही स्पीडी डेवलपमेंट के लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि आप के कानून में सब कीयों के लिए प्राविजन हो। जैसे जमीन को एक्वायर किया जाता है, उस के बाद उसके कम्पेन्सेश डवलमेंट के लिए के लिये, सब बातों के लिये व्यवस्था हो, ताकि लोग को दिक्कत न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vish-nupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to the Bill because I feel that the work of the tube railway will be expedited as a result of this legislation and it is a helpful legislation for solving the growing traffic problems of the metro-polis of Calcutta. I am sure that the various provisions contained in this Bill, would be able to solve many of the problems that are now being faced to execute the railway scheme which has been undertaken by the Government. Sir, for the tube railway a tunnel has to be dug and this will pass through the underground surface of the main roads of Calcutta. The tunnel in question would be 18 ft. deep and when trains actually start running through this tunnel it is likely to affect the houses which are within 5 kms. on either side of the line. Even though provisions are been made in this Bill for strengthening the foundations of such buildings I feel that some old houses are bound to be damaged or they may even collapse as the tunnelling work

even collapse as the tunneling work proceeds or when the trains start moving. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to ensure that in all such cases the persons who suffer such losses are paid compensation and suitable machinery should be evolved to ensure that it is done without much delay and causing least harassment to the effected persons because it is our experience that it takes a very long time before a compensation case is settled and it causes tremendous difficulties to the persons concerned. I am sure the hon. Minister would pay his personal attention to this aspect of the problem. I would also urge upon the Government that not only compensation should be paid early but all the uprooted persons should be rehabilitated in proper places.

Sir, the Bill has made a provision for an advisory body but I regret to say that there is no provision for representation of the State Government in this body. My friend Shri Saugata Roy has given many amendments to this Bill. He has suggested that the Mayor of the Corporation, the Chairman of the City Development Authority, MLAs or MPs should be represented in the advisory body. While I find some justification for the inclusion of the first two persons, in my opinion there is hardly any justification for the inclusion MLAs and MPs and I feel that in their place inclusion of technical person would be more appropriate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, a little while ago Dhiren Babu while describing the growing traffic problems of the city of Calcutta was saying that it is a place inhabited by no less than one crore people and there is a daily influx of ten to twelve lakh persons every day who come to earn their living in Calcutta and in this way the problem of transport in Calcutta is getting complicated day by day. Sir, the tube railway new under construction will run between Shyam Bazar

and Esplanade via the Central Avenue. By the time this is completed it would be very difficult job to control the traffic that will get into at the two ends and come out of them. In this connection, I would like to mention that the State Government have already appealed to the Central Government for circular railway which will go a long way to relieve the traffic problem of Calcutta. I would also like to give a suggestion for the consideration of the Railway Minister. The Port Authorities have their own railway links and if these routes are improved and reconstructed, they will help to expedite the creation of the circular railways.

I once again extend my support to this Bill and conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, I want to express some of my apprehensions and I hope, those apprehensions will be cleared by the hon. Minister while replying to the debate.

It is generally accepted by the people of the country today that the Calcutta transport problem is to be immediately tackled if Calcutta is to survive. Of course, this underground railway project has also attracted certain criticisms from some quarters of our country. Some newspapers editorially commented that the underground railway project is nothing but an under farce. Some have gone to the length of saying that it is not prudent to have such a white elephant. Therefore, there are criticisms on this particular project. But in spite of these criticisms I am completely in agreement with the hon. Minister when he says—I think, he says that—that the problem of Calcutta transport is such a big that the only answer to that is to have an

[Shri Chitta Basu]

underground railway and for that purpose the Government has been pleased enough to have a project whose total estimated cost is Rs. 250 crores. I am inclined to say that the Government is serious and sincere to get it through and the proposed legislative measure is only enabling the Government to start the work in right earnest. But it is not only the question of enabling legislation but there are other factors also.

Before coming to that legislative part of the thing, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to mention some of the problems in relation to that. The original cost of this project was estimated to be Rs. 140 crores. Now, it has been raised to Rs. 250 crores. According to the Statement made by the Minister himself of this Rs. 250 crores only Rs. 35 crores have so far been spent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This Bill has nothing to do with the financial aspect. It is related only to the technical aspect. Therefore, if we concentrate on that aspect, it will be better.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think, we should also explain our apprehensions. Uptill now, only 11 or 12 per cent of the work has been completed. Naturally, I think, as a Professor of Mathematics, he will understand that when only 11 per cent of the work has so far been completed, what tremendous effort is to be made to complete the work on schedule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Old mathematics is changed into new mathematics.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I agree, that the Bill relates only to technical things and it has nothing to do with financial aspect of the project. But again, you would see that this Bill provides for the acquisition of land and for that some amount is to be paid as compensation under the provisions of the Act.

Therefore, I have got an apprehension here. There has been no specific mention about the cost for the payment of compensation. I have gone into the financial memorandum. There is no mention about the cost to be paid towards compensation. You have given money in the financial memorandum for the General Manager. There is a mention for the arbitrators; there is a mention for so many things. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the amount of compensation to be paid is included in the amount of Rs. 250 crores or whether some more amount would be needed for the payment of compensation. That has to be made clear. Somebody may say that it is the State Government who will have to pay the compensation. But that has to be made clear, whether the cost of compensation for the land to be acquired for this project is to be borne by the Central Government and, if so, whether that amount is included in the amount of Rs. 250 crores.

Secondly, it appears, the Government is willing to expedite the process of acquisition. But my complaint is that it has not really be expedited as some hon. members who preceded me have just mentioned. Although the Bill has taken a different mode of acquisition, other than that of the process of land acquisition, the process is not as quick as it should be. It will take quite an considerable time to complete the process of acquisition and possession of the land for the construction work. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the process of acquisition is further expedited so that the purpose of the bill is not defeated.

There is also the question of tunnel digging. When you have taken the possession of the surface land the question of digging the tunnel will also be there. I want to know whether there will be the necessity of having that kind of acquisition of land for tunnel digging and, if so,

what is that, and whether the acquisition proceedings will also relate to tunnel digging. I am not clear about that legal aspect of the matter.

One very important aspect of the Bill is the formation of an advisory committee. As you know, the advisory committee has got a very wide function to perform. It says that the advisory committee would consist of only Government officers. I want to be clear as to whether the Government officers would mean the Government officers of the State. If it does not include the Government officers of the State, then my apprehension is that the State Government is excluded from giving appropriate advice to the relevant body. After all, it is the State Government which is very much concerned in the matter of diversion of traffic and in the matter of rehabilitating the people who may be affected by the construction of the project. Therefore, in the matter of deciding upon these details, the advice of the State Government is necessary.

Therefore, the Bill provides for advisory committees, but it does not provide for any representatives from the State Governments. I would request the hon. Minister at this stage to see whether the suggestion made by my hon. friend is accepted. The representative from the State Government of West Bengal should also be associated with the Board so that difficulties may not arise in future.

So far as compensation is concerned, there is a provision for that, but I want them to give us an assurance that whatever compensation might be decided upon either by the competent authority or by the arbitrator should be disbursed quickly, particularly to the middle class and lower strata of the society. The railways cannot take possession of the land unless they deposit money with the arbitrator or the competent authority. But even in that case, this matter should be expedited so that there are no further difficulties.

श्री अमल बबे (कच्छ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह बिल लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन चूंकि यह बिल जल्दी में लाया गया है इसलिये इसमें कुछ कमियां रह गई हैं, जैसा कि श्रीर सदस्यों ने भी बताया। मैंने भी इसमें संशोधन प्रस्ताव किया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मैं उस समय यहाँ मौजूद नहीं था इसलिये उन नहीं कर सका। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो टेक्नीकल कमियां इसमें रह गई हैं उन को दूर करना चाहिये अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो कांकी दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आयेगी। इसलिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कलकत्ता शहर में मेट्रो ट्रेन्स की जरूरत है, हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, आज इंग्लैंड में भी 110 साल के बाद जो ग्रन्डर प्राउन्ड गाड़ियां चल रही हैं वह कांकी नहीं हैं। तो 1990 में जब की आबादी 14 मिलियन हो जायगी तो शायद हमें दूसरी ग्रन्डर प्राउन्ड रेलवे बिलो दिस ग्रन्डर प्राउन्ड रेलवे बनानी पड़े। तो यह परिस्थिति भी हमारे सामने होनी चाहिये और हमें सोचन हींगा कि जो कार्यक्रम हम बनाने जा रहे हैं वह ठीक भी है या नहीं। वय इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता भी है कि नहीं यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिये। इस बारे में मंत्री जी सोचेंगे ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

क्लाज 2(ई) में जो कम्पिटेंट अथोरिटी बताया है।

Competent authority means any person or authority authorised by the Central Government.

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी हम सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पावर्स न दें और यही लिखें कि सुप्रीमकोर्ट के दो जजेज ही को कम्पिटेंट अथोरिटी बना दें और ऐसा प्रोवीजन ऐक्ट में कर दें कि

[श्री अनन्त शर्मा]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो जजेज ही कम्प्लेंट अधीरिटो होंगे ताकि वह अपनी वाली दिक्कतों के बारे में अच्छी तरह से फैसला कर सकें। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि दो जजेज को कम्प्लेंट अधीरिटो बनाना चाहिये।

क्लाज 7 में कहा गया है कि—

“Every notification under sub-section (1) shall give a brief description of the land, building, street, road or passage.”

बीफ डिस्क्रिप्शन की जगह फुल डिस्क्रिप्शन होना चाहिये ताकि अगर किसी ी प्रापर्टी हो तो उसे मालूम पड़े कि इस तरह की प्रापर्टी है। अगर नोटिफिकेशन में फुल पटिकुलर्स लिखे जायेंगे तो उन को पता चलेगा कि ऐसे-ऐसे उनकी प्रापर्टी उस में है। 21 दिन का नोटिफिकेशन होगा, जब वह कलकत्ते में पहुँचेगा तब किसी को मालूम होगा कि उसकी प्रापर्टी है या नहीं। इसलिये जब नोटिफिकेशन बाहर धाता है तो उस में फुल डिस्क्रिप्शन होना चाहिये तभी किसी को मालूम होसकता है कि उसकी प्रापर्टी के लिये उस में लिखा है।

इसके अलावा कोर्ट का जूरिस्टिकशन इस में ले लिया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जनतापार्टी भी अगर यह बात सोचेगी और करेगी तो ठीक नहीं होगा। कोर्ट का जूरिस्टिकशन भी नहीं लिया जा सकता है और लेना भी नहीं चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वस्ट करूंगा कि कोर्ट का जूरिस्टिकशन वैसे ही रखा जाए और जहाँ जहाँ भी इसे ले लिया गया है वहाँ उसे फिर ऐक्ट में वापिस कर दिया जाये, जिस से लोगों को अगर कहीं कोर्ट में जाना हो, अगर किसी के साथ अन्याय हो जाये

तो वह कोर्ट में जा सके और अपनी बात को मैं जाकर कह सके और वहाँ से जो फैसला हो वह माना जा सके। जनता पार्टी को कभी ऐसा स्टैप नहीं उठाना चाहिये कि कोर्ट में किसी भी धादनी को जाने के लिये मना करे।

किसी भी जगह पर कंपन्सेशन देने के बारे में जो प्राबिडेटर होगा, तो आबिड्रेशन और लैंड एक्वीजेशन ऐक्ट के लिये दो बातें होंगी। इस बिल में जो भी प्रासीजर तय होगा वह लागू होगा और लैंड एक्वीजेशन ऐक्ट के मुताबिक जो हांगा वह शार्ट होगा, तो वह प्रासीजर भी साथ ही साथ इस में देना चाहिये ताकि जो कुछ भी देना है, जल्द से जल्द दिया जा सके और उस के देने में देर न हो।

इसलिये जो तीन-चार सुझाव भेजे दिये हैं, वह मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रमैरुमेट में लाकर मानेंगे और कोर्ट का जूरिस्टिकशन लोगों को जरूर देंगे ऐसी में मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to welcome the measure. Of course, I congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for taking up the first city for introducing the metro railway. This metro railway is for the present, as the Schedule goes, only for Calcutta. Naturally the question arises why it should be introduced only in Calcutta. We are also seriously concerned with it because this concerns the 3 other cities also, including the Union territory of Delhi. I feel that this measure, as given in the Schedule here, gives a very complicated picture, and the complication is—I think, the hon. Minister will agree—because of the developed nature or the congestion that has already been

there in Calcutta. In order to relieve the congestion, they are introducing the metro railway first in Calcutta. There is no indication at all here whether they will start such kind of metre railway in other cities also like Madras, Bombay and Delhi.

So far as Bombay is concerned, I think, it is already congested. But Madras is not yet that congested. It is high time that they started this in Madras, so that the kind of complication that has been explained by the other hon. Members will not arise there. But if it is the policy of the Government to wait till such time when Madras also reaches the standard of Calcutta and then try to solve the problem, then I cannot argue with him.

15.00 hrs.

So, I would appeal to the Railway Minister through you to take up the case of Madras immediately, where he can have a better plan or a better scheme and where it can be implemented easily also. That can stand as a model for the other metro-cities that may come up because I think that in due course other States will also fight for metro-cities and metropolitan areas with Mayors and so on. We will make Madurai also a metro-city because a lot of attention is attracted to this city where election is going on: national interest is attracted to this place. So, this metro-rail is a matter of metro-cities and I am sure that this country will have a number of metro-cities. So, it is better to have a plan of execution at a city like Madras first, rather than at Calcutta.

I see that this entire Act deals with three categories, as explained by the Railway Minister. I think Mr. Sheo Narain will be concerned with the catering side....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So he will cater to the needs of the Madras city.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Yes, Madras will have a better catering system if Mr. Sheo Narain comes there.

But what I say is, it cannot be purely technical. It is simple on three counts. Firstly, it is for the Arbitrator to settle matters between the people who may suffer a loss—to arbitrate in regard to acquisition and other things. Secondly, about the management of the Advisory Board, I think that, as many Members from Bengal and others have suggested, it should be of a representative character because it goes into the jurisdiction of the city also. Some of us who live in the city know and you also know how pathetic the condition of the city administration is. Different Departments, for example, the Electricity Department first cuts the roads. Then—you visit Madras very often, and you will see it yourself—the drainage people from the Corporation come and dig and close the roads, and the next day the Electricity people come and dig. This perpetual nuisance will be there for the citizens of every city. So, it is high time that a co-ordinated Board is contemplated. Perhaps I have missed it: I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister can point out where the provision can be found for taking the State Governments into confidence or taking the Government representatives into the Board. Because, you will see from all these matters that it is a fight not only between Municipalities and Corporations but also between the State Governments. All the cities for which metro-rail is contemplated, are having Mayors. I think you should have taken representatives from the Corporations, preferably the Mayor, because he can also enjoy the benefit of the metro-rail first, or somebody from the Corporation who has interest in this matter. I think most of the sections impinge on the rights of the city fathers or on the properties coming under the custody of the city fathers. I do not know how you can adjust it later on or make some amendments later on—I do not want to go into the legalities—because the arbitrator's word is final and they

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

say that an appeal lies only to the Government. I do not know how far I am right in understanding it: if the Railway Minister is able to clarify the point, I will be happy. But when you read the financial statement, it is too vague. I can understand that they cannot spell out the possible damage that may be caused due to accident etc. in construction: certain things, they say, are not possible for them to determine. For example, let us take the compensation that ought to be given for properties that may be involved in this. As far as the present Schedule I is concerned, they have a blue-print, they have a plan, they have gone deep into it. I am not going into technical calculations, but they can state it at least approximately. Sections 18 and 19 speak about Rs. 250 crores for this particular project that is O.K. But, at least, we must have an idea as to whether it is worth the trouble because, as we progress faster economically and scientifically, we must also have a clear plan. I think that, in the financial statement, the Minister has not come out with any categorical statement, as far as Sections 18 and 19 are concerned—because, it is a bit vague. If I can get a clarification on this aspect, I can calculate how much will go to Madras: and I will not stop with that because I will think of something for Pondicherry also. The Hon. Minister has stopped the rail to my village town of Karikkal and also Taranquevar due to shortage of coal for the past so many months. Supposing you give an estimate, small Union Territories like Pondicherry will also benefit—because it will give a vision to Members of Parliament and they can tell the people what the metro-rails are doing.

This Janata Government after it came to power has been talking about going to villages. Shri George Fernandes has been very much vocal for going back to villages, he is, of course, busy elsewhere at this moment. The point is that we wanted to develop the small

towns and small places, people in this country should not blame the Janata Government that ultimately Shri Dandavate is thinking of city people only on this question. The expenses, as I see it, on this scheme—my arithmetic is very poor, because I stopped this at the college stage—it is quite a good expense. Once you have this metro railway in Calcutta, naturally we will have every right to fight for this for other cities and ask for it. I, of course agree that at this juncture this is a welcome measure, because the Bill speaks eloquently about the relief that this is going to give to the congestion of traffic. At the same time, I do not know about the other aspects, but the underground railways, as I saw in Sydney and a few other places is very good. My previous rulers, the French people, are having a beautiful system of metro railways in Paris. The hon. Minister for Railways must have visited Paris not as a Minister, but as a leader on the opposition benches and I hope, he will give some of us a chance also to see these and come and report to him finally later. You are not referring, this Bill to a Select Committee. In these days, it has become a fashion to refer these Bills to Select Committee so that the Members can study these Bills carefully and then report back to the House. Anyway, Shri Sheo Narain must be sent for this purpose, because he is helping the hon. Minister for Railways.

I welcome this Bill for the spirit of it, but at the same time, I think, the Minister will take into consideration these three aspects. First is the representation that has to be given for the local boards and the State Governments. Secondly, I feel that the arbitrations clauses and the provisions that you are making are arbitrary. I do not want to take much of the time of the House, as an Advocate I can see the point. You are only giving 21 days. Within these 21 days, if you do not wake up, you are out. You were saying about the Code of Civil Procedure, but you are not contemplating the provisions of the Limitation Act in it.

If there is a clause that the Limitation Act is applicable to this, then I can file a petition for excusing the delay and get it done. You may be going into the rights of the small people in all the small towns or the metro towns. It is easy for the Corporation to concede, it may be easy for the Government to concede, because it would be transfer from one Department to another and they may not think much about it. But, if you are going to put up a railway line in Madras, and it crosses Triplicane or an area like Nungambakkam, there are a number of small houses in these areas. If you give a plan in advance, the people will know about it and these people, middle class people and the small people will abstain from constructing houses in those areas. For them a sum of rupees twenty or thirty thousand may be like rupees twenty or thirty crores for Birlas and Tatas or big business people. It is, therefore, better for the Government to come forward with the entire plan in advance for all the four contemplated cities, that is, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. For Calcutta, you have already given the plan. Such kind of advance plans are also expected for other cities. It has been our experience these days and that is why we have amended the Constitution 44 times, that it has become a fashion to amend the Acts as and when we please and even we bring amendments to amendments. We are considering these things on day to day basis with only a perspective of day to day ideas, we do not think in long term perspective, for 40, 50 or 100 years. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Railways who is noted for crudition in the subject to go deeper and have a plan for the future so that the citizens of these cities have the required benefit.

Finally, taking advantage of this Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the pathetic position of Railways in our area. It is all right for you to think of big cities, and it is a good project, but you must also think of the pathetic conditions in the

small areas. Take for example my town Karaikal and the Thiruvettakudi village, where I am living. I cannot go by rail for 50-60 miles. You have stopped the rail to Karaikal you have stopped the rail to Tranquebar. The college students are suffering. Poor merchants are suffering. Poor people are suffering. Really your Janata are suffering. Please consider that because for Shri Sheo Narainji there is no work. We do not even get coffee that side. You are taking good idlies there in the Parliament House and nothing is provided. I request you to consider this at this juncture and I appeal through you to the hon. Minister to immediately make it so that my position is also a bit secured.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा)

माननीय सभापति जी, अभी जो बिल सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। फलकत्ता में भूमिगत रेल बिछाने का प्रश्न है। इस बीसवीं शताब्दी में नौग-प्राथमिक यातायात की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तो हम भी उस में पीछे क्यों रहें? जनता सरकार में माननीय मंत्री जी जोकि बहुत प्रगतिशील हैं, जन्मेनि भी इस दिशा में काफी जोर देकर इस योजना को लागू किया है लेकिन यह योजना जब से लागू हुई है तब से इस के निर्माण कार्य में जो अपेक्षित विकास होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। जैसा कि अभी मासूम हुआ, केवल दसवां काम ही अभी तक हुआ है।

इस बिल में मुख्यतया तीन बातें हैं— भूमि अर्जन, पदाधिकारियों का नियंत्रण और साथ साथ क्षतिपूर्ति—लेबिन इन में कई कमियां रह गई हैं। जो सलाहकार बोर्ड का निर्माण किया गया है वह भी एकपक्षीय है, उस में केवल अधिकारियों का ही बोलबाला है। इसी तरह से और भी कई बातें हैं जिन

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

पर माननीय मंत्री जी को विस्तार-पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। इसमें भूमि अधिजन का जो प्रावधान है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन कलकत्ता में आप भूमि के मूल्य की जो स्थिति है उस में क्षतिपूर्ति का जो मूल्य हो सकता है उसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उस की कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी जायेगी। यदि इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया जाता है तो इस परिस्थिति में वहाँ पर जो अधिकारी होंगे उनका पूरा हाथ होगा और भ्रष्टाचार अपना काम करेगा। इसके रहते वहाँ पर क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों की क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी और एक तरह से वे लोग भूमिहीन बेरोजगार और बेकार होकर बैठ जायेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय को फिर से विचार करना होगा और यहाँ पर और कोई प्रावधान जोड़ना पड़ेगा क्योंकि अभी जो व्यवस्था है वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। भूमिगत रेल के लिए काफी जमीन प्राइवेट लोगों की लेनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि लाइन तो सीधे चलती है। इसके बनाने में बहुत से मकान हटेंगे, बहुत से नाले और सीवर खराब होंगे जिस के लिए बहुत सा व्यय करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में जिसका मकान लिया जायेगा उसको अगर सरकारी मूल्य पर क्षतिपूर्ति दी जायेगी उस से उसका कल्याण नहीं होगा बल्कि उसका विनाश हो जायेगा। इस लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में एक रियलिस्टिक एग्जोब हनी चाहिए। उन लोगों को पर्याप्त डंग से फिर से बसाने के लिए एक ब्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण का अपनाना अपेक्षित है। सलाहकार समिति में 9 सदस्य होंगे जो कि अधिकारी होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कलकत्ता महानगर के मेयर को भी इसका मेम्बर होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ

वहाँ के संसदसदस्यों को भी इसका मेम्बर बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि जनता की शिकायतों और उनकी भावों को वहाँ पर रखा जा सके और उस के लिए वे वहाँ पर लड़ सकें। यदि अधिकारियों को ही इस में रखा जायगा, तो काम ठीक तरह से नहीं होगा और जिस तरह की परम्परा अभी तक रही है, उसके अनुसार उचित न्याय मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

जहाँ तक खर्च के प्रावधान का सम्बन्ध है—इस में 2 अरब 50 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का प्रावधान है। भारत दुनिया के नकशों में एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश है, ऐसी स्थिति में इतना रुपया इस काम पर खर्च करना कुछ उचित नहीं लगता है। आज देश में बहुत से ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहाँ की जनता ने अभी तक रेल नहीं देखी है। मैं बिहार का ही एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—गिरीडीह से जमुआ होते हुए कोडरमा तथा कोडरमा से हजारी बाग। यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर कोई रेल-लाइन नहीं है, बल्कि यह कमिन्सरी का हैड-क्वार्टर है। यहाँ के लोग ब्रेजूएट हो जाते हैं, लेकिन रेल नहीं देख पाते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन डालने के लिये पिछले 10 वर्षों से प्रयास चल रहा है, उस क्षेत्र की प्राथमिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है—ऐसे क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन डालने के बजाय गहरों के ऊपर ज्यादा रुपया व्यय होता है। इस गरीब देश के गांवों में जहाँ रेल की व्यवस्था नहीं है, यातायात के साधन और सुविधा नहीं है—उस क्षेत्र में ये सुविधाएँ पहुँचाने पर विचार नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े गहरों में ग्रण्डर-माउण्ड रेल डालने के बारे में विचार होता है। आप के ये कार्य देश की प्रगति के सूचक नहीं हैं। जिस देश की 72 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गुजर कर रही है, जहाँ गांवों में सड़कों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, दो-तीन हज़ार की

बस्ती में बलवाड़ी तक ले जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है—उन की तरफ ध्यान न दे कर, बड़े-बड़े शहरों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, जहाँ पर पहले ही तमाम सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, वहाँ जहाँ-जहाँ के मार्ग हैं, सड़कें हैं, हर तरह के यातायात की व्यवस्था है। इन नगरों के लिये यदि आप को कुछ और ज्यादा बनाना था तो आप जापान की तरह की व्यवस्था कर सकते थे। जापान में दो-तीन तल्ले की रोड की व्यवस्था है, दूर जाने वाली गाड़ियों के लिये अलग व्यवस्था है और नजदीक जानेवाली गाड़ियों के लिये अलग व्यवस्था है—इस तरह की व्यवस्था यहाँ पर भी कम खर्च में की जा सकती थी। लेकिन यहाँ तो आप अण्डर-ग्राउंड रेल बनाने की योजना बना रहे हैं, जिस की अभी इस देश में जरूरत नहीं थी। आप को यह चाहिये था कि पहले आप गांवों की स्थिति को सुधारते, उस के बाद इस तरह की योजना पर विचार करते।

इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहाँ अभी तक रेलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ पर पहले यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। एक और बात भी विचार करने योग्य है—यह ठीक है कि आप की यह योजना इस समय ढाई अरब रुपये की है, लेकिन जब तक यह योजना पूरी होगी, यह पांच अरब रुपये की हो जायगी, क्योंकि मंहगाई के बढ़ने से हर वर्ष योजना का प्राक्कलन रिबाइज होता रहता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसके पूरा करने में थोड़ी तत्परता बरती जानी चाहिये, जिस से कि यह काम जल्दी पूरा हो और हर बार मंहगाई बढ़ने के साथ साथ उसकी कास्ट बढ़ती न चली जाय।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—मंत्री जी मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे और इस सदन को उचित प्रावधान देंगे।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): While I heartily welcome the main provision of the Bill, I would like to raise a few important questions with regard to the policy of this Government about compensation. It has been said in this Bill that the Land Acquisition Act will not be applicable. Now a straight question that I would like to ask the hon. Minister is whether Articles 31 and 31A are going to be applicable?

The salutary provisions which are made under Articles 31 and 31A appear to have been given a go by so far as the provision in this Bill is concerned. It appears that the policy of this Government appears to be drifting towards giving compensation by market value system. Is this Government going to adopt a policy as embodied in Articles 31 & 31A, that is to say to enunciate the principles of compensation and whether such compensation should be given either in cash or may not be given in cash? I want to know whether this principle will be followed or not and whether the Government is going to follow the principle of giving market value in terms of compensation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you referring to the Articles of the Constitution?

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Yes. There is the provision which is made in the Bill for giving compensation as per market value. So far as Articles 31 and 31A are concerned, I would have raised a point of order, but I did not do it for the simple reason that the Minister has taken it for granted that the proposed 48th Constitution Amendment Bill is likely to be passed and he presumed that in that case Art. 31 will go. Therefore, I have serious objection to the principle of giving compensation in terms of the market value. When you give compensation my suggestion is this. Whatever compensation ultimately the Government may give, let the Government classify

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

the landowners, big and small. If you do not classify then you will be giving the same compensation to every landowner whether he is a small hutment dweller or a big landlord in the cities. Therefore my suggestion is that there should be a graded system of compensation. Let there be no flat rate of compensation at all. The hutment dweller and the small landlord should get more as compared to the big landlords who are owners of big buildings and so on. This is my suggestion. This is not a new thing, Sir. So far as this idea of graded compensation is concerned, the Bengal Government already appointed a commission called the Floud Commission during the British regime. That Commission had recommended graded compensation. Our hon. Minister is a Socialist Minister. If the British Government could implement the graded system of compensation, the present Government, with socialist outlook, should be able to do it more effectively. You should make suitable amendments in the Bill. This is my suggestion.

Then, my third suggestion is this. This is with regard to the disposal of surplus land. It is said that the land should be sold or disposed of according to the provisions of the Bill. The hon. Minister is a Socialist. He should see that the surplus land is neither sold nor disposed of as per the provisions of the Bill but that these lands should be utilised for rehabilitating either the hutment dwellers, slum dwellers or even the railway employees, in whatever method the Government may adopt in this regard.

Finally I wish to state that the Government should give out the broad details about the probable estimates of the amount of Rs. 250 crores. The House should know what is the likely expenditure on various items so far as this amount of Rs. 250 crores is concerned. If the Government wants to follow the same policy in regard to all

metropolitan cities, then, there should be a policy announcement by the Government as to how Government will deal with the remaining metropolitan cities, viz., Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

I hope the Minister will take into consideration all these suggestions which I have made. It is a general principle which is going to affect all future acquisition proceedings. If the principle of market value is accepted, then it will have serious repercussions and no property can be acquired by the Government even for good purposes. Therefore, I have made these suggestions and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them. With these words, I support the remaining provisions of the Bill.

डा० राजेशी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

कलकत्ता महानगर ही नहीं एक राष्ट्र के बराबर है। इसकी समस्याएं और आबादी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। 1961 में इसकी आबादी 63 लाख थी जो 1971 में बढ़ कर 83 लाख हो गई। जब तक यह मैट्रो लाइन पूरी होगी तब तक वहाँ की आबादी 1 करोड़ 23 लाख हो जाएगी। ऐसी स्थिति में कलकत्ता की यातायात की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कुछ व्यापक दृष्टि से विचार करना होगा। इस भूगर्भ रेलवे के विषय में 1969 से ही बातचीत चल रही थी। अब जनता सरकार को इसका यश मिलने वाला है, यह खुशी की बात है और यह एक शुभ सलण है।

इस में राष्ट्र की कितनी सम्पत्ति लगेगी इसका कुछ धाँकड़ा हमारे रीत लाल जी ने दिया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि ढाई अरब रुपये इसमें लग रहे हैं। उस में 36 हजार टन स्ट्रक्चरल स्टील लगेगा, 82 हजार टन माइल्ड राइज लगेगी, 28 हजार स्टील सिट्स 7 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर स्टोन चिप्स, 2 लाख 45 हजार क्यूबिक मीटर सैंड और 3 लाख 25 हजार टन सीमेंट, 12 हजार फास्ट फायरर लगेगा। कहने का मंशा केब तना ही है कि इसका

खर्च करके राष्ट्र के लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? प्रश्न प्रायोरिटोज का है। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने जब कोका कोला को यहां से निर्वासित किया था तब उन्होंने कहा था कि क्या भारत में प्राथमिकता गांधी में पीने के पानी को देनी चाहिये या इस प्रकार के बल्गर जो आप बेल्थ को देनी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि कलकत्ता को यह समस्या हल होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि बंगाल के बहुत से गांधी में पक्को सड़कें तक नहीं हैं, बेल गाड़ियां उन पर चल नहीं सकती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर ढाई अरब रुपये इस चोज पर खर्च करना कहां तक न्यायसंगत होगा यह भी आपको सोचना होगा।

यह केवल गलत प्राथमिकता का ही प्रश्न नहीं है। यह साध्य ही नहीं है बल्कि प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से भी अगर हम देखें तो कलकत्ता में इतनी आबादी का इकट्ठा रहना और उसको इकट्ठा करना न केवल कलकत्ता के लिए बल्कि राष्ट्र के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि मैं कोई व्यवधान खड़ा करना चाहता हूँ। कल रेल मंत्री जी ने साथ कहा था कि उनका उन्साह भी अविध्य में मेट्रो रेलवे बनाने के लिए मन्द पड़ गया है और अब वह कोई और मेट्रो या अन्डर ग्राउंड रेलवे बनाने का बात नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये प्रश्न प्राथमिकता का है।

यहां तक इस विषयक का सम्बन्ध है मैं केवल दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने इसको मेट्रो रेलवे का नाम दिया है। हमारे सींगत राय जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि भ्रूणभं रेलवे आप इसको नाम दे सकते थे। कोई और हिन्दुस्तानी नाम आप इसको दे सकते थे। आप इसको पाताल रेलवे या भ्रूणभं रेलवे कह सकते थे।

आप मेट्रो रेलवे के प्रशासन के लिए भी कुछ सोच रहे हैं। आज रेलवे का प्रशासन बड़ा भारी भरकम हो गया है। वह सम्भल नहीं पा रहा है। हमारे अपने इलाके में रेलवे में बहुत अस्त व्यस्तता है और कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। जनता सरकार ने आर्थिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात कही है। क्या मेट्रो रेलवे की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आप नया प्रणाल्य आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या आप एक आटोमोमस बोर्ड इसके लिए नहीं बना सकते हैं (अव्यवधान) यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि रेल मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि भागे चल कर इसका आटोमोमस बोर्ड बनेगा...

प्रो० मधु बंबलते : ऐसा नहीं कहा। इंस्ट्रक्शन के बाद देखेंगे।

डा० रामजी सिंह : कम से कम आधा आस्वासन तो मिल ही गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको एक आटोमोमस बोर्ड के रूप में बनाया जाना चाहिये। और जो आपने 9 म्बेर इसके प्रशासन में रखे हैं, मैं यह नहीं कहता आप इसमें शामिल कर दें, लेकिन देखेंगे कि जो स्थानीय निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि हैं चाहे संसद सदस्य हों, या विधान सभा सदस्य हों, या कुलपति हों, इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंजीनियर्स के लोग हों, पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के और रेलवे के हों इनको तो रखें ही, साथ ही साथ उपभोक्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि को भी आप रखेंगे।

इसके सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी आपोचनार्थें हैं। कहा जाता है कि मेट्रो रेलवे is a blackhole of Calcutta; underground garbage-bin-cum-urinal or hide-out for anti-social elements.

और इन चोजों पर अभी से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा, क्या करेंगे मुझे कलकत्ता निवासी, वहां कावाजी जी हैं इसलिये

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

आवर है हमें, लेकिन सचमुच यह एक लाईस काउन्सेल सिटी कहलाता है और वहाँ पर इतनी भीड़ है कि वहाँ अगर मरू से इसकी सावधानी नहीं की जायगी तो राष्ट्र का इतना ज्यादा धन कहीं बरबाद न हो जाय। इमीलिये इसको जब तक श्रुस्त प्रशासन के अन्दर नहीं रख। जायगा तब तक यह मुश्किल से सम्भल पायेगा।

जिन लोगों की सम्पत्ति जायगी उनको क्षतिपूर्ति देने का सबाल है तो हमको समाजवादी प्रगतिशील माण्ड के अनुसार देनी चाहिये। यानी जिनके छोटे मकान हैं उनको क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम अधिक दे और अगर धनसिद्धों को जाती है तो जैसे सम्पत्ति का अधिकार हममें एवाप्त ही कर देते हैं, उनको क्षतिपूर्ति देने में उदारता न दिखाई जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ कि धारो से इस प्रकार राष्ट्र का अर्थव्यवस्था दूसरी जगह मैट्रो रेल बनाने में न किया जाय।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, I rise as a Calcuttan to welcome this Bill which is a natural corollary of the progress that the metro rail has already made. The Metropolitan Transport Project after having completed its work in the Maidan area will now have to work in the inhabited areas and it is for this purpose that a Bill of this sort has become necessary.

Sir, I am sorry that some lawyer friends in this House who do not understand the full implications of the Bill and the necessity of having such a Bill have raised some legal objections. God save the country from such lawyers? The metro railway is not going to take away anybody's property. It would only dig under the property and for that purpose it is

asking for easement rights and it is not for taking away or acquiring property.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak about the specific provisions of the Bill when I speak on the amendments moved by me. Though the Minister does not like it, I shall make my speech a general one in defence of the tube railway because it has been seen in the last one year....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I make a suggestion? Those hon'ble Members who have given the amendments even if they can briefly mention in defence of their amendments at this stage it would be better so that at a later stage they may technically modify their amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on the amendments also.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the metro rail has been talked about for the last one year from a certain section of the people in this country, particularly the strong ruralist lobby in Janata Party who thought that spending of so much money on underground project will be an utter waste and this money could be used better for the purpose of developing agriculture in this country. Let me tell this House, through you, that the metro rail has become a dire necessity for the city of Calcutta which will die without such a project. The metro rail project was mooted in 1949 and almost for 20 years it remained dormant and nothing was done about it and now I am very glad that Mr. Dandavate is the first Railway Minister who has come forward with specific construction work for the metro railways. In 1974-75, this metro rail construction work was started but sufficient funds were not available at that time and much progress could not be made. Now, Rs. 115 crores have been allocated for the metro rail project in the present plan and I hope that all this money can be spent and sufficient progress can be achieved.

But, Sir, there are certain problems regarding metro rail which needs to be mentioned here. This is with regard to different technical aspects. No. 1 is with regard to tunnelling which will have to be done from Sham Bazar to Chitpur Yard Section. For this tunnelling construction work, Russian tunnelling sheets had to be imported. I do not know whether there is some problem about getting these sheets. I hope this will be cleared very soon.

No. 2 is that I hear that there has been some dilly-dallying on the part of the Government in sanctioning air-conditioning system for this tube railway. All I can say is that a city like Calcutta has a very high humidity and especially during July-August, humidity will go up to 100 per cent. Without air-conditioning, the metro railway system cannot operate. In trying to save money, if air-conditioning is not undertaken now, this will ultimately lead to further cost, because ultimately this will have to be air-conditioned. Another point is that the proto-type coaches are due for trial run in 1981. I think there has been a delay in the placement of orders with the ICF. Originally the proto-type coaches were not manufactured by the ICF. But now the ICF has been entrusted with this job. I hope this will be done very fast. Now, there has been a substantial import substitution for this project, especially the automatic rail protection device which has been discovered by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited. That is a new thing. But may I say at this stage that now for this metro rail project once we have spent Rs. 35 crores, there cannot be any going back. As far as metro railways are concerned, we are hundred years behind compared to other countries. In London tunnelling for metro railway started in 1884. The Soviet Union has got tube rail even in small towns like Baku and Tashkent. They have got their own tube railways. In Leningrad and Moscow they had tubes earlier. In India this is the first tube

railway that we are going to have. Except Japan where over-head rail transport has developed to a great extent, all major cities of the world have got underground rail system. This system is the only means of mass communication. More so in Calcutta because in Calcutta the percentage of road area is very small. In Calcutta, the road area is 6 per cent compared to 12 per cent in Delhi and 15 per cent in Bombay. So, Calcutta road traffic after five years will not be able to hold any traffic and added to that there is atmospheric pollution of the diesel buses. The diesel buses run every day and they produce noxious gas.

It is only with an electrically operated system that this problem of both atmospheric pollution and conservation of our poor resources can really be resolved.

Now, the main problem is with regard to the digging work in Chittaranjan Avenue area. I have already made a reference to this effect in Parliament. The State Government is taking a plea that unless diversion route or a circular railway was sanctioned, work in the Chittaranjan Avenue area cannot be taken up.

I think this will be suicidal as you will not be able to spend the sanctioned amount of Rs. 115 crores. For diversion from Chittaranjan avenue, the CMDA had already widened the Strand road, for that purpose the Strand road should be immediately opened to traffic and the work in Chittaranjan Avenue should be started without any delay by the end of this year, so that by 1981 digging work in all these parts will be taken up. There is also misapprehension among the people and it is being deliberately spread by lawyers who may be eager to take injunction proceedings that the metro railway will harm buildings on both sides. It has been proved by seismic studies that when diaphragm wall is built there is no danger to buildings on both sides of the road even when you do digging, tunnelling

[Shri Saugata Roy]

work. For once the long drawn acquisition proceedings are cut short. In our country unfortunately whenever public utility services come up there had been a spate of injunctions and the courts have indulged in obstructive tactics. I am glad that Mr. Dandavate has chosen to cut short this red tape and delaying procedures through this Bill with which easement rights can be acquired easily.

I shall refer to my amendments. Firstly, I say that the name of the metro railway should be Bhoogarbh railway because metro railway is already the name in New York, Paris and Moscow in our country we should have our own name Bhoogarbh railway.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There might be miscarriage.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I do not doubt that but mothers have to take that risk. Why not then Mr. Dandavate whose baby this is? This Bill also talks about setting up an advisory board. I have suggested some members so that it has really a representative character. Of course the Minister may or may not accept. I feel that the people's representatives in the city must be adequately represented on the advisory board. About the compensation question I am not concerned whether big land lords get compensation or not, because we have not been able to bring in a ceiling on urban property and if in the pretext of metropolitan railway some urban properties of big land lords can be taken away it will be good for the city. I am concerned with smaller people who have got a small house in the city. When you are going to compensate them, their compensation should be made at market value. That is why I made the suggestion in respect of persons whose property is acquired and whose worth is below Rs. 6000 per annum. That is only for the purpose of smaller people. The bigger people who have big houses

will claim damages and will go to the arbitrator or court and you give an amount. This is for the good of the people of Calcutta I am happy that now at least the tube railway has reached a point from which there is no return. 1985 is supposed to be the scheduled date when it is to be opened. The Minister has laid the foundation for the future. From Dum Dum to Tollygunge is only one section of the railway, north-south section. Plans for the east-west section linking Howrah-Sealdah, two major railway terminals should also be taken up because, unless both sections, north-south and east-west, are taken up, the whole gamut of Calcutta traffic with its problem of increasing population—it will go up to 123 lakhs in 1986—could not be met. I am very happy that the Minister has been taking a lot of interest in this matter. Formerly, we had a Railway Minister Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi who used to get all his work done by his Minister of State, Shri Shafi Qureshi. Now we have a Railway Minister, Shri Madhu Dandavate, who does all the work himself and gives nothing to Shri Sheo Narain.. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I have given the best engineer.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want something to be given to you.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I support this Bill for acceptance and in conclusion, I would like to mention to the House a wonderful advertisement which the Metropolitan Transport Project has brought forward. It is stated in that: "We want to add that wing to the Calcutta whose name is speed." Let this Project bring speed to Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already exhausted the time allotted for this Bill. I am allowing five minutes, each to Shri Durga Chand and Shri Balbir Singh.

श्री सुर्पा चंभ (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मेट्रो रेलवेज बिल है जिस पर यह बहस हो रही है, जहां तक इस कानून का ताल्लुक है मैं तो समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस के राज में 1949 से यह बात शुरू हुई थी और आज हमारे साथी जहां हमारे रेलवे मंत्री को इस के लिए मुबारकबाद और बधाई दे रहे हैं वहां साथ साथ यह भी कह रहे हैं कि जनता पार्टी में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो इस तरीके से इतना पैसा खर्च करने का विरोध कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा सबूत है हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से और हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कि जो काम तीस साल से पड़े हुए थे, उन को हम ने उठाया है और उन को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस मेट्रो रेलवे के कांस्ट्रक्शन पर 250 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे, इतना भारी खर्चा इस में है जब कि हमारे देश में और बड़ी बड़ी प्रोब्लम्स हैं जिन को हल करने की जरूरत है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कलकत्ता जैसे शहर, जिस में कि आबादी का इतना कंजेशन है, कि यातायात की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए अगर कोई योजना बनी है तो वह ठीक है। लेकिन जाने वाले वक्त में बम्बई और दूसरे शहरों से भी ऐसी ही मांग की जायेगी।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : नहीं, अब नहीं मांग रहे हैं।

श्री सुर्पा चंभ : इस बिल में दो तीन क्लॉजेज हैं जिन के बारे में हमारे साथियों ने चिन्त किया है :

"The Central Government may constitute an Advisory Board for every metro railway for the purpose of assisting or advising that Government on the formulation and co-ordination of plans for the development of metro railway...."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड में लोकल लोगों का रीप्रेजेंटेशन ठीक तरीके से होना चाहिए ताकि सरकार को वह ठीक तरीके से ऐडवाइज कर सके और प्राक्टिटर का इस में प्राविजन किया गया है जो कम्पेन्सेशन का असेसमेंट करेगा और दूसरे काम करेगा। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस के एप्वाइंटमेंट में भी सरकार को और रेलवे मंत्री जी को ठीक तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि ठीक आदमी इस में कायम किए जायें।

मैं इतना ही कहते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहुंगा कि यह मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शहर की भीड़भाड़ को दूर करने के लिए कायम हो जाय।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियार पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 250 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट अब खत्म होगा तो 5 सी करोड़ से ऊपर चला जायेगा क्योंकि आम तौर पर जब भी कोई ऐसी चीज सरकार पेश करती है जिस में ढाई सी करोड़ वाली बात होती है तो खत्म होने पर वह उस से कई गुना ज्यादा हो जाती है। सवाल यह है कि आज क्या हम इस काबिल हो गए हैं कि कलकत्ता शहर का यातायात ठीक करने के लिए ढाई सी करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना शुरू कर दें या इस देश में जिन लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलता उन के लिए पानी का इंतजाम करें, जिन लोगों के लिए सड़क का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है उन के लिए सड़क का इंतजाम करे या जिन के लिए खाने का इंतजाम नहीं है उन के लिए खाने का इंतजाम करें? क्या इससे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट और कोई दूसरा हम शुरू नहीं कर सकते? हमने अपने सेनिफेस्टो में वादा किया है कि हम हर हाथ को काम देंगे इसलिए हम कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करें जिससे कि हर हाथ को काम मिल सके। हमें प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर काम करना चाहिए।

[बीछरी बलबीर सिंह]

शहर में यातायात की बोड़ी सी समुचित हो जाये उसके लिए हम इतनी बड़ी रकम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं जबकि प्राय ही क्वेश्चन श्रावर में श्री चांद राम जी ने कहा था, अपने जवाब में, कि नेशनल हाई वे की सड़कों को ठीक करने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। अगर 250 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम नेशनल हाईवेज को ठीक करने के लिए खर्च किया जाये और उससे इस देश का यातायात ठीक हो जाये और तब इस देश में प्रगति होने के बाद हम जो कमाई करेंगे उससे कलकत्ता और दूसरे शहरों में भूमिगत रेल बना देंगे। इस दृष्टि इस पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। अगर प्राय से दस साल पहले कांग्रेस सरकार ने एक काम शुरू कर दिया था और जनता पार्टी विरासत में उस काम को जारी रखे—यह कोई सड़ी बात नहीं होगी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को ऐसी बातें करनी चाहिए और ऐसे काम करने चाहिए जिससे इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

अगर यह रेल बननी ही है तो इस के बारे में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में कहा गया है कि प्रायटी अभीनर को 90 परसेंट मिलेगा और जो उस अभीनर पर बैठा हुआ है उस को केवल 10 परसेंट ही मिलेगा। एक भावमी जो प्रायटी का मालिक है वह तो सौ रुपया या पांच सौ रुपया लेता है हर महीने, जोकि स्लीपिंग पार्टनर है उस को तो 90 परसेंट कम्पेंसेशन मिलेगा लेकिन जो उस अभीनर पर बैठ कर काम करने वाला है, जिसकी कि वहां दूकान है या कोई कारोबार है उसको सिर्फ 10 परसेंट ही मिलेगा—यह कहाँ का समाजवाद है? समाजवाद को इस परिभाषा को हमें बदलना होगा और हमें देखना होगा कि वहां पर बैठ कर जो रोजी कमा रहा है उसको भी उस के मुताबिक पैसा मिल सके और जो उस को हम बेरीजगार कर रहे हैं

वह बाद में रोजगार का साधन बना सके। इसलिए 90 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट का जो प्राविजन रखा गया है उसको हमें बदलना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा हमें कम्पेंसेशन की कोई हद भी मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए कि किस हद तक कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा। एक तरफ तो बड़ा शोर मचता है, प्राय पांचाब में साढ़े 17 एकड़ की एग््रीकल्चरल लैंड की सीलिंग है, कुछ और प्रदेशों में उस से भी कम सीलिंग होगी, कहा जाता है कि इससे ऊपर जो भी लैंड हो वह बगैर कम्पेंसेशन के ले ली जाये, इसी तरह से शहरों के लिये भी हमें कोई हद मुकर्रर करनी होगी कि इस हद के बाद कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस के साथ ही इस बात को भी लाजमी तौर पर देखना होगा कि जो छोटे मालिक हैं, जो छोटे काम करने वाले हैं, जिन के हाथ से काम चला जायेगा उन को ज्यादा मुआवजा दिया जाये और जो स्लीपिंग पार्टनर हैं, जो लैण्ड-लाई हैं, जिनका वहां कोई काम नहीं है उन के लिए हद मुकर्रर की जाये कि इससे ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन उनको नहीं दिया जायेगा।

इसके अलावा एक बात यह है कि जो सरप्लस अभीनर होगी उसको गवर्नमेंट डिस्पोज भाफ करेगी तो इसके लिए एक हद मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए कि इतने हद तक जिनकी अभीनर ली गई है, अगर बाद में अभीनर सरप्लस होती है तो उन्हीं को वापिस दी जायेगी। इस बारे में कमिश्नर या कांफिंटेंट अथॉरिटी, किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि आबिट्रेरी तौर पर फैसला कर सके कि वह अभीनर किसको दी जाये या इसको नीलाम कर बिचा जाये। यह फैसला होना चाहिए कि वह भावमी जो हद के अन्दर है, जिनकी आमदाद बोड़ी है उन्हीं को सरप्लस होने पर वह अभीनर मिलनी चाहिए।

एक मुझपर है वह क्या कहता है कि जो कर्नाट जमीन है, बचाय इस के उद्देश को देखें यह नीजात कर दें, उस को इस्तेमाल में लाय जाना चाहिये। प्रायः बड़े-बड़े शहरों में—यह बड़े शहरों का बात है—हिन्दुस्तान को आबादी के लिये साथ-साथ ही जमीनों लिये बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में भी, पटरियों पर बुले प्रयत्न के लिये लेटत हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस जमीन को हिस्सेबाँध भाग करने के बजाय उस पर छोटे-छोटे मकान बनाये जायें ताकि उन लोगों को स्थिर छपाने के लिये जगह मिल सके।

प्रायः जो बिजल यहाँ लाये हैं—यह पास तो होया ही, लेकिन प्रायः के लिये प्रायः इस तरह की योजनाओं को न चलायें। जय कभी हमारे पास दीलत भा जायगी, हिन्दुस्तान जमीनही भायेगा, उस बात इस तरह की ऐयाशी हम कर सकते हैं, उन वक्त हम बड़े शहरों के यातायात को ठीक करने के लिये 250 या 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर सकेंगे। लेकिन जब तक इन देश के लोगों को यह सरकार रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान नहीं दे सकती, तब तक इन तरह के ऐयाशी के कामों को बन्द कर के रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—मंजी महोदय, इन मुझाशी पर धमक करेंगे—जिन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना है, उन के लिये हद मुकरिर करेंगे, जिन को वहाँ से उखाड़ जा रहा है, अगर वह जमीन कालत साबित होती है तो वह उन को फिर से वापस मिल जायगी। समाजवादी विचार-धारा के श्रोग जनता पार्टी से भूह उम्मीद करत हैं कि वह समाजवाद की धारा को बहायेगी, उस के प्रवाह को चलायेगी, ताकि इस देश के शरीर लोग कुछ राहत को प्राप्त ले सकें।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very happy that from all sections of the House there has been unanimous support to this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Except Mr. Balbir Singh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. All have supported it. My arithmetic is not bad.

Let me make it explicitly clear that this is purely an enabling Bill which is trying to overcome certain legal difficulties that are likely to come up in executing the project that is already there, and if such projects are there elsewhere also, we anticipated the same difficulties and that is why this enabling Bill is there.

Because the provisions of the Bill are very much non-controversial many hon. Members utilised this opportunity to project their views about metro system and the difficulties about the underground works in Calcutta. They also brought in financial aspects. But they are all extraneous to the main Bill.

Sir, I may be permitted to narrate a very interesting experience of mine. In my college days there was a student and during the 1942 movement, in the college whenever he was asked to answer any question, he used to bring in the words 'national revolution', Mahatma Gandhi and all such things. Once the Professor of English said: "How is it that in History paper, Administration paper and every other paper you bring in the name of national revolution?" That lady Professor once asked the student to write an essay on cow and that student started the essay stating that cow gives us milk but we want revolution, and he wrote an essay on revolution. That is how we got the 'revolution' into the picture. I must admit that the same thing has happened in this

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debate. A number of hon. Members—I do not blame them and in respect of the last among them, Mr. Balbir Singh, I respect his views and for what he has said. He is quite right and I am hundred per cent one with him that we do not want a repetition of such projects in the country. In that case, the rural development will suffer. We cannot afford to undertake such heavy capital intensive schemes at all and therefore, we have time to concentrate on a project which has already begun. If we limited to half way, there will be more loss. And, therefore, we must have to expedite the implementation of the scheme; and whatever difficulties we have envisaged, we are trying to put them forward through the Bill. We are told that the procedure that is there in the usual Land Acquisition Act would be quite all right. But it has been our experience, and particularly the pleasant experience of lawyers, that whenever legal proceedings proceed under the Land Acquisition Act, it takes a lot of time. Unnecessarily the work is hampered. That is why we are trying to simplify the procedure. The aspect which is basically involved is not so much of acquisition of land. No doubt some aspect of acquisition of land is there. But the more important aspect is the acquisition of the user's rights.

10.00 hrs.

I have made this clear in my introductory remark. Very often there is a surface on which certain constructions are already there and we want to have an underground tunnel. In that case, we feel that those rights below the surface of the land, are to be utilized. Under the present law, whenever somebody owns a piece of land, as I said, right from the Hell to the Heaven he has the ownership of that land. Therefore, we want that the user's rights should be available to us. And as a result, we have made certain provisions.

A lot of talk about 'compensation' was there. But many of my friends have forgotten—and at least those who have a progressive bent of mind must remember—that in the 5th Lok Sabha, many of us insisted that there must be an amendment of the Constitution, so that the right of property does not become an impediment in the path of socio-economic transformation of the country. And therefore, I was one among those in the 5th Lok Sabha, long prior to the Emergency, who supported a bill in which the word 'compensation' was dropped, and in its place the word 'amount' was introduced. It was the 25th Amendment. We felt that unless the clause of compensation was removed, it was likely to be interpreted in a particular way. And if the word 'compensation' is used, the direct meaning of that word is the just equivalent of the property acquired; and then the question of market value will come into the picture. We cannot afford to give the market value every time. For instance, when some schemes for the poor people in the country are to be undertaken, we cannot afford to acquire land at market value. And, therefore, deliberately the 5th Lok Sabha changed the old constitutional provisions, and the word 'compensation' was dropped. I was one among those who actively supported it. Now by back-door the Janata Party does not want to introduce the concept of 'compensation' at all, because that will come in the way of socio-economic reform for the poor people. Therefore, whatever provisions have been mentioned here, will be scrupulously gone through.

There has been a reference to the Competent Authority, Advisory Board and the Arbitrator. We have made it explicitly clear what exactly our definition of Competent Authority is; and what exactly we mean by Advisory Board, and by Arbitrator. The functions of these 3 authorities are altogether different. Competent Authority will be appointed by Gov-

ernment. And once it has been declared in the Gazette that the particular use of a particular land is to be made by the Government, i.e. made over to the Railways for a specific purpose, the objections sent by people can be scrutinized. If there is some dispute about the amount to be paid, the matter can go to the Arbitrator. As far as the Advisory Board is concerned, it is a body that is supposed to plan and coordinate the activities of the Metro Railways. And, therefore, though with the best of intentions a number of suggestions have been made viz. that the members of the local authorities—the Mayor of the Corporation and all of them—can be associated, those suggestions will be extraneous to the manner in which we want the Advisory Board to function. Therefore, we have kept a particular composition.

Here, a reference was made that we should be able to have the usual provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. But I must point out that if we try to go through the usual procedures, there are likely to be delays. For instance, my friend Shri Parulekar has raised a very significant question.

There is already provision for acquisition and demolition. Clause 21(1) (a) provides for demolition of buildings for the safety of Metro Railways. For that compensation is paid under clause 22. So, there are going to be many possibilities. In some cases, work would be going on below a particular surface and for that we would be using certain rights, which are not there with us by law now. In some cases, if we feel that from the point of view of safety, some people have to be moved to alternative place for a certain duration only and they are to be brought back after the work is over I want to assure the House that according to the Bill, whether rich or poor, whoever is shifted temporarily on grounds of safety, alternative accommodation will be provided by us and

they will not be responsible for having that particular arrangement. That I am making explicitly clear.

As far as other rights are concerned, like how much is the amount, it is better that we should leave them to the arbitrator. Suppose whatever has been decided by the competent authority is not acceptable, in that case, the matter can go to the arbitrator. We have also fixed the time limit. At the initial stage, it is 21 days and it is over, when it comes to the arbitrator. Even under the Arbitration Act the limit is four months. In that case, the entire thing can be expedited very easily and there will be no difficulty at all. That is the reason why all the formulations have been made in a particular manner.

The hon. Member, Shri Poojary, who initiated the debate, started with the rehabilitation of displaced persons. I have made that point explicitly clear. As far as the other parts of his speech are concerned, they are extraneous to the debate and I will not refer to them. For instance, he referred to the World Bank, from where we are going to get money. There is no question of participation from the World Bank, as far as this project is concerned. Anyway, that is extraneous to this particular question.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

As far as my friend, Shri Parulekar, is concerned, I have already clarified that point. I can give a solemn assurance that there is no tendency on the part of the legislative bodies in the country to intrude into the arena of the court's authority and thereby make an encroachment on the court's authority. He said that during the Emergency we have found out what are the disastrous consequences. I can assure the hon. Member that only you cannot go to the

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lower courts but, as far as the inherent right of writ is concerned, it cannot be taken away at all, and so long as the Janata Party continues to be in power, that right will always remain inviolable. I can give that solemn assurance. But, as far as the other proceedings are concerned, they will unnecessarily delay the procedures. That is the reason why we have said that these matters should not be made justiciable, as far as lower courts are concerned. Otherwise, there would be more and more delay, as far as the execution of the project is concerned. I have already replied to his other points.

Our friend, Shri Basu, raised a number of points. They have nothing to do with the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is in the Chair now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry. I did not notice that you are in the Chair. After all, I am a Professor and a professor is absent-minded. So, I forgot you are in the Chair. Sir, when you are in the Chair, I cannot say that you made irrelevant references. So, I must try to find relevance even in your irrelevant references. While sitting in that Chair, you would not be irrelevant, but while sitting on the other side, you may make certain remarks with the best intention of finding out what are the facts and figures.

Sir, you wanted to know what is the extent of this particular scheme. It is 18.3 k.m. You also wanted to know how much of it is private property. I am happy to say that it is only 3 k.m. which is private property. As far as the rest of the property is concerned, you need not be worried at all that a lot of complications would be created.

I can assure the House that this particular scheme will be expedited.

The various provisions we have already placed before you, without hiding anything. Whenever we have referred to any particular authority, competent authority, Board or arbitrator, we have specifically defined what exactly is meant by that, what exactly is the scope of the jurisdiction etc. Everything has been mentioned.

श्री जयन्त रावें : कोर्टों की जरूरत-
दिव्यशन के बार में बही तो बताया गया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, as I told you, as far as courts are concerned, the jurisdiction is not completely ruled out. The only thing is that we do not want all these matters to go to the lower courts and thereby create obstacles in the path of execution. That is the reason why we have brought provisions to that effect.

I thought that this Bill would be disposed of within half an hour or one hour. That was my confidence, but I found that because Members wanted to express their grievances on this issue, they went off the track. Anyway, I am very happy that that also helped me.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of order. Is there any rule that when we are speaking on a Bill, we should not speak on the general principles of the Bill and we have to stick only to the provisions of the Bill?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to hurt the hon. Member, but let me say that the financial outlays of the Metro scheme are not at all connected with this enabling Bill which is purely of a legal nature. If I were in your place, in order to focus the attention of the country on the scheme, I would have done the same thing, but because I am a Minister, I cannot do it, but I can point out to you that it is extraneous to the actual content of the Bill.

I am very happy that unanimously all the sections of the House have supported the Bill. Some amendments are there. Those who wanted the Bill to be circulated to elicit public opinion have withdrawn their amendments by withdrawing themselves from the House. Therefore, those amendments have not come up. As far as the other amendments are concerned, I respect their spirit. I can assure Dr. Ramji Singh and others that some of the points that they have made regarding the conduct of the Metro Railways, once they are constructed, can be part of another Bill to be brought before the House. As far as this Bill is concerned, it is mainly concerned with acquisition proceedings and, therefore, let it remain restricted to that. Therefore, I would humbly request all the Members of the House who have tabled amendments to withdraw them, as they are not of a basic nature, and allow the Bill to be passed unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the construction of works relating to metro railways in the metropolitan cities and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 2. Shri Anant Dave.

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch): Not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 4, Shri Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 4 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 38 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 39 Mr. Parulekar, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, though I am not moving my amendment, I want to make the position very clear. Now, you have mentioned in this clause that no suit or application for injunction shall lie in any court against the Central Government or the metro railway administration or any officer in respect of any work done by it. Suppose, tomorrow, somebody comes and starts digging in my land, I shall be debarred from going to the court under the provisions of this Act. Therefore, I request you to kindly consider this amendment. It will make the position very clear if you add these words which I have mentioned in my amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me clarify this that it is only in pursuance of this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 45 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I take up the Schedule, the Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title together.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have an amendment to Clause 1. I only wanted to change the name of the Bill from "Metro" to "Bhugarbha". When I suggested that, the Minister said that there is a danger of miscarriage. I think, an Indian name would be more suited to Indian conditions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said it in a lighter mood. The fact is that this Bill concerns the project which will be principally underground but a part of the project, in some cases, can also be overground. We cannot call it partly "Bhugarbha" and partly overground. Therefore, it is better let it remain as it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

10.52 hrs.

INDIAN EXPLOSIVES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the consideration of the Indian Explosives (Amendment) Bill. Shri George Fernandes.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosive Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

This is an amending Bill which is of a technical nature. The amendments that are sought to be moved to the Indian Explosives Act of 1884 are based on the recommendations of a committee that was appointed in September, 1966 to study the working of the Indian Explosives Act and the rules framed under it. The committee was expected to submit its report in three months' time. It was a departmental committee, multi-disciplinary, and was expected to submit its report in three months. It took a year and three months to finally submit its report. Therefore, the Government took about a year and four months to go through the report and come to certain conclusions. Then, an officer was appointed to draft the Bill. But this appointment took place four years and two months after the Government had considered the recommendations of the Committee. The officer himself took two years and three months to draft the Bill which is of a technical nature and is based on the recommendations of a committee which had been accepted by the Government. All this has taken about ten years. Between September, 1966 and towards the end of 1976, the draft Bill was got ready to amend the Act in the light of the recommendations

made by a committee which, of course, had called for an amendment on the basis of its recommendations. Since last October, we began to process the Bill and we have now this amending Bill which is before the House.

The Indian Explosives Act of 1884 itself is a piece of legislation which is primarily of a regulatory nature and, as its Title states, it is meant to regulate manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport and importation of explosives. This amendment has now become necessary because there has been a change in the explosive industry. In other words, when the Act was first passed in 1884, India was hardly manufacturing any explosives.

We were importing explosives from Britain and the Act at that time therefore was primarily concerned with the import and the storage of explosives. Sir, since then, there has been a radical change and in 1966, when this Committee was appointed the situation was that we were not only producing explosives but we were even exporting certain categories of explosives. But the Act did not provide for export of explosives. Then in regard to testing, in regard to various types of explosives that we have now begun to manufacture, the Act did not contain the provisions for it when it was enacted in 1884. The entire industry was at a certain stage of development. Since then there have been technical developments within the industry which have widened the total scope of the variety of explosives that are now manufactured. It is against that background that these amendments have been moved on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee and they are primarily concerned with the regulating, manufacturing, possession, sale, transport, import and export as also quality control, licensing of the manufacturers, licensing of those who are concerned with the storage, etc.

Some of the difficulties which the industry has been facing in the context of licensing also have been taken note and of these difficulties are sought to be removed through this amending Bill. The very fact that there is no amendment moved except one by one hon. Member that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, the very fact that there are no other amendments moved is indicative of the fact that it is not a controversial Bill; it is primarily of a technical nature and I would therefore commend it for adoption by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Kishan who has given notice of his amendment is not present.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indian Explosives Act of 1884 was intended to ban, to restrict or to control the use of explosives in this country. The Act, I think, was amended some time in 1975 also. From 1974 onwards, some political parties and their leaders who now form the constitutions of Janata Party were spreading violence in the country and were openly advocating the use of explosives to overthrow the Government established by law. Mr. Chairman, you are aware that in those days several persons who are now in authority in the Janata Party and the Janata Government were busy in collecting explosives like dynamites and others. They were using these dynamites to damage or sabotage the bridges on roads and railways, and they had been successful in subverting the means of communication in the whole of the country, thereby paralysing the administration of the government in this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
When was that?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: That was in 1974. This trend had been going on from 1973 onwards. One of the Ministers of the Cabinet of the present Central Government has been reported to have boasted of having himself sabotaged some 52 bridges on the railways during the Emergency. It was for this reason that the then Government, the Congress Government, was thinking of bringing an amendment—to cope up with the use of explosives to achieve political goals.

The hon. Minister in charge of this Bill regarding explosives had himself been prosecuted for collecting and using explosives for sabotaging various means of communication in this country. It was alleged by the prosecution that the aim was to paralyse the administration of the government and to overthrow the government established by law. It is in this country that political leaders having no faith in the ballot box and who openly advocated use of explosives and violence to change the existing government, are allowed to describe themselves to be the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence. It is only in this country that a political party goes on declaring that they will not promote defections and yet at the same time fills its rank and file with defectors.

The hon. Minister in charge of this Bill, Shri George Fernandes, has many qualities in himself: he is an honest man, he is a steadfast man, he is known for his self-righteousness. But, I think, he has no moral right to introduce and move this Bill regarding explosives. I think, the House will agree with me in this. We have often seen this hon. Minister referring to and profusely quoting from the books of Mahatma Gandhi. He can have no moral right to introduce and get this Bill passed. Even after the hon. Minister in charge of this

Bill had taken oath before the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence, in March 1977 and in spite of his being a responsible member of the Cabinet of the Janata Government, he had stated in Mangalore last year that, 'even today', he will not hesitate to resort to violence to overthrow an authoritarian government.

This country knows only one method of democracy, and that is the ballot-box. Therefore, I submit that the Hon. Minister has no moral right to introduce and pilot this Bill. I use these words 'moral right' deliberately because several Members of the Janata Party sitting on the Treasury Benches state *ad nauseam*, here in the House and outside the House, that the Congress Party has no moral right to do a particular thing or say a particular thing, that Indira Gandhi has no moral right to say a particular thing or has no moral right to do a particular thing. Therefore, I say that the Hon. Minister has no moral right to pilot this Bill and I would request, if my voice goes to the Hon. Prime Minister, that he may give the charge of piloting this Bill to some other Minister—probably the Minister or state or some Deputy Minister.

The Bill speaks of licences to be taken by persons using explosives. I was seriously thinking of making a suggestion that some provision should be made in this Act to the effect that persons like the Hon. Minister Mr. George Fernandes, Shri G. K. Reddi and his other associates, the so-called apostles of democracy, should be declared to have permanent licences to use explosives.

If you look to the definition of 'explosive' as it stood in the Act unamended, the original definition contained the word 'dynamite'. But now, if you look to the amended Bill which is being brought forward by the Hon. Minister Mr. George Fernandes, you

will find that in the definition of 'explosive' the word 'dynamite' has been dropped. No particular reason is given for dropping this word 'dynamite' from the definition of the word 'explosive'. It may be that, because of his much obsessed association with dynamite or because he had been involved in a case which is known as the 'Baroda Dynamite Case' the Hon. Minister has an anathema for this word 'dynamite'. Of course, the Government and the Hon. Minister owe it to this House to explain why this particular word 'dynamite' has been deleted from the definition of the word 'explosive'.

The former Home Minister Mr. Charan Singh had prepared a powerful explosive. The name of this explosive is 'corruption allegations against the Prime Minister of this country'. The ex-Home Minister has thrown... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the Hon. Member is within his rights to attack me, but I totally object to his bringing in the Prime Minister, or anything that anybody has said about the Prime Minister, during this discussion on the Bill on explosives. (Interruptions). I must go on record as having registered my emphatic protest. (Interruptions).

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: An explosive has been thrown by the former Minister on the Janata Party and the Janata Government....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would request that the Hon. Member may be asked to speak on the Bill and not on the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are requested not to say things which are not relevant to the Bill. Why should you say all this?

श्री सुदेश चिकम (शम्भूजीपुर):
श्री गेऑरजे फेर्नाण्डेस शब्द को निकाल
दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have requested him not to say irrelevant things.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I was saying that this most powerful explosive has been thrown by the ex-Home Minister on the Janata Government and it has exploded so devastatingly that its rumblings have reached every nook and corner of this country and these rumblings in the air will not die down until the exit of the Prime Minister, unless this Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is this relevant? How are you concerned with the Prime Minister here?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where is the Prime Minister coming here? (Interruptions).

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: ... unless the Government, unless the Members of this Government who proclaim themselves to be the follows of Gandhiji...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is that concerned with this Bill?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: ... are a hopicalitical bunch of politicians. I submit that this particular Bill has been brought forward in a very oportune time when this particular powerful explosive has exploded the Janata Government. With these words I support the Bill.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very irrelevant.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):
सभापति जी, मैं आप से निवेदन करता
चाहता हूँ। जो माननीय सदस्य अभी
इस विवेक पर बोले हैं, उन्होंने कुछ
ऐसी बात कही हैं जिनका विवेक से
कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा
आप से निवेदन है कि जो सब विवेक
से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है, उस
सम्बन्ध को आप कायम रखिए। मैं विकास
दीजिए।

समापति श्रीद्वेष : यह था उनका अपनी
डिप्टी को बात है। इन्होंने कुछ बिल्कुल
इंजिनेट था।

डा० रामजी सिंह।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : समापति
महोदय, भारतिय विस्कोटक संशोधन
बिल आज हमारे सामने है। यह वस्तुतः
ब्रिटिश राज के उतारने का जो 1884 का
इंडियन एक्स्पोजिशन ऐक्ट है, उसी का
संशोधन है। यह ऐक्ट 1875 के ऐक्ट
के ऐडन पर बना था। इसलिए इस ऐक्ट
का संशोधन करना बहुत आवश्यक था।
आस कर के इस कारण से जो इसका
संशोधन करना जरूरी था कि वर्तमान
युग में एक्स्पोजिशन, विस्कोटक पदार्थों की
परिचालना बदल रही है। जो वस्तुएं
पहले विस्कोटक नहीं मानी जाती थीं, वे
अब विस्कोटक मानी जान लगी हैं।
इस लिए इस ऐक्ट का संशोधन होना
आवश्यक है।

एक माननीय संसद सदस्य ने अभी कुछ
बातें इस सदन में रखी हैं। उसके
संदर्भ में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
उन का स्वरण को हृदय में लगता होगा
कि उनको बातें निरर्थक हैं। हमारे
उद्योग मंत्रों, श्री जार्ज फर्निडिस जा
जो यह बिल लाये हैं, उनकी ओर इंगित
करते हुए उन्होंने डायनामाइट का नाम
लिखा और कहा कि डायनामाइट जो
एक विस्कोटक पदार्थ है। डायनामाइट
केस के हुत्तरे सज्जन श्री सी० के० जो०
रेड्डो ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको मैं आपके
सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा
है—

"Those who have questioned the
propriety appear to be concern
over the rule of law and independ-
ence of the judiciary. Those of us
who suffered precisely because of
our concern over the disappearance
of all rights of the people think it
comical that the criticism of the

Government in withdrawing the
case came from the people who, if
they did not directly collaborate
with the dictatorship, were silent
spectators to the most flagrant
abuse of power."

उसी समय हमारे उद्योग मंत्री का जो कथन
है और जो ऐतिहासिक कथन है मैं चाहता
हूँ कि उसको यह सदन सुन ले। उन्होंने
कहा था :

"My conscience and sensibility
could not tolerate the rape of our
people and our country. And I be-
lieved as I believe now, that my fu-
ture, my comfort, and my health—
even my life—were not worth any-
thing, if what had been done to the
country and our people were not
righted, and the woman who had
established herself as the queen
with greater powers than any de-
spot in history was not removed. To
this task I addressed myself and if
the dictator and her minions wish
to punish me, or even take my life,
I am prepared, and will consider
my privilege to suffer for what I
am convinced as the fight for the
liberty of our people."

इन्होंने गांधी की हिंसा और अहिंसा
की रचना की है। गांधी जी ने कहा
था कि हिंसा और अहिंसा में पहले
बुनाव करना ही तो मैं अहिंसा को चुनूंगा
लेकिन जब हिंसा और कायरता के
बीच में बुनाव करना होगा तो मैं हिंसा
को चुनूंगा। उन के शब्द ये हैं :

" violence is better than cow-
ardice".

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समय भारतवर्ष
की स्वतंत्रता कपी इंगोपी का चीर हरण
हो रहा था तो जो चुप और मौत रह कर
सहन कर रहे थे वे अहिंसा के पुजारी नहीं
बल्कि कायरता के पुजारी थे। इसीलिए
यह बड़े नीरव का विषय है कि हमारे
कामिष्कारी मंत्री ने विस्कोटक की परि-
चाया को विज्ञान के संदर्भ में उपलब्ध किया है।

इमें मानस ही है कि 26 सितम्बर, 1966 को भारत सरकार ने ए०के० राय की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई थी जिसने विस्फोटक के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया था। उस ने कुछ अपनी सिफारिशें भी की थीं। इन सिफारिशों को इस संशोधन विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय ध्यान में रखा गया है और तभी इन्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव ऐक्ट 1884 का संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

इसके तीन खास उद्देश्य हैं। पहला यह है कि विस्फोटक की परिभाषा को प्राथमिक और वैज्ञानिक युग के संदर्भ में उपस्थित किया जाए। वाइसराय के समय में जो लैजिस्लेटिव ऐक्ट बना था उस बिल को उपस्थित करते समय यह कहा गया था :

"When I introduced this Bill last year, I explained that it was based on the English Explosives Act, 1875 but much shorter and simpler in its details."

यह 1875 की बात है। आज वह लागू नहीं हो सकती है। इंग्लिश विस्फोटक से अभिप्रेत न केवल बारूद है बल्कि नाइट्रो-ग्लिसरीन, नाइट्रो-ग्लिकोल, गनकाटन आदि आदि सब चीजें हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर यह संशोधन न किया जाए तो विस्फोटकों के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी चीजें शामिल होने से रूढ़ जाएंगी। आप देखें कि बंगाल और बिहार की क्रांतिकारी भरती है। वहाँ इस प्रकार के विस्फोटकों का साम्राज्य है। तरह तरह के विस्फोटक बहाँ पाए जाते हैं। जब तक इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक इन विस्फोटकों से जुझना आसान नहीं होगा। जिस हिसाब की बात

हमारे भारतीय मिन ने कही है उस हिसा पर भी तभी नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता है। इसलिए इस विस्फोटक विधेयक का प्रथम उद्देश्य बहुत स्पष्ट है।

दूसरा उद्देश्य अधिनियम के धर्मीय दी गई अनुज्ञप्तियों की शर्तों में परिवर्तन या अनुज्ञप्ति के निलम्बन और प्रति-संहरण और अनुज्ञापन प्राधिकारी के प्रादेशों के विरुद्ध अपीलों का उपबन्ध करना है। स्पष्ट और साफ बात है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को सोचना होगा कि किस तरह से इसका हम नियंत्रण करें और कैसे हम इसको कंट्रोल करें।

समापति महोदय, जैसा हमारे मंत्री जी ने बताया है इसमें कोई बहुत वैचारिक मतभेद का यह बिल नहीं है, केवल रीगुलैटरी है, कुल नियंत्रण करने का है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन को एक मत से इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए और जो हमारे मिन कुछ राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की कोशिश करते हैं जिसका अवसर जनता सरकार ने दिया है अगर वह कुछ डाइनामाइट कांड पर कुछ विवाद भी करना चाहते हैं तो आप की काफी अवसर है सदन में भी और बाहर भी, लेकिन अवसर की बात करना कितनी सदाशयता है बुद्धिमत्ता है यह आप सोचें।

श्री दुर्गा बंब (कांगड़ा): समापति जी, जिस बिल पर चर्चा चल रही है हमारे विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए साथी ने इस बिल को कुछ और रंगत देने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मैं उनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि बिल में जो कुछ कलाजोब इमकीस्पॉरेटेड है क्या आपने जो कहा वह उससे संबंधित है? नहीं है। देखिए: महज हमारे मंत्री जी पर, जो डाइनामिक मंत्रों हैं, दूसरे तरीके से इंग्लिश एक्ट का जो कि ठीक नहीं है। इस सदन की एक प्रतिभा है, हम कितने ही पार्लियामेन्टियन हो,

[श्री दुर्गा चंद]

लेकिन एक सोमा के ध्वस्त हमें बात करनी चाहिए और अंतगत बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी से कि इस बिल को ला कर आपने जो इसमें कमप्लीकेशन थीं पुराने बिल में उनको हूर करने की कोशिश की है। इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिवज ऐक्ट 1884 में प्रॉब्रेशों के बक्त में पास हुआ था और उस बक्त लाइसेंसिंग और मैनुफैक्चर बड़ा लिमिटेड और कंट्रोल था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद क्योंकि हमारे देश में प्रगति के काम शुरू हुए और एक्सप्लोसिवज कंस्ट्रक्शन और प्रॉब्रेशिव कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल होने लगे तो इसकी लाइसेंसिंग का नां पेटर्न या उत्पन्न भी संशोधन को जरूरत थी और विस्तार में भी इसकी जरूरत थी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आज भी एक्सप्लोसिव का जो प्रोडक्शन है वह कन्स्ट्रुटेड है कई जगहों में कई स्टेट्स में प्रगति के कामों में जैसे पहाड़ों में सड़कों बनाने के काम में इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो हैदराबाद में कारखाना लगा हुआ है वहाँ से हमको लाना पड़ता है। अगर आप इसके प्रोडक्शन को डीसेन्ट्रलाइज करना चाहते हैं तो यह भी देखना चाहिए कि आज कल यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो बनता नहीं है, बल्कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बहुत ज्यादा बनता है, इसलिए सरकार को पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी इसको बनाने के लिए कारखाना लगाना चाहिए ताकि कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में या प्रॉब्रेशिव सेजर्स के लिए आसानी से और सस्ते दाम में यह हासिल हो सके। जहाँ आपने इसको क्लॉज 4 में डिफाइन किया है वहाँ कहा है कि कौन कौन सी स्पेशीज एक्सप्लोसिव में आ जाती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि फायर वर्क्स जो हैं इसमें भी एक्सप्लोसिव इस्तेमाल होता है। जो एक्सप्लोसिव बेचने वाले या बनाने वाले जो आपका लाइसेंस का पेटर्न है, वह देते हैं लेकिन एक्सप्लोसिव से जो चीजें बनाई जाती हैं, उनका कंट्रोल करने के लिए आपका कोई

इन्सुरान्स नहीं है। हर साल बीबीसी के दिन या दूसरे बीबीसी पर, सादी के मॉके पर और दूसरी चीजों में यह इस्तेमाल होता है, धातु-बाजी होती है और उसमें कई चीजें भी हो जाती हैं। लेकिन इसका कंट्रोल और इस्तेमाल ठीक नहीं है। इस तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इस के संवधान 6 में एक्सप्लोसिव के इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में वर्णन किया गया है, जिस में मैनुफैक्चर और लाइसेंस होल्डर को मुविजा देने की बात कही गई है, हम उसका भी स्वागत करते हैं।

सेक्शन 6 में जो यह है, यह मुझे थोड़ा हार्म लगता है—

Where the licensing authority refuses to grant a licence to any person it shall record in writing the reasons for such refusal and furnish to that person on demand a brief statement of the same unless in any case the licensing authority is of opinion that it will not be in the public interest to furnish such statement.

इस में नीचे वाला मुझे थोड़ा हार्म लगता है। जिन रीजन की वजह से रिफ्यूज हुआ है उसका स्टेटमेंट दे देना चाहिये ताकि वह अपील कर सके। एक तो यह बलाज इसमें हार्म है।

दूसरे इसके सेक्शन 6 का जो प्राइंटज 8 है, इस में है—

The Central Government may, by order in the Official Gazette, suspend or revoke, or direct any licensing authority to suspend or revoke, all or any licences granted under this Act throughout India or any part thereof.

यह ठीक है, इसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को अधिकार तो होना चाहिये, लेकिन जिसका लाइसेंस सस्पेंड होता है, रिवोक होता है, उसकी कम-से-कम होयारिंग तो होनी चाहिये, नौका मिलना चाहिये कि

कर्मों का सर्वेक्षण रिकॉर्ड किया जा रहा है, सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

पेंसल्टी के संबंध में 13 के 9 (बी) में जो सजा रखी है, वह बहुत ज्यादा रखी है कि 5 हप्ता तक जुर्माना और 3 साल की कैद । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि यह सजा इतनी ज्यादा नहीं रखनी चाहिए ।

मैं इस सारे बिल का जो मंजा और प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वह बड़े अच्छे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सप्लोसिव की मैनुफैक्चरिंग को और लाइसेंस को रजिस्ट्रेशन किया गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा कानून लाये हैं, जिसका सारा सदन स्वागत करेगा ।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which the hon. Minister has presented to the House.

At the outset I would like to confess that my knowledge of explosives is no comparison the knowledge which the Hon. Minister has got about explosives. But nevertheless I would like to say a few things so far as this Bill is concerned.

Sir, this Bill was introduced in 1884, that is, almost 100 years back. The policy of the Britishers was different with respect to explosives in this country. I would have been happier if the hon. Minister had come forward with a more comprehensive Bill instead of amending the existing Bill.

Since nitro-glycerine was invented by Nobel over 100 years ago, lot of developments have taken place in the field of explosives. Much industrial progress has taken place. It is inevitable that the manufacture of explosives should also be increased in proportion to our requirements.

11.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far very few factories were manufacturing explosives—Detonators India Ltd., Hyderabad and the Indian Explosives Ltd., which is coming up and of course, I.C.I. (Indian Chemical Industries) which was made into the Indian Explosives Ltd., is there. I do not understand how such a vital industry could be controlled by the multi-nationals. The Minister is aware of the fact. There was a strike very recently in the Gomia factory. Even the coalmines had to be closed for several days. This is a very vital industry. The explosives are now going to be made use of for building up roads, for digging up wells and for several other purposes.

I appeal to the hon. minister to consider the urgency of it. Industries like this should not be allowed to be controlled by foreign interests. Apart from that, the companies which are manufacturing detonators are only the Indian Detonators at Hyderabad and the I.E.L. These should be expanded. The requirement of the explosives has become more and more in our country.

17.02 hrs.

(SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair).

Another point that I would like to stress is this. So far as workers working in the explosives factories are concerned, they come under the Factories Act. I do not think the Factories Act is enough to safeguard the interests of the workers working in these explosive factories where the conditions are more dangerous and the workers are exposed to a lot of other physical hazards. Therefore, I feel that while bringing in this amending Bill, he should have brought forward certain clauses in the Bill to safeguard the interests of the workers working in the explosives factories. That has not been done. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra: B. 366]

Minister to see that this is done without any further delay. This is very important matter which has to be considered. With these few words, I welcome this Bill and I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. L. P. Verma. Be brief like the other colleague

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोबरमा):
समाप्ति महीदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा रखे गये इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यूँ तो इस बिल के संदर्भ किसी मालोचना को गुंजायश नहीं है, क्योंकि यह अपने आप में पूर्ण है। मूल कानून 106 बरस पहले बना था और आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस में बहुत परिवर्तन किया गया है। उस समय पूरे देश में एकतन्त्रीयता की निर्माता केवल एक या दो कम्पनियाँ थीं। लेकिन आज विस्फोटक बनाने वाली कई कम्पनियाँ हैं और उसका निर्माण छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के तरह हो रहा है। इन विस्फोटक के निर्माण, संचयन, विक्री, परिवहन और अनुसंधान आदि के बारे में एक नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में विचार करना आवश्यक था। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस बिल में जो व्याख्या, परिभाषा और प्रावधान किये गये हैं, वे बहुत ही उपयुक्त हैं।

लेकिन इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एकतन्त्रीयता के लाइसेंसधारी कम्पनी कम्पनी एकतन्त्रीयता के काला बाजारी की तरह रखते हैं, जिस के कारण कोयला खानों और अन्नक खानों, जहाँ इन का प्रयोग होता है, कभी कभी संकट में पड़ जाती है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ अन्नक और कोयले की खानें हैं। हम ने देखा है कि विस्फोटक की उचित आपूर्ति नहीं हो पाता है, जिससे वहाँ काम बंद हो जाता है। अगर कोयले की खानों में काम बन्द हो जाये, तो उसका प्रभाव

कारे देश पर पड़ता है—रेल, इन्फ्रो और ऊर्जा का काम बंद हो जाता है। इसलिए अनुसंधान देने के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रावधान भी रखना चाहिए कि जहाँ विस्फोटकों का प्रयोग होता है, वहाँ उचित आपूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

ऐसा होता है कि बहुत से लोग जिन को इस की जरूरत होती है उन को एकतन्त्रीयता नहीं मिलता जिस से कि बहुत सी खानें बन्द हो जाती हैं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। ऐसी बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हो जाती हैं। यों तो आजकल पलीते और कितने ही तरह के विस्फोटक लोग आसानी से बनाने लगे हैं और हिंसा में भी इसका प्रयोग करते हैं। बोरी डकैती आज कल आम बात हो गई हैं। उन में भी कई जगह इस तरह का विस्फोट हो जाता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी जो अधिकारी हैं उन को देखना चाहिए और जो पकड़े जायें उन को कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए न कि यह साधारण विस्फोट है और यह होता ही रहता है, इस तरह से इस को लिया जाना चाहिए।

इस में पहले तीन महाने की सजा और पांच सौ रुपये का जुर्माना था, उस को बढ़ा कर, अधिक से अधिक करना चाहिए और इसकी कारनिवेशल आफेंस में रखना चाहिए ताकि उस को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिल सके।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि 1966 में जो कमेटी बनी थी (व्यवधान)

मैं विशेष नहीं कहना चाहता और आप समय भी नहीं देखी हैं . . (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not come within the Bill. You should confine your speech to the Bill.

जी प्रीसन्स प्रकल्प बनाई: इस संबंध में मैं बड़ा चिंतित हूँ कि वह प्रकल्प करना चाहूँगा कि जो जाने अधिक चलते हैं उनको एकसंकोसिद्ध की सप्लाय ठीक तरह से हो सके इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और वहाँ पर जो एकसंकोसिद्ध के सप्लायर्स हैं उनको ऊपर जिस तरह से कड़ाई हो सके और जिससे ठीक के रेगुलर सप्लाय कर सकें उसका भी प्रावधान उसमें डालना चाहिए। अगर वह सप्लाय नहीं करते हैं तो उनका लाइसेंस रद्द करना चाहिए और उन पर अधिक दण्ड और भी कड़ा करना चाहिए ताकि देश के उत्पादन में कमी न हो सके। मैं इतनी ही बातों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Madam Chairman, the scope of the Bill as explained by our Minister is limited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, your speech should also be limited.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want to express my disappointment. We expected something more fundamental and something more promising from this Bill.

Madam Chairman, you know the history of explosives in this country is not so limited as our hon'ble Minister has said. India used to produce explosives when the Britishers never knew about it. The practice of explosives has gone from East to West and not come from West to East. Somehow or the other the events took a different turn and after the first war of independence the Britishers made this law more to regulate, restrict and supervise the use of the explosives than to promote or treat it as an industry.

The hon'ble Minister has said that this Bill is an off-shoot of the recommendations of a Committee of 1967. On this account also I disagree with

the Minister because that Committee made suggestions on three points, namely: (1) to fit a hundred years' old law to the present context; (2) standardisation, that is, to specify the standards of explosives; and (3) to have a comparative study of the rules and laws prevalent in other countries. Madam Chairman, the whole Bill does not make it clear how it is going to specify standards of explosives and its use and how it is going to bring the rules at par with the international rules and laws prevalent on the explosives.

In this connection, I may submit that this Bill is the outcome of a craftsmanship of 10 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is not a comprehensive Bill.

When all our industry can continue without this bill for the last ten years, I think it could have continued a few more years. Madam Chairman, sometime back, you know, there was a strike at Gomia and we felt at that time how we were handicapped at the hands of the multinationals on the issue of explosives manufacture because the entire coal industry, mining industry and other industries were at peril.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to the Bill is nearly over. Everybody has spoken on this Bill for two or three minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We expect that after this type of technical bills, you will come forward with some comprehensive Bill which will give us hope to have some explosive factories in our public sector and curb the influence and monopoly of the multinationals.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Comrade Chairperson, as I said in the introductory remarks, this is pre-

[Sbri George Fernandes]

mainly a Bill that is concerned with certain technical aspects of the manufacture, storage transport etc. of explosives. As Mr. Roy pointed out, this Bill stems from the recommendations of the Committee and said so earlier while commending this Bill. That Committee did make a number of recommendations. This Bill takes care of those recommendations which pertain to the Act itself. The recommendations also pertain to the rules and the rules take care of a number of matters pertaining to the storage, to the transport, to the safety requirements, etc. Then where the recommendations regarding standardisation and specifications are concerned, this does not come within the ambit of the law. They are matters with which the Indian Standards Institution is concerned and on the basis of the recommendations made by this Committee, the Indian Standards Institution has taken the job in hand of standardising the various specifications in regard to the explosives. Similarly, so far as the research is concerned, this is a matter which pertains to the research laboratories and steps have been taken to see that basic research work in regard to explosives is taken in hand. Therefore, if Mr. Roy feels that the Bill is not revolutionary in character in the sense that it does not concern itself with various other aspects other than the regulatory aspect, it is because the Bill itself is concerned with the aspect of explosives, not with research, standardisation and specifications for which there are other institutional arrangements and the recommendations made by this Committee are being dealt with by the concerned institutions.

An important point has been raised by almost all the speakers about the manufacture and the overall availability of explosives in the country—a very valid point. But I must say that certain amount of inadequate information was obviously made available to the hon. Members. It is true that there is a multinational-

company, which is a better known company for the manufacture of explosives. But it is not only the multinational that is existing today in this field. We have public sector institutions also. The I.D.L. in Hyderabad has today a licensed capacity of 30,000 tonnes and its installed capacity is 22,500 tonnes. Last year it produced 15,630 tons explosives against 31,000 tonnes produced by the Indian Explosives, a multi national, of Gomia. We have also one more public undertaking, Indo Burma Petroleum, whose licensed capacity is 20,000 tonnes and installed capacity is 5,000 tonnes. We have taken steps to see that IBP expands its installed capacity and is able to come up much faster than planned earlier. Coal India have also been licensed to produce explosives. Rajasthan State Industrial Mineral Development Corporation in collaboration with IDL have also entered this industry and therefore we have now adequate capacity that is being built within the public sector. In the light of the recent developments when we really ran into serious trouble, when we were faced with serious problems about the availability of explosives we have taken further steps to see that both the licensed and the installed capacities of the public sector are expanded and our needs are progressively met by the public sector undertakings. There is an immediate shortage also which we are feeling. Coal industry, even cement industry where limestone mining is concerned, these industries are experiencing difficulties due to inadequate availability of explosives. In the short run we are even importing explosives, a situation one would not have liked to have. Nevertheless the kind of shortages that are built in in our economy over the years had created a situation where it has become necessary even to import some additional explosives and that is being done. The short term problem is being tackled and the long term question is being taken care of by the public sector playing a dominant role.

A couple of specific points were raised by some hon. Members. One was about workers' safety. Apart from the overall safety provisions involved in this Act and the rules, Factories Act and other legislation which takes care of this question, if it should become necessary for us to consider this matter further I shall most certainly apply my mind to this and find out whether any special provisions are called for in order to see that workers' safety is ensured.

A point was made about new section 6(e) where the government has been empowered to suspend and revoke a license. Mr. Durga Chand referred to this. It is true that certain special powers had been conferred on situations. Otherwise 6(e)(viii). But these are only to meet emergency situations. Otherwise 6(e)(v) makes it obligatory on the part of the licensing authority to give in writing to the person concerned or the company whose license is being revoked the reasons for revoking. There is also a provision for appeal. I do not think there is any problem in so far as licensing procedure, and the correct application of these procedures are concerned. The only relevant point that was made by the hon. Member who opened the discussion, namely Mr. Dave who, I presume, belongs to the Indira Congress, was as to why the term dynamite had been omitted from the new definition. It is for the simple reason that dynamite is a trade mark...

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I may tell for the information of the hon. Minister that I am Ajitsinh Dabhi.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He stands corrected.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I hope I was not wrong in so far as Indira Congress was concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Partially corrected.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The only relevant point that was made by the hon. Member is about the definition excluding the term 'dynamite'. As I said, it is for the reason that dynamite is a trade mark and if those who framed the law in 1884 thought it necessary to have the trade mark mentioned there because they were concerned with the marketing of that, it is not necessary for us any more to canvass for any particular trade mark. Therefore, the word 'dynamite' has been deleted from the definition.

A couple of political points were raised. In fact, the right hon. Member from the Indira Congress who spoke on this, questioned my moral right to introduce this Bill; his point being that I was implicated in what came to be known, nationally and internationally as the 'Baroda Dynamite case'. His point was that only those who have faith in the ballot box—and his claim was that he has faith in the ballot box and I presume his party also has—alone have the right to move this Bill. I hope the hon. Member knows that I was returned to this Parliament when I was still in prison and in fact, I had handcuffs on my hand 24 hours after the election result in Muzaffarpur was declared. I was elected by a margin of 3,36,000 votes, which must be at least three times the margin by which the right hon. Member who questioned my moral authority won. 3,96,000 people in Muzaffarpur voted for me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bardagara): Do you mean to say that those who have won by a big margin are at a higher level?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is not my point. Since the moral right of the Minister of Industry to move the Bill was questioned on the plea that only those who have faith in the ballot box should be allowed to move this Bill... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say. Comrade Minister is now having his say. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If I had no faith in the ballot box, I would not have been here. I only wanted to remind the hon. Member who raised the question that at least three times of the number of people who voted for him have voted for me in order to send me here. So, he need not have any doubts about my credentials to be here in this House.

He brought in Mahatma Gandhi, he brought in the Prime Minister and he brought in everybody. I would not like to enter into a debate on Gandhism because the only Gandhi which the right hon. Member knows is the Gandhi that is associated with the name of his party. The people who belong to a proprietary party at least should not discuss democracy with me. Men like me have fought to restore democracy when it was not around. I hope the hon. Member is aware of this.

He talked about Gandhiji; he talked about Gandhiji and violence. I do not know whether the hon. Member has read Gandhiji, Gandhiji was the man who said: "I shall risk violence a thousand times rather than risk the emasculation of the people." That was the Gandhi that inspired me, while Sanjay Gandhi inspired you. That is the difference. When you went on extolling the son of the dictator, people like me were following Mahatma Gandhi's precepts. We were following Mahatma Gandhi's precepts because Gandhiji was the man who said: "I shall risk violence a thousand times than risk the emasculation of the people." When your dictator was trying to emasculate this country, the people in this country were fighting. 2½ lakh people went to prison in order that the emasculation, the effort at emasculation of the people of this country could be done away with. We

fought. Therefore, it is true that everybody today has the freedom, the freedom that was denied only 18 months ago.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): We have got a right to speak on behalf of the people....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Most certainly. And I have a right to reply when you make your submissions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We were elected. We have made a sweep in your Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Just now we are in the Indian Parliament, not in the Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh Assembly. I hope the hon. Member is aware of this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am elected to the Indian Parliament....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Parliament can discuss questions that are germane.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am elected to the Indian Parliament on the Congress-I ticket.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When we are discussing the questions that are relevant here, when the hon. Member thought it proper to question my moral authority, when he thought it proper to quote Gandhiji, when he thought it proper to discuss violence and non-violence, I am sure the hon. Member would at least have that much of patience to listen to the other point of view.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: I simply said....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What you said is on record. I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says he is not yielding; he is very democratic.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Comrade chairperson, I most respectfully submit that we are not discussing violence and non-violence here. If the hon. member were to say that since 1973 efforts were made to overthrow the government that was then established, I am not aware of any such efforts that were made. Those who were in the government at that time are no more in the government. Those who led the government at that time are not even in this Parliament. Therefore, may be they have information which is denied to me today, because the suggestion made was, between 1973 and 1976 efforts were made by use of explosives to sabotage and to overthrow the government that was then lawfully established. (Interruptions). He is talking of 1973; I asked him deliberately. I asked him repeatedly. He talked about 1973, 1974, 1975. (Interruptions). He talked about 1973 onwards, fair enough. He said, from 1973 onwards people have been using explosives in this country. I am not aware of any such efforts. Those who perhaps were aware of such efforts are not here to speak about it. But in any case, the people of this country have given their decision and I am sure the hon. member respects that decision. Therefore, we need not get into a debate on what happened between 1973 and March 1977. But in those 19 months, if the role of any single individual or the role of a group of people within that period is to be discussed, one can certainly use the forum of this House; one can use any forum outside this House also. For myself, I shall only say this much. Where there is a fascist dictatorship, I believe that all methods are justified in overthrowing a fascist dictatorship. This is my belief; this is my conviction that where a fascist dictatorship is involved—and it is established today internationally and nationally, across the world and within this country that for 19 long months this country went through a fascist dictatorship; and, if there were people at that time who believed that all

methods were justified, I am sure the hon. member would understand that they also had a point, that they had a certain point of view. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Comrade Minister said he would finish in 12 minutes. He has taken 17 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was forced to make this remark because a number of points were made. The Prime Minister's name was dragged in. A number of individuals were dragged in. There was no purpose in it; there was no reason for it. In a Bill which is purely of a technical nature and a regulatory measure one need not have dragged these points. So, it became necessary for me to make these remarks and I hope, Comrade Chairperson, you understand I had no alternative. With these words, I commend the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.30 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. RECONSTITUTION
OF MINORITIES COMMISSION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Madam Chairman, consequent on the resignation of Shri M. R. Masani as Chairman, Minorities Commission, Government have decided to reconstitute the Minorities Commission with Shri Justice M. R. A. Ansari as Chairman and Prof. V. V. John, Dr. Miss AlooJ Destur, Shri Kughak Bakula and Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh (Retired) as Members.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Madam, he said that the Prime Minister was misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. He did not say that. You misheard him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Madam, I am referring to Mr. Masani's speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, on a statement made like this, there are no questions allowed.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BAR ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS BY INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Madam Chairman, the statement made by the Prime Minister in the course of his visit to USA that India will not undertake nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes has created much concern in the minds of people like me, a humble student of science.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I correct the hon. Member? I made the statement first here and not outside.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But it has received quite a lot of publicity all over the world.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): In our country also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In our country also, or wherever it may be. It has created some concern, I should say great concern, in the minds of people like us, humble students of science, as to why and what stands in the way of not having nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes.

Madam, I want to draw your attention to the fact that during the last 35 years, since 1944 when the first nuclear blast was made, once every 10 days there was one nuclear blast undertaken by one power or the other. All told, about 2000 nuclear devices have been exploded by USA, Russia, France, China and UK. This is not all for developing destructive weapons, but also for peaceful purposes. I want to draw the attention of this House to the fact that our present industrial civilisation based on coal and oil energy is likely to be extinct by the next century. Unless we can devise some other new sources of nuclear energy such as nuclear power, it has given, I should say, a new leap to the world's civilisation, some kind of a second industrial revolution has been brought in. That itself is a serious concern for the whole of the world as to how much we can harness this nuclear power for sustaining, helping and for the survival of our industrial civilisation of the future.

Madam, I will not deal with the destructive objective of nuclear explosion although I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the fact that after development of nuclear technology for explosion, the whole concept and character of war has undergone a revolutionary change. Even the conventional arms mostly of the nuclear powers are possessed with nuclear weapons of 1 kilo tonne or 2 kilo tonnes which are called nuclear guns. And these nuclear guns can be used anywhere and they are included in the conventional arms and these

conventional arms can cause deep devastation. Even for a limited devastation they can be used, I don't know. We cannot ignore the reality that the whole concept and character of war has thoroughly changed. And where there is a possibility of our potential enemy possessing these nuclear arms of conventional type which can be used—leave a side the strategic weapon of the nuclear type—will we risk the future security of our country? I leave this for the Prime Minister to consider. But I have a question in my mind, because our potential enemy may possess, at any time, nuclear weapons of 1 or 2 kilo-tonne type which are a thousand times more powerful than the black-buster type of bombs that can be moved. Our potential enemy can even have them exported or imported. There is no necessity for a missile and other things. They can be used by nuclear guns.

When our first nuclear device was exploded in Rajasthan, it was categorically mentioned that the whole object of this explosion was for the utilization or for developing blast technology of nuclear engineering for peaceful purposes. It was made very categorically clear to the world, but here was a hue and cry all over the world against this kind of nuclear blast.

What is the meaning of peaceful use of nuclear energy? There are three types of use. You can use the radio isotopes for medical purposes, you can use it for developing food technology, for industry and for other purposes. Secondly, you can use it for developing nuclear power plants. But there is another aspect of it. Nuclear explosion can be used for peaceful, constructive and developmental purposes also. There is a possibility of that. In an arid area, in a desert, you can make a big lake or a big reservoir of water or construct a dam or make a road or a harbour. You can even have exploration for, and exploitation of oil. You can even have the liquefaction of natural gases underground. It is possible. There are other possibilities

also. Non-ferrous ore can be exploited. There are immense other possibilities. Naturally, all the countries of the world, advanced countries, e.g. USA and Russia have undertaken innumerable nuclear blast technology studies for developmental purposes. I have something wonderful to present just a few years ago. Russia was undertaking a peaceful nuclear blast for changing the course of the river flowing into the Caspian Sea. This is called Pochira-Kama River Canal. By this, they have changed the course of the river, and now the northern river is flowing into the Caspian Sea. Not only that, Russia has undertaken a number of other projects for peaceful utilization of blast technology, of nuclear explosion. USA is not falling behind. It has also undertaken many projects, and they have developed it. Canada, Australia, Egypt, Thailand, Venezuela and many other countries have already done feasibility studies. And if USA, Russia or China agrees to help them, they are ready to undertake this new technology of nuclear engineering for developmental and constructive purposes.

I want to know from my Government: what stands in the way of utilization of this blast technology for developing nuclear engineering for constructive and developmental purposes. India is a big country. It is possible to have a big lake in Rajasthan; it is possible to change the course of Brahmaputra. And we can change even the mountainous roads. We can have an easier exploration of oil and gas on the West Coast. There are many other, immense possibilities. I do not want to go into the details. But what stands in the way of using the blast technology of nuclear explosion for peaceful and constructive purposes? Is it a moral question? If it is a moral question, are we not using TNT or dynamite for our engineering purpose, for mining, for road building, for many other constructive purposes? Now it is the same blast technology only, instead of TNT, if we use one kilo or two kilo tonne blast, it

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would be more powerful, million times more powerful and the cost ratio would be less. If it is so, and if you use blast technology for one purpose, what stands in the way of using the blast technology of nuclear explosion for similar purposes? If it is a moral question....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a technical subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four more Members have given notice of questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only one question they will ask.

I know there are certain other constraints. Even if we take a moral posture that we will not undertake nuclear explosion, whether for peaceful purposes or development of weaponry, may be there are constraints; I know. Our constraints are that Ranapratapsagar is dependent on supply of heavy water from Russia. Tarapur is dependent on supply of enriched uranium from America. Only one project, the Nangal heavy water project, one ten-tonne unit is functioning. We entered into a contract with the French Company for developing a 50-tonne Baroda plant, 50-tonne Tuticorin plant and with a German Company to develop 50-tonne Talcher plant and 60-tonne Kota Plant. But what happened? These plants were to be commissioned by 1977. But now only Baroda plant suffered from an explosion and it will take at least four years more for them just to reach the take-off stage.

Why has it happened? Why is it so? I think we have enough scientific talent in our Atomic Energy Commission and also in our engineering field. We have to see why this delay is being caused. Is it deliberate? Or, is there something wrong the way our engineers can expedite the completion of this heavy water project?

I also want to know another thing. What stands in the way of re-processing the waste fuel of Tarapur? These are the constraints that are standing in the way. If it is not a moral question, these are the constraints. It is possible that you can have the re-processing of the Tarapur waste; plutonium can be re-cycled into our Tarapur plant. We have got sufficient resources; at the present moment, the huge waste, where we have to put it, we do not know.

For Tarapur in the initial agreement there was no stipulation that we would not be allowed to reprocess waste fuel. There was no such stipulation that even for peaceful purposes we shall not use our fuel that we are getting out of Tarapur. It is the American interpretation. Why should we succumb to that?

Another point I want to know is about enriched uranium. I do not understand one thing. Our Atomic Energy Commission is a wonderful body, talented body. In Jaduguda we have enough uranium reserves. We can feed 20 Ranapratapsagar type of plants for one century from our own Jaduguda resource of uranium. We can develop a technology of separating the fissile isotopes or the lower isotopes, that is, uranium 235 from uranium 238. It can be. After all, why do we not put our skill? It is possible with the latest method of separating the fissile element, from the heavy element, uranium 235 from uranium 238 it is possible with the lesser separation method. We have our talent, we have our scientific talent, I am sure; I know it definitely. Our scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission, are capable of developing of their own, even if they do not get the technology from the outside world. It is possible given the will.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is a good point on which you can conclude. It is a very good point to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Don't disturb me please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not disturbing you. I am requesting you to conclude. It is not a disturbance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just a few minutes more. This is not an ordinary, political speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree it is not, but kindly conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because you are going beyond your original point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a scientific speech. It is not making a public speech, going here and there, saying anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you will only shut out the reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What I was saying is that if the will, the initiative, the finance and leadership is given to our Atomic Energy Commission, it is possible to develop the latest separation method by which within three years, from the laboratory stage to the factory, the preparation of enriched uranium is possible. I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether all the initiative, incentive and leadership and also encouragement will be given to our Atomic Energy Commission for developing this laser separation method for preparation of enriched uranium.

Why do I mention all this, the constraints about the preparation of heavy water, constraints about the preparation of enriched uranium? Because I do not accept this moral posture that India will not undertake nuclear explosion for even peaceful purposes. We have every right, we are not using it for destructive purposes. If we can use TNT for our blast technology, can we not use it for a more powerful

blast technology, for similar purposes? If we can get removed all these constraints and have heavy water quickly, even leaving aside heavy water if we can have enriched uranium within two or three years, we can make ourselves independent of all the threats, all the coercion from the entire world, from the five not even five, from USA and Russia, who are trying to monopolise....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point.

SHRI SAMAR GUTA: They are trying to monopolise all the nuclear technology, nuclear power and nuclear energy, brow-beating all the other States, as if it is their right only to have a monopoly of having nuclear engineering or other use of nuclear energy also.

I want to conclude by making a request to the hon. Prime Minister. Let us not take a moral posture in regard to the development of nuclear technology for peaceful explosion of nuclear. It can be used for peaceful purposes, constructive purposes, developmental purposes. An under-developed country like India requires it.

Secondly, also I want to draw attention to one thing. We missed one industrial development because we were underdeveloped. If we miss another chance for industrial development, that will be the next stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your-point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let us not go back to the bullock cart age by giving up nuclear energy. I do not know whether the former Prime Minister, after the Pokharan explosion, gave an assurance to the USA not to undertake fresh tests, and that momentum also is working. I would humbly request that, giving up the moral posture, we should take a

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realistic stand and try to make our wonderful organisation...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are now repeating yourself.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let us not eclipse this under a shadow that we are apathetic towards scientific leadership....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please conclude now? Do not go on repeating. Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Last sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Unnikrishnan. You kindly resume your seat. You have to finish some time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the last sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of how many words?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Our Atomic Energy Commission and the talented scientists there are the pride of our nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you that is a point you have made earlier.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would humbly request the hon. Prime Minister that taking a moral posture, let us not eclipse their initiative and talent by developing an apathetic attitude towards them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Unnikrishnan. Question, not a speech.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): I will introduce my question. Self-reliant development of atomic energy for peaceful purpose has been our aim, as also the aim and goal of our scientific community. We have withstood pressures from all the nuclear Powers in the past and we undertook the Pokharan explosion. I recall Dr. Homi Sethna's speech to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please be brief? You can ask a question for elucidation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: If you don't take my time, I shall be brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not take your time. You are taking the time of the House. Kindly be brief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Now, I find that the Prime Minister in his speech to the United Nations had said that 'in fact, we have gone further and abjured nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes'. Possibly he has taken a moral posture as he used to do before and said this. We would like to know whether he has said this in reference to the advice tendered by the scientists community.

What I want to know in relation to this agreement about which this Half-an-hour discussion has been raised here is: is it a fact that there is a pressure from the United States for full-scope safeguards and whether he has given any such assurance and whether this speech reflects this pressure?

Prof. Samar Guha who has raised this discussion, has also posed a question. Whether it is a fact that the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had stopped all peaceful nuclear explosions. The House would like to know whether it is as a result of any pressure from the United States or the Soviet Union or any other country.

Apart from what is raised, here, is there a pressure on full-scope safeguards? Is it a fact that the United States Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act will cover all our nuclear installations whereas the Soviet Agreement dated 17-11-77 is confined only to one plant? That is the difference. We want to be enlightened on this. Whether it is

a fact that we have agreed to this and whether we have agreed to full-scope safeguards.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): This is a very important subject affecting our vital interests and involving our honour and self-respect and, of course, our security and strength. This subject is, I agree, urgent, crucial, sensitive and delicate. India's nuclear policy, particularly enunciated by the new Janata Government, is not only clear but very emphatic, and I think to a very large extent, rightly so.

Prime Minister Morarjibhai Desai's moral fervour on this particular aspect is very well known. We share it; we value it. But the only question is, whether we are sometimes not over-powered by it. The question is, we are dealing with hard realities of international politics rather than with soft morality on national or international issues. The USA and USSR are two super powers who, for a variety of reasons and for a variety of interests, may be at war against each other, but on subduing all other nations including us they are one. Therefore, I believe, the Prime Minister in his interview on 1st September, 1977 with an American correspondent said in so many words: "Both US and USSR have been applying pressure on us for the last two years". That is what he said.

Now, India's stand is quite clear (a) we will not manufacture nuclear weapons, (b) we will not even test nuclear devices for peaceful purposes and (c) we will not agree to throw open India-built nuclear installations unless all the nuclear powers agree to submit all their installations for similar inspection.

In view of this background, may I respectfully ask the Prime Minister these questions:

(a) Is the policy of not having nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes taken under any kind of pressure brought to bear on us of either USA or Russia?

(b) Is this decision, that we will not have nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes, taken because of our helplessness regarding some vital ingredients we need to import from USA/USSR?

(c) Why do we go to the extreme position and adhere to this extreme stance at a comparatively early stage of our negotiations?

(d) What, if any, are the political gains accruing to us because of this particular policy?

(e) What about our efforts at self-reliance?

(f) What about the attitude of the scientific community involved in nuclear research? The Prime Minister knows about it, more than all of us naturally. What is the attitude of that community to this new decision taken by the Government?

These are my questions to the Prime Minister and I would like to have answers from him.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
सभापति महोदया, वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि वे लोग भारतवर्ष की शांतिपूर्ण आणविक नीति के सम्बन्ध में विस्मित हैं। मैं उनके कमेंट्स को ही पढ़ देता हूँ—

"They say, unless the right questions are asked by an enlightened public and answered responsibly by the Government, our atomic energy programme will slide down the hilt. It was and is, they say, our pride, but the future is bleak."

प्रधान मंत्री जी के दक्षिण पर कि शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिये आणविक परीक्षण नहीं किया जा सकता—इस के सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिकों ने प्रहार करते हुए कहा—

"Scientists are even more surprised by Mr. Desai's assertion that there is no such thing as peaceful nuclear explosion. This, they feel,

[Dr. Ramji Singh]

is a singularly ill-informed comment—both the USSR and US until at least the latter gave them up for tactical and political reasons.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आणविक परीक्षण के शान्तिपूर्ण कार्य के लिए भी जो यह घोषणा की गई है कि हम नहीं करेंगे—क्या यह निर्णय वैज्ञानिकता के आधार पर है या राजनीतिक आधार पर है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Madam Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes left.

Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That I know very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will the Prime Minister take?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will not take long. I have got to answer the questions raised.

Let me first say that the nuclear policy that we have enunciated is not at the dictation of any power. And it will not be at the dictation of anybody. If we consider anything wrong, I am not going to accept it, whatever may be the pressure from anywhere, either from here or from outside. That I would like to make very clear.

It is then, said that it is a moral posture. I am not in the habit of taking any posture. I do not believe in postures at all. If a morality is for my personal purpose, it is a different thing. I do not inflict it on the nation.

That is not the question. (Interruptions) Will you hear me or will you go on with your habit always?

18.00 hrs.

I do not know. You are just incorrigible. That is what I see. There is not much time. Why do you want to waste it?

It was said here that we are stopping our nuclear research as a result of this policy. I do not know my friend Mr. Samar Guha claims he has great knowledge about this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not used the word 'great'. I have used the word 'humble'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You say: "humble", but pose as great.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This was the subject I had to teach in the university. I know where I am.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is an impression on me. I may be wrong, but I must say it. By saying humble, one does not become humble. Now the question is whether we are stopping our nuclear research. There is no question of stopping it. There is no question of not using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We are doing it fully. And is any explosion necessary for peaceful purpose? That is the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not necessary. I will say why? After all, there must be a distinction between blasting for purposes of mining or for purposes of oil exploration. That is different. That is not a nuclear explosion. Blasting can serve a useful purpose if there are no risks involved. I have not ruled out such blasts but that would be only if I am satisfied about the necessity. (Interruptions) That is a different thing altogether. But a blast is not like this explosion which took place at Pokharan. That was quite

different. Explosions are not necessary for research in peaceful purposes. Enough research is done; enough knowledge is available and we can utilise all of it and therefore research is not necessary in that respect. The explosion that was made at Pokharan had left behind plutonium. God knows how much danger it poses. I am trying to find it out; and it is a question with which I feel seriously concerned. Some of the scientists themselves have written to me. Therefore, it is a question which I have to consider. Even in the matter of blasts, many countries have given up these blasts because they create environmental hazards and hazards for the population even in a limited manner; and that is what has got to be considered. It is therefore that I would not like to say that I will use them for peaceful purposes without considering the consequences. Even the use of nuclear energy for electric purpose is fraught with this kind of danger and we are trying to separate it and see that it does not happen. Then only it is worth using it. Otherwise, we have to find out other methods even for energy purposes which are safer for mankind and we do not involve ourselves into great hazards about which people are very worried. Peaceful purposes can be production of power, use of isotopes in industry medicine, research and agriculture, production of new varieties of seeds, using radiation, use of nuclear energy in industrial uses, as for example, radiography which add to the quality of industrial products. These are lines of uses which do not require any explosion. The other uses of blast have been given up by several countries, because it has created great environmental hazards.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not correct.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He thinks that he has all the knowledge and he does not even want to hear me. I

do not want to contradict him, but this is not right. I am saying something which is a fact in several countries. Only Russia is using it. It is a vast country and there they can take risks. That is a different matter. But even they have come around now in the Test Ban Treaty that explosions will be stopped for all purposes.

That is what they are saying. I have every hope that that Treaty will be signed, maybe for five years or maybe for three years. But that is going to be signed. Therefore, what does this show? It is not necessary at all to have this kind of explosion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. If I am not convinced of that, I would not have said this. And it is not because of any pressure, either from Russia or from America, in this matter that I have said this. There is no question of that whatsoever. Their pressure is for us to sign this Treaty for safeguards which we are refusing. Because they are carrying on and they want us to sign I do not want to do that. Unless they come round to accept this position, there cannot be signing of this Treaty: there must be equality in the matter and no discrimination between the two. That is what I have told them there. I have told them that they have to do it, and they are trying to see that. For that, if we have to suffer inconveniences, we will suffer inconveniences. But we will not submit to that kind of discrimination, because, that is a matter of national honour. It is not a question of merely this or that. That is why, this question, as has been put by my hon. friends does not appear to have been looked at from the point of view which I am putting before you.

I do not know whom my hon. friend—who calls himself a Sarvodaya man—quoted. If that is his idea of Sarvodaya, then I am not only surprised but pained that this is how 'Sarvodaya' should be vitiated. But he can

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quote, and he is free to do so. I do not know which scientist it is. I would like to discuss with him....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is very widely read.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are people like that. I can discuss with them. I am not averse to getting knowledge; it may come from anywhere; and I can revise my views if I am convinced that I am wrong. But I am convinced about it at all. And it is not without consulting the scientists. There are scientists and scientists. There are differences of opinion among them. Scientists found out nuclear energy, and scientists used it also for weapons. Whom do we take—those who use it for weapons or those who want it for peaceful purposes? This is what has got to be considered. And if that is considered coolly, my hon. friends will find that that is not a question of moral posture only, that we are wedded to see that the world does not use the nuclear energy for weapons. That is why we have had this policy; not now; I have not made a new policy; it has been there ever since Hiroshima came in and it was done by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who declared it from house-tops. It is that policy which is continuing. But even here and there were differences of opinion. I know, I had a discussion with Dr. Bhabha also. He also thought that atomic weapons could be made. But when I discussed with him, he came round to the conclusion that that was not wise. But his successors have said that it would be very wrong to do that. There are differences like that between scientists. But will these matters be decided only by scientists? We have to decide them properly, as a Government and as a nation, as to what we will follow and what we will do. Do we want the world to go into hazards? If we do not want the world to go into hazards like this, we have also

got to do things which we think proper. It is from that point of view that we are saying.

I do not know why he brought in heavy water and all that. We do have to manufacture heavy water in proper proportions for our requirements. But that does not require any explosion at all. That is known. If it has not been produced properly or in full quantity, it is because things have gone wrong. But that is not the fault of this Government. That is how it was done. In a hurry every thing was being taken and, therefore, this had to be done. If any safeguards have been agreed to with Russia at that time, it was also because of the past Government. Even about Tarapur, it is asked 'Why don't you re-process'? But there also we are bound by the agreement: we cannot re-process unless they agree. I cannot break the agreement. It is not my creation. It is what I have inherited.

It is Pokharan which created all this trouble, and without any gain. If it had gained us something, I would have been very happy. That is why they are asking now for safeguards. They believe it is only for weapons and nothing else. That is their belief, all over and that is why this has happened. That is why they say 'You must sign this treaty' but we have said we are not going to sign that treaty. I have said there also, and everywhere, that I do not believe that Mrs. Gandhi wanted to use it for any weapon purposes, even when she made the explosion. It was made for political purposes, if I may say so, and no other purpose. It did not advance any knowledge. I am getting all that material which is stored in cupboards, signed and sealed, I am trying to go through it and wade through it and find out what good it has done to us. Nobody knows yet, after all these years. I know only one thing. They have left plutonium in that hole in a much larger quantity than it is in Nanda Devi. And God

knows what can happen! Therefore, I have to be very careful about it. Even Nanda Devi has presented us problems in respect of use of nuclear device, and yet my friends say that we must have these explosions. I hope they will think about it in calm moments and not merely be swept by enthusiasm which might land us into great trouble. That is all that I have got to say.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about our having self-reliance?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We want to be self-reliant and we are self-reliant in several matters.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I understand the Prime Minister as saying that his announcement that there will be no explosion is on the basis that explosions are not necessary for the purpose of research. If it is scientifically established to our satisfaction that explosions are necessary for the purpose of nuclear research, then would this open declaration that there will be no explosion stand revised? Is it subject to that or it is final? If it is established that explosions are necessary for research purposes, would you revise your stand and say we will go in for explosions?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Or would you allow your personal preferences to stand in the way?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't know what he means by personal preferences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is only a running commentary. You can answer the question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is what a large number of people believe: let us face it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot say anything about the future—what I will do and what I will not do. I have said that I am prepared to discuss with scientists. If they come and convince me, then I will consider what is to be done. But I cannot say that I will do this or that. Ultimately the decision must be mine and not that man's. I must make that very clear.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is the announcement made in the international plane final or it is open to revision on the basis that the basis on which you had made the announcement has been proved to be untrue? If that is so, will you revise it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When I say it is final, they can also say 'What will happen after you? What will the next Government do?' I cannot say: I cannot bind them. No Governments are ever bound. I cannot bind any future Government. Even if I tried to do so, it will be futile. Nobody can do that. Therefore, that is not the question. I am convinced completely at present that it is not at all necessary to use nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We will continue to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and nobody can prevent us from doing it. That is all I can say. We are self-reliant but they are making us more self-reliant now by

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not helping us. That is good. Our scientists have enough capacity to find out way, but it will take a little time. That is all.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISEHMAN: So, science is developing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That development is going on—but I cannot divulge it. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN Let us not go on like this. Kindly let the Prime Minister conclude. I think all have had an opportunity to put questions.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will conclude now, so that there are no further questions.

13.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twentieth Report

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned Till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 27 1978/Sravana 5, 1900 (Saka)